

COVID-19 Legislative Tracker (as of 4/27/20)

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL (Phase I)	FAMILIES AND WORKERS (Phase II)	ECONOMIC STIMULUS (Phase III)	INTERIM SUPPLEMENTAL (CV 3.5)
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act</u> (Public Law No. 116-123)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed into law on March 6, 2020 • \$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"> ○ More than \$3 billion for R&D for vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics; ○ \$2.2 billion in public health funding, including \$950 million for state and local agencies; ○ \$1 billion for medical supplies healthcare preparedness, CHCs, and medical surge capacity; and ○ \$1.25 billion for international efforts • Provides emergency aid for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the State Department (DOS), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Small Business Administration (SBA) 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Families First Coronavirus Response Act</u> (Public Law No. 116-127)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed into law on March 18, 2020 • Paid leave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expands family and medical leave as well as guarantees paid sick leave for certain workers, including those employed at companies with fewer than 500 employees ○ This would be made available through a refundable payroll tax credit to reimburse businesses ○ Tax-related provisions • Testing: requires free access to COVID-19 tests • Food assistance: provides more than \$1 billion in food assistance to students and seniors and to other vulnerable populations through WIC, TEFAP, and EBT • Unemployment: provides \$500 million in emergency administrative grants to increase state capacity to process unemployment applications • FMAP: increases the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) the federal government provides to state Medicaid programs by 6.2% 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act</u> (Public Law No. 116-136)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed into law on March 27, 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section-by-Section ○ Supplemental summary • The \$2 trillion package directs financial aid to many Americans, small businesses, and larger industries through several provisions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$300 billion in direct payments to households, including checks for up to \$1,200 per person and \$500 per child ○ \$260 billion in expanded unemployment insurance (UI) ○ \$350 billion in loans for small businesses (500 employees or fewer) ○ \$500 billion in loans, loan guarantees, and other aid for large corporations, to be overseen by a Treasury Department inspector general/Congressional oversight ○ \$150 billion in direct aid to states ○ \$340 billion in supplemental spending, including more than \$100 billion for hospitals and healthcare workers 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act</u> (Public Law No. 116-139)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed into law on April 24, 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small Business Summary ○ Hospital/Testing Summary • The nearly \$500 billion package – originally proposed as a \$250 billion stopgap to replenish the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) – includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$310 billion for PPP, with \$60 billion set aside for community banks and small lenders; ○ \$60 billion for emergency disaster loans and grants; ○ \$75 billion for hospitals; and ○ \$25 billion for expanded COVID-19 testing • Notably, the package omits additional fiscal assistance for state and local governments – a priority for Democrats <p>* Discussions are ongoing regarding the details of a Phase IV legislative package.</p>

Additional administrative actions: President Trump [declared](#) a national emergency on March 13th, which opened up access to the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) as well as additional resources from FEMA. President Trump also [invoked](#) the Defense Production Act (DPA) on March 18th in an effort to ramp up manufacturing of medical supplies.