Three Wide-Ranging Coronavirus Laws Enacted So Far

• **Public Law 116-136** provided $2.2 trillion in individual, business aid
  – $500 billion for loans and other aid to companies and governments
  – $349 billion in small business loans with potential forgiveness
  – Payments of as much as $1,200 for individual taxpayers, and $500 per child
  – An additional $600 per week in unemployment benefits
  – $150 billion for state, local, and tribal governments
  – $340 billion in supplemental appropriations for many federal agencies, including $100 billion for hospitals

• **Public Law 116-127** provided:
  – Paid leave and tax credits, expanded unemployment and nutrition assistance, free virus testing

• **Public Law 116-123** provided:
  – $8 billion for health and international programs
National Emergency Frees Up Federal Aid

• **Trump issued a national emergency declaration March 13**
  – Trump also declared major disaster in all 50 states

• **National emergency declaration lets FEMA provide broad assistance and other agencies take actions not otherwise authorized by federal law**
  – HHS can enable telehealth, allow doctors to practice across state lines, waive restrictions on stays in critical hospitals and nursing homes
  – States can adjust their Medicaid and CHIP eligibility and coverage
  – FEMA has been coordinating testing with states

• **Trump used Defense Production Act for critical medical products**
  – Required companies to accept and prioritize federal ventilator orders
  – Authorized federal agencies to allocate materials for medical equipment
  – Banned hoarding and price gouging; seized hoarded products
  – Restricted export of personal protective equipment

Notes: CHIP – Children’s Health Insurance Program; FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency; HHS – Health and Human Services Department
What’s Next
Congress Faces Long To-Do List, Shortened Calendar

• Coronavirus pandemic has disrupted schedule in already packed year
  – Congress out until at least May 4
  – Current schedules include recesses for August (including conventions), election
    • House could meet during some of those periods to make up time

• Government funding, major programs up for renewal Sept. 30
  – Government funding for fiscal 2021 must be addressed to avoid shutdown
  – Annual defense authorization, surface transportation also on deck
Sources: House voting schedule as of April 13; Senate tentative schedule; Bloomberg Government
Lawmakers Consider Additional Virus Response

• Bipartisan support for $250 billion increase for small business loans, but Democrats also want:
  – Funds set aside for community financial institutions serving certain groups
  – $150 billion for state and local aid
  – $100 billion for hospitals and community health centers
  – A 15% increase in the maximum SNAP benefit

• Policies under discussion for future response legislation include:
  – More direct payments, broader paid leave, expanded unemployment insurance
  – Hazard pay and worker protection standards
  – Workforce development, training
  – Additional tax changes, such as a payroll tax cut or SALT deduction cap repeal
  – Provisions to address surprise medical bills
  – Infrastructure, multiemployer pensions, mandatory funding for park projects, fixes to previously provided election funds

Notes: SNAP – Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SALT – state and local tax
Source: “BGOV Closer Look: Congress Eyes More Coronavirus Relief,” Bloomberg Government
## Key Legislative Dates to Watch in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>What to Watch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Armed Services committees aim to finish NDAA drafts</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>Small business Paycheck Protection Program expires</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>Extra $600 per week pandemic unemployment benefit expires</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Sept. 30 | Fiscal 2020 funding expires, as well as other major programs  
• National Defense Authorization Act  
• Surface transportation authorization (FAST Act)  
• National Flood Insurance Program  
• National Institutes of Health authorization  
• Every Student Succeeds Act*  
• Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act  
• Child care and development block grants |
| Nov. 30  | Health extenders, TANF expire                                                                                                               |
| Dec. 31  | Tax extenders, many pandemic response programs expire                                                                                         |

*Education authorizations automatically extended for one year under the General Education Provisions Act if Congress doesn’t act.

Notes: FAST – Fixing America’s Surface Transportation; NDAA – National Defense Authorization Act; TANF – Temporary Assistance for Needy Families