

Families First Coronavirus Response Act:

- Provisions included:
 - Free Testing:
 - Requires all commercial insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, Indian Health service, and TRI-CARE to cover, and impose no cost-sharing for testing diagnosis of COVID-19
 - Includes Hyde protections
 - Emergency Appropriation:
 - \$1.2 billion to help cover the costs of coronavirus testing, including \$142 million to eliminate copay requirements for servicemembers and veterans
 - \$1.25 billion to provide emergency nutritional assistance for senior citizens, women, children, and low-income families, including:
 - \$500m for WIC
 - \$250m for senior nutrition programs
 - \$400m for the Emergency Food Assistance Program
 - Provides funding and flexibility to ensures low-income students continue to have access to meals if schools are closed
 - \$15 million for the Internal Revenue Service to administer tax credits
 - Sick Leave:
 - Businesses with fewer than 500 employees are required to provide 14 days of paid sick leave to employees affected by COVID-19.
 - Additionally, under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) expansion, COVID-19 affected employees are entitled to up to three months paid leave at two-thirds of the employee's pay
 - Businesses with more than 500 employees do not have to provide 14 days of paid sick leave
 - Businesses with fewer than 500 employees will receive a 100% tax credit for both types of leave up to capped levels, credited against quarterly payroll taxes
 - Additionally, the Secretaries of Treasury and Labor will have regulatory authority to provide flexibility so small businesses under 50 employees are not unduly harmed
 - Affected employees include those with COVID-19, under quarantine, caring for someone affected, and with children whose school has closed
 - 6.2% FMAP bump for all states and the territories limited to the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency and applies to the standard FMAP, not the expansion FMAP, the eFMAP, or the admin FMAP
 - Unemployment Insurance:
 - Provides \$1 billion in 2020 for emergency grants to states for activities related to processing and paying unemployment insurance (UI) benefits, under certain conditions
 - \$500 million would be used to provide immediate additional funding to all states for staffing, technology, systems, and other administrative costs, so

long as they met basic requirements about ensuring access to earned benefits for eligible workers

- Full Federal Funding of Extended Unemployment Compensation for a Limited Period. For states that experience an increase of 10 percent or more in their unemployment rate (over the previous year)