

## COVID-19 Bills/Proposals Summary

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL (Phase I)	FAMILIES AND WORKERS FIRST (Phase II)	STIMULUS PROPOSALS (Phase III)
<p><u><a href="#">Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act</a></u> (Public Law No. 116-123)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed into law on March 6, 2020</li> <li>\$8.3 billion supplemental appropriations package, comprised of \$500 million in mandatory spending for Medicare telehealth and \$7.8 billion in discretionary spending, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than \$3 billion for R&amp;D for vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics;</li> <li>\$2.2 billion in public health funding, including \$950 million for state and local agencies;</li> <li>\$1 billion for medical supplies healthcare preparedness, CHCs, and medical surge capacity; and</li> <li>\$1.25 billion for international efforts</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provides emergency aid for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS);</li> <li>Food and Drug Administration (FDA);</li> <li>Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC);</li> <li>National Institutes of Health (NIH);</li> <li>U.S. Department of State (DOS);</li> <li>U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); and</li> <li>Small Business Administration (SBA)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>* President Trump <a href="#">declared</a> a national emergency on March 13, which opened up access to the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) as well as additional resources from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).</p>	<p><u><a href="#">Families First Coronavirus Response Act</a></u> (H.R. 6021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The House-passed economic aid legislation was advanced by the Senate on March 18, and now awaits President Trump's signature.</li> <li><b>Paid leave:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides eligible workers at companies with fewer than 500 employees up to 12 weeks of paid sick leave and family and medical leave</li> <li>This would be made available through a refundable payroll tax credit to reimburse businesses</li> <li>According to JCT, this tax credit would cost nearly \$104.9 billion</li> <li><a href="#">Summary</a> of tax-related provisions</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Testing:</b> requires free access to COVID-19 tests</li> <li><b>Food assistance:</b> provides more than \$1 billion in food assistance to students and seniors and to other vulnerable populations through WIC, TEFAP, and EBT</li> <li><b>Unemployment:</b> provides \$500 million in emergency administrative grants to increase state capacity to process unemployment applications</li> <li><b>FMAP:</b> increases the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) the federal government provides to state Medicaid programs by 6.2%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current target date for completion is March 24, but negotiations could take longer</li> <li>Members of Congress and the Administration are crafting numerous "Phase III" proposals for a stimulus package to provide economic relief during the COVID crisis</li> <li>These proposals - linked below - include a mix of tax relief, grants and loans for struggling small businesses and larger industries, direct relief for all adults in the form of \$1,000 checks, and additional hospital support, among other items. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">U.S. Department of Treasury</a></li> <li><a href="#">House Financial Services Committee Majority</a></li> <li><a href="#">Schumer/Senate Democrats</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>* Discussions are already underway on a Phase IV economic package. The Administration has also <a href="#">requested</a> a second supplemental appropriations package. Click <a href="#">here</a> for a comprehensive FAQ on the federal government's efforts thus far to combat the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>* President Trump also <a href="#">invoked</a> the Defense Production Act (DPA) on March 18 in an effort to ramp up manufacturing of medical supplies.</p>