

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 5171

To authorize competitive grants for the establishment of HOPE Accounts Pilot Projects and HOPE Action Plans Pilot Projects, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 25, 2024

Mrs. GILLIBRAND introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To authorize competitive grants for the establishment of HOPE Accounts Pilot Projects and HOPE Action Plans Pilot Projects, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Health, Opportunity,
5 and Personal Empowerment Act of 2024” or “HOPE Act
6 of 2024”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress finds the following:

9 (1) In 2022, according to the Department of
10 Agriculture, 44,151,000 individuals in the United

1 States (including 13,394,000 children) lived in food
2 insecure households.

3 (2) Food hardship continues to be high, even
4 after the official end of the COVID–19 public health
5 emergency, with the Household Pulse Survey of the
6 Bureau of the Census finding that, between March
7 1 and April 1, 2024, 23,220,357 individuals in the
8 United States did not have enough to eat either
9 often or sometimes.

10 (3) In 2022, according to the Bureau of the
11 Census, 37,920,000 individuals in the United States
12 (including 11,149,000 children) lived below the Fed-
13 eral poverty line. The majority of these individuals
14 living in poverty were working people, children, older
15 individuals, veterans, and individuals with disabili-
16 ties.

17 (4) Many low-income individuals work multiple
18 jobs and, contrary to common misconceptions, if un-
19 employed, they spend a great deal of time looking
20 for work. They often travel by public transportation,
21 laboriously making multiple connections to shuttle
22 between home, work, social service agencies, houses
23 of worship, and grocery stores. Low-income individ-
24 uals living in rural and suburban areas far from
25 work and without adequate public transportation

1 rely upon vehicles to get to work, but these vehicles
2 are often less reliable secondhand vehicles that often
3 break down. From traveling greater distances be-
4 tween available jobs and livable areas with affordable
5 housing options, seeking out scarce childcare options
6 that fit a tight budget and a constrained travel
7 schedule, and caring for elderly parents or grand-
8 parents because a senior living facility is not finan-
9 cially realistic, low-income individuals have little
10 spare time.

11 (5) While government safety net programs help
12 tens of millions of individuals avoid starvation,
13 homelessness, and other outcomes even more dread-
14 ful than everyday poverty, there are significant ob-
15 stacles that those seeking and maintaining govern-
16 ment assistance face for as long as they are eligible.
17 Qualified applicants are often required to travel sig-
18 nificant distances to multiple government offices,
19 preparing and submitting piles of nearly identical
20 paperwork to access the different government assist-
21 ance programs. Even when the application process
22 begins online, the eligible applicant is often still re-
23 quired to physically follow up with each government
24 office with physical copies, for near identical meet-
25 ings. As a result, many low-income people are actu-

1 ally unaware of all the government benefits for
2 which they are eligible, reducing the amount of help
3 going to individuals in need by tens of billions of
4 dollars every year. The lines in these offices can
5 seem endless, and sometimes clients need to wait
6 outside for hours in the worst kinds of weather.
7 Many offices do not have weekend or night hours, so
8 an applicant is at risk of losing wages when often
9 their only option is to apply for government help
10 during work hours.

11 (6) Each year, many vital government programs
12 go underutilized because eligible beneficiaries are
13 hindered by obtrusive, time consuming, and repet-
14 itive application barriers. In fiscal year 2019, ac-
15 cording to the Department of Agriculture, 18 per-
16 cent of all people eligible for the Supplemental Nu-
17 trition Assistance Program (referred to in this para-
18 graph as “SNAP”), 23 percent of the “working
19 poor” eligible for SNAP, and 68 percent of adults
20 over 60 who were eligible for SNAP failed to partici-
21 pate in such program. According to the Department
22 of Agriculture, the overall coverage rate of pregnant
23 women, infants, and children up to age 5 eligible for
24 the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for
25 Women, Infants, and Children (commonly known as

1 “WIC”) declined from 55 percent in 2016 to 50 per-
2 cent in 2020. In fiscal year 2023, according to the
3 Department of Agriculture, 47 percent of children in
4 the United States who received meals through the
5 National School Lunch Program did not received
6 meals through the School Breakfast Program. In
7 2022, 8 percent of individuals in the United States
8 lacked health insurance for the entire year, accord-
9 ing to the Bureau of the Census. The Internal Rev-
10 enue Service estimates that one in 5 low-income
11 United States workers eligible for the Earned In-
12 come Tax Credit do not claim it.

13 (7) The United States has hundreds of thou-
14 sands of nonprofit groups providing high-quality and
15 much needed social services, but it is nearly impos-
16 sible for struggling people to determine which of
17 those organizations provide services they need,
18 whether the organization is conveniently located, and
19 for which services they are eligible. If they do deter-
20 mine that a nonprofit organization (or multiple non-
21 profit organizations) could help, they need to take
22 yet more time to visit each one.

23 (8) Since many government and nonprofit pro-
24 grams require frequent reapplications and recertifi-

1 cations, a low-income individual often has to repeat
2 the same endless and frustrating process.

3 (9) Technology has fundamentally revamped the
4 lives of most individuals, usually for the better. Ac-
5 cording to the Pew Research Center, 79 percent of
6 adult individuals with incomes of \$30,000 or less
7 have a smart phone as of 2023 (not because a smart
8 phone is a luxury but because it is an essential tool
9 of learning and work in modern United States) but
10 they rarely can use these devices to apply for bene-
11 fits. Digital technology, combined with policy im-
12 provements, can simplify the lives and boost the
13 long-term self-sufficiency of low-income individuals
14 in the United States.

15 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

16 In this Act:

17 (1) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible enti-
18 ty” means a State, unit of general purpose local gov-
19 ernment, Tribal government, or an entity that rep-
20 resents a smaller geographical area therein (includ-
21 ing a neighborhood).

22 (2) **HOPE.**—The term “HOPE” means
23 Health, Opportunity, and Personal Empowerment.

24 (3) **INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY.**—The term
25 “individual with a disability” means an individual

1 with a disability (as defined in section 3 of the
2 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C.
3 12102)).

4 (4) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term
5 “nonprofit organization” means an organization de-
6 scribed in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue
7 Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section
8 501(a) of such Code.

9 (5) OLDER INDIVIDUAL.—The term “older indi-
10 vidual” has the meaning given such term in section
11 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C.
12 3002).

13 (6) QUALIFIED BUSINESS OR NONPROFIT ORGA-
14 NIZATION.—The term “qualified business or non-
15 profit organization” means an entity that—

16 (A) is—

17 (i) a private business; or

18 (ii) a nonprofit organization;

19 (B) is based in the United States; and

20 (C) has relevant, successful experience in
21 technology.

22 (7) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretaries”
23 means the Secretary of Health and Human Services,
24 the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of

1 Housing and Urban Development, acting collabo-
2 ratively (except as otherwise provided in this Act).

3 (8) TARGET POPULATION.—The term “target
4 population” includes an individual who—

5 (A) earns an individual or household in-
6 come below 200 percent of the Federal poverty
7 line;

8 (B) suffers from food insecurity;

9 (C) earns insufficient individual or house-
10 hold income to ensure food security or economic
11 security;

12 (D) lives in a rural, suburban, or urban
13 community that suffers from high rates of pov-
14 erty, hunger, or food insecurity;

15 (E) is homeless;

16 (F) receives (or recently received) assist-
17 ance under a State program funded under part
18 A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42
19 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), relating to temporary as-
20 sistance for needy families;

21 (G) is eligible for benefits under any Fed-
22 eral nutrition assistance program or Federal
23 antipoverty program; or

24 (H) is formerly a youth in transition from
25 foster care or the juvenile detention facilities.

1 **SEC. 4. COMPETITIVE GRANTS FOR PILOT PROJECTS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2025
3 through 2030, the Secretaries shall make grants, on a
4 competitive basis, to eligible entities to aid target popu-
5 lations through carrying out a HOPE Accounts Pilot
6 Project described in subsection (b) or a HOPE Action
7 Plans Pilot Project described in subsection (c).

8 (b) HOPE ACCOUNTS PILOT PROJECT.—A HOPE
9 Accounts Pilot Project shall enable individuals from target
10 populations to establish through cooperating banks, credit
11 unions, or governmental or Tribal agencies HOPE ac-
12 counts for such individuals—

13 (1) to have their paychecks deposited directly in
14 such accounts;

15 (2) to use such accounts to increase savings
16 that would be matched with funds provided by gov-
17 ernment and private sources, including individual de-
18 velopment accounts;

19 (3) to use an account application on a smart
20 phone to easily locate and sign up for job training
21 and placement services online;

22 (4) to use any smart phone, digital tablet, or
23 computer—

24 (A) to learn about the public and philan-
25 thropic programs that provide benefits to such
26 individuals, including aid—

1 (i) to improve health, nutrition, job
2 training and placement, housing, and in-
3 come; and

4 (ii) to receive Federal and State tax
5 credits; and

6 (B) subject to applicable Federal, State,
7 local, or Tribal law and, in the case of private
8 benefits, the cooperation of the provider of such
9 benefits, to simultaneously apply for, submit eli-
10 gibility documents for, enroll in, and manage
11 the use of such benefits at once through the
12 convenience of their device if such individuals or
13 their households are eligible for 1 or more of
14 such benefits;

15 (5) to receive—

16 (A) a basic smart phone, digital tablet, or
17 computer, if such individuals do not own a
18 smart phone, digital tablet, or computer; and

19 (B) subsidized internet Wi-Fi access;

20 (6) to obtain the access and information de-
21 scribed in paragraph (4) with assistance at libraries,
22 government offices, or nonprofit organizations if
23 such individuals are uncomfortable using internet
24 technology themselves;

1 (7) if such individuals are older individuals or
2 individuals with a disability, to obtain access to the
3 information described in paragraph (4) through re-
4 ceiving home visits with the assistance of govern-
5 ment employees, employees of nonprofit organiza-
6 tions, or participants in an AmeriCorps program
7 carried out under subtitle C of title I of the National
8 and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C.
9 12571 et seq.) or under title II of the Domestic Vol-
10 unteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5000 et seq.);

11 (8) to access health care information that speci-
12 fies medical benefits, and any out-of-pocket costs,
13 for each of the health plans for which such individ-
14 uals may be eligible, and to empower them, as prac-
15 ticable, to easily select the plan that works best for
16 them;

17 (9) to deposit in the account cash that is set
18 aside for education, job training, starting a business,
19 or buying a home;

20 (10) in 1 central online account—

21 (A) to easily access and monitor the sta-
22 tus, amounts, and recertification deadlines for
23 some or all their benefits and savings; and

24 (B) to pay bills online, saving high check
25 cashing fees and enormous amounts of time;

1 (11) to budget their resources by using real-
2 time cash flow data and long-term financial planning
3 data, including calculating how much they would
4 lose in interest on credit cards versus how much
5 they would gain in interest by saving more;

6 (12) to access calendar and scheduling func-
7 tions that enable them to keep track of all job
8 search, work, family, and school obligations, as well
9 as any social service filing or appointment dates;

10 (13) to be protected by security and privacy
11 systems so that only such individuals, and not the
12 government, nonprofit organizations, or banking
13 partners, would be able to see or track private finan-
14 cial and appointment information; and

15 (14) notwithstanding other provisions of law, to
16 easily and clearly authorize their sharing of personal
17 and financial information with multiple government
18 agencies, solely for the purpose of those government
19 agencies enabling those to apply for and utilize gov-
20 ernment benefits.

21 (c) HOPE ACTION PLANS PILOT PROJECT.—A
22 HOPE Action Plans Pilot Project shall enable individuals
23 from target populations to partner with government and
24 nonprofit organizations by entering into voluntary agree-

1 ments with such government and nonprofit organizations
2 to carry out HOPE action plans that—

3 (1) specify exactly how the parties to such plans
4 will help such individuals and their families earn,
5 learn, and save better in order to ensure greater eco-
6 nomic opportunity for themselves and their children
7 by working together in a long-term, positive relation-
8 ship for the purpose of ensuring upward mobility;

9 (2) could empower such individuals and their
10 families to better organize their time and focus their
11 activities on productive endeavors while providing
12 them extra resources to do so;

13 (3) could be short-term (a period of not more
14 than 2 years) and aimed at helping families achieve
15 very basic goals, such as avoiding homelessness and
16 hunger;

17 (4) could be long-term (a period of more than
18 2 years) with far more ambitious goals for upward
19 mobility; and

20 (5) would require that participating individuals
21 and their families and participating government en-
22 tities and nonprofit organizations have equal rights
23 to hold each other accountable for plan outcomes
24 and funding.

25 (d) APPLICATIONS; PERIOD OF GRANTS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall each
2 create an application process for eligible entities to
3 apply for a grant under this section. To be eligible
4 to receive a grant under this section, an eligible enti-
5 ty shall submit to one of the Secretaries an applica-
6 tion—

7 (A) that contains a description of how the
8 applicant proposes to use the grant funds to
9 implement the components of a HOPE Ac-
10 counts Pilot Project described in subsection (b)
11 or a HOPE Action Plans Pilot Project de-
12 scribed in subsection (c); and

13 (B) that is submitted in such form, at such
14 time, and containing such other information as
15 the Secretaries may require.

16 (2) PERIOD.—A grant under this section shall
17 be for a period not to exceed 5 years.

18 (e) FORM OF GRANTS.—If a Secretary finds it appro-
19 priate, the Secretary may use cooperative agreements, as
20 described in section 6305 of title 31, United States Code,
21 for purposes of making grants under this section.

22 (f) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—Grants made under this
23 section shall range in amounts from \$250,000 to
24 \$3,000,000, and shall be proportionate to the geographical
25 size, project complexity, and number of individuals partici-

1 participating in each project supported by the grant. Eligible en-
2 tities may receive grants made under this section by 2 or
3 more of the Secretaries. To the extent funds are available,
4 the Secretaries shall each make not fewer than 8 such
5 grants annually.

6 (g) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS.—To the extent prac-
7 ticable, the Secretaries shall make grants for pilot projects
8 that operate statewide, as well as pilot projects designed
9 to serve specific rural, urban, and suburban areas. To the
10 extent practicable, pilot projects for which grants are
11 made shall be distributed among diverse administrative re-
12 gions of the Department of Housing and Urban Develop-
13 ment, the Department of Health and Human Services,
14 and the Department of Agriculture.

15 (h) PREFERENCE.—For purposes of making grants
16 under this section, preference shall be given to grants for
17 pilot projects that—

18 (1) serve individuals in rural or urban commu-
19 nities that are historically underserved and have a
20 high rate of poverty;

21 (2) simultaneously carry out a HOPE Accounts
22 Pilot Project described in subsection (b) and a
23 HOPE Action Plans Pilot Project described in sub-
24 section (c);

1 (3) involve low-income individuals as equal part-
2 ners in project planning and implementation;

3 (4) make additional funds available directly to
4 low-income households through action plans, either
5 through government payments or through subgrants
6 to nonprofit organizations;

7 (5) are matched by considerable non-Federal
8 funds without penalizing rural or urban communities
9 that are very low income, underserved, and cannot
10 provide non-Federal matching funds;

11 (6) propose concrete plans for long-term sus-
12 tainability and expansions without future Federal
13 grant funds;

14 (7) assist low-income households to apply for
15 Federal earned income tax credits and State tax
16 credits;

17 (8) provide resources in English and in addi-
18 tional languages commonly spoken in the area served
19 by the pilot project;

20 (9) prioritize client-facing, fully-tested, tech-
21 nology and mobile device applications;

22 (10) include a robust monitoring and evaluation
23 planning and reporting plan, including proposed
24 staffing and reporting for that plan, including re-
25 porting on—

1 (A) the extent to which the pilot project
2 makes it easier, quicker, and less costly for low-
3 income individuals in the United States to ac-
4 cess a variety of benefits;

5 (B) the extent to which the pilot project
6 will save administrative funds over the long
7 run;

8 (C) the extent to which the accuracy and
9 integrity of the benefits programs included are
10 maintained or improved; and

11 (D) the extent to which low-income house-
12 holds are able to more easily obtain free or low-
13 cost banking services;

14 (11) subcontract part of the implementation of
15 the pilot project to United States-based private busi-
16 nesses, banks, savings and loans, credit unions, co-
17 ops, or nonprofit organizations, with relevant, suc-
18 cessful experience in similar or related project activi-
19 ties;

20 (12) incorporate a benefits calculator to enable
21 applicants to learn how the receipt of some benefits
22 might or might not impact whether they are eligible
23 for other benefits and might impact the amount of
24 those other benefits for which they are eligible;

1 (13) include planning and funding for the eligi-
2 ble entities to train their staffs and clients to utilize
3 the new technologies under the pilot project;

4 (14) in rural and other areas without strong
5 broad-band service, integrate activities under the
6 pilot project with other activities to strengthen local-
7 broad band service;

8 (15) enable low-income individuals in the
9 United States to obtain smart phones, and data
10 services, at no cost or at a reduced cost;

11 (16) ensure that individuals without personal
12 smart phone, tablet, or computer access are able to
13 benefit from the systems and technological improve-
14 ments under the pilot project at public locations
15 such as public libraries, community centers, and so-
16 cial service offices;

17 (17) propose a detailed, workable plan to thor-
18 oughly beta test and field test any new technologies
19 or systems under the pilot project before making
20 such technologies or systems available to all house-
21 holds, individuals, or the entire area served by the
22 pilot project; and

23 (18) identify the applicable Federal, State,
24 local, or Tribal statutory and regulatory authorities,

1 including waiver authorities, to be potentially lever-
2 aged to most effectively implement the pilot project.

3 **SEC. 5. HOPE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION CONTRACTS.**

4 (a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary of Health and
5 Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Ag-
6 riculture and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Devel-
7 opment, shall hold a merit-based competition to award
8 HOPE Technology Innovation Contracts to qualified busi-
9 ness or nonprofit organizations to create technology appli-
10 cations, widgets, and templates that eligible entities can
11 use to create HOPE accounts described in section 4(b).

12 (b) **NUMBER OF CONTRACTS.**—The Secretary shall
13 award not more than 10 and not fewer than 2 contracts
14 under this section for each of fiscal years 2025 through
15 2030.

16 (c) **SIZE OF CONTRACTS.**—Contracts under this sec-
17 tion shall range in size from \$200,000 to \$4,500,000.

18 (d) **AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.**—All technologies
19 developed with funds from a contract under this section
20 shall be open-sourced and available to the public at no
21 cost.

22 (e) **HOUSEHOLD DATA.**—

23 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in para-
24 graph (2), a qualified business or nonprofit organi-
25 zation that enters into a contract under this section

1 shall not have access to any client or household data
2 through such contract.

3 (2) EXCEPTION.—A qualified business or non-
4 profit organization that enters into a contract under
5 this section and that is also a contractor or sub-
6 grantee for an eligible entity for purposes of assist-
7 ing such entity in carrying out a HOPE Accounts
8 Pilot Project described in section 4(b) may have lim-
9 ited, functional access to client or household data
10 with respect to such assistance.

11 (3) PROHIBITION ON SHARING OR SELLING
12 DATA.—In no case shall a qualified business or non-
13 profit organization that enters into a contract under
14 this section share or sell client or household data ob-
15 tained through such contract.

16 (f) PREFERENCES.—In awarding contracts under
17 this section, the Secretary of Health and Human Service
18 shall give preference to contracts—

19 (1) for client facing technology, with the Sec-
20 retary giving higher preference for mobile device ap-
21 plications and uses and giving secondary preference
22 for tablet, computer, and texting uses;

23 (2) that incorporate fail-safe systems to main-
24 tain the privacy and security of data;

1 (3) that are easily adaptable at the lowest possible financial costs with the least possible staff time
2 by eligible entities carrying out a pilot project supported by section 4 and other State, county, city,
3 municipal, and Tribal governments in a manner that
4 can easily be utilized by low-income individuals in
5 the United States; and
6

7 (4) that build in the ability to be easily updated
8 as technologies evolve.
9

10 **SEC. 6. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT AND NONDISPLACEMENT OF WORKERS.**
11

12 None of the pilot projects carried out under section
13 4, or contracts carried out under section 5, shall do any
14 of the following:

15 (1) Decrease the overall monetary value of Federal, State, local, or Tribal government funding assistance given to any individual or family, although
16 all entities involved in the pilot project or contract
17 may independently, or jointly, increase funding
18 under such project or contract.
19

20 (2) Decrease the overall Federal, State, local, or Tribal government funding for antipoverty programs
21 spent by communities or agencies participating in
22 the pilot project or contract, although all entities in-
23
24

1 involved in the pilot project or contract may independ-
2 ently, or jointly, increase funding.

3 (3) Lengthen the amount of time or increase
4 the requirements necessary to receive any govern-
5 ment benefits, or in any way make it more difficult
6 to obtain any form of government assistance.

7 (4) Limit the legal rights of anyone in the tar-
8 get populations to receive government or nonprofit
9 assistance.

10 (5) Decrease overall public sector employment
11 in any community of the eligible entity carrying out
12 the project or qualified business or nonprofit organi-
13 zation carrying out the contract, but public employ-
14 ees could be transferred at similar or higher salaries
15 and pay grades from positions that oversee paper-
16 work to positions that provide direct services to the
17 public, assuming such transfers do not violate collec-
18 tive bargaining agreements or their other rights as
19 public employees.

20 (6) Decrease or increase work requirements for
21 existing government programs.

22 (7) Reduce program integrity measures or in-
23 crease the possibility of fraud in any government
24 program.

1 (8) Track or monitor the physical location or
2 immigration status of immigrants, be used for any
3 immigration enforcement activity against any indi-
4 viduals, or be used to provide any data under any
5 circumstance or to any extent to agencies involved in
6 immigration enforcement activities or policy.

7 (9) Enable the eligible entity carrying out the
8 project or qualified business or nonprofit organiza-
9 tion carrying out the contract or a contractor, sub-
10 contractor, or partner of the eligible entity or quali-
11 fied business or nonprofit organization to share or
12 sell client or household data obtained through the
13 project or contract.

14 (10) Eliminate the existing ability of applicants
15 to apply for, recertify, or manage government bene-
16 fits by physically visiting a government office.

17 **SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**

18 (a) REPORT.—Not later than September 30 of each
19 of fiscal years 2025 through 2031, the Secretaries shall
20 submit to Congress a report on the results of pilot projects
21 carried out under section 4 or contracts carried out under
22 section 5.

23 (b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—Each report under sub-
24 section (a) shall include detailed data on—

1 (1) the extent to which such pilot projects and
2 contracts make it easier, quicker, and less costly for
3 low-income individuals in the United States to access
4 a variety of benefits;

5 (2) the extent to which the pilot projects and
6 contracts will save administrative funds over the
7 long-run;

8 (3) the extent to which the accuracy and integ-
9 rity of the benefits programs included are main-
10 tained or improved; and

11 (4) the extent to which low-income households
12 are able to more easily obtain free or low-cost bank-
13 ing services.

14 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; TECHNICAL**
15 **ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.**

16 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
17 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act for
18 each of fiscal years 2025 through 2030—

19 (1) \$10,000,000 to the Secretary of Housing
20 and Urban Development, of which—

21 (A) \$500,000 shall be used internally by
22 the Department of Housing and Urban Devel-
23 opment for staff and other expenses to plan,
24 award, and oversee pilot projects under section
25 4; and

1 (B) \$9,500,000 shall be available for
2 grants under section 4;

3 (2) \$10,000,000 to the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture, of which—

5 (A) \$500,000 shall be used internally by
6 Department of Agriculture for staff and other
7 expenses to plan, award, and oversee pilot
8 projects under section 4; and

9 (B) \$9,500,000 shall be available for
10 grants under section 4; and

11 (3) \$15,000,000 to the Secretary of Health and
12 Human Services, of which—

13 (A) \$500,000 shall be used internally by
14 the Department of Health and Human Services
15 for staff and other expenses to plan, award, and
16 oversee pilot projects under section 4 and the
17 contracts under section 5;

18 (B) \$9,500,000 shall be available for
19 grants under section 4; and

20 (C) \$5,000,000 shall be available for con-
21 tracts under section 5.

22 (b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The
23 Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary
24 of Agriculture, the Secretary of Housing and Urban De-
25 velopment, the Secretary of Veterans of Affairs, the Sec-

1 retary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, the Com-
2 missioner of the Internal Revenue Service, the Chief Exec-
3 utive Officer of the Corporation for National and Commu-
4 nity Service, the Administrator of the Small Business Ad-
5 ministration, the Director of the Office of Management
6 and Budget, the Director of the Office of Science and
7 Technology Policy, the Chairman of the Federal Deposit
8 Insurance Corporation, and the Domestic Policy Council
9 may, to advance the objectives of the pilot projects carried
10 out under section 4 and the contracts carried out under
11 section 5—

12 (1) provide technical assistance;

13 (2) solicit voluntary, nonmonetary assistance
14 from universities, credit unions, and private sector
15 technology companies, banks, and financial institu-
16 tions; and

17 (3) inform eligible entities of the applicable
18 Federal, State, local, or Tribal statutory and regu-
19 latory authorities, including waiver authorities.

20 (c) PERSISTENT POVERTY COUNTIES.—

21 (1) ALLOCATION REQUIREMENT.—Of the
22 amount appropriated to carry out this Act, not less
23 than 10 percent shall be allocated to provide assist-
24 ance in persistent poverty counties.

1 (2) DEFINITION OF PERSISTENT POVERTY
2 COUNTY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term
3 “persistent poverty county” means any county that
4 has had 20 percent or more of its population living
5 in poverty during the 30-year period ending on the
6 date of enactment of this Act, as measured by the
7 2000, 2010, and 2020 decennial censuses.

○