

Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 21, 2020

Today's note provides an update on negotiations over an interim COVID-19 relief package that would replenish the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), among other measures. The bottom line: the Senate will likely pass the bill today, and the House may vote as soon as Thursday. We end our update with a brief discussion about fast-evolving developments in the White House to provide relief to certain oil and gas companies.

Further, today's [Agency Report](#) includes information on how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19. In particular, our report apprises you of recent developments at the following agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency,
- Federal Emergency Management Agency,
- Federal Transit Administration, and
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

We Have a Deal to Replenish the PPP

- **Senate.** The Senate will meet today at 4:00 PM EDT in a pro forma session to consider a nearly \$500 billion interim relief bill to replenish the PPP, keep the Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program afloat, provide support for hospitals, and invest in COVID-19 testing.
 - **Major sticking points resolved.** After a late night of negotiating over the phone, Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY), House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin, and White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows have come to an agreement on nearly every issue in the interim relief package.
 - Schumer said that while some fine details are being ironed out, he believes a deal was reached on the major issues yesterday, telling CNN: "They are still dotting the i's and crossing the t's but every major issue was resolved."
 - Pelosi said last night on CNN that negotiations are "down to the fine print."
 - At the White House COVID-19 press briefing yesterday, President Donald Trump said "hopefully tomorrow the Senate is going to be able to vote...A lot of progress has been made on that, tremendous progress."
 - **The remaining fine print.** The outstanding issues that Democrats seek to resolve include:

- **Hospital allocations.** As we discussed in yesterday’s update, Democrats and Republicans still disagree over the formula to distribute health care aid to states. Democrats prefer a formula that allocates more funds to areas with greater COVID-19 incidence and impact.
- **Testing program.** Disagreements remain over whether a “national testing strategy” is appropriate, what it should entail, and who would oversee such a regime. Democrats strongly support a federally-led approach, while President Trump and has been resistant, preferring to [leave it to states](#).
- **What’s in the deal.** As yesterday’s report foreshadowed, the general outline of a deal includes the following elements:
 - **PPP.** \$310 billion for the PPP.
 - Of this sum, \$60 billion is said to be set aside to provide access to underserved groups.
 - Note: The first \$349 billion ran out in just 13 days. Recent demand has exceeded \$200 billion/week. With 800,000 pending applications in limbo, an additional week of pent up demand, and just \$250 billion in at-large funding, we could be back in this position [within a matter of days](#).
 - To get this program through the June 30th covered period, Congress may have to consider simply uncapping it.
 - **EIDL.** \$60 billion for the Economic Injury Disaster Loan program.
 - Funds can be leveraged to meet existing demand—the program had \$383 billion in requests as of last week.
 - **Hospitals.** \$75 billion for hospitals, with a significant portion set aside to help those in rural areas.
 - **Testing.** \$25 billion for testing.
- **What’s likely not in the deal.**
 - **State and local government aid.** While Pelosi and Schumer have been under pressure from certain elements of the Democratic party to extract concessions, such as greater funding for state and local governments, Republicans have firmly rebuffed this particular ask.
 - On a Sunday call, Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Mnuchin told GOP senators that the agreement would not include further aid for state and local governments.

- Democrats did secure a commitment from the White House that cities and states could use \$150 billion allocated in the *CARES Act* to offset lost revenue in their budgets.
- **SNAP expansion.** Democrats want a 15 percent increase in the maximum benefit under this nutrition assistance program.
 - On the same call with GOP senators, Mnuchin said the SNAP increase would not make the final cut.
- **Senate vote today.** The Senate could take action on the interim relief bill as early as today at 4:00 PM EDT.
 - This vote would be done via unanimous consent during a pro forma session, otherwise Senators would have to travel back to Washington amid the pandemic.
 - Schumer expressed optimism about the bill's prospect in the Senate on CNN, saying "we have a deal and I believe we'll pass it today."
- **House.**
 - **Thursday vote at the earliest.** The House timeline has shifted to a potential Thursday vote on the interim relief bill, according to an announcement by Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-MD):

"If the Senate passes this legislation on Tuesday, the House could meet as early as Thursday, April 23rd at 10:00 a.m. to consider it."
 - **Proxy voting.** In the same announcement, Hoyer advised members that a recorded vote on the interim relief bill is expected. To facilitate such a vote, the House plans to vote on a yet-to-be-unveiled rule change to allow a form of proxy voting.
 - Proxy voting may prove necessary due to the risk of an objection to unanimous consent in the House, which would derail the vote.
 - The one-day delay gives members additional time to return to Washington, DC.
 - A proxy roll call would allow the vast majority of members to register their vote without a [widespread scramble](#) to meet a quorum call as we saw during passage of the *CARES Act*.

Oil and Gas Relief

- President Trump [tweeted](#) this morning that the Administration plans to make relief available for the hard-hit oil and gas industry:

“We will never let the great U.S. Oil & Gas Industry down. I have instructed the Secretary of Energy and Secretary of the Treasury to formulate a plan which will make funds available so that these very important companies and jobs will be secured long into the future!”

- Precisely what this means in terms of concrete policies and actions remains unclear. However, the following actions may be under consideration:
 - **SPR.** The response could include additional purchases for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Trump said on Monday that “We’ll ask for permission to buy it or store it [crude oil] one way or the other it will be full,” referencing the SPR.
 - Loyal readers will recall that a \$3 billion appropriation for SPR purchases had been included in early versions of the *CARES Act*, but was ultimately removed as Democrats demanded various clean energy concessions in exchange. As we have said, expect this tension between conventional and green energy priorities to persist through future phases of the congressional response.
 - **Federal loans.** Oil and gas companies can potentially tap into *CARES Act* funding via the newly created Federal Reserve facilities, and perhaps the \$17 billion reserved by the *CARES Act* for companies critical to national security.
 - Energy companies have a strong claim to make that they serve national security interests of the US, which would expand the pool of federal loans to which they have access.
 - All companies with fewer than 10,000 employees or \$2.5 billion in 2019 revenue will be eligible for stabilization loans facilitated by the Main Street Lending Program.
 - While we await further guidance, these facilities could be up and running within a week.
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Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 20, 2020

Today's note provides an update on negotiations over an interim COVID-19 relief package that would provide much-needed funds to the depleted Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), among other measures. Our update concludes with analysis of the Trump administration's recent decision to suspend certain tariff payments.

Further, today's [Agency Report](#) includes information on how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19. In particular, our report apprises you of recent developments at the following agencies:

- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency,
- Department of Agriculture,
- Department of Treasury,
- Environmental Protection Agency,
- Federal Communications Commission, and
- Department of Health and Human Services.

PPP: A Deal Is Near, But It's Only A Band-Aid

- **A deal is near.** A deal on an interim emergency COVID-19 relief package is near.
 - Over the weekend, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin, and Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) said negotiations were proceeding well and that a deal is imminent.
 - House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-MD) notified House members on Sunday evening that the House could meet as early as 10:00 AM EDT on Wednesday of this week to consider the PPP legislation.
 - The Senate is expected to act first, perhaps as early as today—more on timing below.
- **Deal contents.** While reported numbers have fluctuated, the final package is expected to include:
 - **PPP.** \$310 billion for the PPP.
 - Of this sum, \$60 billion is said to be set aside to provide access to underserved groups.
 - **EIDL.** \$60 billion for the Economic Injury Disaster Loan program.
 - Funds can be leveraged, so this sum is intended to address the existing demand.
 - **Hospitals.** \$75 billion for hospitals.

- **Testing.** \$25 billion for testing.
- **Sticking points.** Key sticking points that remain are Democratic asks for the following provisions:
 - **COVID Testing Strategy.** Democrats want the final package to include a requirement that the government establish a COVID-19 testing strategy, and further disagreements remain over how the \$25 billion should be used.
 - **Hospital Allocations.** While the deal is expected to provide an additional \$75 billion to hospitals, Democrats remain unsatisfied with the existing *CARES Act* allocation formula, and want assurances that relief money will follow COVID-19 impact and incidence.
 - **State and Local Government Aid.** Democrats seek additional funding for state and local governments.
 - The GOP has firmly rebuffed Democratic demands for additional funding for state and local governments, with President Donald Trump telling reporters “that will be in our next negotiation.”
 - **SNAP.** Democrats want a 15 percent increase in the maximum benefit under this nutrition assistance program.
 - Treasury Secretary Mnuchin has said that these SNAP demand will not make the cut for the interim package.
- **Deal timing and process.** Senate leaders aim to approve a deal during a procedural pro forma session early this week.
 - The chamber is set to meet for a pro forma session this afternoon at 2:00 PM EDT. It is anticipated that the GOP will use this session to take procedural action to set up another pro forma session for Tuesday afternoon. This would buy time to finish hammering out a PPP deal that could be passed by the Senate on Tuesday.
 - Otherwise, the next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, April 24.
 - If the Senate passes the measure, the ball moves to the House, where lawmakers must pass the bill via voice vote. The package could pass on Wednesday, and it would then head to the President’s desk, where it would in all likelihood be signed into law.
- **What happens now for PPP?** With roughly 800,000 pending applications left in limbo over the lapse, systematic changes required to account for new set-asides, and demand growing every day, bringing the program back online will not be without challenges.
 - Senator Marco Rubio (R-FL) [tweeted](#) his concerns this morning:

If Senate can pass #PPP \$ today & House acts on Wednesday we should have another \$300b in funds for #PPPlans this week.

Let's not waste the next 3 days.

Will ask @SBAgov [Small Business Administration] to allow lenders to begin processing loans "Subject To Funding" to avoid overwhelming the system again.

- **Phase Four.** Given that the PPP funding in this interim emergency relief package will likely run dry quickly, a Phase Four stimulus package is a question of when, not if. Elements of a potential Phase Four bill, that could bring the total stimulus price tag across all phases to a whopping \$4 trillion, include:
 - **Direct cash payments to individuals.**
 - **Safety net program extensions.**
 - **Additional small business loan funding.**
 - **Additional hospital funding.**
 - **Additional state and local government aid.**
 - **Hazard pay for essential workers.**

COVID-19 Tariff Payment Postponement

- Sunday, the President issued an [executive order](#) directing the Secretary of Treasury to take action to extend estimate duty payment deadlines for importers pursuant to 19 USC 1318(a).
- The tariff relief described by the President's order is very narrow, and the [interim rule](#) released by Treasury on Sunday night in response to the Executive Order provides for the delayed payment of a limited universe of tariffs by a limited number of importers.
- Treasury's [temporary interim final rule](#) will, effective immediately:

[T]emporarily postpone the deadline for importers of record...to pay as of the date of entry... for merchandise entered in March or April 2020, for a period of 90 days from the date that the deposit would otherwise have been due but for this emergency action. In addition, no interest that would otherwise accrue upon such estimated duties, taxes, and fees will accrue during the 90-day postponement period.
- This postponement is very limited, and does not cover:
 - Any duties or fees already paid;
 - Antidumping duties;
 - Countervailing duties;
 - Section 232 duties (national security—used for aluminum and steel); or

- Section 301 duties (e.g. recent China duties)
- To qualify for this postponement, the importer will request the postponement when submitting entries for imports with CBP.
 - An importer is not required to submit any additional paperwork or documentation with the request, but the interim rule requires that the importer maintain the documentation establishing “it meets the requirements for relief” in its books and records.
- The standard that an importer must meet is “significant financial hardship.” The Treasury interim rule explains that this means:

An eligible importer’s operation must be fully or partially suspended during March or April 2020 due to orders from a competent governmental authority limiting commerce, travel, or group meetings because of COVID-19, and as a result of such suspension, the gross receipts of such importer for March 13-31, 2020 or April 2020 are less than 60 percent of the gross receipts for the comparable period in 2019. An eligible importer need not file additional documentation with CBP to be eligible for this relief but must maintain documentation as part of its books and records establishing that it meets the requirements for relief.

- The rule also waives any requirement to submit estimated duties, taxes and fees to establish a date on entry, which means that importers can establish their date of entry notwithstanding the postponement of payment.
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Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 17, 2020

Today's note provides an update on the state of play of negotiations over additional funding for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), in addition to supplying a brief summary of economic reopening developments at the state and federal levels.

Further, today's [Agency Report](#) includes information on how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19. In particular, our report apprises you of recent developments at the following agencies:

- Department of Energy,
- Department of Labor,
- Federal Reserve,
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The PPP Standoff Continues

- **Standoff Continues.** Despite the lapse in PPP funds yesterday, neither side has budged from their respective positions, leaving the program in limbo.
 - House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) continues to hold her hardline stance on sticking points that we have discussed in our previous updates, such as health care, state and local governments, and SNAP.
 - Messaging from Senate Democrats has revolved more around small business relief, with a particular focus on PPP and Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) access for underserved and underbanked groups.
 - Republicans have expressed openness to a deal brokered by Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin, but remain wary of concessions, especially with regard to increased state and local government funding.
- **Weekend Negotiations.** Negotiations will likely continue through the weekend, per [comments](#) from Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY).
- **Deal by April 20 at Earliest.** The next opportunity to move a deal would be Monday, April 20, when the Senate meets for a pro forma session.
- **Pressure on Senate Democrats.** Cracks have begun to emerge in the Senate Caucus:
 - Yesterday, Senators [Kyrsten Sinema \(D-AZ\)](#) and [Tina Smith \(D-MN\)](#) came out in support of immediately funding the PPP.

- The Senate is under more pressure, and what can get consent in the chamber will ultimately be what drives the deal; the House will accept what the Senate sends them.
- **This Is Only Act One.** The \$251 billion of additional funding being discussed in this interim package is not enough to keep the PPP solvent in the long-run.
 - A striking statistic that underscores the current dilemma is that it only took 13 days to deplete the \$349 billion originally allocated to the PPP in the *CARES Act*.
 - If lending continues at that rate, then the Senate will find themselves in the same position within weeks.
- **More Interim Support Needed.** As a clean funding bill turns to horse-trading, the interim package needs to get bigger, the PPP included.

Economic Reopening Plans

1. State Efforts

A. Midwest Partnership

States: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

Summary: On April 16, 2020, Governors Gretchen Whitmer (MI), Mike DeWine (OH), Tony Evers (WI), Tim Walz (MN), JB Pritzker (IL), Eric Holcomb (IN), and Andy Beshear (KY) announced that their states would coordinate as they reopen the economy in the Midwest region.

While the announcement did not identify a universal reopening date for all participating states, the governors said they would make such a decision by “working with experts and taking a fact-based, data-driven approach to reopening our economy in a way that protect families from the spread of COVID-19.”

The governors specifically identified four factors that will drive their decision-making:

- Sustained control of the rate of new infections and hospitalizations.
- Enhanced ability to test and trace.
- Sufficient health care capacity to handle resurgence.
- Best practices for social distancing in the workplace.

Additionally, the governors noted that the states would phase in sectors of the economy. Importantly, the press release announcing the Midwest Partnership says “this doesn’t mean our economy will reopen all at once, or that every state will take the same steps at the same time. But close coordination will ensure we get this right.”

B. Northeast Partnership

States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut

Summary: On April 13, 2020, Governor Andrew Cuomo (NY) and a coalition of other northeastern states announced the formation of a partnership to coordinate the reopening of their economies.

The coalition does not appear to have settled on a target date or specifics.

Governor Cuomo outlined part of the process of coordination, identifying that each state will select a public health official and an economic official who, in coordinating with each governor's chief of staff, would work to create reopening plans that account for the actions of fellow coalition members.

C. Western States Pact

States: California, Oregon, Washington

Summary: On April 13, 2020, California, Oregon, and Washington announced the formation of a Western States Pact that would orchestrate a coordinated reopening of their economies based on data about COVID-19 health outcomes.

While each state will create its own plan, all states in the pact agree to follow the following principles:

- Prioritize resident health.
- Utilize science- and data-based decision-making, including measures of the direct impact of the disease on the community and health care system's ability to ensure care.
- Coordination with local leaders and communities across the region.

At the announcement, the Western States Pact did not identify a target date at which to reopen the economy.

2. Federal guidelines

On April 16, 2020, the White House [released a plan titled "Opening Up America."](#) This document details a recommend three-phase plan to reopen states. The phases are detailed below, and focus on individuals, employers broadly, and specific types of employers. Note that these are guidelines, not directives, so they have no binding effect on states.

Before a state proceeds to the phased opening process, the federal guidelines recommend the following conditions be met:

- Symptoms: Downward trajectory of influenza-like illness *and* COVID-like syndromic cases reported within a 14-day period.
- Cases: Downward trajectory of documented COVID cases within a 14-day period *or* downward trajectory of positive tests as a percent of total tests within a 14-day period.
- Hospitals: Treat all patients without crisis care *and* a robust testing program is in place for at-risk healthcare workers, including antibody testing.

The federal guidelines also outline "Core State Preparedness Responsibilities," which include:

- Testing and contact tracing;
- Healthcare system capacity, such as independent supply of sufficient Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and medical equipment and ability to surge ICU capacity;
- Plans for protection of workers in critical industries; protection of employees and users of mass transit; social distancing and face coverings; COVID monitoring; among others.

All Phases:

- Individuals should continue to practice good hygiene and people who feel sick should stay home.
- Employers:
 - Should develop and implement policies, in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulation and guidance, regarding:
 - Social distancing and protective equipment;
 - Temperature checks;
 - Testing, isolating, and contact tracing;
 - Sanitation;
 - Use and disinfection of common and high-traffic areas; and
 - Business travel.
 - Monitor workforce for symptoms and not allow symptomatic people to return to work until cleared by a medical provider.
 - Develop and implement procedures for workforce contract tracing following a positive COVID test of an employee.

Phase One:

- Individuals
 - All vulnerable individuals should continue to shelter in place, including members of households with vulnerable individuals.
 - All individuals when in public should maximize physical distance.
 - Avoid socializing in groups of more than 10 people.
 - Minimize non-essential travel and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel.

- Employers Broadly
 - Encourage employers to telework.
 - Return to work in phases, if possible.
 - Close common areas and enforce strict social distancing protocols.
 - Minimize non-essential travel and adhere to CDC guidelines regarding isolation following travel.
 - Consider special accommodations for personnel who are members of a vulnerable population.
- Specific Types of Employers
 - Schools and other organized youth activities that are currently closed should remain closed.
 - Prohibit visits to senior living facilities and hospitals.
 - Allow operation of large venues under strict physical distancing protocols.
 - Resume elective surgeries on an out-patient basis.
 - Reopen gyms under strict physical distancing protocols.
 - Keep bars closed.

Phase Two:

- Individuals
 - All vulnerable individuals should continue to shelter in place, including members of households with vulnerable individuals.
 - All individuals when in public should maximize physical distance.
 - Social settings of more than 50 people, where appropriate distancing is not practical, should be avoided unless precautionary measures are observed.
 - Non-essential travel can resume.
- Employers Broadly
 - Encourage employers to telework.
 - Close common areas and enforce strict social distancing protocols.
 - Non-essential travel can resume.
 - Consider special accommodations for personnel who are members of a vulnerable population.

- Specific Types of Employers
 - Reopen schools and other organized youth activities.
 - Prohibit visits to senior living facilities and hospitals.
 - Allow operation of large venues under moderate physical distancing protocols.
 - Resume elective surgeries on an out-patient and in-patient basis.
 - Reopen gyms under strict physical distancing protocols.
 - Reopen bars with diminished standing-room occupancy.

Phase Three:

- Individuals
 - Vulnerable individuals can resume public interactions, but practice physical distancing.
 - Low-risk populations should minimize time in crowded environments.
 - Employers Broadly
 - Resume unrestricted staffing of worksites.
 - Specific Types of Employers
 - Resume visits to senior care facilities and hospitals.
 - Allow operation of large venues under limited physical distancing protocols.
 - Reopen gyms if they adhere to standard sanitation protocols.
 - Reopen bars with increased standing room occupancy.
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Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 16, 2020

Today's update discusses the current negotiations over an interim emergency COVID-19 funding package intended to provide additional funding for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) which officially ran out of money yesterday. We also have further insight into Democratic demands for a Phase Four COVID-19 stimulus package.

Additionally, today's [Agency Report](#) includes information on how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19. In particular, our report apprises you of recent developments at the following agencies:

- Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Energy;
- Department of Labor;
- Environmental Protection Agency;
- Export-Import Bank of the United States;
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration;
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; and
- Small Business Administration.

The Cap is Hit: PPP Funding Fights

- **PPP runs out of money.** The Small Business Administration (SBA) formally served notice this morning of a lapse in PPP funding. A note on the SBA's PPP website says: "The SBA is currently unable to accept new applications for the Paycheck Protection Program based on available appropriations funding."



- **What happens during this lapse?** The answer from the SBA:
 - "This will mean that lenders will no longer be able to load PPP applications into the Capital Access Financial System (CAFS or E-Tran) [the Lender Gateway]. SBA is unable to maintain

a queue for PPP applications. Further, PPP loan amounts may not be adjusted by lenders within the CAFS system.”

- **Parties restate positions.** The response from party leaders and administration officials to the lapse in PPP funding was swift:
 - Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and SBA Administrator Jovita Carranza released a [joint statement](#), urging Congress to appropriate additional funds for the PPP and the Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program.
 - Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA) released a [joint statement](#) of their own, underscoring the gravity of the lapse, and laying it squarely at the feet of Democrats.
 - Theme: “This did not have to happen.”
 - House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) [continued to tie PPP funds](#) to concessions for other stated priorities, including:
 - Support for underbanked small businesses and others who are struggling to access the PPP;
 - Funding for state and local governments; and
 - Resources for hospitals on the front lines of the epidemic.
 - Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) [tweeted](#) that “we all agree” the PPP needs more money, but he also expressed concern about access to the program “for all who need it.”
 - The Senate will meet for a pro forma session at 3 PM EDT this afternoon, while the House will meet tomorrow.
 - If no deal materializes, and unanimous consent is once again blocked, settle in.
 - With three weeks until Congress returns, the lapse isn’t sustainable, but somebody has to blink.
- **Can Congress find a deal?** While it’s still unclear how this stalemate will be resolved, the lapse draws significant media attention, and with it, pressure on all sides to get a deal done. Two things are certain, and they simultaneously offer promise and peril for the path forward:
 - Both sides feel that they head into this lapse with the most leverage; and
 - Both sides ultimately need to save face.
- **Elements of potential deal.** The two sides are now at least talking, with Secretary Mnuchin again acting as the GOP proxy. Negotiations center around the following three main areas:

- **State and local funding.**
 - The new \$500 billion Federal Reserve facility is just coming online, but this is debt, not grants, and uses are limited.
 - Allowable uses could easily be broadened through administration action.
 - The *CARES Act* also included a \$150 billion “Coronavirus Relief Fund” for state and local governments.
 - Democrats want allowable uses broadened to lost revenue which would require legislation.
 - Additional grants will probably have to wait for Phase Four.
- **Health care funding.**
 - Democrats want more money for testing and personal protective equipment (PPE).
 - This is an easy concession for Republicans, as a robust testing regime is critical to reopening the economy in the near future.
 - Significant gripes remain over the formula for allocating *CARES Act* funds to hospitals.
 - This again could be easily fixed through administrative action.
- **Small business loans.**
 - Everybody agrees the PPP needs more money, at least \$251 billion.
 - Democrats want special considerations to ensure access to underserved groups.
 - This can be handled through guidance, and was [explicitly mentioned](#) in the *CARES Act*.
 - Both sides have come around to addressing the needs of an overwhelmed disaster relief loan (EIDL) program.
 - Democrats added additional EIDL funding to their list of asks in a Monday joint statement.
 - The aforementioned Mnuchin-Carranza statement also stressed importance of funding program.
- *Bottom Line: None of this is insurmountable if either side is willing to take the win.*

Recent PPP Guidance

- [Frequently Asked Questions](#) (4/15/2020)
- IFRs Published in *Federal Register* (4/15/2020)
 - [PPP Interim Final Rule](#)
 - [Public comment docket](#)
 - [PPP Interim Final Rule on Affiliation](#)
 - [Public comment docket](#)

Title IV Lending Facilities

- Public comments for the new \$600 billion [Main Street Lending Program](#) for small and mid-sized businesses are due today. Submissions can be made through the [Federal Reserve portal](#) (1500 character limit), or via email at regs.comments@federalreserve.gov (be sure to include "Main Street Lending" in the subject line of the message).

Phase Four Outlook

- Speaker Pelosi fired a political warning shot with a scathing [“Dear Colleague” letter](#) this week that laid much of the blame for the crisis at the feet of President Donald Trump.
 - While this can be best understood as public posturing for the benefit of her members, this can’t help the outlook for already-fraught negotiations.
 - The difficulty in merely replenishing the widely supported, bipartisan PPP tells you everything you need to know about the difficulties ahead for Phase Four.
- In his weekly pen-and-pad session with reporters yesterday, House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-MD) discussed Democratic priorities for the federal coronavirus response. In addition to reiterating the party’s asks in an interim bill, Hoyer [outlined](#) some provisions that Democrats aim to include in a Phase Four package. The measures include:
 - **Unemployment Insurance.** Additional UI funding.
 - **Direct Individual Payments.** Additional economic impact payments.
 - **Elections.** Additional funding for elections.
 - **Health Care Infrastructure.** Additional funds for health care infrastructure.
 - **Oversight.** Increased oversight of pandemic funds, including Inspectors General protections.
 - **Postal Service.** Additional funding to secure the solvency of the Postal Service.

- **District of Columbia Fix.** Ensure that Washington, DC receives equitable COVID-19 relief funding on par with states.
 - **Technological Modernization.** Increased focus on technology modernization.
 - **Minority Health.** Ensure the health care response bridges the gap in minority health services.
 - **Paid Family Leave for Federal Workers.**
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Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 13, 2020

Our note today briefs you on the status of ongoing negotiations, or the lack thereof, over an interim emergency COVID-19 funding package intended to expand resources for the oversubscribed Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).

We also have a new [agency report](#) that includes information on how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19. In particular, today's report apprises you of recent developments at the following agencies:

- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
- Department of Treasury
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
- Federal Reserve
- Food and Drug Administration
- Health and Human Services
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

A \$250 Billion "Game of Chicken"

- The bicameral game of partisan chicken continues, as House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) released a [joint statement today](#) in response to Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy's (R-CA) [Saturday release](#).
 - Republican leaders are seeking a "clean" bill, focused exclusively on expanding PPP funding by \$251 billion, whereas Democratic leaders aim to also include comparable resources for other priorities:
 - **States and Local Governments.** \$150 billion in additional funding for states and localities.
 - **Healthcare Sector.** \$100 billion in additional funding for hospitals and frontline workers.
 - **EIDL.** As we predicted in last week's update, Democratic leaders also requested more funding for the Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) and grants.
 - As of Friday, four million businesses had applied for \$383 billion in EIDL, but Congress has thus far allocated just \$17 billion to the program, leading to effective caps far below the statutory \$2 million limit under the CARES Act.
 - **SNAP.** Fifteen percent increase in the maximum benefit under the federal nutrition assistance program.

- **Testing and PPE.** Adequate funding for the production and distribution of national rapid testing and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
 - The Democratic leaders' joint statement concluded by saying, "We have real problems facing this country, and it's time for the Republicans to quit the political posturing by proposing bills they know will not pass either chamber and get serious and work with us towards a solution."
 - This is a near mirror image of Saturday's GOP statement, which accused Democrats of using American workers as "political hostages."
 - Both sides are doubling down.
 - This week begins with no apparent progress in—or signs of—bipartisan talks or negotiations.
 - This morning, the Senate gavelled out of its pro forma session until Thursday, April 16, at 3PM.
 - The House is set for similar procedural meetings tomorrow (Tuesday) and Friday.
 - The clock is ticking, with PPP at risk of running out of funds within a week.
 - An approximately \$30 billion daily burn rate would put the program on the path to insolvency by next Monday.
 - The other programs are "not in similar peril," according to Republican leaders, who note that the [terms of the new Federal Reserve facility](#) to provide liquidity to state and local governments was [announced](#) on Thursday, while the first \$30 billion tranche of hospital funds from the CARES Act was [just released](#) in recent days.
 - How the coming days play out will depend in a large part on how the media coverage unfolds, which in turn will inform the pressure either side feels to compromise—and how or whether the White House chooses to enter the fray.
-

Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 10, 2020

Our note today briefs you on the continued implementation of the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and ongoing struggles with Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL), in addition to providing an update from Bracewell's labor and employment lawyers on significant new CDC interim guidance.

We also have a new [agency update](#) that includes information on how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19.

PPP Status

PPP Week One: By the Numbers

- More than \$140 billion processed.
- Over 550,000 loans.
- More than 4,100 lenders.

Of note:

- We are finally hearing reports of PPP applicants actually receiving their loans.
- The average loan amount is slowly coming down, a dynamic that is likely to continue as independent contractors and self-employed individuals begin to apply for the program today, see [here](#).
 - This is a positive sign, both as an indication that smaller businesses are being accommodated, and for what it portends in terms of how far the existing funds will go.
- Nonetheless, with more than 40% of PPP funds spoken for in the first week alone, additional funds will inevitably be needed in the near future.
- The precise timing will depend on how Congress resolves the current stalemate between Republicans, who want a quick, clean increase in PPP funds, and Democrats, who want an equivalent increase for their priorities, hospitals and state and local governments, respectively, while ensuring that half of the additional PPP funds are reserved for underserved groups and institutions.
 - On Friday, Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) struck an optimistic tone, saying that he had spoken to Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin, who agreed to bipartisan, bicameral talks over an "interim" coronavirus relief bill: *"There's no reason why we can't come to a bipartisan agreement by early next week."* – Schumer

EIDL Program Running Idle

- For all the relatively positive movement on the PPP front, another program meant to help smaller companies through the pandemic—Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)—is drawing ire from business owners and members of congress alike.
- [CNBC: Frustration mounts on Main Street as entrepreneurs wait on banks and SBA for much-needed funding](#)

"On Thursday evening, a senior administration official told CNBC that nearly 4 million businesses had applied for EIDL funding for a total of \$383 billion, adding that Congress has allocated \$17 billion for the program."

- [NYT: Small Businesses Wait for Cash as Disaster Loan Program Unravels](#)

"The program is supposed to offer loans of up to \$2 million, but many recent applicants said the SBA. help line had told them that loans would be capped at \$15,000 per borrower." [...]

Senator Ben Cardin, Democrat of Maryland, who pushed for the additional funding through the *CARES Act*, said the program simply had to have more money.

"The fact that SBA is limiting Economic Injury Disaster Loans to an initial disbursement of \$15,000 shows that there is a clear need for more resources for this program," he said.

- Look for EIDL funding to be a factor in negotiations over a future package.

Report from Bracewell's Labor and Employment Lawyers

The CDC released significant interim guidance Wednesday regarding implementing safety practices for critical infrastructure workers that may have been exposed to someone with (or suspected to have) COVID-19. Specifically, in order to ensure the operations of essential functions, the CDC advises that certain workers be permitted to continue working following potential exposure. These workers, however, must remain asymptomatic and additional precautions must be implemented to protect them and the community. The full guidance can be found [here](#).

Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 9, 2020

Our update today contains fast-evolving information on the new “Main Street” lending facility and the status of negotiations over additional funding for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). While the Federal Reserve’s announcement today brought some answers, many questions remain about how the new lending programs will operate. New guidance is expected next week, and we will report on it as soon as it becomes available.

We also have a new [agency update](#) that includes information on how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19. Today’s update contains new materials on the following entities:

- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency,
- FEMA,
- Federal Reserve,
- Food and Drug Administration,
- Health and Human Services, and
- Small Business Administration.

New Federal Reserve Actions

The Federal Reserve today [announced](#) new actions meant to extend \$2.3 trillion in loans across the economy. While the announcement left many important details unaddressed, we expect further guidance in the coming days. The programs unveiled this morning include:

- **Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Liquidity Facility.** Bolsters the effectiveness of the PPP by supplying liquidity to participating financial institutions through term financing backed by PPP loans to small businesses.
- **Main Street Lending Program.** Ensures credit flows to small and mid-sized businesses by purchasing up to \$600 billion in loans through two new facilities backed by \$75 billion from the *CARES Act*.
 - Main Street New Loan Facility (MSNLF) for new loans.
 - Main Street Expanded Loan Facility (MSELF) for increasing size of existing loans.
- **Expansion of existing Fed facilities (PMCCF/SMCCF/TALF).** Expands the size and scope of the Primary and Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facilities (PMCCF and SMCCF) as well as the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF). These three programs will now support up to \$850 billion in credit backed by \$85 billion in credit protection provided by the Treasury.
- **Municipal Liquidity Facility.** Helps state and local governments manage the pandemic cash crunch by lending up to \$500 billion backed by \$35 billion from the *CARES Act*.

Main Street Lending Program Overview:

- **Eligibility.** Fewer than 10,000 employees or 2019 revenues less than \$2.5 billion.
- **Mechanism.** Lending via FDIC-insured institutions, bank holding companies, and savings & loan holding companies. Lenders retain 5% of loan; Fed funds special purpose vehicle to purchase the remaining 95%.
- **Terms.**
 - 4-year loans
 - Principal and interest payments deferred for one year
 - Adjustable rate of SOFR + 250-400 basis points (~2.5-4%)
 - Minimum loan size of \$1 million
 - Maximum loan size:
 - For new loans (MSNLF), the lesser of:
 - \$25 million, or
 - Four times the Eligible Borrower's 2019 earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA).
 - For the expansion of existing loans (MSELF), the lesser of:
 - \$150 million, or
 - 30% of the Eligible Borrower's existing outstanding and committed but undrawn bank debt, or
 - An amount that, when added to the Eligible Borrower's existing outstanding and committed but undrawn debt, does not exceed six times the Eligible Borrower's 2019 EBITDA.
 - Prepayment permitted without penalty
 - Requirements:
 - Reasonable efforts to maintain payroll and retain workers
 - Compensation, stock buyback, and dividend restrictions under the *CARES Act*.
 - **More stringent rules in the *CARES Act* on employee retention and labor neutrality are not applicable.**
- **Note.** Firms may take out PPP and Main Street loans

Federal Reserve Resources:

[Press Release \(Webpage\)](#)

[Term Sheet: Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility \(PDF\)](#)

[Term Sheet: Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility \(PDF\)](#)

[Term Sheet: Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility \(PDF\)](#)

[Term Sheet: Municipal Liquidity Facility \(PDF\)](#)

[Term Sheet: Paycheck Protection Program Lending Facility \(PDF\)](#)

[Term Sheet: Main Street New Loan Facility \(PDF\)](#)

[Term Sheet: Main Street Expanded Loan Facility \(PDF\)](#)

False Start on Phase 3.5

- Senate GOP efforts to unanimously pass a narrow, \$251 billion increase in PPP funding authorization were thwarted this morning, as Senator Ben Cardin (D-MD) objected and offered a Democratic alternative (details below).
- Majority Leader Mitch McConnell's (R-KY) subsequent objection to the Democratic plan means the stalemate will continue, with the path forward unclear.
- **One thing is certain.** With \$118 billion in loans processed as of the morning, representing more than one-third of the CARES-allotted funds, an increase will be needed in a matter of weeks, if not days.

Democrats' PPP Alternative

Topline:

The interim emergency relief bill has five key components:

- Expansion of small businesses loans in the CARES Act, including the PPP and EIDL,
- Expansion of grants to health care facilities for COVID-19 expenses,
- Additional funds for state, local, and tribal governments to account for lost revenue,
- SNAP benefit increase and requirement waivers, and
- Technical fixes to Election Assistance funding in the CARES Act.

Breakdown:

- **Small Business Plus.**
 - **\$250 Billion in Additional Funding.**
 - \$125 billion in additional PPP funding
 - \$45 billion for small community-based lenders, and small banks and credit unions with less than \$10 billion in consolidated assets
 - \$15 billion for community banks and credit unions with less than \$50 billion in consolidated assets, and also for community-based lenders
 - \$50 billion for SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loan
 - \$15 billion for SBA's Emergency Economic Disaster Grant Program
 - **PPP Streamlining.**
 - Requires banks to gather, in the application stage, documentation that aligns with federal know-your-customer regulations.
 - Directs Treasury to update its guidance to non-bank CDFI lenders dispensing with re-verifying know-your-customer information if the borrower has a banking relationship that dates back two years.
 - **Expands PPP Loan Forgiveness.** Makes the payroll forgivable amount calculation more generous for PPP.
 - **Expands PPP Scope.** Makes farms eligible for EIDL loans and grants and for PPP.
- **Health Provider Relief.**
 - **Grants.** Provides \$100 billion for grants to hospitals, public entities, not for profit entities, and Medicare and Medicaid enrolled suppliers and institutional providers to cover unreimbursed health care related expenses or lost revenues attributable to the public health emergency resulting from the coronavirus.
 - **Report.** Requires HHS, FEMA, and other agencies report to Congress every 30 days about allocation of testing and supplies throughout the US.
- **State, Local, and Tribal Governments.** Provides \$150 billion of fund to be used for lost revenue, and allows supplemental appropriations in the *CARES Act* available to be used for lost revenue. Funding is allocated as follows:

- **CDBG Formula.** \$53.55 billion is allocated to localities based on the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG formula).
 - **Infection Rate Formula.** \$20 billion is allocated based on a State's share of the national infection rate according to the most recent CDC tracking data.
 - **Tribes.** \$8 billion is set aside for Tribes.
 - **Territories.** \$3 billion is set aside for territories.
 - **SNAP Benefit Increase.** Increases SNAP maximum benefits to 115% of the thrifty food plan; waives certain requirements, such as time limits, work, reporting and administrative requirements; bars implementation of certain SNAP rules proposed by the Trump Administration.
 - **Technical Fixes to Election Assistance Funding.**
-

Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 8, 2020

Today's note provides a succinct update of the state of play for "Phase 3.5" COVID-19 stimulus and the status of the Federal Reserve's exchange stabilization fund (ESF).

Our [agency update](#) for today, which tracks how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in response to COVID-19, includes new information on actions taken by:

- Department of Transportation,
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission,
- Food and Drug Administration,
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, and
- Small Business Administration

Lightning Round Update

- **Democratic Demands for Phase 3.5.** Upon yesterday's news that the Treasury Department would be [seeking an additional \\$250 billion](#) to replenish funding for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) for small businesses, and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell's (R-KY) [announcement](#) that he would move to approve such funding legislation this week via voice vote, we pondered what Congressional Democrats might ask for in exchange. We now have our answer.
 - In a [joint statement](#), Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) put forward a unified Democratic ask for what they termed an "interim emergency coronavirus package."
 - The Democratic proposal includes \$250 billion of additional PPP funding, but it would set aside half of that sum for financial institutions serving disadvantaged groups, including minority-, women-, and veteran-owned businesses, as well as non-profits in certain underserved communities.
 - Senate Small Business Committee Ranking Member Ben Cardin (D-MD) [sent a letter](#) to Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and Small Business Administration Administrator Jovita Carranza yesterday advocating for special consideration for these groups.
 - House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-MD) expanded on this priority as a condition of PPP funding yesterday in an [interview with Roll Call](#).
 - The proposal would match these funds with an additional \$250 billion for other Democratic priorities:
 - \$100 billion for frontline health care response to hospitals and community health centers,
 - \$150 billion for state and local governments, and
 - 15 percent increase in the SNAP benefit cap.

- If Leader McConnell moves forward with his original \$250 billion proposal as planned, it's not yet clear whether Senate Democrats are prepared to return to the chamber to object, or how Speaker Pelosi would proceed in the House should the measure be sent over.
 - Republicans seem unlikely to accede to the Democrats' new demands without a fight, and with more than \$70 billion (20%) of the PPP loans already committed in less than a week online, holding up this funding may not be a tenable political strategy, however reasonable the counter-offer.
 - **There is more to CARES than PPP.** We've talked a great deal since the signing of the *CARES Act* about the PPP and the relief the law offers to small businesses. The PPP was designed to piggyback off of the existing SBA 7(a) loan program and its built-in lender network, allowing the money to flow as promptly as possible. To that end, the program has dominated Treasury's public-facing effort. But what about mid-sized and larger businesses that aren't eligible for the PPP or other SBA relief programs?
 - In addition to funds dedicated to specific industries, such as air carriers and national security, the *CARES Act* provided \$454 billion to back stabilization loans for all other distressed businesses.
 - We still don't know much about how these programs will be administered and accessed in practice, and they probably won't be ready for at least another week.
 - Secretary Mnuchin [indicated today](#) that the Federal Reserve will release some information on the mid-sized lending facility in the coming days: "We've been actively working on this for the last week, having daily calls with the Fed," Mnuchin told CNBC. "We hope to have an announcement this week with the details on that and get it up and running as soon as we can."
-

Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 7, 2020

Today's update focuses on the two fastest moving elements of the COVID-19 relief effort: the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and the efforts to craft Phase Four legislation. Specifically, this brief discusses the overwhelming demand for PPP loans, and the plans under development to strengthen the program. Then, we provide new details on Phase Four legislative proposals that Democrats released over the past 48 hours.

As a reminder, PRG continues to track how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in the face of widespread COVID-19 responses, including managing enforcement and compliance obligations. The agency update for today, available on our [website](#), includes new information on actions taken by:

- Environmental Protection Agency,
- Federal Transit Administration,
- Food and Drug Administration,
- Health and Human Services,
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and
- Small Business Administration.

PPP Developments

As yesterday's update noted, there is broad bipartisan support for the PPP loan program, and acute sensitivity to fears that current funding levels are insufficient to accommodate small business demand. Movement has accelerated in the past twenty-four hours, both in the pace of lending—Bank of America and Wells Fargo alone have committed more than \$42 billion—and in the government response. The [Washington Post reports](#) that the Treasury Department is preparing to ask Congress for an additional \$200 billion in PPP funds as soon as today. The report comes on the heels of tweets from Senate Small Business Committee Chairman and PPP author Marco Rubio (R-FL) indicating that such a request is [in the works](#), and that Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) is [working with Minority Leader Chuck Schumer](#) (D-NY) to approve the additional funding by voice vote during the Senate's Thursday pro forma session.

Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) echoed the timetable, [saying in a statement](#):

“Congress needs to act with speed and total focus to provide more money for this uncontroversial bipartisan program. I will work with Secretary Mnuchin and Leader Schumer and hope to approve further funding for the Paycheck Protection Program by unanimous consent or voice vote during the next scheduled Senate session on Thursday.”

House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA) mirrored Leader McConnell's sentiment, [tweeting](#):

“The demand for the Paycheck Protection Program has been overwhelming. I spoke with [Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin] this morning and support his request for more money for America's small businesses. Following the Senate's approval, the House should move swiftly to do the same.”

However, the GOP push for a targeted bill that only increases funding for the PPP could face opposition from Democrats, who may resist piecemeal extensions, hoping to instead leverage the urgent demand for small business relief to extract concessions, such as additional money for state and local governments and an expansion of unemployment benefits.

In a signal that a standalone measure to provide additional PPP funding is not a done deal, a Schumer spokesperson, Justin Goodman, said, "Senator Schumer has not heard from Senator McConnell, and Senator Cardin [Small Business Committee ranking member] has not heard from Senator Rubio."

In addition to funding concerns, Treasury and SBA continue to issue guidance amid persistent confusion over some of the program's eligibility rules. Late Monday, the Treasury Department posted an authoritative new [PPP FAQ document](#) on its [CARES Act resource page](#). Language contained in the Q&A portion indicates that tweaks to the Interim Final Rule (IFR) may be forthcoming before the IFR is published in the *Federal Register*.

New Phase Four Proposals

Beyond reinforcements for the PPP, a range of proposals for the fourth phase of coronavirus relief have been proffered in recent days, including a "Heroes Fund" introduced by Senate Democrats, and a larger set of stimulus proposals from House Financial Services Committee (FSC) Democrats. The following sections identify the key components of each plan.

Senate Democrats' Heroes Fund

The Senate Democrats' Heroes Fund consists of two essential parts:

- **Pandemic Premium Pay.** Provides each essential frontline worker a \$13/hour premium pay increase, capped at \$25,000/worker earning less than \$200,000/year, and at \$5,000/worker earning over \$200,000/year. The premium pay would last from the start of the public health emergency through 12/31/2020.
- **Recruitment Incentive.** Provides a one-time \$15,000 premium for individuals who sign up to do essential work, such as health and home care workers and first responders.

See media coverage of the Heroes Fund [here](#).

FSC Democrats Proposal

The Democrat majority staff on the FSC released a memorandum, on April 6, outlining its proposed package for Phase Four.

- **Housing.**
 - **Ban Evictions.** Ban evictions for all renters during the public health crisis.
 - **Emergency Rental Assistance Fund.** Establish an Emergency Rental Assistance Fund to provide \$100 billion to help struggling renters meet rent and utility payments.
 - **Suspend Requirements.** Suspend work and other requirements for federally assisted renters.

- **Homeless Support.**
 - Direct Treasury to use Section 4003(d) authority to support hotels and motels that make available at least 10 percent of their rooms for persons experiencing homelessness or who have contracted COVID-19, including partial loan forgiveness for certain hotels and motels.
 - Authorize \$11.5 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants.
 - Authorize \$3 billion for Targeted Section 8 Vouchers.
- **Foreclosure Moratorium.** Expand the scope of foreclosure and forbearance relief in the *CARES Act* to include all homeowners and multifamily property owners. Multifamily property owners receiving forbearance must extend rent relief to all tenants in need of assistance.
- **Liquidity for Mortgage Services.** Grant mortgage services access to programs/facilities established by the Federal Reserve as authorized by the *CARES Act*.
- **Homeowner Assistance Fund.** Establish a \$35 billion Homeowner Assistance Fund to support lower income homeowners who need assistance with utility payments, homeowners' association fees, property taxes, and principal reductions.
- **Housing is Infrastructure Act (H.R. 5187).** Pass H.R. 5187, which would authorize approximately \$100 billion to invest in housing infrastructure to provide affordable homes.
- **Infrastructure Bank.** Create a National Infrastructure Development Bank to issue loans, loan guarantees, and tax-exempt bonds to support transportation, housing, energy, environmental, and telecommunications projects.
- **Reinstate the FHA-FFB Partnership.**
- **Neighborhood Revitalization and Affordable Homeownership Inventory.** Provide homeowners or mission-focused single-family developers with a "first look" opportunity to purchase lower-value foreclosed homes in HUD and GSE sales. Provide \$5 billion for a grant program for localities struggling with vacant properties and deferred maintenance needs.
- **Extend GSE Qualified Mortgage (QM) Patch.** Extend the GSE QM patch expiration date from January 2021 to January 2022.
- **Fair Housing Enforcement.** Authorize \$297.5 million for Fair Housing Enforcement.
- **Housing Counseling.** Authorize \$700 million for HUD's housing counseling program.
- **Senior and Disability Support.** Authorize \$300 million to support seniors and people with disabilities.
- **CARES Act technical fixes.**

- Clarify that any financial benefits derived from COVID-19 related legislation cannot be counted as income for the purposes of calculating rent for HUD and USDA-assisted renters.
 - Provide funding for USDA's Rural Housing Service to absorb loss of rent contributions from tenants experiencing income losses.
 - Ensure that the District of Columbia is eligible to receive CDBG funds.
 - Ensure that mortgage servicers who have pledged collateral to Ginnie Mae will not face barriers to accessing the Federal Reserve facility.
 - Ensure that the foreclosure moratorium applies to foreclosures already in progress.
 - Ensure consistency in terminology.
- **Family and Consumers.**
 - **Monthly Direct Payments.** Require \$2,000 payments for most adults and \$1,000 for children, paid monthly until the economy shows consistent job growth and the unemployment rate has at least returned to within 2 percentage points from the start of the present recession.
 - **Free Check Cashing.** Require insured depository institutions to cash federal stimulus checks for free.
 - **Credit Reporting.**
 - Suspend negative credit reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - Eliminate a provision of the *CARES Act* that preempts state consumer protections related to credit reporting.
 - **Prohibit Debt Collection.** Prohibit debt collectors from taking any adverse action (i.e. filing litigation or garnishing wages) during the pandemic period and for the following 120 days.
 - **Student Loan Protections.** Extend protections for federal student loan borrowers in the *CARES Act* to private student loan borrowers.
 - **Private Student Loan Forgiveness.** Forgive the lesser of \$10,000 or the balance of private student loans.
 - **Waive Bank Fees.** Prohibit overdraft fees during the crisis on bank transactions.
 - **Consumer and Investor Fraud Working Group.** Direct the CFPB and SEC to form a Consumer and Investor Fraud Working Group to coordinate and provide resources information for consumers and investors on assistance available to them, as well as steps to protect from fraud.

- **Financial Literacy Education Commission Emergency Response.** Provide financial literacy education, including information on access to banking services and other financial products, for individuals.
- **Disclosures and Protections for Student Borrowers.** Amend the *Truth in Lending Act* to require student loan servicers to provide accurate repayment options and resources, set minimum industry standards, among other measures.
- **Small Business.**
 - **Reauthorization of the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI).** Reauthorize \$10 billion to the SSBCI program.
 - **Expand ESF Scope.** Mandate that Treasury work with the Federal Reserve to establish a lending program for nonprofits and mid-size companies (between 500 to 10,000 employees).
 - **Prohibition of Confessions of Judgment During Crisis.** Prohibit lenders from including confessions of judgement clauses in the terms and conditions of loans provided during and up to one year after the pandemic.
 - **Existing Loan Arrangements for Small Businesses.** Prevent lenders from accelerating arrangements on existing loans as a result of a business' participation in a program under the *CARES Act*.
 - **Growth Equity Funds for Minority Businesses.** Provide \$3 billion in grants through the Minority Business Development Agency.
 - **Minority Depository Institutions (MDIs).** Establish a new technical assistance facility for MDIs and Impact Banks to support investments into technology and branch expansion.
 - **Utilizing Diverse Asset Managers.** Creates a reporting requirement for Treasury and the Federal Reserve to provide data to Congress about asset managers and other third-party companies contracted to manage or advise on the loans, loan guarantees and other investments made under the *CARES Act*.
 - **Pandemic Risk Insurance.** Create a federal reinsurance program similar to the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program for pandemic risks.
- **Community Financial Institutions**
 - **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund.** Authorize \$1 billion for the CDFI Fund, and waive matching funds and limitations on awards.
 - **Zero-Interest Loans for Community Financial Institutions to Support Small Businesses.** Direct the Federal Reserve to provide zero-percent interest rate loans to community financial institutions participating in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).
 - **Community Bank and Credit Union Support.**

- Require at least 25 percent of loans made by insured depository institutions through Federal Reserve programs or facilities that support small businesses be conducted by banks and credit unions with less than \$50 billion in total assets.
- Allow credit unions to exclude loans made pursuant to a CARES Act small business lending program from the Member Business Loan cap provided they are well-rated and well-capitalized.
- **Enhanced Authority for Federal Home Loan Banks.** Provide enhanced authorities for the Federal Home Loan Banks.
- **State, Territory, Tribal, and Local Governments**
 - **Municipal Government Financing.** Clarify the Federal Reserve’s authority created by the *CARES Act* to explicitly require the Federal Reserve to support state, territory, tribal, and local debt issuance.
 - **Investments in Persistent Poverty Areas.** Direct the Treasury Secretary to ensure that at least 10 percent of the \$500 billion worth of loans, loan guarantees, and other investments are used to support counties with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent over the last 30 years.
 - **Waiver of Matching Requirements.** Waive requirements that state, territory, tribal, or local governments first obtain matching funds prior to receiving certain federal grants.
 - **Community Development Block Grant Program.** Authorize an additional \$10 billion in funding for CDBG.
- **Financial Markets/Broader Reforms**
 - **New ESF Conditions.**
 - Eliminate the Treasury Secretary’s authority to waive stock buyback, dividend, and executive compensation conditions in the CARES Act.
 - Require large public companies receiving assistance to protect workers during the pandemic.
 - Create new disclosure requirements for companies receiving assistance:
 - Human capital
 - Environmental
 - Country-by-country tax
 - Social and governance
 - Diversity and inclusion accountability

- Political campaign contribution
 - Establish worker representation on their corporate boards
 - Condition government assistance by requiring recipients provide common stock to workers in addition to their full traditional cash compensation.
 - **Temporary Halt to Financial Rulemakings Unrelated to COVID-19.**
 - **Temporary Ban on Stock Buybacks.** Impose a temporary ban on corporate stock repurchase activities until the impacts of COVID-19 have ended.
 - **Supply Chain Disruption Risk Disclosures.** Require the SEC to implement a rulemaking that would require public companies to identify and disclose risks in their global supply chains and their contingency plans.
 - **Global Pandemic Risk Disclosures.** Mandate the SEC implement a rulemaking that would require public companies to publicly disclose their risks and exposures to pandemics.
 - **IMF Catastrophic Containment and Relief Fund.** Authorize a \$100 million U.S. contribution to the IMF Catastrophic Containment and Relief Fund.
 - **Debt Relief for Developing Countries.** Direct the Treasury Secretary to negotiate the suspension of debt service payments by low-income countries through 2021.
 - **Regulatory Guidance for Pandemics.** Require agencies to automatically issue guidance when a pandemic and/or national disaster is declared.
 - **Future Planning for Pandemics.** Revise pandemic and disaster plans to include potential economic actions.
 - **North American Development Bank.** Technical corrections to the North American Development Bank.
- **Financial Assistance Oversight.**
 - **Additional Reporting Requirements.**
 - Make reporting for Treasury programs the same as Federal Reserve programs under the *CARES Act*.
 - Require quarterly summaries of *CARES Act* and related lending and purchasing activities to include the following information:
 - Description of the categories of financing
 - Listing of the eligible businesses receiving financing

- Disclosure of diversity data and commitment to maintain investments in diversity polices and with diverse vendors
 - Explanation of the reasons the Secretary or Federal Reserve determined it to be appropriate to provide financing.
- **Technical Changes.**
 - Adds the Committee on Financial Services to the list of committees that receive updates.
 - Authorizes the Oversight Committee to share information with the Financial Services Committee, so the FSC may issue a subpoena on the Oversight Committee's behalf.
-

Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 6, 2020

Today's note provides an update on the status of negotiations over the fourth phase of COVID-19 stimulus, in addition to connecting you with new analytical materials on the federal legislative response to COVID-19.

As a reminder, PRG continues to track how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in the face of widespread COVID-19 responses, including managing enforcement and compliance obligations. The agency update for today, available on our [website](#), includes new information on actions taken by the Department of Energy, Department of Labor, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Federal Transit Administration, Health and Human Services, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, and the Small Business Administration.

Phase Four: State of Play

As the United States braces for what the White House Coronavirus Task Force warns could be the worst week of the COVID-19 pandemic to date, the conversation surrounding the Congressional response has taken a dramatic turn.

- No longer is the still notional "Phase Four" package shorthand for a sweeping economic stimulus effort encompassing [infrastructure](#), [green energy incentives](#), [TJCA-casualty tax write-offs](#), and a sundry of other conventional policy priorities. Instead, the next iteration is shaping up to be "Phase 3.5," providing additional funding to *CARES Act* programs, patching up a fraying social safety net, and continuing to manage the ongoing economic disruption that has seen the unemployment rate explode at an [unprecedented pace](#).
- Congress could return as soon as April 20th. In [a Saturday letter to her House colleagues](#), House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) indicated that she intends to promptly move forward with a "Cares 2" proposal to do just that. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) has been more circumspect, preferring to judge the efficacy of Phase Three before indulging further legislation, but he has long held the Speaker's newfound preference for a more COVID-centric response.
- Despite the rapid convergence in scope, and mutual acknowledgement of the inevitability of further legislation, the battles over the substance and timing of the next package are sure to be even more pitched—and [more partisan](#)—than the brief showdowns over Phases Two and Three.
- Rather than phase numbers, the relevant distinction going forward will be further emergency relief bills designed to help Americans, their families, and their employers endure the crisis, versus eventual recovery measures meant to spur growth once we dare to revive the economy from its COVID-induced coma. As we dubbed it in the early stages of Phase Three, the *CARES Act* was effectively TARP for Main Street. By the same logic, the *Coronavirus Recovery Act* is surely coming, but it could be a ways away, with any number of more targeted legislative efforts in the interim. Until we are able to discern a peak in the public health crisis before us, everything else remains on the back burner, from long-term policy priorities to electoral politics.

- One thing the next legislative package is likely to do is replenish funding for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) for small businesses, a core element of the *CARES Act* with the most bipartisan buy-in. Despite a [bumpy initial rollout](#), complaints from banks over insufficient guidance, and frustration from would-be borrowers unable to find a willing lender, demand for the program has been considerable, and on the program's Friday launch date alone, more than 1,000 banks processed [over \\$5.4 billion](#) in short term, forgivable loans to help small businesses maintain payroll and keep the lights on. Beyond administrative hiccups, the biggest concern has been that the PPP might prove too popular—indeed, many small business owners have fretted that if they aren't among the first in line, they might be left behind.

The Trump administration and the program's congressional champions have moved quickly to tamp down such concerns:

- President himself [tweeted on Saturday](#) that he will “immediately ask Congress for more money” should the program's \$349 billion allocation run out.”
- Senate Small Business Committee Chairman and PPP chief author Marco Rubio (R-FL) estimated in a lengthy thread that the initial tranche of funds could run out [as soon as June 6th](#).
 - Rubio also pledged to work his congressional colleagues to secure additional funding for PPP in a [general update](#) on the state of the program.

In the meantime, the Federal Reserve [announced](#) that it would stand up a facility to provide financing to banks issuing loans under the PPP, providing additional certainty to lenders considering whether to participate.

- Roberto Perli, from Cornerstone Macro and a former Federal Reserve senior staff member, summarized the Federal Reserve's approach to PPP loans succinctly [on Twitter](#) today: “The Fed will free up banks' lending capacity by taking PPP loans off their books. PPP loans can be forgiven if payroll is maintained. From the point of view of banks it's as if these loans will be forgiven when the facility becomes operational instead of waiting until later.”
- This move is likely a fulfillment of the Main Street Business Lending Program [mentioned by the Board of Governors](#) in an announcement of sweeping, economy-wide actions it would be taking. The facility was further mentioned in the *CARES Act* itself, which provided that “nothing... shall limit” the creation of such a facility.

Bottom Line: The PPP is the most visible component of the Phase Three congressional response, and both parties are committed to its success. Just ten days after enactment, the implementation challenges are unsurprising, but dwindling funds thanks to overwhelming participation is a good problem to have, as neither Congress nor the White House is going to simply let the PPP loan program wither away.

[New COVID-19 Legislative Resources](#)

We wanted to flag the following resource from the Congressional Research Service (CRS). As some of you may know, the CRS is an independent, federally funded arbiter of public policy that effectively serves as Congress' think

tank. Their reports are indispensable for understanding the substance and legislative history behind just about everything, and they recently have put their entire library on the web. More importantly for our purposes, they now have a [devoted COVID-19 page](#), and have been cranking out up to the minute reports and analysis about congressional and executive action related to the crisis.

Here is a small selection of topics:

- [COVID-19: Potential Economic Effects](#)
- [COVID-19: Federal Economic Development Tools and Potential Responses](#)
- [SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans for COVID-19](#)
- [COVID-19 and the Cruise Ship Industry](#)
- [Tax Cuts and Economic Stimulus: How Effective Are the Alternatives?](#)
- [Federal Assistance to Troubled Industries: Selected Examples](#)
- [COVID-19: Potential Role of Net Operating Loss \(NOL\) Carrybacks in Addressing the Economic Effects](#)
- [COVID-19 Economic Stimulus: Business Payroll Tax Cuts](#)
- [State and Local Fiscal Conditions and Economic Shocks](#)
- [Targeted Tax Relief for Industries Impacted by the Coronavirus: Selected Policy Issues](#)
- [COVID-19 and Funding for Civil Aviation](#)
- [Small Business Administration 7\(a\) Loan Guaranty Program](#)
- [COVID-19 and Corporate Debt Market Stress](#)
- [COVID-19 Stimulus Assistance to Small Businesses: Issues and Policy Options](#)
- [COVID-19: Industrial Mobilization and Defense Production Act \(DPA\) Implementation](#)
- [Treasury's Exchange Stabilization Fund and COVID-19](#)
- [Federal Reserve: Emergency Lending](#)
- [COVID-19: Response of the Oil and Gas Pipelines Sector](#)
- [COVID-19 and the Defense Industrial Base: DOD Response and Legislative Considerations](#)
- [Business Interruption Insurance and COVID-19](#)
- [Are Startups Eligible for the SBA's New Paycheck Protection Program \(PPP\) Loans?](#)

- [Small Businesses and COVID-19: Relief and Assistance Resources](#)
 - [COVID-19: Potential Impacts on the Electric Power Sector](#)
 - [COVID-19 and Stock Market Stress](#)
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Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

April 2, 2020

Today's update continues our focus on the implementation of the Phase Three COVID-19 relief programs and the beginning of the Phase Four legislative effort.

As a reminder, PRG is also tracking how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in the face of widespread COVID-19 responses, including managing enforcement and compliance obligations. The agency update for today, available on our [website](#), includes new information on actions by the Department of Labor, Department of Justice, Department of Treasury, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, and Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Phase Three Guidance/FAQs

Small Business Provisions (<500 employees)

- Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) for small businesses:
 - [Top-line overview](#) of the program.
 - [Information for lenders](#).
 - [Information for borrowers](#).
 - [Application for borrowers](#).
 - SBA PPP [website](#).
- [Side-by-side comparison](#) of PPP loans and EIDL from the NFIB.
- IRS [guidance](#) on COVID-19 related tax credits required for paid leave provided by small and midsize businesses.

General Business Provisions

- Department of Treasury CARES Act [website](#).
- IRS [FAQ](#) on the Employee Retention Credit.
- Department of Labor [guidance](#) on new paid leave programs.
- Department of Labor [FAQ](#) for H-2A Temporary Agricultural Labor Certification Program.

Individual Provisions

- Economic Impact Payments (a.k.a. “direct individual payments”) [FAQ](#) from the IRS.
- Unemployment Compensation (a.k.a. “unemployment insurance”) program [FAQ](#) from the Senate Committee on Finance.
- Mortgage loan forbearance [FAQs](#).

Phase Four: A Tale of Two Chambers

- House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) has moved aggressively to set the terms of the debate over the next phase of the federal COVID-19 response, building on the 1400 page legislative marker she laid down last week, and laying the predicate for a large infrastructure package modeled on the [plan released by House Democrats back in January](#).
 - Speaker Pelosi also announced the creation of a bipartisan House Select Committee on the Coronavirus today, which will provide oversight of the government’s response to the COVID-19 outbreak. The committee will primarily serve an oversight role, rather than a policy driver in future phases of COVID-19 stimulus, but it will have subpoena power.
- Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY), who has consistently advocated a wait-and-see approach, went even further on Wednesday, pouring cold water on Pelosi's "premature" efforts in an [interview with the Washington Post](#), suggesting that she should "stand down."
 - The different approaches are borne of their respective experiences, and their underlying agendas. Pelosi had great success in driving the Phase Two paid leave legislation and forging a deal directly with the administration, forcing McConnell's Senate to take it or leave it. Senate Republicans promptly returned the favor, reinforcing the first-mover advantage, and the immense value of "having the pen."
 - Despite marshaling a massive Phase Three effort (or perhaps, at some level, because of it), McConnell is concerned about further deficit spending, and would generally prefer to focus the rest of the year on burnishing conservative control of the federal judiciary, and maintaining his GOP majority.
 - Pelosi is also shrewdly seizing a media vacuum here, sensing and feeding the press' anxiousness to know what Congress will do next. Her decision to hold a press call (audio available [here](#)) to announce Democratic infrastructure priorities in Phase Four drove the news cycle and ultimately elicited McConnell's chilly response.

Bottom Line: With the expiration of the current surface transportation authorization coming up in September, Congress must do something on the infrastructure front in the near future, COVID or no COVID. And with the sudden and indefinite freeze on everything from daily commutes to family vacations, recent projections of Highway Trust Fund solvency through 2021 are likely obsolete, leaving funding gaps for Congress to plug. However, without full buy-in from the Senate Majority Leader, anything Congress does is unlikely to approach the ambitious

size and scope envisioned by some, and with the election just months away, Democrats may calculate that they'll be in a better position to achieve their infrastructure objectives come January.

Phase Four Chatter (new content highlighted)

- **Infrastructure.**
 - House Transportation Chairman Peter DeFazio (D-OR) has stated that he plans to "double down on an infrastructure package that repairs the breach left by years of neglect."
 - House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) said she "would hope" that infrastructure can be part of the response. "In the next bill, maybe."
 - Staff for Senate Environment and Public Works Committee Chairman Barrasso (R-WY) stated that he is working to include his bipartisan highway infrastructure bill, *America's Transportation Infrastructure Act*, in Phase Four legislation.
 - The House Democrats infrastructure proposal builds upon the [framework](#) released in January, which would entail approximately \$760 billion in spending over five years. The proposal for Phase Four would add an additional \$10 billion to invest in community health centers. The top infrastructure priorities are access to clean water, expanded broadband service, and new infrastructure mobility projects. The proposal contains strong "Buy American" requirements.
- **Hazard Pay.** President Donald Trump told Fox News that hazard pay for hospital workers dealing with the coronavirus is being "looked at."
- **Clean Energy Tax Provisions.** Renewable energy groups will continue to seek changes to start construction and safe harbor deadlines in response to COVID-19; expanded use of renewable credits for monetization; and creation of a tax credit to support stand-alone energy storage.
- **Payroll Tax Holiday.** The President has been a vocal advocate of suspending the payroll tax, and Stephen Moore has reportedly been working to persuade the Administration to support suspending the payroll tax until the end of the year as part of a Phase Four package.
- **State Funding.**
 - Many Democrats, spurred on by concerns from governors such as Governor Andrew Cuomo from New York, are arguing for a substantial increase in the amount of funds available to state and local governments.
 - Speaker Pelosi said that the \$150 billion in aid for states and localities in Phase Three was "not enough," and that even the \$200 billion Democrats had proposed would not have been sufficient.
- **Expanded Food Stamps and Related Benefits.** Both Speaker Pelosi and former Vice President Biden have argued that Phase Four should include health care coverage for COVID-19 patients, more funding for

pension funds, and expanded food stamp programs. Biden has also called for student loan forgiveness and increased Social Security payments to at-risk seniors.

- **Tax Extenders.** Lawmakers have discussed the possibility of using the Phase Four package as a vehicle to extend dozens of individual and business tax provisions that would otherwise expire in 2020. These provisions include, but are not limited to, credits for craft alcoholic beverages, electric vehicles, and carbon sequestration.
 - **Recovery Fund Proposal.** The International Council of Shopping Centers called on Congress to establish a COVID-19 Business and Employee Continuity and Recovery Fund, modelled after the Recovery Fund created in response to 9/11.
 - **Raising SALT Caps.** Speaker Pelosi has proposed raising the federal cap on tax deductions for state and local taxes.
 - **More Small Business Relief.** Treasury Secretary Mnuchin said that if the initial pool of \$350 billion in loans for small business goes quickly, Congress could work to expand funding on a bipartisan basis.
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Policy Resolution Group COVID-19 Legislative Update

March 30, 2020

This is our first post-Phase Three update, and going forward we will send updates based on events—so some days you may receive more than one, and other days none. Today’s note focuses on early discussions about provisions that could be included in Phase Four legislation, as well as our regularly updated library of relevant documents. Finally, we encourage everyone to visit the PRG tracker of agency actions that is in the update below, and please let us know if you have questions about implementation of the Phase Three program.

Phase Four Chatter

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Agency Guidance and Notices

- PRG has started tracking how Federal agencies are managing their operations and oversight obligations in the face of widespread COVID-19 responses, including managing enforcement and compliance obligations. Visit our [website](#) to find more.
- Bracewell LLP has organized a COVID-19 relief task force that includes practitioners from multiple offices and practice areas. The task force is designed to help our clients understand their options and effectively advocate for their interests in the context of COVID-19 relief. Your point of contact at Bracewell can help you learn more, if you have questions.

The Library

Phase Three

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

- Final legislative [text](#).
- Senate Summaries
 - Senate Majority Leader section-by-section [summary](#).
 - Senate Committee on Appropriations [summary](#) of the supplemental appropriations division.
 - Senate Committee on Finance [summary](#) of unemployment insurance and tax provisions.
 - Senate Committee on Finance [summary](#) of health provisions.
 - Senate HELP Committee [one-pager](#) on its provisions.
 - Senate Small Business & Entrepreneurship Committee
 - Section-by-section [summary](#) and [one-pager](#) of small business provisions.
 - [Guide](#) for small businesses navigating the *CARES Act*.
 - Paycheck Protection Program [FAQs](#) for small businesses.
 - Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs [summary](#) on its provisions.
- House Summaries
 - House GOP Conference [one-pager](#).
 - House GOP Conference topline [summary](#).

- House Minority Leader topline [summary](#).
- Schumer Dear Colleague [letter](#).
- Joint Committee on Taxation [estimated revenue effects](#) of the CARES Act.
- Third Party Summaries
 - Congressional Research Service [summary](#) of certain tax relief provisions.
 - National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) [summary](#) of employer provisions.
 - Solar Energy Industries Association [summary](#).
 - Tax Foundation [summary](#).
 - Bloomberg Government [summary](#).
 - National Public Radio [summary](#).
 - CNBC [summary](#).
 - Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council [summary](#) of small business provisions.

Previous Stimulus Packages

Phase One: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020

- Public Law No: 116-123 [text](#).
- Congressional Research Service [summary](#).

Phase Two: Families First Coronavirus Response Act

- Public Law No: 116-127 [text](#).
- House Appropriations Committee [summary](#).
- Policy Resolution Group [summary](#).
- Congressional Research Service [summary](#) of the tax credit for paid leave.
- Department of Labor [summary](#) of employer paid leave requirements (Note: These will be impacted by the CARES Act that is likely to pass the House imminently).
- Department of Treasury [news release](#) about the new law.
- Kaiser Family Foundation [summary](#).