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<p>Congress.gov</p>	
<p>Bills recently signed into law: S. 3548 (116th Congress) C.A.R.E.S Act (Corona Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act) <i>Signed into law on March 21, 2020</i> https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/3548/text</p>	<p>The C.A.R.E.S. suspends payments for student loan borrowers with federally held loans through September 30, 2020. Through the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund, colleges will receive \$14 billion, of which \$6.28 billion is specifically designated for emergency cash grants to students to cover such expenses as food, housing, course materials, technology, health care and childcare.</p> <p>Recovery Rebates for Individuals \$1200 for individuals making less than \$75, 000 (\$2,400 in case of joint return).</p> <p>Small Business Interruption Loans With respect to small businesses, the bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– establishes, and provides funding for, forgivable loans; and– provides additional funding for grants and technical assistance. <p>DEFINITION OF COVERED PERIOD In this section, the term “covered period” means the period beginning on March 1, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2020. \$350 billion set aside for businesses.</p> <p>IN GENERAL During the covered period, a recipient of a loan may, in addition to the allowable uses of such a loan, use the proceeds of the loan for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– (A) payroll support, including paid sick, medical, or family leave, and costs related to the continuation of group health care benefits during those periods of leave;– (B) employee salaries;– (C) mortgage payments;– (D) rent (including rent under a lease agreement);– (E) utilities; and– (F) any other debt obligations that were incurred before the covered period.

	<p>IN GENERAL</p> <p>Section 7(a)(31)(D) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(31)(D)) is amended by striking “\$350,000” and inserting “\$1,000,000”.</p> <p>EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND ADVISING GRANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administration may provide financial assistance in the form of grants to resource partners to provide education, training, and advising to covered small business concerns. – (2) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants under this subsection shall be used for the education, training, and advising of covered small business concerns and their employees on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – – (A) accessing and applying for resources provided by the Administration and other Federal resources relating to access to capital and business resiliency; – – (B) the hazards and prevention of the transmission and communication of COVID–19 and other communicable diseases; – – (C) the potential effects of COVID–19 on the supply chains, distribution, and sale of products of covered small business concerns and the mitigation of those effects; – – (D) the management and practice of telework to reduce possible transmission of COVID–19; – – (E) the management and practice of remote customer service by electronic or other means; – – (F) the risks of and mitigation of cyber threats in remote customer service or telework practices; – – (G) the mitigation of the effects of reduced travel or outside activities on covered small business concerns during COVID–19 or similar occurrences; and – – (H) any other relevant business practices necessary to mitigate the economic effects of COVID–19 or similar occurrences. <p>An additional \$250 billion in additional PPP funding for what’s known as Community Development Financial Paycheck Protection Program, which aims at helping smaller companies survive the fallout from the coronavirus pandemic</p> <p>For businesses fewer than 500 employees, loans are at 1% interest, and the debt and interest can be forgiven if the money is used to retrain or rehire employees and for expenses such as rent and utilities.</p>
<p>H.R. 6201 (116th Congress) Families First Coronavirus Response Act <i>Signed into law on March 18, 2020</i> https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/6201/text</p>	<p>This bill responds to the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) outbreak by providing paid sick leave, tax credits, and free COVID-19 testing; expands food assistance and unemployment benefits; and increases Medicaid funding.</p>

<p>H.R. 897 (116th Congress) Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be a direct emergency economic stimulus for individual Americans in response to COVID-19 <i>Introduced in House on March 12, 2020</i> https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-resolution/897/text</p>	<p>(1) the Federal Government should create and provide an emergency Universal Basic Payment of \$1,000 per month available to all Americans until the Department of Health and Human Services declares that the COVID–19 outbreak no longer presents a public health emergency; (2) the Universal Basic Payment should be a temporary economic stimulus package aimed to empower Americans directly and immediately; and (3) the Payment should be made to every United States citizen above the age of 18 years and should be nontaxable.</p>
<p>H.R. 6074 (116th Congress) Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 <i>Signed into law on March 6, 2020</i> https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/6074/text</p>	<p>Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.</p>