

<b>CARES Act (COVID-3 response bill)</b> <b>Signed 3/27</b>	
<b>\$250 billion unemployment assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad expansion in unemployment benefits, which would be extended to nontraditional employees, including gig workers and freelancers.</li> <li>• Extends the duration of benefits to 39 weeks from the 26 weeks typical in most states.</li> <li>• Extra \$600 a week for four months.</li> </ul>
<b>\$301 billion in direct payments to households.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time checks of \$1,200 to individuals with adjusted gross income up to \$75,000 and \$150,000 for married couples.</li> <li>• Individuals and couples are eligible for an additional \$500 per child.</li> <li>• The government rebates will be pared by \$5 for each \$100 of income over those thresholds, completely phasing out for individuals whose incomes exceed \$99,000 or \$198,000 for joint filers who don't have children.</li> <li>• Structured as tax refunds to allow the IRS to distribute the funds quickly</li> </ul>
<b>\$150 billion in direct aid to states</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributed according to population size. A municipality over 500,000 could apply to receive aid directly, reducing the amount available to the rest of the state.</li> <li>• No state will get less than \$1.52 billion.</li> <li>• Up to 45% of state allocation can sent directly to local government.</li> <li>• Does not appear to cover loss revenues.</li> </ul>

<b>\$350 billion for small and medium businesses (under 500 employees)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Small business assistance loans:</b> The legislation includes about \$350 billion in loan guarantee funding for small businesses. Businesses would be able to access enough funding to cover 10 weeks of payroll – up to a maximum of \$10 million. Interest on the loans would be capped at four percent.</li> <li>• The Small Business Administration will oversee the Paycheck Protection Program, which will distribute \$350 billion to small businesses that can be partially forgiven if the companies meet certain requirements. The loans will be available to companies with 500 or fewer employees.</li> <li>• If the business uses the loan funds for the approved purposes and maintains the average size of its full-time workforce based on when it received the loan, the principal of the loan will be forgiven, meaning the company will only need to pay back the interest accrued.</li> </ul>
<b>\$532 billion in loans and assistance for larger companies, as well as states and cities</b>	Companies receiving a government loan would be subject to a ban on stock buybacks through the term of the loan plus one additional year. They also would have to limit executive bonuses and take steps to protect workers.
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$100 B for hospitals: expenses and lost revenue</li> <li>• \$16 B for strategic national stockpile (PPE, ventilators, other medical supplies)</li> <li>• \$11 B vaccine, therapeutics, diagnostics, other needs.</li> </ul>
<b>Human services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$15B for food stamp program</li> <li>• \$9B nutrition programs</li> <li>• \$3.5B federally funded childcare, including childcare for first responders without means testing</li> <li>• \$1B for meal delivery, support care givers, equip nursing homes</li> </ul>
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$60 B for airlines (part of \$532B to larger companies above) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$25 billion in loans and loan guarantees for passenger airlines.</li> <li>○ \$25 billion in grants to pay workers through September.</li> <li>○ \$8 billion for cargo air carriers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$17 B for companies deemed critical to national security (Boeing)</li> <li>• \$25 B for public transit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ COVID-19 expenditures only, but broad definition (anything to prevent, prepare, and respond).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• \$1 B for Amtrak</li> <li>• \$10 B for airport improvement program (formula distribution)</li> </ul>
<b>\$454 billion to backstop losses in lending facilities established or expanded by the Federal Reserve</b>	This includes purchasing outstanding debt of states and localities. Intended to decrease borrowing costs for local governments.
<b>\$45 billion for FEMA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New money in Disaster Relief Fund</li> <li>• Provides for state, local, tribal government needs.</li> </ul>
<b>\$400 million for election assistance</b>	Can be used to expand early voting, vote by mail and poll workers
<b>\$850 million for Byrne JAG</b>	Help counties address needs of police and jails including overtime and PPE
<b>Arts and Humanities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$75 M to NEA for grants/administration (40% to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations; 60% for direct grants)</li> <li>• \$75 M to NEH for grants/administration (40% to state humanities councils; 60% for direct grants)</li> </ul>
<b>Mortgage Relief</b>	Requires companies that service federally backed mortgages to grant a forbearance of up to 360 days to borrowers who say they have been harmed by the coronavirus outbreak. Servicers are prohibited from initiating foreclosure and processing foreclosure-related evictions for 60 days beginning March 18.
<b>COVID 2 (HR 6201—Families First Coronavirus Response Act)</b>  <b>Signed March 18</b>	
<b>\$1 B for food and nutritional funding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$250M for senior nutrition program (Will provide 25 million additional home delivered and pre-packaged meals to low-income seniors who depend on the program)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$500M in emergency funding for WIC (nutrition foods to low-income pregnant women or mothers with young children who lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 emergency)</li> <li>• \$400M for emergency food assistance (assist local food banks to meet increased demand for low-income Americans during the outbreak)</li> <li>• SNAP aid to children and families when schools closed</li> </ul>
<b>Paid Sick Leave program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory for businesses, government entities with between 50 and 500 employees.</li> <li>• Two weeks of qualified sick leave wages for those employees who must self-quarantine or seek treatment due to the virus.</li> </ul>
<b>\$1.2B for COVID-19 testing</b>	
<b>\$1B to states for processing and paying UI benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grants and interest-free loans to help pay for regular UI benefits through Dec. 31, 2020, if needed.</li> <li>• Full federal funding for extended benefits in states with rising unemployment</li> <li>• Flexibility for states to modify requirements for job searches and payment waiting periods</li> </ul>
<b>Medicaid</b>	6.2% temporary increase in federal medical assistance
<b>COVID 1 (HB 6074—Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act)</b> <b>\$8.3B emergency supplemental bill</b>  <b>Signed March 6</b>	
<b>\$2.2B in public health funding to support prevention, preparedness and response efforts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1B set aside for state and local Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) grants for states, counties, cities, and tribes.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ~\$14.2M for WA</li> </ul>
<b>\$3B for research and development for vaccines, treatment, and diagnostics</b>	Products developed with these funds must be made available at a “fair and reasonable” price to the federal government, but the bill did not give the HHS secretary new authority to control prices in the commercial market.
<b>\$1B for drugs, medical supplies, and training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$500 million of this total is set aside for masks, protective equipment and drugs to be distributed to states and local agencies with shortages.</li> <li>• Community health centers will receive \$100 million; \$10 million is allocated for worker training.</li> </ul>
<b>\$1B for SBA disaster loans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Businesses apply directly to SBA. They are expecting a 2-3 week decision process on average.</li> <li>• Loans up to \$2 million, small businesses, small agriculture and most private and non-profit.</li> </ul>
<b>\$500M for telehealth services</b>	

## Legislature – HB 1965

### **\$200M for public health response related to COVID-19**

- \$175M for state, local, tribal governments to respond to COVID-19 by supporting testing, hiring nurses to help free up hospital beds, ramp up testing facilities.
  - \$10M to UW Medicine for coronavirus testing
  - \$20M to DOH to pay costs associated with state and local government response.
  - \$2M to HCA to establish rural hospital fund.
  - \$23M to DOC to address public health needs of individuals experiencing homelessness, including social distancing measures, sanitation efforts, shelter staffing needs.
  - \$19.5M to DSHS to pay for costs associated with moving patients from hospitals to long-term care settings (\$6.0 million) and purchasing a long-term care facility (\$13.5 million)
- \$25M for unemployment benefit charge relief for employers who laid off employees due to COVID-19 pandemic.

## Other State Funding

### **Governor's Working Washington Fund**

Up to \$5 million of in the Governor's Working Washington Fund will be made available as micro-grants to small businesses across the state to help prevent closure due to COVID-19. Commerce will distribute these funds.

### **Commerce**

- Emergency Housing Grants will help local governments create housing necessary for quarantine, isolation, and additional sanitation to address the COVID-19 pandemic (\$30M statewide)
  - KC: \$10.7M: DCHS is lead, working with PH to develop a spending plan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1.8M in CDBG to rural counties to assist people and businesses impacted by COVID-19 pandemic.</li> </ul>
<b>State Agencies</b>	
<b>Employment Security Department</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those laid off due to the Governor's stay home order eligible for unemployment benefits</li> <li>• Work search requirements are optional for all claimants until further notice</li> <li>• Standby status can be requested for up to 12 weeks</li> <li>• The one-week waiting period to be eligible for unemployment benefits is waived</li> </ul>
<b>Insurance Commissioner</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washington health insurers ordered to waive deductibles, coinsurance and copays for coronavirus testing; must allow a one-time early refill for prescription drugs; suspend any prior authorization requirement for treatment or testing of COVID-19</li> <li>• Washington health insurers ordered to expand coverage to additional telehealth methods such as video chat; cover all medically necessary diagnostic testing for flu and certain respiratory illnesses without cost; treat drive-up testing sites for COVID-19 as provider visit without cost.</li> </ul>
<b>Labor and Industries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L&amp;I benefits are available to health care workers and first responders who are quarantined by a physician or public health officer due to on the job exposure to COVID-19</li> <li>• For covered workers, compensation can include medical testing, cover treatment expenses if a worker becomes ill or injured and provide time-loss payments for those who cannot work if they are sick or quarantined</li> </ul>
<b>Commerce</b>	<p>Administering a variety of funding programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Housing Grants</li> <li>• Small Business Emergency Grant Program</li> <li>• Landlord Mitigation Program and Tenancy Preservation Program</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portal to business resources, including from the federal Small Business Administration</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	
<b>Emergency Management</b>	Operating the Joint Information Center, including information portal at <a href="https://www.coronavirus.wa.gov/">https://www.coronavirus.wa.gov/</a>
<b>Revenue</b>	Taking a broad range of measures to provide relief to COVID-19 impacted businesses, including in the areas of business and occupation tax, real estate excise tax assessments, leasehold excise tax, forest tax, and tax deferrals for biotechnology and medical device manufacturing.