

## Coronavirus *Flash Update*: Monday, April 13, 2020

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### The Latest News

- U.S. COVID-19 cases exceed 555,371 and 22,056 U.S. deaths. (Source: CDC) (**New**)
- U.S. **stock market**: On Friday the markets were closed for the Good Friday holiday, after the major benchmarks posted historic gains for the week, with the Dow and S&P each up over 12%, and the Nasdaq up over 10%. Weekend trading in stock futures were pointing to losses as of Sunday night. (**New**)
- Last Friday, the U.S. Department of Treasury [announced](#) its “**Get My Payment**,” a free web app which will be found at IRS.gov and will allow taxpayers who filed their tax return in 2018 or 2019 but did not provide their banking information on their return to submit direct deposit information. Once completed, **they will get their \$1200 Economic Impact Payments direct deposit to their bank accounts** (plus \$500 for minor children), a process expected to begin on April 20. “Get My Payment” will also allow taxpayers to track the status of their payment. [Guidance](#) is also provided for non-filers of tax returns in 2018 or 2019. (4/10/20) (**New**)

- President Trump [announced](#) on Friday “**countries that deny** or unreasonably delay the acceptance of their citizens, subjects, nationals, or residents from the United States during the ongoing pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2, **will be subject to ‘visa sanctions’.**” (April 10/20) **(New)**
  - Citing the CDC’s COVID-19 guidance, the President directed the DHS to coordinate with the Department of State (DOS) to act on immigration-related policies, including the **removal of persons from the U.S. seeking entry or repatriate foreign nationals if they are sick or fail to provide documents of their medical history.** Any nation “that refused to coordinate with the United States” on removal of persons from the U.S. will have 7 days’ notice before DOS shall impose visa sanctions, which at present will make it “tougher, if not impossible,” for citizens of those countries to secure U.S. visas. **(New)**
- Congress is **expected to finish negotiations this week on an interim emergency supplemental funding package** following two different approaches failed in the Senate last Thursday. The initial Senate GOP proposal centered on providing an additional \$250 billion in assistance for the CARES Act small business loan programs, and the initial Senate Democratic offer included \$250 billion for small business loans, but included \$100 billion additional assistance for health care providers, \$150 billion for state and local governments, and a 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP benefits). This interim funding package has been referred to as 3.5 to differentiate it from the larger fourth (4.0) emergency aid package under development with possible action later this month or early May. **(New)**

## COVID-19 Related Legislation

- **Bill 4.0:** Congress continues work to develop a larger 4.0 emergency relief bill which may include expanded health care coverage, hazard pay for health care and other essential workers, and infrastructure spending. The failure to quickly enact a supplemental 3.5 bill does not auger well for the negotiations on a larger 4.0 package later this month.
- **Bill 3.0: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act,** ([H.R. 748](#)) passed on March 27.
  - A congressional section by section summary is available [here](#).
  - A&B detailed summaries are below:
    - A&B [Summary](#) – CARES Act Health Provisions
    - A&B [Overview](#) – CARES Act Health Care Grants and Reimbursement Changes
    - A&B [Overview](#) – CARES Act Key Health Care Appropriations
    - A&B [Analysis](#) – CARES Act Funding Sources
      - \$367 billion for Small Business Administration
      - Paycheck Protection Loan program (updated per the Interim Final Rule)
      - \$500 billion for the Treasury’s Business Stabilization Loan Fund
      - Tax Credits and Other Potentially Beneficial Tax Considerations
    - A&B [Summary](#) – CARES Act Small Business Provisions
    - A&B [Summary](#) – CARES Act Educational Provisions and Appropriations
    - A&B [Summary](#) – CARES Act Individual and Business Tax Provisions
    - A&B [Summary](#) – CARES Act Unemployment Provisions
    - A&B [Summary](#) – CARES Act Labor Provisions

- A&B [Guide](#) – how the CARES Act refundable Employer Retention tax credit for employers works
  - A&B [Hospital Provisions Tracking Document](#) of COVID-19 **Provisions Impacting Hospitals** from **all three** emergency bills (**Updated on 4/12/20**)
  - A&B [Summary](#) of **oversight and enforcement** provisions in the CARES Act
- Congress has passed three coronavirus emergency response bills and the first two are below:
  - **Bill 1.0: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental (CPPRS)** ([H.R. 6074](#)) passed on March 5.
  - **Bill 2.0: Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)** ([H.R. 6201](#)) passed on March 18.
- **State legislative and regulatory COVID-19 activity:** A new interactive Lexis Nexis State Net [webpage](#) which tracks how state legislatures and regulatory agencies are responding to the coronavirus epidemic, including pending bills, new regulations, and executive orders. (**New**)

## Key Administrative and Regulatory Actions

- The White House unveiled (4/7/20) a new hashtag, #AmericaWorksTogether, that will be used to **promote companies that are hiring employees during the economic crisis** and donating food and other supplies to health care workers.
- **President Trump invoked** the [Defense Production Act](#) (4/2/20) for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time in ten days, ordering a ban on exports by 3M Co. of scarce supplies, including N95 respirators, surgical masks, and gloves.
  - The President [ordered](#) (4/2/20) the Secretaries of the Departments of Health and Human Services and Homeland Security to “help domestic manufactures like General Electric, Hill-Rom, Medtronic, ResMed, Royal Philips, and Vyair Medical secure the supplies they need to build ventilators needed to defeat the virus.”
- President Trump [declared](#) (3/13/20) a national emergency under the Stafford Act, which allows the federal government to marshal additional resources and authorize greater regulatory flexibility to respond to the coronavirus outbreak.

### Department of Defense

- The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense released a [memo](#) (4/2/20) stating that **DoD contracts** contain clauses that provide “that a contractor will not be in default because of a failure to perform the contract if the failure arises beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the contractor.”
- The President announced an [executive order](#) (3/30/20) to **order up to 1 million Ready Reserve members to active duty for up to two years at a time to assist the nation** in this national emergency. He authorized 100% federal cost-sharing for the governors of Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Guam, and Puerto Rico to use National Guard to support state and local emergency assistance for 30 days.
- The Army Corps of Engineers has a website for businesses who wish to contract with the Corps on COVID-19 related projects – more information is available [here](#).

## Environmental Protection Agency

- The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** [issued interim guidance](#) on Friday (4/10/20) to the Agency's regional offices to ensure that decisions about new or ongoing clean up activities at sites across the country are made with the health and safety of communities as related to COVID-19. The **interim guidance focuses on decision making at emergency response and longer-term cleanups sites** where EPA is the lead agency or has direct oversight of, or responsibility for, the cleanup work. This includes, but is not limited to, Superfund cleanups, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective actions, Toxic Substance and Control Act PCB cleanups, Oil Pollution Act spill responses, and Underground Storage Tank Program actions. **(New)**
- EPA [identified](#) (4/7/20) approximately 225,000 pieces of personal protection equipment they will donate to state and local responders.
- EPA Administrator Wheeler [outlined steps](#) to protect against fraudulent disinfectant claims. (4/3/20)
- EPA revised [List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2](#) to include products on EPA's List G: Products effective against norovirus, and List L: Products effecting against the Ebola virus, as EPA has determined that these products also meet its criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2. There are now 357 disinfectants on List N. EPA has updated the list to include the specific types of surfaces products can be used on, such as hard or soft surfaces; use sites, such as hospital, institutional or residential; and whether a product can be applied by fogging. (4/3/20)
  - The **EPA** will temporarily [allow](#) (3/31/20) manufacturers of already-registered EPA disinfectants on EPA's List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2 to obtain certain active ingredients from any supplier without checking with the agency for approval.
- EPA issued an enforcement memo, "[COVID-19 Implications for EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program](#)" (3/26/20), detailing the Agency's plan to **exercise enforcement discretion** for situations related to COVID-19. The policy is retroactive to March 13.
  - **EPA will not seek fines and penalties for missed deadlines in routine monitoring, testing, and reporting;** settlement agreements; and consent decrees, and for excess emissions, so long as the company documents in detail that it was related to COVID-19 and takes every effort to meet compliance obligations. EPA must be notified of emission exceedances.
  - **EPA is allowing hazardous generators** to store additional waste onsite, for longer periods of time, **without requiring a permit or changing generator status.**
  - For animal feeding operations, the inability to transfer animals off-site will not trigger regulation as a CAFO, or a larger-categorized CAFO.
  - EPA may offer "No Action Assurance" to operators of some critical infrastructure facilities, on a case-by-case basis. Public water systems are excluded from this policy.
- EPA also **issued a warning to pesticide producers**, manufacturers, distributors, and importers who claim their products can be used against COVID-19: ensuring companies comply with all applicable requirements for pesticide products – including prohibitions on false and misleading claims – will be the agency's "focus" in order to protect public health.

- EPA created a website, [Coronavirus and Drinking Water and Wastewater](#), which states that the risk to water supplies from the COVID-19 virus is low, and “Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.”

## Federal Communications Commission

- The **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)** [issued](#) (4/3/20) an order waiving the content sponsorship **requirements during commercial advertising**. The purpose of the order is to permit companies that have purchased advertising time to donate the time for the purpose of broadcast public service announcements prepared by the CDC or other governmental or public health agencies regarding COVID-19.
- The **FCC** [provided relief](#) on April 1 to enable rural broadband and phone providers to immediately **waive consumer fees**, including late payment and installation and cancellation fees, in order to help Americans work from home or access remote learning.
- The FCC adopted a [program](#) for \$200 million in COVID-19 telehealth grants (the COVID-19 Telehealth Program) and \$100 million in grants through the Connected Care Pilot Program to **assist hospitals, and other health care providers cover telehealth costs**. The funds for both were authorized by the **CARES Act**. Also see the FCC’s [Report and Order](#) for more information.
  - The FCC **COVID-19 Telehealth Program Application Portal** will open at 12PM ET on April 13, 2020. See [here](#) for more information and for the portal once it becomes available. (**New**)
    - The Wireline Competition Bureau will review applications, select participants, make funding awards on a rolling basis, and will announce such information.
  - The FCC provided [guidance](#) (4/8/20) to address common application questions.
    - There are steps interested providers can take immediately to prepare to apply for the COVID-19 Telehealth Program:
      - Obtain an [eligibility determination](#) by filing an FCC [Form 460](#) with the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) (**Applicants can still submit an application for the COVID-19 Telehealth Program while the Form 460 application is pending**);
      - [Register](#) to obtain an FCC Registration Number (FRN) in the Commission Registration System (CORES); and [register](#) with System for Award Management in order to receive funding.
      - A copy of the application will be filed by the FCC’s [Electronic Comment Filing System](#) (ECFS).
  - The FCC also provided additional details on the **Connected Care Pilot Program**. The selected pilot projects will be supported for a three-year funding period, with separate transition periods of up to six months before and after the funding period (up to four years total).
    - Applicants must first obtain a USAC eligibility determination (Form 460, noted above). After confirming eligibility, the applicant must submit its pilot project proposal to the FCC.
    - The FCC plans to provide an application form (“Connected Care Pilot Program Application”) that must be used when submitting project proposals to the FCC.

Submitted applications must reference WC Docket No. 18-213. Applicants may file using the ECFS, but also must send a courtesy copy of the application via email to [ConnCarePilotProg@fcc.gov](mailto:ConnCarePilotProg@fcc.gov).

- The deadline for filing applications will be 45 days from the effective date of the Connected Care Pilot Program rules or 120 days from the release date of the [Report and Order](#) (whichever is later).
- Additional details on the application and evaluation process, including key information on eligibility, certain required certifications, and how the FCC will choose participants, are available in the [Report and Order](#).

## Department of Health and Human Services

- The **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** has unveiled a [COVID-19 Resources](#) page.
- Pursuant to the President's [Executive Order](#), (3/25/20), HHS announced its initial [list](#) of health and medical resources that are subject to **hoarding prevention measures**. The list is subject to review and potential additions later. It includes several varieties of facial masks and other protective equipment, respirators, ventilators, drugs, and disinfectants.
- HHS posted a **new tracking feature that allows public viewing of all COVID-19 HHS grant and cooperative agreement awards** on its website at <https://taggs.hhs.gov/coronavirus>. The initial grants were distributed through programs in the Agency for Community Living, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institutes of Health, and Office for the Assistant Secretary for Emergency Preparedness.
- On Friday, the HHS Office of Human Research Protection (OHRP) released [guidance](#) for investigators, institutional review boards, and institutions **conducting human subjects research during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic**. "The important thing to recognize is that our rules for protecting research subjects should not stop us from addressing this extraordinary public health crisis. We must be able to quickly move forward with ethical research studies that can lead to treatments for COVID-19," said Dr. Jerry Menikoff, Director of the Office for Human Research Protections in the OHRP [release](#). (4/10/20) (**New**)
- The **HHS Office of Inspector General (HHS-OIG)** [issued](#) (4/3/20) a policy statement regarding the application of previously issued blanket waivers to **Anti-Kickback Statute** sanctions.
  - OIG announced its decision to exercise its enforcement discretion to not impose administrative sanctions under the federal Anti-Kickback Statute (AKS) for certain remuneration related to COVID-19. Specifically, OIG is applying *11 of the 18 waivers previously issued by CMS* for physician self-referral law sanctions to administrative sanctions.
  - OIG Policy Statement **Applies Only to the Following Blanket Waivers**
    - *Waiver for personally performed services*
    - *Waivers for certain rental rates*
    - *Waivers for purchase of items and services*
    - *Waivers for certain physician compensation arrangements*
      - See our previously published A&B [Health Care Advisory](#) analyzing each category of waivers (4/1/20)

- HHS [announced](#) on Tuesday it is **purchasing the ID NOW COVID-19 rapid point-of-care test** for state, territorial and tribal public health lab use.
- The **HHS Office of Civil Rights (OCR)** [released](#) a notification (4/9/20) that it will exercise its enforcement discretion and will **not impose penalties for violations of the HIPAA Rules against covered entities or business associates in connection with the good faith participation in the operation of COVID-19 testing sites** during the COVID-19 nationwide public health emergency. This exercise of enforcement discretion is effective immediately but has a retroactive effect to March 13, 2020.
- The HHS OCR [announced](#) (4/2/20) that it will exercise its **enforcement discretion** and will not impose penalties for violations of certain provisions of the **HIPAA Privacy Rule** against health care providers or their business associates for the good faith uses and disclosures of protected health information (PHI) by business associates for the public health and health oversight activities during the COVID-19 nationwide public health emergency. This [notice](#) is effective immediately.
- The HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health announced new [guidance](#) authorizing pharmacists to order and administer COVID-19 tests. (4/9/20)

## Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response

- **ASPR** [announced](#) (3/24/20) it was providing \$100 million in awards for health systems to prepare for COVID-19 patients.
- **ASPR** has created several **resource sites for peers** to share COVID-19 best practices on promising practices, plans, tools, or templates on [supply chain](#), [fatality management](#), and [emergency departments](#).

## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- For the most up to date **CDC guidance** click [here](#). The CDC has also added a series of **Training for Health Professionals** [webinars](#).
- The CDC [announced](#) last Thursday an extension of its **“No Sail” order for all cruise ships** for at least 100 days.
- The CDC released new [guidance](#) (4/9/20) advising that **critical infrastructure workers may be permitted to continue work following potential exposure to COVID-19**, provided they remain asymptomatic and additional precautions are implemented to protect them and the community. A potential exposure means being a household contact or having close contact within 6 feet of an individual with confirmed or suspected COVID-19. The timeframe for having contact with an individual includes the period of time of 48 hours before the individual became symptomatic.
- The CDC [issued](#) (4/7/20) guidance for businesses and buildings on how to ensure that **water systems are safe to use after prolonged shutdowns**.
- The CDC [updated](#) (4/7/20) its personal protection equipment (PPE) **burn rate calculator** to help health care providers plan and optimize the use of PPE response to COVID-19.
- The CDC has released a [report](#) (4/7/20) on **COVID-19 illness in children** which includes topline findings on diagnosing and treating children with COVID-19.

- HHS [announced](#) (4/6/20) that the CDC would provide **\$186 million in funding** to state and local jurisdictions to respond to COVID-19.
- For **pharmacy** staff, the CDC has posted [information](#) on strategies to minimize risk of exposure.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [announced](#) on Friday its recommendation that **everyone use a simple cloth over one's face** to slow the spread of the virus. The cloth does not need to be a face mask (or N95) and can be fashioned from household items.
- The CDC updated its [recommendations](#) (4/3/20) on **optimizing the supply of PPE**.
  - The CDC also released [guidance](#) on the collection and submission of postmortem specimens from deceased person with COVID-19, and last week multiple new areas of [information](#) was posted on: health care providers and pregnant women; pediatric providers and children; what law enforcement need to know; what school administrators need to know; and PPE for individuals caring for a COVID-19 patients.

## Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

- The **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)** issued a [release](#) on Saturday (4/11/20) announcing new guidance **expanding private insurance coverage to all COVID-19 diagnostic testing** and related services at no co-pay, **including antibody testing**. The release was jointly issued with the Departments of Labor and the Treasury, and it included the [guidance and FAQs](#). **(New)**
- In a Friday [memo](#) to Medicare Advantage (MA) plans, CMS clarified that **MA plans can use diagnoses from telehealth visits in risk adjustment** stating “The 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in an urgency to expand the use of virtual care to reduce the risk of spreading the virus; CMS is stating that Medicare Advantage (MA) organizations and other organizations that submit diagnoses for risk adjusted payment are able to submit diagnoses for risk adjustment that are from telehealth visits when those visits meet all criteria for risk adjustment eligibility.” (4/10/20) **(New)**
- **CMS began distributing the initial \$30 billion in COVID-19 relief funding to providers** as part of the distribution of the \$100 billion fund provided for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF) through the CARES Act. This initial distribution of funds will go to hospitals and providers currently enrolled in Medicare and take effect immediately.
  - Facilities and providers are allotted a portion of the \$30 billion based on their share of 2019 Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) reimbursements. **These are payments, not loans**, and will not need to be repaid. Fund recipients will be **prohibited from balancing billing COVID-19 patients** for related services. HHS is partnering with UnitedHealth Group to deliver the initial \$30 billion provider distribution and providers will be paid via Automated Clearing House account information on file with UnitedHealth Group, UnitedHealthcare, or Optum Bank, or used for reimbursements from CMS. Additional details can be found [here](#).
  - A second phase of targeted distributions to providers is expected to follow soon and according to the Agency release will focus on providers in areas particularly impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, rural providers, and providers of services with lower shares of Medicare FFS reimbursement or who predominantly serve the Medicaid population.



- CMS announced last Thursday that it **had approved over \$51 billion in accelerated or advance payments** for Medicare providers in its first week.
- CMS temporarily [suspended](#) (4/9/20) a number of rules—effective immediately—so that hospitals, clinics, and other health care facilities can boost their frontline medical staffs by allowing them to **work to the fullest extent of their licenses**.
  - As a result of CMS’s action:
    - Doctors can now directly care for patients at rural hospitals, **across state lines** if necessary, **via phone, radio, or online communication**, without having to be physically present. Remotely located physicians, coordinating with nurse practitioners at rural facilities, will provide staffs at such facilities additional flexibility to meet the needs of their patients.
    - Nurse practitioners, in addition to physicians, may now perform some medical exams on Medicare patients at **skilled nursing facilities** so that patient needs, whether COVID-19 related or not, continue to be met in the face of increased care demands.
    - Occupational therapists from **home health agencies** can now perform initial assessments on certain homebound patients, allowing home health services to start sooner and freeing home-health nurses to do more direct patient care.
    - **Hospice nurses** will be relieved of hospice aide in-service training tasks so they can spend more time with patients.
  - CMS also [released](#) a fact sheet including additional information on the waivers announced on April 9.
- CMS has created a [website location](#) for COVID-19 **stakeholder call recordings and transcripts**, and the most recent daily CMS COVID-19 news alert can be found [here](#) (**updated 4/9/20**). The number of CMS conference calls and webinars keep a steady pace:
  - CMS held a COVID-19 Update call on Tuesday and provided a slide [presentation](#) summarizing recent action.
  - CMS released a [video](#) (4/2/20) on the common questions regarding Medicare’s **telehealth** services benefit.
- CMS [issued](#) (4/7/20) a dear clinician letter that outlines a summary of actions CMS has taken to ensure clinicians have maximum flexibility to reduce unnecessary barriers to providing patient care during the unprecedented outbreak of COVID-19. The summary includes information about **telehealth and virtual visits, accelerated and advanced payments, and recent waiver information**.
- A new COVID-19 ICD-10 diagnosis code was [announced](#) by CMS and is effective April 1.
- CMS [updated](#) (4/7/20) its recommendations to postpone non-essential surgeries and other procedures to conserve critical health care resources and limit exposure of patients and staff to COVID-19.
- CMS [issued](#) on Tuesday (4/6/20) a **Medicare Advantage and Part D** rate announcement for CY 2021 with an 1.66% average change in revenue relative to last year. The announcement does not catalog CMS’s actions regarding COVID-19, but these are [explained](#) in a summary included with the [announcement](#).
- On April 2, CMS [issued](#) recommendations to **nursing homes** and state and local governments on infection control in long term care. The [recommendations](#) include:

- Nursing homes should immediately ensure that they are complying with all CMS and CDC guidance related to infection control.
- CMS/CDC urges State and local leaders to consider the needs of long-term care facilities with respect to supplies of PPE and COVID-19 tests.
- Nursing homes should immediately implement symptom screening for all staff, residents, and visitors – including temperature checks.
- Nursing homes should ensure staff are using appropriate PPE, to the extent PPE is available and per CDC guidance on conservation of PPE.
- CMS [announced](#) on March 30 that it **will suspend audit activity**, stating that, “The agency will continue to engage in oversight activities but will suspend requesting additional information from providers, healthcare facilities, Medicare Advantage and Part D prescription drug plans, and States.”
- On March 30, CMS released an **Interim Final Rule**, which made numerous regulatory changes to provide **additional flexibility for health care providers** and temporarily remove certain limitations on care delivery. These changes have retroactive applicability to March 1. While many of these changes were developed prior to the enactment of the **Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)**, significant flexibility has been conferred on individuals and entities that provide health care services to Medicare beneficiaries during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Comments are due not later than June 1, 2020.
  - On April 9, CMS issued [FAQs](#) regarding this interim final rule. See this A&B [Summary](#) for the key details of the Interim Final Rule. (4/8/20)

## CMS CARES Act Guidance

- In response to the **Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)**, CMS continues to release guidance required under the Act:
  - On March 30, CMS announced sweeping changes in response to requirements of the CARES Act. The changes are summarized in this CMS [release](#). The new waivers and flexibilities for health care providers are outlined by CMS in the following:  
**CMS new waivers and flexibilities:**
    - [Summary of COVID-19 Emergency Declaration Waivers & Flexibilities for Health Care Providers \(PDF\)](#)
    - [List of Blanket Waivers \(4/3/20\)](#)
    - [Blanket waivers of Section 1877\(g\) of the Social Security Act](#)
    - [Medicare IFC: Revisions in Response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency \(CMS-1744-IFC\) \(PDF\)](#)
      - [IFC Federal Register Announcement \(4/1/20\)](#)
    - [Graphic Overview of Flexibilities \(PDF\)](#)
    - [Provider Burden Relief Frequently Asked Questions \(PDF\)](#)
    - [Provider Enrollment Relief Frequently Asked Questions \(PDF\)](#)
    - [Updates for State Surveyors and Accrediting Organizations \(EMTALA and Infection Control\)](#)
    - [Reprioritization of PACE, Medicare Parts C and D Program, and Risk Adjustment Data Validation \(RADV\) Audit Activities \(HPMS Memo\)](#)
- **Provider-specific fact sheets** on new waivers and flexibilities are available [here](#).

- Need a **deeper dive on these new waivers?**
  - The **EMTALA waiver** provides greater flexibility for hospitals to manage medical screening examinations (MSEs). For additional analysis, read this A&B [advisory](#) (4/1/20).
  - CMS also announced blanket waivers of sanctions imposed under the **physician self-referral laws**. For a detailed discussion of this issue, read this A&B [advisory](#) (4/1/20).
- The **telehealth expansion waiver**, which was originally expanded in the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Act (1.0), was **further expanded** in the CARES Act.
  - CMS released an [information bulletin](#) (4/2/20) on telehealth for Medicaid substance use disorder services.
  - **Telehealth guidance** (3/17/20) was announced last week broadening access to Medicare telehealth service regardless of patient residence and covering a wide range of services. The telehealth waiver has been expanded; states can cover telehealth without approval, and HIPAA rules will be relaxed, and penalties waived. Factsheets related to these changes:
    1. CMS issued an electronic [toolkit](#) regarding telehealth and telemedicine for Long Term Care Nursing Home Facilities (3/28/20)
    2. CMS [telehealth FAQs](#) (3/17/20)
    3. HHS 1135 HIPAA waiver [factsheet](#) - HIPAA Security Rule [safeguards](#)
    4. HHS Notice of Enforcement Discretion [factsheet](#)
    5. HHS Office of Civil Rights [bulletin](#)
    6. [Guidance](#) on Business Associate Agreements
    7. **Telehealth changes** are discussed in this A&B [advisory](#) (3/27/20).
- The **CARES Act** required CMS to expand its **accelerated and advance payment program**, and on March 28 a [statement](#) and [fact sheet](#) were released providing guidance on the policy. For additional analysis, read this A&B [advisory](#) (3/30/20) on the CMS guidance.
  - CMS [announced](#) on 4/7/20 that it had delivered nearly \$34 billion in the past week to providers in addition to the \$100 billion provided for in the CARES Act. CMS stated that it had approved 17,000 out of over 25,000 requests received in the past week.
- The CMS **Center for Clinical Standards and Quality (CCSQ)** issued a [memorandum](#) (3/26/20) stating that under the **Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA)** the agency would allow laboratories to utilize temporary testing sites, such as the pathologist's home, for remote review and reporting of slides/images as long as specific criteria are met.
- On **1135 Waivers**: Further information continues to be released on blanket waivers after the initial [guidance](#) (3/13/20) response to the national emergency executive order.
  - CMS issued provider enrollment FAQs for 1135 blanket waiver, available [here](#) (3/22/20).
  - In addition, there is an FAQ on telehealth services (Q11) and requirements if a practitioner seeks to furnish Medicare telehealth services from his or her home.
  - CMS has approved **50 coronavirus 1135 waivers**, and for more details and the full list [CMS approved 1135 waivers can be found here](#).

- The National Uniform Billing Committee has provided [guidance](#) on **claims for COVID-19** treatment and approved the use of DR (disaster related) condition code for services related to the coronavirus.
- CMS released several other alerts and guidance the week of March 23:
  - Medicare Provider Enrollment Relief FAQs (see: [FAQs](#)).
  - CMS posted guidance on Payment and Grace Period Flexibilities for issuers offering coverage on the federally-facilitated exchanges and state-based exchanges on the federal platform (see: [guidance](#)).
  - CMS announced it will be exercising enforcement discretion so QHP issuers and SADPs can extend payment deadlines for initial binder payments and ongoing premium payments. CMS released FAQs on availability and usage of telehealth through private health insurance (see: [FAQs](#)).
  - CMS released FAQs on prescription drugs and COVID-19 for health insurance issuers in individual and small group markets (see: [FAQs](#)).
- CMS [announced](#) (3/22/20) relief for providers participating in **quality reporting programs**, including granting exceptions from reporting requirements and extensions for clinicians and providers participating in Medicare quality reporting programs for the upcoming measure and data submission for those programs. The release includes tables listing the impacted programs and extensions.
- **Medicaid:**
  - On April 8, the CMS Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services [announced](#) its approval of its first state disaster amendments to Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) requirements allowing, in this case, the State of Maine to temporarily adjust cost-sharing requirements and other policies during the COVID-19 emergency. (**New**)
  - CMS [updated their Medicaid FAQs](#). (4/2/20)
  - CMS posted notice (3/24/20) that it had [withdrawn](#) its proposed **rule to tighten Medicaid eligibility** determination.
  - CMS released [guidance](#) (3/24/20) implementing provisions of the FFCRA that provide states with enhanced federal Medicaid funding referred to as the **Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)** funding during the COVID-19 emergency.
  - CMS released new [tools](#) (3/20/20) for state **Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Programs (CHIP)** and updated [FAQs](#) (3/18/20). The tools include:
    - 1115 Waiver Opportunity and Application [checklist](#);
    - 1135 Medicaid and CHIP Waiver [checklist](#);
    - 1915(c) Appendix K [template](#); and
    - Medicaid Disaster State Plan Amendment [template](#).
- CMS [announced](#) (3/23/20) it will limit its **nursing home inspection** protocol to focus more specifically on complaint and infection control inspections.

## Food and Drug Administration

- FDA provides a **daily roundup on COVID-19** related actions ([4/10/20](#)) a listing of [all announcements](#).
  - The agency published a [public database](#) of drug shortages.

- On Friday, the FDA [issued](#) an emergency use authorization (EUA) to the STERIS Corporation to allow the company to employ its system to decontaminate compatible N95 or N95 equivalent respirators for reuse by health care workers in hospital settings. (4/10/20) (**New**)
- FDA is hosting [virtual town hall events](#) for **clinical laboratories and commercial manufacturers** that are developing or have developed diagnostic tests for SARS-CoV-2 to help answer questions. The town halls will be hosted on the following dates:
  - April 15, 2020 from 12:15pm – 1:15pm EST (**New**)
  - April 22, 2020 from 12:15pm – 1:15pm EST (**New**)
  - April 29, 2020 from 12:15pm – 1:15pm EST (**New**)
- FDA and FTC continue to issue **Warning Letters to sellers of fraudulent COVID-19 products** for prevention for COVID-19, including CBD products. FDA also issued a [warning letter](#) (4/8/20) to a seller that markets fraudulent and dangerous chlorine dioxide products.
- FDA has updated its EUA from April 3, 2020, applicable to Chinese manufacturers of PPE. The number of listed Chinese manufacturers increased from 2 to 8.
- FDA has put out a factsheet on [best practices for retail food stores, restaurants, and food pick-up and delivery services](#) during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes information on managing employee health, personal hygiene for employees, appropriate food safety protocols, and special safety considerations for pick-up and delivery. A visual [summary info graph](#) is also available.
- FDA [released](#) (4/6/20) guidance on the temporary flexibility regarding the **Egg Safety Rule** to permit producers who sell eggs to facilities for further processing to sell to the table egg market.
  - And FDA [issued](#) (4/6/20) an FAQ from members of the **animal food industry** on COVID-19.
- FDA [issued](#) (4/5/20) an FAQ on **3D printing** of medical devices and other equipment during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Last Friday (4/3/20), the FDA [announced](#) it will **temporarily conduct remote importer inspections** under the Foreign Supplier Verification Programs for Importers of Food for Humans and Animals (FSVP).
- FDA has provided updated [guidance](#) (4/2/20) to address the **need for blood donations** during the coronavirus crisis, including immediate changes to the eligibility criteria.
- FDA [announced](#) (3/31/20) the **Coronavirus Treatment Acceleration Program (CTAP)**, a new program to expedite the development of potentially safe and effective life-saving treatments.
- On April 1, FDA released a temporarily **enforcement discretion policy** to provide flexibility to chain restaurants and similar retail food establishment subject to FDA’s menu labeling requirements. Under its policy, FDA will not object if covered establishments do not comply with menu labeling requirements until “conclusion of the public health emergency.”
- FDA has issued enforcement policies to increase the availability of [ventilators and accessories, face masks and respirators, gowns, other apparel and gloves, sterilizers, disinfectant devices, and air purifiers, clinical electronic thermometers, infusion pumps and accessories, remote ophthalmic devices and monitoring devices, and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation and cardiopulmonary bypass devices](#).
  - The FDA updated its [FAQs](#) (4/2/20) on surgical masks and gown shortages.
  - FDA has provided [strategies](#) to assist in the conservation of masks and gowns, as well as glove conservation [strategies](#).

- On March 27, the FDA issued [guidance](#) on notifying FDA of permanent discontinuation or interruption in manufacturing.
  - For further analysis, see this A&B [advisory](#) (4/9/20).
- The **CARES Act** includes OTC drug reform that would **create an OTC drug user fee system**, ensure FDA can approve OTC medicines without going through a full notice and comment rulemaking and allow for 18-month exclusivity for certain OTC drugs.
- In the midst of ongoing **food safety concerns**, DHS has included the food and agriculture sector as “essential critical infrastructure,” and a full analysis of these issues is available [here](#).
- Both [USDA FSIS](#) and [FDA](#) have issued enforcement discretion policies to provide labeling flexibilities for products intended for food service going to retail.
- FDA has announced a temporary policy to **not enforce Foreign Supplier Verification Program** (FSVP) onsite audit requirements under specific circumstances, and both FDA and USDA have also been issuing guidance to industry that addresses food safety concerns. DHS has included the food and agriculture sector as “essential critical infrastructure,” and a full analysis of these issues is available [here](#).
- FDA previously [issued](#), “FDA Guidance on **Conduct of Clinical Trials** of Medical Products during COVID-19 Pandemic,” to assist sponsors in assuring the continued safety of trial participants, while minimizing risks to trial integrity, and maintaining compliance with good clinical practices (GCPs) during the pandemic. Included in the new guidance are the options for phone contact and virtual visits in clinical trials.

## Health Resources and Services Administration

- On April 8, HHS, through the **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** [awarded](#) more than **\$1.3 billion** that had been allocated under the CARES Act to **1,387 health centers** as part of the COVID-19 pandemic response. HRSA-funded health centers may use the awards to help communities across the country detect coronavirus; prevent, diagnose, and treat COVID-19; and maintain or increase health capacity and staffing levels to address this public health emergency. The list of recipients is available [here](#).
- **HRSA** [updated its FAQs](#) (4/2/20) for **health centers** with additional questions to address the Federal Tort Claims Act among other flexibilities that have been enacted.
  - HRSA [awards](#) (3/24/20) \$100 million to 1,381 **health centers** across the country with funding provided by the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020. The awards, by state, is available [here](#).

## Department of Homeland Security/FEMA

- The **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** [issued](#) a weekly roundup of its response to COVID-19 (last updated 4/6/20).
- **DHS** and **Department of Justice** [announced](#) on April 1 that they have extended the temporary postponement of Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) hearings scheduled through May 1, 2020.
- The **Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency (CISA)** released updated [guidance](#) (3/28/20) on essential critical infrastructure workers.
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA)** coronavirus website visit [here](#).

- **Temporary FEMA rule will ban export of some medical equipment without approval.** Some medical equipment needed to combat COVID-19 cannot be exported from the U.S. without the “explicit approval” of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, according a new rule set to take effect this week. The “temporary final rule” will be effective from April 10 through mid-August, according to a [Federal Register notice](#). (4/10/20) (**New**)
- FEMA [issued](#) (4/10/20) a temporary final rule to restrict the export of five types of personal protective equipment (PPE). (**New**)
- FEMA issued an [advisory](#) (4/9/20) regarding the option to transition federal Community-Based Testing Sites (CBTS) to state management.
- FEMA [announced](#) (4/7/20) an initial set of grants, in this instance they have **awarded \$16.7 million in funding to Colorado to assist the state in its purchases** in March and April of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as disposable gowns, masks, face shields, safety glasses and gloves, sanitizer, respirators, and ventilators to assist hospitals, medical clinics, city and county governments, and certain private-non-profits across the state.
- FEMA [issued](#) (3/31/20) a document summarizing best practices for Community Emergency Response Teams regarding COVID-19 operations.
- **FEMA Supply Chain Task Force** has developed a four-pronged approach to securing needed coronavirus supplies. The four prongs are Preservation, Allocation, Acceleration, and Expansion. The details on the March 30 plan can be found [here](#). In a related move, the FEMA Coronavirus Pandemic Supply Chain Stabilization Task Force (a joint FEMA and HHS initiative) has released a [fact sheet](#).
- FEMA has established **How to Help** [website](#) for individuals and organizations interested in helping the effort to combat the spread of COVID-19. Examples of assistance offered include:
  - To **sell medical supplies** or equipment to the federal government, please submit a price quote under the [COVID-19 PPE and Medical Supplies Request for Quotation](#). Full details can be found in the solicitation ([Notice ID 70FA2020R00000011](#)).
    - This solicitation requires registration - information can be found at [www.sam.gov](#). Registration must be “ACTIVE” at the time of award.
  - Do you have [medical supplies or equipment to donate](#)?
  - Do you want to produce a COVID-19 related product? – email [nbeoc@max.gov](mailto:nbeoc@max.gov).
  - If you are a healthcare provider in need of medical supplies, please contact your state, local, tribal or territory department of public health.
  - Interested in doing business with FEMA and supporting the response to COVID-19 with your company’s non-medical goods and/or services? Submit your inquiry to the DHS Procurement Action Innovative Response Team at [DHSIndustryLiaison@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DHSIndustryLiaison@hq.dhs.gov).
- FEMA provides [guidance](#) (updated regularly) to **companies seeking to import or manufacture** medical products to the COVID-19 response. A list of FEMA [regional private sector contacts](#) and [state contacts](#) can be found here.

## Department of Justice/Federal Trade Commission

- On April 9, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) provided [guidance](#) regarding education technology uses for stay-at-home learning, the importance of protecting student privacy under

the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) as well as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) during the coronavirus pandemic.

- From January 1, 2020 through April 8, 2020, the FTC has reported receiving more than 14,227 COVID-19 related [complaints](#) with a total fraud loss of \$10.04 million with a median fraud loss of \$564.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Adjusts 2020 Quotas for Controlled Substances in Response to COVID Pandemic.** The Drug Enforcement Administration is [adjusting](#) 2020 production quotas for controlled substances in schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act, as well as quotas for the manufacture and importation of the Schedule I chemicals ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine and pseudoephedrine. “This increase is in response to the current nationwide COVID-19 public health emergency,” the DEA said (4/10/20).
  - The DEA [announced](#) (4/6/20) that it was increasing quotas available to pharmaceutical manufacturers for the production of controlled substances in high demand due to COVID-19.
- On April 6, Ian Conner, the director of the **Federal Trade Commission’s (FTC) Bureau of Competition** published a [blog post](#) about the importance of the agency “stay[ing] the course” when it comes to antitrust enforcement. Even as agency staff work remotely to review mergers and alleged anticompetitive conduct, Conner wrote, “We will not suspend our usual rigorous approach to ferreting out anticompetitive harm and seeking appropriate relief, even in the face of uncertainty. It might be tempting, for example, for parties to urge us to relax the rules in a time of crisis. But we know what the likely long-term negative consequences of such a reactionary policy would be: fewer competitors, reduced innovation, and higher prices.” In particular, Conner emphasized the FTC will not lower its standards for evaluating who will be effective third-party buyers of businesses or assets required to be divested to resolve FTC merger investigations.
- On April 2, the FTC and FDA sent letters to three companies for selling fraudulent COVID-19 products, as part of the agencies’ effort to protect consumers. (Letters available [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)). **This is the third time the FTC sent warning letters to companies for their actions related to the pandemic.**
  - On March 27, the FTC sent [letters to nine VoIP providers](#) and other companies warning them that “assisting and facilitating” illegal telemarketing or robocalls related to the Coronavirus pandemic, including by providing VoIP services, is against the law. Earlier in March, the FTC and FDA sent [warning letters](#) to seven companies about unsupported claims that products can treat or prevent Coronavirus.
- On April 1, the **Department of Justice (DOJ)** [announced](#) that it is making \$850 million available to **help public safety agencies** respond to the coronavirus pandemic.
- The FTC issued a [statement](#) (3/26/20) outlining the agency’s efforts to protect consumers during the Coronavirus pandemic and acknowledging the challenges transporting **goods and services to people across the country**. It noted the agency would be “**flexible and reasonable**” in enforcing **compliance requirements**. He also announced an email address for businesses seeking guidance: [business.covid@ftc.gov](mailto:business.covid@ftc.gov), noting FTC staff would respond to inquiries as quickly as possible.
- DOJ Antitrust Division and **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** [announced](#) (3/24/20) they will be expediting their usual antitrust business review letter/informal opinion process on competitor collaborations to be done within 7 days (as opposed to the usual many months) of submission of



information. For more information about this announcement, review this A&B [summary](#) (4/6/20).

- The DOJ completed its **first Business Review Letter under the new expedited review process** on April 4, [announcing](#) that “it will not challenge collaborative efforts of McKesson Corporation, Owens & Minor Inc., Cardinal Health Inc., Medline Industries Inc., and Henry Schein Inc. to expedite and increase manufacturing, sourcing, and distribution of personal-protective equipment (PPE) and coronavirus-treatment-related medication.”
- In addition to the expedited BRL process, certain joint ventures and standard development organizations can also find some level of reduced antitrust risk through a seldomly used law—the National Cooperative Research and Production Act (“the NCRPA”).

## Department of Labor / EEOC / OSHA

- Last Thursday, **Department of Labor (DOL)** [released](#) in its weekly **unemployment** report that claims reached 6.6 million last week bringing **the two week total to nearly 17 million**.
- The DOL provided [FAQs](#) further clarifying paid leave requirements under the new **Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)**.
  - DOL published [guidance](#) (4/5/20) to states for the implementation of the **Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program**. Under PUA, individuals who do not qualify for regulator unemployment compensation and are unable to continue working as a result of COVID-19, are eligible for up to 36 weeks of PUA benefits.
  - The DOL [issued](#) (4/4/20) an unemployment insurance program letter explaining to state workforce agencies how to implement unemployment compensation provided for under the CARES Act.
  - DOL released [guidance](#) (4/3/20) which includes a comprehensive webinar explaining which employers are covered by the new law, which workers are eligible, and what benefits and protections the law provides. The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) also added FAQs to its website in response to the questions most frequently received to-date through its extensive stakeholder engagement. To view the webinar and other guidance materials, visit [here](#).
    - WHD [guidance](#) (3/24/20) on Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA): Employee Paid Leave Rights.
  - A&B’s Labor and Employment Group provides an overview of the FFCRA and an updated collection of responses to some of the most common questions about employer obligations in this [advisory](#) (3/31/20).
  - The DOL posted (3/26/20) the required employee notice that must be provided by covered employers to their employees regarding the **new paid leave requirements** as required by the FFCRA. The posted [page](#) contains the link to the poster itself, as well as a new Q&A that focuses exclusively on guidance about posting the notice, particularly in light of the fact that many employees are working remotely.

- The **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)** confirmed (4/8/20) that it has “temporarily suspended the issuance of charge closure documents” including **right-to-sue notices** unless requested by the employee.
- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** released a [statement](#) (3/9/20) which includes an overview of key COVID-19 for employers and employees. **OSHA’s website** has been updated clarifying that no special precautions (beyond existing requirements) are required for municipal solid waste and recycling suspected or known to contain or be contaminated with COVID-19. Documents have been updated and added including.
  - On April 10, OSHA issued its [Enforcement Guidance for Recording Cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#). The guidance provides that until further notice, for OSHA recordkeeping and reporting purposes, employers (other than employers in the health care industry, emergency response organizations, and correctional institutions) should consider COVID-19 cases to be “work-related” only where (1) there is objective evidence that the case may be work-related; or (2) where the evidence of work-relatedness “was reasonably available to the employer.” (**New**)
  - OSHA [issued](#) (4/6/20) a new workplace poster on how to reduce the risk of exposure to coronavirus.
  - OSHA’s enforcement [guidance](#) (4/3/20) on the use of respiratory protection equipment certified in other countries.
  - OSHA’s practical [guidance](#) (3/21/20) to prevent the spread of COVID-19
  - *Trying to make sense of all these changes?* A&B provides brief overviews of what you need to know:
    - DOL has released additional questions and answers as guidance for the provisions required by FFCRA. A&B provides a complete [overview and analysis](#) (4/7/20).
  - Large employers are assessing policies and potential liability to ensure a safe and secure workplace. The **CDC** has [released](#) (updated 3/21/20) guidance for employers related to employee information on COVID-19.

## Securities and Exchange Commission

- The **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** issued updated [guidance](#) (4/7/20) on conducting **shareholder meetings** in light of COVID-19 concerns. Additionally, the State of Delaware issued an [executive order](#) (4/6/20) that facilitates companies’ notice of a change in the format of an annual shareholder meeting by allowing notification to stockholders via an SEC filing and press release.
  - For an analysis of changes the Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) has made to its voting recommendations policies in light of the coronavirus pandemic see this A&B [advisory](#). (4/10/20) (**New**)
- The **SEC** Chairman confirmed in a [statement](#) (4/2/20) that the June 30, 2020 compliance date for the Regulation Best Interest (Reg BI) and Form CRS remains in effect. The A&B Financial Services & Products Group analyzes compliance with Reg BI and Form CRS mandates in this A&B [advisory](#) (4/2/20).

- The **SEC** issued an amended [order](#) (3/25/20) extending the relief available to some companies that cannot timely file their reports due to concerns, including the need to update risk disclosures in response to business threats.
  - The SEC issued (4/6/20) two compliance and disclosure interpretations ([here](#) and [here](#)) regarding eligibility for relief under the amended order.
- The SEC issued **Disclosure Guidance Topic No. 9** (3/25/20) on the SEC's current views regarding disclosure and other securities law obligations that companies should consider with respect to COVID-19 and related business and market disruptions.
  - The SEC expects filers to disclose the known, likely to be known, and unknown risks they face during the coronavirus pandemic and to better prepare, read these A&B [questions](#) to ask yourself (3/30/20).
- The SEC also issued a [statement](#) (3/24/20) regarding the authentication document retention requirements under the SEC rules in light of health, transportation, and other logistical issues raised by the spread of COVID-19.

## Small Business Administration

- **Small Business Administration (SBA)** – In response to the **CARES Act** requirements, the SBA formally [launched](#) its Paycheck Protection Program for small businesses on April 3.
- The SBA has guidance (4/1/20) for loans under the [Paycheck Protection Program](#), the [Express Bridge Loan Pilot Program](#), the [Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program](#) for qualified entities that are impacted by COVID-19. The application for its economic injury federal disaster loans can be found [here](#).
  - The SBA, in consultation with the Treasury Department, updated its [published FAQs](#) addressing the **Paycheck Protection Program**. (**Updated 4/8/20**)
  - The SBA released the [interim final rule](#) (4/2/20) implementing the Paycheck Protection Program.
  - Complete details on the SBA CARES Act programs (Updated 4/9/20):
    - [For a top-line overview of the program CLICK HERE](#)
    - [If you're a lender, more information can be found HERE](#)
    - [If you're a borrower, more information can be found HERE](#)
    - [PPP Borrower Application Form \(Updated 4/2/20\)](#)
    - [PPP Lender Application Form](#)
    - [PPP New Lender Application Form \(Federally Insured Depository Institutions, Federally Insured Credit Unions, Farm Credit System Institutions\)](#)
    - [New Lender Application Form \(Non-Bank and Non-Insured Depository Institution Lenders\)](#) (**New**)
    - [Paycheck Protection Program – Interim Final Rule](#)
    - [Paycheck Protection Program – Interim Final Rule on Affiliation](#)
    - [Paycheck Protection Program – Applicable Affiliation Rules](#)
    - [Find an eligible lender](#)
    - [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

- For a deeper dive on the funding streams available for SBA loans in the CARES Act, review this A&B [publication](#) (4/1/20).
- A&B's Financial Restructuring & Reorganization Group has provided proactive steps creditors can take now to prepare for whatever comes after the coronavirus pandemic subsides in this [advisory](#) (4/9/20). For more on how the CARES Act impacts the banking industry, including takeaways for lenders and on regulatory relief and mortgage-related provisions, read this A&B [advisory](#) (3/30/20).
- Businesses large and small are **navigating the chaotic economic climate**; find some important actions you can take now to better prepare [here](#) (3/30/20).

## Department of Treasury

- The Department of Treasury [website](#) for **CARES Act** programs.
- The Federal Reserve [announced](#) (4/9/20) that it will launch a lending program for **mid-sized businesses** hurt by the coronavirus, called the **Main Street Lending Program**. The new program will provide up to \$600 billion in loans to eligible businesses through two facilities.
  - A brief overview and comparison of the two **Main Street programs** can be found [here](#).
- The Federal Reserve provided details for the provision of up to \$2.3 trillion in loans to support the economy on April 9.
  - [Term Sheet: Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility \(PDF\)](#)
  - [Term Sheet: Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility \(PDF\)](#)
  - [Term Sheet: Municipal Liquidity Facility \(PDF\)](#)
  - [Term Sheet: Main Street Expanded Loan Facility \(PDF\)](#)
  - [Term Sheet: Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility \(PDF\)](#)
  - [Term Sheet: Paycheck Protection Program Lending Facility \(PDF\)](#)
  - [Term Sheet: Main Street New Loan Facility \(PDF\)](#)
- The Department of Treasury, Federal Reserve, and FDIC jointly [announced](#) (4/9/20) an interim final rule to encourage lending to small businesses through the SBA's Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).
- The Federal Reserve Board [announced](#) (4/8/20) that it will temporarily modify the growth restrictions on **Wells Fargo** so that it can provide additional support to small businesses.
- The Federal Reserve [announced](#) (4/6/20) that it will establish a facility to facilitate lending to small businesses under the PPP by **providing term financing backed by PPP loans**.
- Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and Small Business Administration Administrator Jovita Carranza announced (4/2/20) that **the interest rate** on what lenders could charge small businesses for loans in the [Paycheck Protection Program](#) would be **raised from 0.5% to 1%**.
- The FFCRA **gives businesses with fewer than 500 employees funds to provide employees with paid sick leave** and family and medical leave related to COVID-19. On April 1, the Department of Treasury and IRS released [FAQs](#) regarding the tax credits available under this Act.
- On April 1, the Treasury Department and the IRS launched the [Employee Retention Credit](#), designed to **encourage businesses to keep employees on their payroll**. Eligible employers that have been financially impacted by COVID-19 can receive 50% of up to \$10,000 in wages paid.

- The Treasury Department provided the [details](#) (4/6/20) on the Economic Impact Payments program up to \$1,200 for individuals or \$2,400 for married couples. Parents also receive \$500 for each qualifying child. This program was also required by the **CARES Act**.
  - The Department of Treasury and the IRS [announced](#) (4/8/20) that **Social Security beneficiaries** who are not typically required to file tax returns will not need to file an abbreviated tax return to receive an Economic Impact Payment. Instead, payments will automatically be deposited into their bank accounts.
- The Treasury Department [announced](#) (3/31/20) it was **delaying tax payment** due dates for wine, beer, distilled spirits, tobacco products, firearms, and ammunition excise taxes, to provide flexibility for businesses that have been negatively affected by COVID-19. The postponement of due dates applies to any tax payment with an original due date falling on or after March 1, 2020, through July 1, 2020.
- On Friday, **Ginnie Mae** [announced](#) an **expansion of its Issuer assistance program** to help mortgage servicers facing liquidity shortfalls to apply for assistance in meeting their contractual obligations. (4/10/20) (**New**)
  - The APM introduces a new version of the existing Pass-Through Assistance Program (PTAP) **for use by issuers facing a temporary liquidity shortfall** directly attributable to the COVID-19 National Emergency. The existing PTAP program had been tailored to natural disaster situations with more limited impact. The application of PTAP to the COVID-19 National Emergency (PTAP/C19) allows Issuers to apply for assistance in meeting their contractual obligation to make timely and in full principal and interest payments due mortgage-backed security (MBS) holders without being held in default under the Ginnie Mae Guaranty Agreement. This assistance is intended to minimize disruptions in the mortgage servicing and MBS capital markets as borrower forbearance and loss mitigation programs are implemented to provide relief to homeowners affected by the COVID-19 National Emergency.
- In a joint [statement](#) (3/22/20), the **federal financial institution regulatory agencies** and state banking regulators encouraged financial institutions to work constructively with borrowers affected by COVID-19 and provided additional information regarding loan modifications.
  - The federal financial institution regulatory agencies **issued a revised interagency statement** providing additional information regarding loan modifications on April 7.
  - To understand how federal regulators are clarifying the CARES Act interaction with previous statements on loan modifications and reporting read this A&B [advisory](#). (4/9/20).
- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)** granted further COVID-19 emergency relief in Notice 2020-18 (superseding its prior announcement) delaying the due date for filing Federal income tax returns and making **Federal income tax payments from April 15, 2020 to July 15, 2020**. The deadline is automatically postponed with no need for taxpayers to file Forms 4868 or 7004. Unlike prior guidance, there is no limitation on the amount of tax payments that may be deferred until July 15, 2020. Read here for both [economic impact payments and "what you need to know"](#) (**New**) (updated 4/1/20) and for additional [guidance and FAQs](#).
  - The CARES Act allows employers to defer the deposit and payment of the employer's share of social security taxes and self-employed individuals to defer payment of certain self-employment taxes through December 31, 2020. These [FAQs](#) address specific issues

related to the deferral of deposit and payment of these employment taxes. (4/9/20)  
**(New)**

- Economic impact payments for non-filers, but full details are [here](#). **(New)**
- The IRS [extended additional tax deadlines](#) for estates, individuals, and businesses until **July 15, 2020**. As a result, the extensions generally now apply to all taxpayers that have a filing or payment deadline falling on or after April 1, 2020, and before July 15, 2020.
- The **CARES Act** provides a **refundable tax credit for businesses** of all sizes that experience economic hardship due to COVID-19. [Click here](#) for A&B's guide to how the credit works.
  - The IRS has [an online resource for questions](#) for information on Coronavirus tax relief, IRS operations during COVID-19, and filing and payment deadlines FAQs
- Responding to requests for relief from the Real Estate Roundtable and others, the **IRS** issued [Revenue Procedure 2020-23](#) on April 8 to address technical issues that would have limited the ability of partnerships and their partners to benefit from **retroactive CARES Act provisions**.
  - For a deeper dive on this topic, see this A&B [advisory](#) (4/9/20).

## Other Agencies

- **Department of Agriculture (USDA):** USDA Rural Development Division has launched a [resource page](#) to help rural residents, farmers, and businesses stay current on the Agency actions related to COVID-19.
  - The Rural Development Office has posted a [fact sheet](#) of funding opportunities for rural residents, businesses and communities. (4/8/20)
  - The Rural Development Division [announced](#) (4/3/20) it was opening a second application window for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grant program funding.
- **Department of Education (DOEd):** DOEd [announced](#) on April 9 that more than \$6 billion will be distributed immediately to colleges and universities to provide direct emergency cash grants to college students whose lives and educations have been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak. The funding is available through the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund authorized by the CARES Act. Additional details can be found in this [FAQs](#) on Dept. of Education grant funds.
  - The Department of Education also released a [proposed regulation](#) on April 2 amending eligibility requirements for faculty and student interactions in online college programs.
  - The Department of Education also [announced](#) (3/31/20) new federal deadline flexibility for Career and Technical Education leaders.
- **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):** HUD [announced](#) (4/1/20) set of **mortgage payment relief** options for single family homeowners with FHA-insured mortgages who are experiencing financial hardship as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Mortgage servicers are instructed to:
  - Offer forbearance—deferred or reduced mortgage payment options—for up to six months to affected borrowers;
  - Delay submitting Due and Payable requests for Home Equity Conversion Mortgages by six months; and
  - Extend any flexibility they may have under the Fair Credit Reporting Act relative to negative credit reporting actions.

- **Department of Transportation (DOT):** On Friday, DOT [announced](#) the Agency was making over \$1 billion available to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) to support the railroad's activities to respond to, prepare for, and prevent the spread of COVID-19. (4/10/20) **(New)**
  - DOT [issued](#) (4/7/20) a new rule regarding minimum service requirements and exemptions for **airlines** receiving financial assistance under the CARES Act.
  - The **DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)** [issued](#) (4/6/20) a notice of enforcement discretion regarding the filling of certain non-flammable gas cylinders to assist members of the medical and industrial gas industry.
  - The **DOT Federal Transit Administration (FTA)** issued an [Enforcement Notice](#) on Friday clarifying airline refund requirements.
    - The FTA [issued](#) (4/6/20) updated FAQs on the implementation of the CARES Act.
  - The DOT [announced](#) (4/2/20) \$25 billion in federal grant funding to help the nation's public transportation systems under the CARES Act.
- The **Federal Aviation Administration** [issued](#) (4/4/20) FAQs on the \$10 billion in grants for airports provided under the CARES Act.
- **Department of Veterans Affairs (VA):** President Trump issued an [executive order](#) on Friday, directing the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow flexibility in federal contracts for "national security reasons." (4/10/20) **(New)**
- VA [announced](#) on April 3 that financial relief actions would be extended to veterans with COVID-19, include suspending all actions on Veteran debts under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department and suspending collection action or extending repayment terms on preexisting VA debts, as the Veteran prefers.
  - The VA released a [statement](#) (3/31/20) that veterans continue to receive benefits and services after the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) temporarily closed its [56 regional offices](#) to the public in response to COVID-19.
- **Financial Agencies:** The **Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)**, **Federal Reserve**, **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**, the **National Credit Union Administration (NCUA)**, the **Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)**, and state banking regulators [issued](#) (4/3/20) a joint statement on supervisory and enforcement practices regarding **mortgage servicing rules** regarding COVID-19 and the CARES Act. For additional details on the joint statement, review this A&B [advisory](#) (4/6/20).
- The **United States Copyright Office** [announced](#) (4/6/20) that in addition to previously announced extensions, it would provide emergency relief for mechanical royalty payments and notice requirements under Section 115 of the Copyright Act with respect to copyright owners who previously received these items in paper format.
- The **U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)** announced (3/31/20) extensions to the time allowed to file certain [patent](#)-related and [trademark](#)-related documents and to pay certain required fees. For additional details on this topic, review this A&B [advisory](#) (4/2/20).
- **Construction Industry:** The coronavirus pandemic creates special problems for the construction industry which include site safety and contractor and subcontractor responsibilities for such. These issues and more are examined in this A&B [advisory](#) (3/31/20).
  - **Construction contracts:** The availability of force majeure and other related doctrines to excuse contractual performance is examined [here](#) (3/23/20).

## Trade and International Business Issues

- **Weyand: U.S. and the European Union (“EU”) must lead shift from “wartime” economy to market conditions.** On Thursday, April 9, 2020, EU Director-General for Trade Sabine Weyand urged the U.S. and the EU, as well as other like-minded countries, to ensure that the global recovery from the coronavirus pandemic is “as painless as possible” and eventually wean their economies off “wartime” infusions of capital to restore market conditions. In particular, Weyand noted that continued infusions of money will begin to constitute improper subsidization at some point. She pointed to a recently forged plurilateral interim appeals arrangement – in lieu of a functioning Appellate Body – as a model of EU leadership. She added that many other countries were taking steps like the EU’s in removing, even temporarily, tariffs on medical supplies. (New)
- **Florida Health Workers Say China Is Hoarding Protective Supplies.** A group of Florida medical professionals have accused China of hoarding personal protection equipment in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic and refusing to export the much-needed equipment to the U.S., according to a Florida federal lawsuit. The complaint was filed by Drs. Jordan G. Kuppinger and Damon J. Deteso, intensive care unit nurse Moriah Aharon, registered nurse Christopher Payton and surgical technologist Rosanna Caruso. Two of the plaintiffs have tested positive for COVID-19, while the rest await their test results, according to the complaint. The case is Moriah Aharon et al. v. Chinese Communist Party et al., case number [9:20-cv-80604](#), in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. (New)
- **CBP Processing International Donations for COVID-19 Response.** CBP provides [guidance](#) on the processing of merchandise imported for relief efforts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This covers the importation of international donations accepted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency via the International Assistance System Concept of Operations, and those goods being imported by U.S. charities (or other private entities) to assist with disaster relief. (New)
- **European Commission provides antitrust guidance.** On April 8, the European Commission [published](#) a “Temporary Framework Communication” to provide antitrust guidance to companies co-operating in response to urgent situations related to the current coronavirus outbreak. The European Commission also issued a rare “comfort letter” concerning a specific co-operation project aimed at avoiding situations of shortages of critical hospital medicines. This appears to correspond to the expedited DOJ / FTC business review / informal opinion letters.
- **Customs to seize exports of masks and gloves amid coronavirus pandemic.** U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) announced (4/8/20) it will prevent respirators, surgical masks and surgical gloves from leaving the country. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will then determine if the equipment should be returned, purchased by the government or exported. See joint statement of CBP and FEMA [here](#).
- **Federal Maritime Commission to Begin Review of COVID-19 Supply Chain Issues.** The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) is using newly formed Supply Chain Innovation Teams to look into potential agency actions to reduce supply chain slowdowns related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FMC said in a [news release](#) (4/6/20).



## Insurance Issues

- For a **50-state review of business interruption insurance related issues** see this new COVID-19 [Insurance Litigation and Regulatory Issues Tracker](#) (4/12/20) (**New**)
- More **auto insurers have joined in voluntarily returning some money** to customers as the widespread government shutdowns result in a decline in driving as people shelter at home.
- A [Pandemic Risk Insurance Act](#), modeled after the TRIA, has been under consideration by the U.S. House Financial Services Committee since Mid-March. Thus far, a draft bill is unavailable. (**Updated 4/12/20**)
- [Pennsylvania](#) and [South Carolina](#) are the latest states to follow the Rhode Island, Louisiana, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Ohio proposals that would re-write business interruption coverage to **force insurance companies to cover businesses that have shut down** due to the novel coronavirus pandemic and, at least in some cases, override express policy exclusions for infectious diseases or virus contamination. Pennsylvania’s bill has bipartisan support from 37 members of the House. (**Updated 4/12/20**)
- On April 8, the Governor of Colorado issued [Executive Order D 2020 032](#) “Amending and Extending Executive Order D 2020 003 Declaring a Disaster Emergency Due to the Presence of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in Colorado.” The Order explicitly states that “**COVID-19 . . . physically contributes to property loss, contamination, and damage due to its propensity to attach to surfaces for prolonged periods of time.**” (emphasis added). Colorado’s order follows similar civil authority shutdown orders issued by the Mayors of New York City and New Orleans that explicitly provide that COVID-19 may spread from “surface to person . . . causing property loss and damage in certain circumstances.” These provisions appear calculated to provide future litigants with a plausible hook to argue for business interruption coverage where such coverage is contingent on the existence of “physical damage.” (**New**)
- New lawsuits have been **filed against insurers regarding business interruption coverage** for claims arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic. These suits follow several other similar actions filed in Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, South Carolina, Louisiana, Oklahoma, California, Texas and Illinois (**Updated 4/12/20**)
  - On April 8, a group of barbershops led by Outlaws & Gents Grooming, LLC filed suit against their insurer State Farm Lloyds in Texas state court alleging breach of insurance contract, bad faith and violations of the Texas Insurance Code. Plaintiffs argue that the **insurer wrongfully denied their claims for business interruption coverage** and misrepresented policy provisions.
  - On April 9, several lawsuits, including *837 Foothill Blvd., LLC v. The Travelers Indemnity Company of Connecticut, et al.*, were filed by the same attorney against Travelers Indemnity Company of Connecticut and Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti in California state court in connection with the Mayor’s stay-at-home order and resulting business losses. Plaintiffs have sued the mayor and insurer as co-defendants alleging that the **mayor’s order prohibits access to the plaintiffs’ businesses** resulting in covered business interruption losses and that Travelers has collected policy premiums with no intention of providing coverage under the Policies’ Civil Authority Coverage sections.
  - Also, on April 9, El Novio Restaurant initiated a class action lawsuit against its insurance underwriters at Lloyd’s of London in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of

Florida. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment on behalf of itself and all similarly situated policyholders declaring that **policyholders were forced by civil authority orders to close their premises** and that losses resulting from such closures are covered losses under the policy terms. Plaintiff also seeks a declaration that the policies at issue do not include an exclusion for viral pandemic. Case No. 1:20-cv-21525-UU (S.D. Florida).

- Finally, Millenia Hospitality Group LLC Rose Mar Ltd dba The Lockkeepers brought suit on April 9, against The Cincinnati Insurance Company in Ohio state court. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that it is entitled to coverage for business losses incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the executive orders issued by the Governor of Ohio.

## Additional Workplace (Stay-at-Home) Issues

- The CDC released new [guidance](#) (4/9/20) advising that **critical infrastructure workers may be permitted to continue work following potential exposure to COVID-19**, provided they remain asymptomatic and additional precautions are implemented to protect them and the community.
- Following the [CDC's recommendation](#) of wearing face coverings as "additional, voluntary public health measure," we are seeing a trend of **local government orders mandating the use of facemasks or cloth face coverings in public and/or the workplace**.
  - Examples include several counties and municipalities in Southern California (including the [City of Los Angeles](#)), [Hoboken, New Jersey](#), and [Texas counties](#).
  - Most mandate use by individuals when in public, but at least one local government (Los Angeles) is requiring employers to provide the face coverings for their employees.
  - Most orders are careful not to require the use of surgical or N-95 face masks, which should be reserved for medical responders.
  - We expect to see the trend of mandating the use of face coverings in public to spread to other local, and perhaps state, governments.
- **Government Closure/Stay-at-Home** orders have been released in multiple state and local jurisdictions. For the key Stay-at-Home order details in one document, view this A&B [COVID-19 50-State Closure Tracker \(Updated 4/12/20\)](#)
  - To date, the **only states that have not issued state-wide stay-at-home orders** are Arkansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.
  - For those asking how to define "federal **critical infrastructure sectors**" the Department of Homeland Security's Cyber Infrastructures division [outlines](#) (last update 3/28/20) 16 sectors and provides additional guidance for businesses.

## Cyber Security & Privacy

- The United States Senate held a "paper hearing" (4/9/20) on **using big data in the fight against COVID-19**. Opening statements and questions [are available here](#). **(New)**
- Governments world-wide are using location and other mobile device data to slow the spread of COVID-19. We analyze these efforts in [our recent Advisory available here](#). (4/11/20) **(New)**
- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the United Kingdom's National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) issued a [joint alert](#) regarding COVID-19-related themes **malicious cyber actors** are using to attack vulnerable

services and exploit COVID-19. The alert explains how malicious actors are making their attacks as well as steps businesses can take to protect themselves. (4/8/20) (**New**)

- **Government contractors and Federal employees** are part of the newly remote workforce. The Department of Defense has issued new [guidance](#) (4/2/20) for its workers.
- The COVID-19 pandemic provides an opening for a variety of malicious cyber-attacks. The **FBI details threats and ways to protect yourself** (4/1/20)
  - Go Video teleconferencing is the new normal for the remote workforce. But is it secure? The **FBI offers tips** (3/30/20) **on how to protect yourself** from being hijacked.
  - This A&B [advisory](#) (4/7/20) discusses the current COVID-19 cybersecurity threat landscape, including scams that target individuals, attempts to compromise company systems, telework vulnerabilities, and business email compromise.
- The **Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)** released [guidance](#) (3/19/20) to help state and local jurisdictions and the private sector identify and manage their essential workforce while responding to COVID-19.

## Other News

- The **Joint Commission on Accreditation for Healthcare Organizations (The Joint Commission)** [announced](#) (3/17/20) it was suspending surveying in response to the coronavirus outbreak. The suspension is expected to last through April. For additional information and additional resources visit the joint Commission Coronavirus [website](#).
  - The Joint Commission released a [statement](#) for healthcare workers regarding the use of face masks brought from home.

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**For background and the most up-to-date information, please visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Coronavirus Disease 2019 website: [HERE](#). The additional federal agency links are provided by the White House Coronavirus Task Force:**

### U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:

- Twitter ([here](#))
- Facebook ([here](#))

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

- Twitter ([here](#))
- Facebook ([here](#))

### What you should know:

- [Workplace, School, and Home Guidance](#)
- [People at Risk for Serious Illness from COVID-19](#)
- [How COVID-19 Spreads](#)
- [Symptoms](#)

- [Steps to Prevent Illness](#)
- [Testing](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [What to Do If You Are Sick with COVID-19](#)
- [Stigma Related to COVID-19](#)
- [Facts about COVID-19](#)
- [Information for People at Higher Risk and Special Populations](#)
- [Communication Resources](#)

## Situation Updates:

- [Situation Summary](#)
- [Cases in the U.S.](#)
- [Global Locations with COVID-19](#)
- [Risk Assessment](#)
- [CDC in Action: Preparing Communities](#)

## Information for Businesses:

- [Interim Guidance for Businesses and Employers](#)
- [Information for Communities, Schools, and Businesses](#)
- [Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Recommendations – Community Facilities](#)
- FEMA: [Coronavirus Response](#)
- SBA: [COVID-19 Resources](#)
- DOL: [Guidance for Preparing Workplaces for Coronavirus](#)
- DOL: [OSHA Resources for Workers and Employers on COVID-19](#)
- WHO: [Get Your Workplace Ready for COVID-19](#)
- CISA: [Risk Management for COVID-19](#)
- EPA: [Disinfectants for Use Against COVID-19](#)
- Federal Reserve: [Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) Resources.](#)
- FDIC: [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Information for Bankers and Consumers.](#)
- OCC: [COVID-19 \(Coronavirus\).](#)
- Conference of State Bank Supervisors: [Information on COVID-19 Coronavirus.](#)
- NYDFS: [Coronavirus: Information for Industry and Regulated Entities.](#)
- NMLS: [State Agency Communication/Guidance on Coronavirus/COVID-19](#)

## Information for Travel and Transportation:

- [Information for Travel](#)
- [Guidance for Ships](#)
- [Guidance for Airlines and Airline Crew](#)
- State: [Travel Advisories](#)
- State: [Traveler's Checklist](#)
- State: [Smart Traveler Enrollment Program](#)
- DOT: [FAQs from FTA Grantees Regarding COVID-19](#)

## Information for Health Care Providers, First Responders, and Research Facilities:

- [Information for Healthcare Professionals](#)
- [Resources for State, Local, Territorial and Tribal Health Departments](#)
- [Resources for Healthcare Facilities](#)
- [Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with COVID-19 or Persons Under Investigation in Healthcare Settings](#)
- [Information for Laboratories](#)
- [Resources for First Responders](#)
- [Guidance for Public Health Professionals Managing People with COVID-19 in Home Care and Isolation Who Have Pets or Other Animals](#)
- [FAQs and Considerations for Patient Triage, Placement and Hospital Discharge](#)
- [What Law Enforcement Personnel Need to Know](#)
- [Guidance for Homeless Shelters](#)
- [Guidance for Hemodialysis Facilities](#)
- CMS: [Information on COVID-19 and Current Emergencies](#)
- CMS: [Guidance for Hospice Agencies](#)
- CMS: [Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act Requirements and Implications Related to COVID-19](#)
- CMS: [FAQs for State Survey Agency and Accrediting Organizations](#)
- EPA: [Disinfectants for Use Against COVID-19](#)

## Information for Law Enforcement: **(New)**

- [What Law Enforcement Personnel Need to Know](#)
- [Bureau of Prisons COVID-19 Resources](#)

## Information for Families and Households:

- [Information on COVID-19 for Pregnant Women and Children](#)
- [Interim Guidance for Household Readiness](#)
- [Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Recommendations for U.S. Households](#)
- [Guidance for Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 in Homes and Residential Communities](#)
- [FAQ: COVID-19 and Children](#)
- EPA: [Disinfectants for Use Against COVID-19](#)

## Information for Schools and Childcare Providers:

- [Interim Guidance for Administrators of U.S. Childcare Programs and K-12 Schools](#)
- [Resources for Institutes of Higher Education](#)
- [Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Recommendations – Community Facilities](#)
- USDA: [USDA Makes It Easier, Safer to Feed Children in California Amid Coronavirus Outbreak](#)
- EPA: [Disinfectants for Use Against COVID-19](#)
- DOE: [Resources for Schools and School Personnel](#)

## Information for Community Events and Gatherings:

- [Interim Guidance for Mass Gatherings and Large Community Events](#)

- [Interim Guidance for Community- and Faith-Based Organizations](#)

## Agency Resources and Information: **(New)**

- [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](#)
- [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid](#)
- [U.S. Food & Drug Administration](#)
- [U.S. Department of Agriculture](#)
- [U.S. Department of Defense](#)
- [U.S. Department of Education](#)
- [U.S. Department of Energy](#)
- [U.S. Department of Homeland Security](#)
- [U.S. Department of Labor](#)
- [U.S. Department of State](#)
- [U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs](#)
- [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#)
- [U.S. Small Business Administration](#)

## Alston & Bird Coronavirus Links

- Alston & Bird Coronavirus [Task Force](#) Web page
- To [Subscribe](#) to Alston & Bird Advisories
- For Alston & Bird [COVID-19 Insights and Events](#)
- **Previous Alston & Bird Coronavirus Advisories** (not included in the above)
  - **March 27**
    - [Utilization of Electronic Signatures and Records: What You Need to Know](#)
    - [SEC Extends Conditional Filing Relief to Companies Affected by COVID-19](#)
    - [COVID-19: What It May Mean for Landlords and Lenders Under Their CRE Facility Agreements](#)
    - [Congress Further Expands Medicare Telehealth Benefits with the CARES Act](#)
  - **March 26**
    - [USTR to Consider Additional Tariff Exclusions Due to COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
    - [COVID-19 and Price Gouging](#)
    - [SEC Continues to Keenly Monitor Insider Trading During COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
  - **March 25**
    - [Is the COVID-19 Outbreak an “Act of God”? Why It May Matter for Your Contracts](#)
    - [FDA and USDA Food Safety Response to COVID-19 & DHS “Critical Infrastructure” Classification of Food and Agriculture Sector](#)
    - [Does Your Force Majeure Provision Extend to the Coronavirus?](#)
    - [Competition Authorities Across Europe Relax Competition Law Enforcement During COVID-19 Outbreak](#)
    - [COVID-19 Impacts Antitrust Deal Reviews: New Procedures and Delays](#)
    -
  - **March 24**

- [Health Care Providers with Exposure to COVID-19: What You Need to Know](#)
- [Regulators Further Clarify Guidance Regarding Loan Modifications and Reporting](#)
- [Avoiding Antitrust Risk as Industries Respond to the Coronavirus: Businesses Look to Collaborate & Federal Government Offers Expedited Avenues](#)
- **March 23**
  - [FDA Continues to Accelerate Availability of COVID-19 Tests](#)
  - [CFTC Issues No-Action Letter Offering Regulatory Relief for CPOs](#)
  - [Building a Case for Force Majeure in Construction Contracts](#)
- **March 20**
  - [Employee Benefits & Executive Compensation Advisory: Coronavirus Impact on Health Benefits: A Deeper Dive](#)
  - [FDA Compliance & Enforcement Advisory: FDA Temporarily Postpones Routine Domestic Inspections](#)
- **March 19**
  - [Antitrust / Mergers & Acquisitions Advisory: COVID-19 Impacts Antitrust Deal Reviews: New Procedures and Delays](#)
  - [Construction Advisory: Five Best Practices for Construction Industry Stakeholders During the Coronavirus Pandemic](#)
  - [Labor & Employment Advisory: Employee Leave Requirements Under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act](#)
  - [Labor & Employment / Health Care Advisory: Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) FAQs for Employers](#)
- **March 18**
  - [Cyber Alert: Six Practical Tips for Practicing Cyberhygiene in the Middle of a Global Pandemic](#)
  - [Advisory: Are You an "Essential Business" in California Counties Where Shelter-in-Place Order Have Benn Issued?](#)
- **March 17**
  - [Finance Advisory: Coronavirus and Securitization: Disclosure and Diligence Issues](#)
- **March 16**
  - [Securities Law Advisory: SEC Provides Guidance on the Possible Impacts of COVID-19 on Annual Meetings](#)
  - [Health Care / Cybersecurity Preparedness & Response Advisory: COVID-19 and HIPAA: Privacy, Security, and Breach Response During a Global Pandemic](#)
- **March 13**
  - [Financial Services & Products Advisory: FINRA Guidance: COVID-19 and Business Continuity Planning](#)
  - [Food, Drug & Device/FDA Advisory: FDA Seeks Help to Solve Personal Protective Equipment Shortages](#)
  - [Securities Litigation Advisory: Securities Litigation Risk Arising Out of the Coronavirus Pandemic](#)
- **March 12**
  - [FDA Compliance & Enforcement Advisory: FDA Postpones Foreign Inspections Through April 2020: Considerations for Industry](#)
- **March 10**

- [Labor & Employment / Health Care Advisory: Coronavirus, Employers, and Domestic Travel: A Complicated Business Decision](#)
- **March 6**
  - [Securities Law Advisory: SEC Provides Conditional Relief to Companies Affected by COVID-19](#)
- **March 5**
  - [Health Care Advisory: Congress Expands Medicare Telehealth Benefit Amid Coronavirus Concerns](#)
- **February 28**
  - [Labor & Employment / Health Care Advisory: The Coronavirus: Employer and Workplace Considerations](#)