

CARES Act (COVID-3 response bill) Signed 3/27	
\$250 billion unemployment assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad expansion in unemployment benefits, which would be extended to nontraditional employees, including gig workers and freelancers. • Extends the duration of benefits to 39 weeks from the 26 weeks typical in most states. • Extra \$600 a week for four months.
\$301 billion in direct payments to households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time checks of \$1,200 to individuals with adjusted gross income up to \$75,000 and \$150,000 for married couples. • Individuals and couples are eligible for an additional \$500 per child. • 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. • Structured as tax refunds to allow the IRS to distribute the funds quickly
\$150 billion in direct aid to states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • No state will get less than \$1.52 billion. • Up to 45% of state allocation can sent directly to local government. • Does not appear to cover loss revenues.

<p>\$350 billion for small and medium businesses (under 500 employees)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business assistance loans: 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. • 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. • 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.
<p>\$532 billion in loans and assistance for larger companies, as well as states and cities</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 B for hospitals: expenses and lost revenue • \$16 B for strategic national stockpile (PPE, ventilators, other medical supplies) • \$11 B vaccine, therapeutics, diagnostics, other needs.
<p>Human services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$15B for food stamp program • \$9B nutrition programs • \$3.5B federally funded childcare, including childcare for first responders without means testing • \$1B for meal delivery, support care givers, equip nursing homes
<p>Transportation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$60 B for airlines (part of \$532B to larger companies above) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$25 billion in loans and loan guarantees for passenger airlines. ○ \$25 billion in grants to pay workers through September. ○ \$8 billion for cargo air carriers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$17 B for companies deemed critical to national security (Boeing) • \$25 B for public transit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ COVID-19 expenditures only, but broad definition (anything to prevent, prepare, and respond). • \$1 B for Amtrak • \$10 B for airport improvement program (formula distribution)
\$454 billion to backstop losses in lending facilities established or expanded by the Federal Reserve	This includes purchasing outstanding debt of states and localities. Intended to decrease borrowing costs for local governments.
\$45 billion for FEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New money in Disaster Relief Fund • Provides for state, local, tribal government needs.
\$400 million for election assistance	Can be used to expand early voting, vote by mail and poll workers
\$850 million for Byrne JAG	Help counties address needs of police and jails including overtime and PPE
Arts and Humanities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$75 M to NEA for grants/administration (40% to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations; 60% for direct grants) • \$75 M to NEH for grants/administration (40% to state humanities councils; 60% for direct grants)
Mortgage Relief	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.
COVID 2 (HR 6201—Families First Coronavirus Response Act)	
Signed March 18	
\$1 B for food and nutritional funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$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)

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~\$14.2M for WA
\$3B for research and development for vaccines, treatment, and diagnostics	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.
\$1B for drugs, medical supplies, and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$500 million of this total is set aside for masks, protective equipment and drugs to be distributed to states and local agencies with shortages. • Community health centers will receive \$100 million; \$10 million is allocated for worker training.
\$1B for SBA disaster loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses apply directly to SBA. They are expecting a 2-3 week decision process on average. • Loans up to \$2 million, small businesses, small agriculture and most private and non-profit.
\$500M for telehealth services	

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"> • \$1.8M in CDBG to rural counties to assist people and businesses impacted by COVID-19 pandemic.
State Agencies	
Employment Security Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those laid off due to the Governor’s stay home order eligible for unemployment benefits • Work search requirements are optional for all claimants until further notice • Standby status can be requested for up to 12 weeks • The one-week waiting period to be eligible for unemployment benefits is waived
Insurance Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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.
Labor and Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L&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 • 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
Commerce	<p>Administering a variety of funding programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Housing Grants • Small Business Emergency Grant Program • Landlord Mitigation Program and Tenancy Preservation Program

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Portal to business resources, including from the federal Small Business Administration
Health	
Emergency Management	Operating the Joint Information Center, including information portal at https://www.coronavirus.wa.gov/
Revenue	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.