



## **Summary of Federal Economic Relief, Fiscal Policy Response to COVID-19**

Revised: 11/20/2020

This summary provides a detailed breakdown of the four pieces of fiscal policy legislation and two pieces of Paycheck Protection Program reform legislation that have been enacted since COVID-19 was declared a national emergency on March 13, 2020. The summary is sorted into phases that correspond with the specific piece of legislation that was under consideration at the time.

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Approx. \$8.257 billion in federal spending

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Approx. \$96.39 billion (\$190.58 billion, including lost revenue)

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Approx. \$1.817 trillion (\$2.225 trillion, including lost revenue)

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Approx. \$483.4 billion

### PPP Reform

Phase 1: *Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020*, H.R. 7010

Phase 2: *A bill to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes*. S. 4116

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Spending Breakdown for Phase 1: *Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020*, H.R. 7010, Phase 2: *Families First Coronavirus Response Act*, H.R. 6201, & Phase 3: *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act*, H.R. 748

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## Fiscal

Phase 1: *Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020*, H.R. 6074  
Approx. \$8.257 billion in federal spending

See also: [CBO estimate](#)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

- \$61 million for development and review, both pre-market and post-market, of medical countermeasures, devices, therapies, and vaccines to combat the COVID-19

Small Business Administration (SBA)

- Authorizes \$1 billion in loan subsidies to be made available to help small businesses which have been impacted by financial losses. This funding could enable the Small Business Administration to provide an estimated \$7 billion in loans to these entities.
- Provides \$20 million to administer these loans

HHS, Public Health Emergency Programs

- More than \$2 billion for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) to support advanced research and development of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics, prioritizing platform-based technologies with U.S.-based manufacturing capabilities
- Nearly \$1 billion for procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, to support healthcare preparedness
- \$300 million in contingency funding for procurement of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics

HHS, National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- \$826 million for the National Institutes of Health to support basic research and development of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics
- \$10 million for worker-based training through the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to prevent and reduce exposure of hospital employees, emergency first responders, and other workers who are at risk of exposure to COVID-19 through their work duties

HHS, Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

- \$2.2 billion to support federal, state, and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID-19
  - \$950 million, of which \$475 million must be allocated within 30 days, to support States, locals, territories, and tribes to conduct public health activities
  - \$300 million for the Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund
  - At least \$300 million for global disease detection and emergency response
  - Funding for additional CDC's repatriation and quarantine efforts, laboratory testing, emergency operations, epidemiological investigations, public information, and surveillance and data analysis.
  - A general provision to reimburse State or local costs incurred for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities between January 20 and the date of enactment of this legislation.

Department of State

- \$264 million for consular operations, emergency evacuations of State Department staff and dependents, and other emergency preparedness needs at embassies around the world

## USAID

- \$435 million to support health systems overseas to prevent, prepare and respond to the COVID-19, of which \$200 million is for the Global Health Response Emergency Reserve Fund
- \$300 million to respond to humanitarian needs arising in countries coping with a COVID-19 disease outbreak
- \$250 million to protect against the international effects of an outbreak including economic, security, and stabilization requirements
- \$1 million for the USAID Inspector General to perform oversight of COVID-19 response activities

## HHS, Telehealth

- A general provision for an emergency telehealth waiver allowing Medicare providers to furnish telehealth services to beneficiaries.

Phase 2: *Families First Coronavirus Response Act*, H.R. 6201

Approx. \$96.39 billion (\$190.58 billion, including lost revenue)

See also: [CBO estimate](#)

Note: In addition to a \$96.39 billion increase in mandatory and discretionary spending levels, CBO estimates provisions in Divisions D, F, and G of H.R. 6201 will decrease federal tax revenue by approximately \$94.19 billion over the next 10 years, mostly in fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service

- \$500 million for SNAP - WIC for nutrition assistance to pregnant women and mothers with young children
- \$400 million for TEFAP support to local food banks. \$300 million apportioned to food purchases and \$100 million for storage and distribution costs
- \$100 million for nutrition assistance grants to U.S. territories
- For children who normally receive free and reduced price school lunch whose school is closed for 5 or more days in a row, your state may make available emergency SNAP benefits to provide meals to your child.

Department of Defense

- \$82 million to cover the costs of COVID-19 diagnostic testing for beneficiaries receiving care through the Defense Health Program

IRS

- \$15 million for the Internal Revenue Service to implement tax credits for paid sick and paid family and medical leave

Indian Health Service

- \$64 million to cover the costs of COVID-19 diagnostic testing for Indians receiving care through the Indian Health Service or through an Urban Indian Health Organization

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Aging and Disability Services Program

- \$250 million for the Senior Nutrition program in the Administration for Community Living (ACL) to provide approximately 25 million additional home-delivered and pre-packaged meals to low-income seniors who depend on the Senior Nutrition programs in their communities
  - \$160 million for Home-Delivered Nutrition Services administered by the Administration for Community Living that delivers meals to seniors' homes
  - \$80 million for Congregate Nutrition Services that serves meals to seniors in group settings such as senior citizens' centers
  - \$10 million for Nutrition Services for Native Americans

HHS, Public Health Emergency Fund

- \$1 billion for the National Disaster Medical System to reimburse the costs of COVID-19 diagnostic testing and services provided to individuals without health insurance

Department of Veterans Affairs

- \$60 million for testing for veterans receiving care through Medical Services or through Medical Community Care

#### USDA

- A general provision to suspend work requirements for individuals and for states to request a waiver from the Secretary to provide temporary, emergency benefits to existing SNAP households.

#### Department of Labor

- A general provision to require states to provide extended unemployment insurance benefits should certain unemployment conditions be met.
- A general provision to provide a refundable tax credit equal to 100 percent of qualified paid sick or family leave wages paid by an employer.

#### HHS

- A general provision requiring private health plans to provide coverage for COVID-19 diagnostic testing at no cost to the consumer.
- A general provision for Medicaid to provide coverage for COVID-19 diagnostic testing at no cost to the beneficiary and the federal government to match State expenditures for medical and administrative costs related to testing.

#### IRS

- A general provision allowing for businesses to receive payroll tax credits for paid sick and family leave.

Phase 3: *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act*, H.R. 748

Approx. \$1.817 trillion (\$2.225 trillion, including lost revenue)

See also: [CBO estimate](#)

Note: This spending estimate includes \$454 billion to fund the Exchange Stabilization Fund established by the Federal Reserve System. CBO estimates the long-term cost and income stemming from Exchange Stabilization Fund lending are expected to roughly offset each other. In addition to a \$1.817 trillion increase in mandatory and discretionary spending levels, CBO estimates provisions in Titles 2, 3, and 4 of H.R. 748 will decrease federal tax revenue by approximately \$408 billion over the next 10 years, with the majority of lost revenue occurring in 2020 and 2021 and increased revenue occurring in 2022 and 2023.

Division A

Small Business Administration (SBA)

- \$350 billion for new 7(a) Loans under the Paycheck Protection Program
  - Includes small businesses, 501(c)(3), 501(c)(19) veteran organizations, sole-proprietors, independent contractors, tribal businesses, and other self-employed individuals.
  - Loans can be fully forgiven when used for payroll costs, group healthcare benefits, mortgage interest payments, rent, and utilities; provided workers stay employed through the end of June.
  - The size of the loans would equal 250 percent of an employer's average monthly payroll. The maximum loan amount is \$10 million.
- \$17 billion for existing 7(a) Loans
  - Includes payments on existing loan principal, interest, and fees for up to six months.
- \$10 billion for Emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loans
  - Includes expanded eligibility for businesses suffering economic harm in federally declared disaster areas.
  - As of March 31, all U.S. states, Washington D.C., and territories are eligible to apply for an Economic Injury Disaster Loan.
- \$265 million for Additional Entrepreneurial Assistance
  - Grants to resource partners such as Small Business Development Centers and Women's Business Centers to offer counseling, information assistance, and training.

Department of Labor

- General provisions that allow for expanded unemployment insurance eligibility and increased payments.
- A general provision that provides for \$600 / week from the federal government in additional unemployment insurance.

Department of the Treasury

- A general provision providing for a one-time economic impact federal payment to individuals and families.
- General provisions that allow for individual tax credits and waivers.
- General provisions that allow for business tax credits and waivers.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- General provisions that change health care system policies on testing coverage, telehealth, and protected health information.

#### Department of the Treasury

- \$500 billion for the Exchange Stabilization Fund
  - \$454 billion as funding backstop for approx. \$4 trillion in Federal Reserve credit facilities and programs
  - \$46 billion as an emergency credit line for certain businesses
    - \$25 billion for loans to passenger air carriers
    - \$4 billion for loans to cargo air carriers
    - \$17 billion for loans to businesses critical to national security
- A general provision suspending certain airline excise taxes.
- \$32 billion for airline worker payroll protection
  - \$25 billion for grants to passenger air carrier employees
  - \$4 billion in grants to cargo air carrier employees
  - \$3 billion in grants to airline contractors (caterers, baggage handlers, etc.)

#### Coronavirus Relief Funds

- \$150 billion for State, Tribal, and local governments and public health funds

#### USPS

- \$10 billion for Postal Services operations

#### Division B

#### Department of Agriculture

- \$9.5 billion for agricultural producers impacted by COVID-19 (producers of specialty crops; producers that supply local food systems (e.g. schools, farmers markets, restaurants))
- \$55 million for Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Program
- \$45 million for Agricultural Marketing Service
- \$33 million for Food Safety Inspection Service
- \$20.5 million for Rural Business-Cooperative Service
- \$25 million for Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program grants
- \$8.8 billion for Child Nutrition Programs
- \$15.8 billion for SNAP
- \$450 million for Commodity Assistance Program
- \$4 million for Foreign Agricultural Service

#### Department of Defense

- \$746 million for the Army National Guard personnel costs
- \$482 million for Air National Guard personnel costs
- \$160 million for Army Operations and Maintenance
- \$360 million for Navy Operations and Maintenance
- \$90 million for Marine Corps Operations and Maintenance
- \$155 million for Air Force Operations and Maintenance
- \$48 million for Army Reserve Operations and Maintenance
- \$186 million for Army National Guard Operations and Maintenance
- \$75 million for Air National Guard Operations and Maintenance
- \$827 million for DOD-wide Operations and Maintenance
- \$1 billion for Defense Production Act procurement expenses



- \$1.45 billion for Defense Working Capital Funds
  - \$475 million for Navy Working Capital Fund
  - \$475 million for Air Force Working Capital Fund
  - \$500 million for DOD-wide Working Capital Fund
- \$3.8 billion for Defense Health Program
  - \$3.3 billion for operation and maintenance
  - \$415 million for research, development, testing, and evaluation for COVID-19
- \$20 million for Office of the Inspector General
- \$1.1 billion for TRICARE services for Armed Forces personnel

#### Department of Energy

- \$99.5 million to increase access to DOE supercomputing facilities and resources for use in research of COVID-19 and possible cures

#### HHS

- \$100 billion in grants for hospitals, public entities, non-profits, Medicare/Medicaid enrolled suppliers, and institutional providers to cover unreimbursed expenses and lost revenue from COVID-19 pandemic
- \$27 billion for Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund for developing and purchasing vaccines, diagnostics, medical supplies, personal protective equipment, health supply chain capabilities, medical surge capacity, and telehealth services
- \$16 billion for purchases of medical equipment and personal protective equipment for the Strategic National Stockpile
- \$11 billion for Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund for vaccine research, production, distribution, etc.
- \$4.3 for the CDC
  - \$1.5 billion for state, local, tribal health agencies
- \$1 billion for the Indian Health Service
- \$480 million for the FDA
- \$706 million for the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases
- \$425 million for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
- Reauthorizes through November 30 the Community Health Center Fund, the National Health Service Corps, the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education Program, and the special diabetes program
- \$1.32 billion for community health centers
- \$185 million through HRSA for rural critical access hospitals, rural tribal health and telehealth programs
- \$200 million to CMS for prevention of infection spread in nursing homes
- \$1 billion for NIH vaccine research

#### Department of Homeland Security

- \$45 billion for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund
- \$400 million for federal assistance
- \$100 million for protective equipment grants for firefighters
- \$100 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants
- \$200 million for Emergency Food and Shelter Program
- \$141 million for Coast Guard

#### Department of Housing and Urban Development

- \$5 billion for CDBGs
- \$1 billion for Project Based Rental Assistance

- \$1.25 billion for Tenant Based Rental Assistance
- \$300 million for Native American Housing Programs
- \$4 billion for Emergency Homeless Assistance Grants
- \$685 million for Public Housing Agency emergency funding
- \$65 million for public housing health and sanitation to prevent outbreaks
- \$65 million the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program

#### Department of Justice

- \$1.1 billion for grants to emergency managers, firefighters, and state and local law enforcement.

#### Department of Transportation

- \$36.1 billion for critical transportation systems such as airports, transit, and passenger rail
- \$7.5 million for cruise industry to combat and study infection transmission
- \$100 million for enhanced cleaning at TSA screening areas
- \$1.2 billion for Amtrak
- \$25 billion for Federal Transit Administration for rural and urban transit

#### Department of Veterans Affairs

- \$19.6 billion for veterans' in-patient and telehealth services

#### Environmental Protection Agency

- \$1.5 million to expedite registration of disinfectants to sanitize against COVID-19

#### Federal Communications Commission

- \$200 million for telehealth services and devices

Phase 3.5: *Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act*, H.R. 266

Approx. \$483.4 billion

See also: [CBO estimate](#)

Division A

Small Business Administration (SBA)

- \$310 billion for new 7(a) Loans under the Paycheck Protection Program
  - \$60 billion for loans made by smaller depository institutions, credit unions, and community financial institutions
- \$11.3 billion to reimburse fees and costs incurred by banks administering the loans

Division B

Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Emergency Fund

- \$75 billion to reimburse health care provider costs related to COVID-19
- \$25 billion for additional COVID-19 diagnostic testing and processing capacity

SBA

- \$2.1 billion for salaries and expenses and for administration of loan programs
- \$50 billion for the Disaster Loans Program Account
- \$10 billion for Emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loans

## **PPP Reform**

Phase 1: *Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020*, H.R. 7010

This bill provides for a number of reforms to the Paycheck Protection Program including an increase of the portion of loans that can be used for non-payroll-related expenses from 25 percent to 40 percent; an extension of the window within which all funds must be spent in order to be forgiven from 8 weeks to 24 weeks; an extension of the deadline by which all employees must be rehired in order to receive full forgiveness from June 30 to December 31; and an extension of the loan repayment period from two years to five while maintaining the current 1 percent interest rate

Phase 2: *A bill to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes*. S. 4116

This bill extends through August 8, 2020, the application period for the Paycheck Protection Program established to support small businesses in response to COVID-19.

**Exhibits**







