

# CORONAVIRUS UPDATE 4/24/2020

The United States Congress has responded to the Coronavirus with four pieces of legislation to address both health matters and to assist small business and the unemployed. There is a great deal of discussion around another pieces of legislation to stimulate the economy. This proposed piece of legislation is often referred to as Coronavirus 4 and the rumors have been that it will have funding for many industries and an infrastructure plan. This legislation, however, has hit a snag in that many are concerned with the growing deficit from the various spending bill.

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	<b>HR 6074</b> <b>(PL 116-123 3/6/20)</b> Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act <a href="https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ123/PLAW-116publ123.pdf">https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ123/PLAW-116publ123.pdf</a>	<b>HR 6201</b> <b>(PL 116-127 3/18/20)</b> Families First Coronavirus Response Act <a href="https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ127/PLAW-116publ127.pdf">https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ127/PLAW-116publ127.pdf</a>	<b>HR 748</b> <b>(PL 116-136 3/27/20)</b> Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act <a href="https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr748/8/PLWS-116hr748enr.pdf">https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr748/8/PLWS-116hr748enr.pdf</a>	<b>HR 266</b> <b>(PL 116-139 4/24/20)</b> Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act <a href="https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr266/8/PLWS-116hr266enr.pdf">https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr266/8/PLWS-116hr266enr.pdf</a>
<b>Cost</b>	<b>\$8 billion</b>	<b>At least \$100 billion</b>	<b>At least \$2 trillion</b>	
<b>Fight the Virus</b>	<p><b>Disease detection, protection, and treatment (\$8 billion).</b> Federal funding for vaccine development and manufacture; acquisition of medical supplies; medical supply management. Grants to states for disease surveillance and additional lab capacity; advanced manufacturing of medical products; monitoring the medical supply chain; and expansion of telehealth services.</p>	<p><b>No-cost diagnostic testing (\$1 billion).</b> Ensures that enrollees of all federal healthcare programs and individuals without health insurance will have access to no-cost coronavirus testing.</p> <p><b>Medicaid.</b> Temporary increase in federal Medicaid funding for states and U.S. territories.</p>	<p><b>Emergency pandemic appropriations (\$167 billion).</b> \$100 billion dedicated fund for hospitals and healthcare providers to purchase protective equipment for healthcare workers, testing supplies, construct temporary hospitals and emergency operation centers. Additional funds to: increase FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund (\$45 billion), replenish the Strategic National Stockpile (\$16 billion), bolster domestic supply chains (\$1 billion), assist federal, state, local public health agencies purchase protective equipment, expand testing lab capacity, invest in infection control and mitigation strategies (\$4 billion), support the Indian Health Service response to the coronavirus (\$1 billion).</p> <p><b>Coronavirus Relief Fund (\$150 billion).</b> Population-based grants to state, local and tribal governments for necessary expenditures incurred while fighting the novel coronavirus. Minimum state grant \$1.25 billion. Includes \$3 billion for the District of Columbia and U.S. territories, combined, and \$8 billion, total, for tribal governments.</p>	<p><b>Additional Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Response.</b></p> <p><b>Health and Human Services</b>                      \$75 billion to reimburse health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues attributable to COVID-19.</p> <p>\$25 billion to increase testing for COVID-19 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$11 billion for States, localities, territories and tribes</li> <li>• \$1 billion for CDC for surveillance, epidemiology, contact tracing, and other activities to support testing</li> <li>• \$1.8 billion for NIH to accelerate development of point-of care and rapid diagnostic technologies</li> <li>• \$1 billion for BARDA to accelerate development of point-of-care and rapid diagnostic technologies</li> <li>• \$22 million for FDA for its role in diagnostics</li> <li>• \$600 million for Community Health Centers to support COVID-19 testing</li> <li>• \$225 million for Rural Health Clinics to support COVID-19 testing</li> <li>• Up to \$1 billion to cover the cost of testing the uninsured</li> <li>• A requirement that HHS submit a report within 21 days on the number of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths related to</li> </ul>

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<p>Stabilize the Economy</p>	<p>No provisions</p>	<p><b>Emergency paid sick leave (short-term leave).</b> Mandatory 2-week (80-hour) paid sick leave at full pay (up to \$511 per day or \$5,110 total) for any work absence related to the novel coronavirus. Up to \$200 per day (\$2,000 total) to care for a sick family member. Applies to employers with 500 employees or less. Businesses with less than 50 employees may apply for a hardship exemption.</p> <p><b>Temporary expansion of the Family and Medical Leave Act (long-term leave).</b> Requires employers to provide 12 weeks of protected leave for an extended work absence related to the novel coronavirus. First two weeks unpaid (covered by emergency paid sick leave), remaining 10 weeks must be paid at no less than 2/3 salary (up to \$200 per day and no more than \$10,000 total per leave period). Applies to employers with 500 employees or less. Businesses with less than 50 employees may apply for a hardship exemption.</p> <p><b>Unemployment insurance.</b> Population-based grants to states to pay and process unemployment insurance claims. Temporary full federal financing of extended unemployment benefits (beyond the regular 26 weeks).</p> <p><b>Food and nutrition support (\$1 billion).</b> Increased federal funding for food security programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC, Meals on Wheels, and free or reduced school lunch programs; suspend work and employment training</p>	<p><b>Recovery rebates for individuals (\$292 billion).</b> Direct payments of \$1,200 (singles) or \$2,400 (married filing joint) for taxpayers with incomes up to \$75,000 (single) or \$150,000 (married) plus \$500 for every child. Amounts based on the taxpayer's 2018 or 2019 tax return, whichever filed most recently. Rebate is reduced \$5 for each \$100 in taxpayer income that exceeds the phase-out threshold such that no rebate is available for taxpayers with income exceeding \$99,000 (single) or \$198,000 (married).</p> <p><b>Expanded unemployment insurance (\$260 billion).</b> Extends regular unemployment benefits an additional 13 weeks for a total of 39 weeks. Adds a \$600 bonus per week for up to four months on top of what beneficiaries would receive from their state programs. Expands eligibility to workers not traditionally eligible for unemployment benefits (part-time, self-employed, gig economy workers, and those with limited work history).</p> <p><b>Paycheck protection program (\$350 billion).</b> Federal funding for no-fee loans and loan guarantees for small businesses to cover paid sick leave, insurance premiums, utilities, and mortgage or rent payments. Loan amounts up to 250 percent of payroll up to a maximum \$10 million. Loans will be forgiven as long as borrower retains the same average number of employees and does not reduce</p>	<p><b>Small Business</b> Provides \$2.1 billion to administer SBA programs funded in the bill, \$50 billion to loan subsidies to fund approximately \$350 billion in SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL), \$10 billion for EIDL grants, which can be used for an advance of up to \$10,000 on a disaster loan and do not need to be repaid.</p>
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