

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) – \$100 billion

- \$75 billion for reimbursement to hospitals and healthcare providers to support the need for COVID-19 related expenses and lost revenue. Language remains the same as CARES Act. This funding is in addition to the \$100 billion provided in the CARES Act.
- \$25 billion for necessary expenses to research, develop, validate, manufacture, purchase, administer, and expand capacity for COVID-19 tests. Specific funding is provided for:
  - \$11 billion for states, localities, territories, and tribes to develop, purchase, administer, process, and analyze COVID-19 tests, scale-up laboratory capacity, trace contacts, and support employer testing. Funds are also made available to employers for testing.
    - \$2 billion provided to States consistent with the Public Health Emergency Preparedness grant formula, ensuring every state receives funding;
    - \$4.25 billion provided to areas based on relative number of COVID-19 cases;
    - \$750 million provided to tribes, tribal organizations, and urban Indian health organizations in coordination with Indian Health Service.
  - \$1 billion provided to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity expansion, contact tracing, public health data surveillance and analytics infrastructure modernization.
  - \$1.8 billion provided to the National Institutes of Health to develop, validate, improve, and implement testing and associated technologies; to accelerate research, development, and implementation of point-of-care and other rapid testing; and for partnerships with governmental and non-governmental entities to research, develop, and implement the activities.
  - \$1 billion for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority for advanced research, development, manufacturing, production, and purchase of diagnostic, serologic, or other COVID-19 tests or related supplies.
  - \$22 million for the Food and Drug Administration to support activities associated with diagnostic, serological, antigen, and other tests, and related administrative activities;
  - \$825 million for Community Health Centers and rural health clinics;
  - Up to \$1 billion may be used to cover costs of testing for the uninsured.
- Includes \$6 million for HHS Office of Inspector General for oversight activities.
- Requires plan from States, localities, territories, and tribes on how resources will be used for testing and easing COVID-19 community mitigation policies.
- Requires strategic plan related to providing assistance to States for testing and increasing testing capacity.



## **Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act**

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) was enacted into law, providing emergency assistance for small businesses and eligible nonprofits affected by the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). The CARES Act established the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), a new guaranteed loan program at the Small Business Administration (SBA) to help small businesses cover payroll and other expenses during the crisis, with 100 percent of the amount eligible for forgiveness if employers retain employees. The CARES Act also created a new \$10 billion grant program, leveraging SBA's Office of Disaster Assistance to provide small businesses with much needed capital in a timely manner. Congress intended that these programs would provide immediate financial support to secure the survival of the small business community.

While recognizing the implementation of these new programs is a tall order for any agency, critical problems have emerged with the rollout of the Paycheck Protection Program that threaten the survival of small businesses across the country. That is why House Democrats proposed critical changes to the program to strengthen the PPP and EIDL programs, ensuring small businesses in desperate need of funding can stay afloat. The Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act shores up funding for the depleted loan and grant programs, injecting much needed capital into our small businesses.

In addition to making sure small farmers can access the EIDL loan and grant programs, House Democrats fought for and won a set aside for community-based lenders to reach our underserved communities.

### **Section by Section**

#### **Division A: Small Business**

- **Section 101(a):** Increases the appropriation level for the Paycheck Protection Program from \$349 billion to \$670.335 billion;
  - This section adds \$310 billion for loans and an additional \$11.335 billion for administrative fees;
- **Section 101(b):** Increases the authorization level for the Emergency Economic Injury Disaster (EIDL) Grants from \$10 billion to \$20 billion;
- **Section 101(c):** Allows agricultural enterprises as defined by section 18(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 647(b)) with not more than 500 employees to receive EIDL grants and loans;

- **Section 101(d):** Defines Community Financial Institutions as Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), minority depository institutions (MDIs), certified development companies, microloan intermediaries, and State or Federal Credit Unions;
  - This section sets aside the following amounts for the Paycheck Protection Program to be made by the following institutions:
    - \$30 billion for banks and credit unions, including minority depository institutions (MDIs), with more than \$10 billion in assets but less than \$50 billion in assets that are PPP lenders; and
    - \$30 billion for banks and credit unions with less than \$10 billion in assets, as well as all Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), MDIs, certified development companies (CDCs), and microlenders that are PPP lenders.
  - This set-aside does not prohibit these community lenders to access additional PPP funds available to all lenders.
- **Section 102:** Designates the amounts provided under Division as emergency spending for budgetary purposes.

## **Title II: Small Business Administration**

- Appropriates an additional \$2.1 billion for the Salaries and Expenses account to remain available until September 30, 2021;
- Appropriates an additional \$50 billion for the Disaster Loans Program Account to remain available until expended; and
- Appropriates an additional \$10 billion for Emergency EIDL Grants to remain available until expended.

# Paycheck Protection Program Increase Act of 2020

## Section-by-Section

### Section 1. Short Title

### Section 2. Table of Contents

#### Division A—Small Business Programs

Section 101: amends the Paycheck Protection Program, economic injury disaster loans, and emergency grants.

Section 102: emergency designation.

### Section 3. References

References made in this Act are made, and applicable, only to Division A of the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* (P.L. 116-136).

#### Division A— Small Business Programs

##### Section 101. Amendments to the Paycheck Protection Program, Economic Injury Disaster Loans, and Emergency Grants

Increases the authorization level for the Paycheck Protection Program from \$349 billion to \$659 billion.

Increases the appropriation level for the Paycheck Protection Program from \$349 billion to \$670.335 billion.

Increases the authorization level for the Emergency Economic Injury Disaster (EIDL) Grants from \$10 billion to \$20 billion.

Allows agricultural enterprises as defined by section 18(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 647(b)) with not more than 500 employees to receive EIDL grants and loans.

Creates a set-aside for Insured Depository Institutions, Credit Unions, and Community Financial Institutions for the Paycheck Protection Program.

Defines Community Financial Institutions as minority depository institutions, certified development companies, microloan intermediaries, and State or Federal Credit Unions.

This section sets aside the following amounts for the Paycheck Protection Program to be made by the following institutions:

- \$30 billion for loans made by Insured Depository Institutions and Credit Unions that have assets between \$10 billion and \$50 billion; and
- \$30 billion for loans made by Community Financial Institutions, Small Insured Depository Institutions, and Credit Unions with assets less than \$10 billion.

##### Section 102. Emergency Designation

Designates the amounts provided under Division as emergency spending for budgetary purposes.

# **Paycheck Protection Program Increase Act of 2020**

## Section-by-Section

### **Title II. Independent Agencies**

#### **Small Business Administration**

Appropriates an additional \$2.1 billion for the Salaries and Expenses account to remain available until September 30, 2021.

Appropriates an additional \$50 billion for the Disaster Loans Program Account to remain available until expended.

Appropriates an additional \$10 billion for Emergency EIDL Grants to remain available until expended.