

S 1018

Refund to Rainy Day Savings Act

Congress: 116 (2019–2021, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Taxation

Introduced: Apr 3, 2019

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. (Apr 3, 2019)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/1018>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Booker, Cory A. [D-NJ]

Party: Democratic • **State:** NJ • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (3 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Cotton, Tom [R-AR]	R · AR		Apr 3, 2019
Sen. Jones, Doug [D-AL]	D · AL		Apr 3, 2019
Sen. Young, Todd [R-IN]	R · IN		Apr 3, 2019

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee	Senate	Referred To	Apr 3, 2019

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Taxation

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
116 HR 2112	Identical bill	Apr 4, 2019: Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Refund to Rainy Day Savings Act

This bill requires the Department of the Treasury to establish and implement a Refund to Rainy Day Savings Program to permit a taxpayer to defer payment on 20% of a tax refund to be deposited into a Treasury account, accumulate interest, and disbursed to the taxpayer in six months.

The bill also reauthorizes the Assets for Independence (AFI) federal matched savings program through FY2024 and requires appropriations for the program to be reserved for

- general research and evaluation,
- grants for AFI innovation projects to expand the availability of matched savings accounts to low-income individuals, and
- a three-year matched savings account pilot program established by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to encourage savings by low-income taxpayers.

Under the pilot program, HHS may provide grants to qualified entities to match funds saved by low-income taxpayers under the Refund to Rainy Day Savings Program.

Qualified entities for the pilot program include

- nonprofit organizations,
- state or local government agencies or tribal governments applying with a nonprofit organization,
- sites that offer free tax assistance under certain Internal Revenue Service programs, and
- certain low-income credit unions and community development financial institutions.

HHS must (1) contract with an independent research organization to evaluate the pilot program, and (2) report annually to Congress on the progress and outcomes of the pilot program.

Actions Timeline

- **Apr 3, 2019:** Introduced in Senate
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