

From: [Sierra Fuller](#)
To: [Sierra Fuller](#)
Subject: COVID-19 Legislative Update 4.29.2020.
Date: Wednesday, April 29, 2020 9:49:01 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Good evening,

Please see below for updates on legislation related to COVID-19. Updates are sent every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening.

4.29.2020. COVID-19 Legislative Update

Legislation

Supplemental IV – CARES 2.0. / Phase 4

Timeline: House leaders announced yesterday that the House would *not*, in fact, be returning next week. Leader Hoyer said that after consulting the House Attending Physician, leadership made the decision to not open back up next week. The reasoning for members returning would be for mostly committee work and limited floor activity, as a **bill likely won't be ready for a vote in the House until mid- or late-May**. A bill could be released as soon as next week. Additionally, **there continues to be a push for [remote voting](#)**, which, if enacted, could allow the House to move quicker. House Democrats still see Phase 4 as the next step in supplementals with a vote in May, followed by an infrastructure-focused bill in June.

Putting aside House activity, **it will likely be some time before the Senate moves again on a COVID-19 bill**. The President has called for another bill quickly, but he is pushing for a quicker pace than Republican leadership is planning.

Process/Politics: House Democrats seem to be taking the lead on introducing a bill first. However, as far as negotiations with Republicans goes, finding compromises on this bill may be more difficult than past bills. Republicans have [said](#) they want to see how the spending has been used before moving to the next bill.

Policy: We're back in the liminal space between bills, where a bill has yet to be introduced, a deal has yet to be reached, and there is a fluid and wide-ranging debate occurring on what should be included.

Democrats have indicated the next bill must include additional funding for **state, local, and tribal governments**; funding for **hospitals and health providers**; funding for **election security** and assistance as well as a **vote-by-mail**; increased funding for **nutrition** assistance; extensions of **unemployment insurance**; expansion of the SBA's Paycheck Protection Program to businesses with 1,000 or fewer employees. Other priorities that have been discussed include **additional economic stimulus checks, guaranteed paychecks** for affected workers, direct assistance for **housing, hazard pay** for front-line workers, childcare assistance. Notably, Democrats may be shifting to introduce a standalone bill by June to fund the U.S. Postal Service, as opposed to including it in a coronavirus-related package.

After his [remarks](#) last week, Leader McConnell walked back his comments on federal support for states, [saying](#) he was open to **additional funding for states** but indicated that it should be for coronavirus-specific purposes. In a call yesterday with Republican senators, Leader McConnell [rejected](#) any inclusion of **major infrastructure funding** in the next coronavirus bill. Last week, the President [called](#) for Congress to pass a bill with infrastructure investment, aid to state and local governments, a payroll tax cut, and tax breaks for restaurants, sports, and entertainment interests. Some Republican members have said they want a more economic stimulus and recovery-focused bill, with funding for infrastructure like broadband, roads, and bridges. Republicans have also voiced concern around **energy industry losses** and its implication for the broader economy. Leader McConnell has also [said](#) that the next bill must include **liability protections** for employers.

Highlights from the Democratic “Take Responsibility for Workers and Families Act”, some of which were implemented in CARES include:

- \$150 billion for **hospitals, CHCs, government medical systems**, including \$80 billion in low-interest loans to hospitals;
 - CARES and COVID 3.5 provided a total of \$175 billion to hospitals/providers;
- \$1,500 to individuals in **direct cash payment**, up to \$7,500 for family of five;
 - CARES included a \$1,200 stimulus payment to Americans with an income phase-out and extra \$500 per child;
- Expansion of Earned Income Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit;
- Expands paid sick days and family medical leave (extends to 12/31/2021, paid sick leave required regardless of size of the company);
- **\$500+ billion grants and interest-free loans (some forgivable) for small businesses**, additional \$184 billion for low-interest disaster loans;
 - CARES and COVID 3.5 provided a total of \$660 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program;
- **\$200 billion state stabilization fund**, \$15 billion in Community Development Block Grant for local governments;
 - CARES provided \$150 billion for a fund for state, local, and tribal governments;
- **\$60 billion for schools/universities** (\$50 billion for states’ school funding and \$10 billion for higher education);
 - CARES provided \$30 billion for schools/universities (\$13.2 billion for elementary/secondary, \$13.9 billion for high ed, and almost \$3 billion for governors to disburse).
- **\$10 billion in grants to airports, \$40 billion in grants to airlines and ground support contractors (\$21 billion in loans)**, \$100 million in grants to maintain service to small communities;
 - CARES provided loans with the amounts of \$25 billion for passenger air carriers, \$4 billion for cargo air carriers, and \$17 billion for businesses “critical to maintaining national security”, as well as \$32 billion in grants for air carrier employee wages.
- Housing support, including **\$100 billion for emergency rental assistance** to low-income renters at risk of homelessness, \$32 billion for state housing agencies, and \$1.1 billion for HUD multi-family housing programs;
 - CARES included a temporary ban on eviction filings, a ban on foreclosures of federally backed mortgage loans, and forbearance for certain borrowers;
- \$25 billion for **public transportation** to ensure continued operations;
 - CARES provided the Federal Transit Administration \$25 billion to distribute to transit providers.
- Over \$250 million for investments in **telemedicine** (ReConnect, Distance Learning and Telemedicine), \$2 billion for broadband **hotspots/devices** to for distance learning, and \$1 billion for the expansion of **broadband access** to low-income Americans.

- CARES provided an additional \$100 million for ReConnect, \$25 million for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine program, and \$200 million for a FCC telehealth initiative.
- \$4 billion in **grants funding to states for elections** and a national requirement for both 15 days of early voting and no-excuse absentee **vote-by-mail**, including mailing a ballot to all registered voters in an emergency;
 - CARES provided \$400 million for election security grants for states.
- Two-month **open enrollment period** to allow individuals who are uninsured, for whatever reason, to enroll in coverage;
- **Relief to private student loan borrowers** by having the Department of Treasury make private student loan payments on behalf of the borrower, up to \$10,000;
- Prohibition of debt collectors taking adverse action against consumers, small businesses, or non-profits during the pandemic.

On Monday, the Republican Study Committee released a 37-point [proposal](#) outlining plans for combatting COVID-19 and facilitating economic recovery. Highlights include:

- Offset future COVID-19-related deficits and implement a **“spending control” mechanism** such as tying spending to annual revenues or potential GDP;
- Sanction Chinese officials, end visas for Chinese government officials, prohibit distribution of *China Daily*, pressure the Chinese government to **allow the CDC access to China**, and direct a Congressional probe of the World Health Organization and its relationship with China;
- Further expand **telemedicine** services, relax restrictions of drone deliveries for medical purposes;
- Remove barriers to production of drugs, ingredients, and medical devices and allow businesses to instantly expense investments in R&D and physical capital;
- Direct the FDA to **fast-track any COVID-19 related drug or device** approved in an allied country;
- Waive certain federal hiring requirements and alter the GS wage scale to give greater compensation to those with in need skills;
- Give all federal agencies access to death data, require sharing of death data by states, to ensure benefits are not distributed to deceased individuals;
- Streamline certain **federal permitting** processes related to NEPA and endangered species’ habitats.
- Ensure gig workers are treated as **independent contractors** and not as employees;
- Allow investments in workers’ education to be tax deductible;
- Allow employers to offer **alternatives to overtime** and pay above what is specified in a union contract;
- Relax **public housing** voucher requirements;
- Allow students in short-term **career and technical education** to be eligible for Pell Grants;
- Allow 529 Accounts for homeschooling funds;
- Remove CARES Act language that prohibits providers who receive funding from HUD’s Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program to require participants to use certain support services.

Passed Legislation

New information and guidance regarding passed legislation:

- 4/29 – Treasury released [updated FAQs](#) on the Employee Retention Credit.
- 4/29 – Speaker Pelosi [announced](#) the members of the House Select Committee on the

Coronavirus Crisis, to be chaired by Majority Whip Jim Clyburn. The Democratic members are the following:

- Chairwoman Maxine Waters (Financial Services)
- Chairwoman Carolyn Maloney (Oversight and Reform)
- Chairwoman Nydia Velázquez (Small Business)
- Chairman Bill Foster (Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of Science, Space, and Technology Committee)
- Chairman Jamie Raskin (Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of Oversight and Reform Committee)
- Chairman Andy Kim (Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access of Small Business Committee)
- 4/29 – SBA announced that from 4:00-11:49pm today, SBA systems [will](#) only accept loans from lending institutions with asset sizes less than \$1 billion dollars. The move was aimed at ensuring access to the PPP loan program for smaller lenders and their customers.
- 4/28 – SBA announced it would no longer accept PPP loan applications submitted by robotic processing systems, in a move to
- 4/27 – The Federal Reserve Board [announced](#) an expansion of and extension of the Municipal Liquidity Facility.
 - Treasury shared revisions on the term sheet with the Federal Reserve, who in turn has shared them with the Governors. The Fed is still trying to finalize the term sheet by next week.
 - The announcement seems to indicate that Secretary Mnuchin thinks it is going to take longer for our economy to come back online and is looking at tax and regulatory treatments to aid in recovery, absent another large COVID-19 bill making its way through Congress.
- 4/27 – USDA announced that Kansas and Virginia have been approved to operate Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT), authorized by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), which provides assistance to families of children eligible for free or reduced-price meals dealing with school closures.
- 4/26 – CMS announced that it is reevaluating the amounts that will be paid under its Accelerated Payment Program (AAP) and suspending its Advance Payment Program to Part B suppliers effective immediately. Since expanding the AAP programs on March 28th, CMS approved over 21,000 applications totaling \$59.6 billion in payments to Part A providers, which includes hospitals. For Part B suppliers, including doctors, non-physician practitioners, and durable medical equipment suppliers, CMS approved almost 24,000 applications advancing \$40.4 billion in payments. For providers who have already applied for the program, the announcement doesn't affect them. Press release [here](#).
 - The announcement came as a surprise to Democrats, who were actively negotiating with the department officials on modifying the program.

Supplemental 3.5 – Interim Emergency Coronavirus Relief, formally titled “Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act” (HR 266)

The President signed the bill into law on April 24. Text [here](#). Section by section [here](#). Summary of hospital and testing provisions [here](#). DPCC one pager [here](#). Senate Democrats [summary](#) of health provisions. Overview of [commitments](#) regarding health funding and Medicare advance payments the Administration made as part of negotiations.

Highlights include:

\$310 billion total for PPP with \$250 billion unrestricted and a \$60 billion set aside for smaller institutions:

- \$30 billion for assets less than \$10 billion;
- \$30 billion for assets between \$10 billion and \$50 billion.
- \$50 billion for EIDL loans;
- \$10 billion for EIDL Advance grants;
- \$2.1 billion for SBA administrative expenses.
- The bill also **clarifies agriculture enterprises are eligible for PPP** (they were eligible for 7(a) in the past, but they weren't eligible for EIDL because they received disaster relief from USDA in the past).
- The bill did not expand PPP eligibility to 501(c)(6)s and 501(c)(7)s, but lawmakers have brought up the issue with Secretary Mnuchin, specifically regarding local and regional chambers of commerce. **Treasury is currently looking into whether they have enough regulatory authority to expand eligibility** or if that requires a legislative fix.
- **\$75B for hospitals and providers** (summary of hospital and testing provisions [here](#));
 - **\$25 billion for testing**, broken into the following categories:
 - **\$11 billion for states, localities, territories, and tribes** to develop, purchase, administer, process, and analyze COVID-19 tests, scale-up laboratory capacity, trace contracts, and support employer testing.
 - \$2 billion for **states** using the Public Health Emergency Preparedness grant formula;
 - \$4.5 billion provided to **hotspot** areas;
 - \$750 million for **tribes, tribal organizations, and urban Indian health organizations** in coordination with IHS.
 - \$1 billion for the **CDC** for surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity, contact tracing, public health data, and analytics infrastructure modernization;
 - \$1.8 billion to **NIH** for testing and associated technologies and for partnerships to research and implement the activities;
 - (Note: This bill will roughly double the amount that Congress has appropriated for NIH for COVID-19 purposes so far.)
 - \$1 billion for **BARDA** for advanced research, development, manufacturing, production and purchase of COVID-19 tests and related supplies;
 - \$22 million for the **FDA** for diagnostic activities;
 - \$825 million for **Community Health Centers** and **rural health clinics**;
 - \$1 billion to cover costs of testing for the **uninsured**;
 - \$6 million for the HHS **Office of Inspector General**.

Supplemental III – Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

After a unanimous vote by the Senate, the House passed the bill on March 27 and the President signed the bill into law shortly after. Final text [here](#). Democratic summary [here](#). Republican section by section [here](#).

Small Business Loans

- Treasury released an interim final rule for the Paycheck Protection Program on how lenders will calculate loan amounts for employers with seasonal employees. Rule [here](#).

- 4/24 – SBA issued a procedural guidance on participation sales [here](#).
- 4/24 – SBA released an interim final rule on requirements for Promissory Notes, Authorizations, Affiliation, and Eligibility. Interim Final Rule [here](#). Additional eligibility criteria and requirements for certain loans [here](#).
- 4/24 – Data on Economic Injury Disaster Loans [here](#), EIDL Advance [here](#).
- 4/23 – The Treasury Department [asked](#) all publicly traded companies that received funds under the program to return the funds within two weeks.
- The Treasury Department released an [interim final rule](#) on the small business provisions in the bill. See [here](#) for a memo Cornerstone put together on the interim final rule.
- Treasury FAQs on the Paycheck Protection Program
 - Top-line overview of the program [here](#)
 - Lender information [here](#), Borrower information [here](#), borrower application [here](#)
 - PPP FAQ [here](#) (as of 4/23)

Individual and Business Tax Relief

- IRS guidance on deferral of payroll taxes [here](#)
- House Ways and Means factsheet on Economic Impact Rebate portal [here](#)
- IRS's FAQ page on individual economic relief [here](#).
- Treasury Guidance on Employee Retention Tax Credit [here](#)
- Treasury FAQ on Employee Retention Tax Credit [here](#)

Public Health Systems, Education, and Healthcare

- 4/26 – CMS announced that it is reevaluating the amounts that will be paid under its Accelerated Payment Program (AAP) and suspending its Advance Payment Program to Part B suppliers effective immediately. Since expanding the AAP programs on March 28th, CMS approved over 21,000 applications totaling \$59.6 billion in payments to Part A providers, which includes hospitals. For Part B suppliers, including doctors, non-physician practitioners, and durable medical equipment suppliers, CMS approved almost 24,000 applications advancing \$40.4 billion in payments. For providers who have already applied for the program, the announcement doesn't affect them. Press release [here](#).
 - The announcement came as a surprise to Democrats, who were actively negotiating with the department officials on modifying the program.
- 4/27 – Outline of the Provider Relief Fund with additions from COVID 3.5 [here](#).
- 4/23 – As part of negotiations on 3.5, the Administration made [commitments](#) on **how the next \$60 billion in the health relief fund will be distributed**. HHS has committed that it will send out an additional \$60 billion dollars in the coming weeks, much of it coming within the next 10 days. That funding will be distributed as follows:
 - \$10 billion for hotspots, which will be for the **top 100 counties with Covid-19 cases** to date. Payments are expected to be **distributed by Wednesday, April 29**. The funding will be based on total ICU beds and Covid-19 patient admissions, cumulatively for the period from January 1 to April 10. An additional weighting factor, using Medicaid DSH status, will provide a greater proportion of this funding to those that treat underserved patients.
 - \$10 billion in additional hotspot funding, expected to go out in the next 45 days.
 - \$10 billion for **rural health care**.
 - \$400 million for **Native American health care systems**. Payments are expected to be distributed on Friday, April 24.
 - \$20 billion to reconcile the inequities from the initial \$30 billion, which was based on Medicare fee-for-service payments and left out providers that rely heavily on non-FFS payers. When combined with the initial \$30 billion, this **total will be calculated based**

on the provider's portion of 2018 net patient revenue. Of this total, \$9.3 billion will be released by Friday, and the remaining \$10.7 billion **will require providers to submit an application attesting to their revenue.** Those payments will go out weekly on a rolling basis.

- \$10 billion to cover the **cost of providing treatment for the uninsured. Applications will be accepted within 10 days,** with payments going out within 30 days.
- 4/22 – CARES Act Provider Relief Fund overview [here](#). State by state breakdown of first payment [here](#).
- 4/23 – As part of negotiations on 3.5, the Administration made [commitments](#) on changes to **Medicare advance payment policies.** The administration committed that, by the end of this week, Secretary Mnuchin and Chief of Staff Meadows will release a letter stating that they will:
 - Use their administrative authority to **reduce the interest rate** down from what is currently 10.25 percent to a rate that is more in line with a traditional federal interest rate.
 - Use their administrative authority to **extend the repayment period** beyond 12 months.
 - Work with Congress and support legislation in Corona 4 that will **place the liability for these payments in Treasury's General Revenue fund,** rather than the Medicare Hospital Insurance and Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Funds. The expansion of these programs must not adversely affect Medicare's solvency or result in premium increases for seniors.
- 4/9 – Secretary DeVos indicated that she would be moving to "immediately distribute" the \$6 billion in CARES for emergency financial aid grants to college students. The grants can be used by college students for technology, course materials, food, housing, and healthcare. DeVos distributed the funding to colleges, which are meant to then distribute the aid among students. The Department did not issue guidance on how colleges are to structure the program, but colleges will be required to sign a form certifying that the funds were used in accordance with the law. See [here](#) for the specific allocations for each college.
- 4/27 – Education Sec. Betsy DeVos [announced](#) that more than \$300 million in discretionary grant funds will be available for states to use to create adaptable, innovative learning opportunities for K-12 and postsecondary learners in response to COVID-19. The grants will be funded through the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF), authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

Economic Stabilization

- 3/30 – The Treasury Department released guidance on payroll support to airline industry employees, and on loans to the airline industry and businesses critical to national security. Guidance for payroll support [here](#). Guidance on procedures and minimum requirements for loans [here](#). Treasury press release [here](#).
- 4/10 – Treasury Q&A on Loans to Air Carriers and Eligible Businesses and National Security Businesses [here](#). Loan application [here](#).

State, Local, and Tribal Government Funding

- 4/13 – Treasury launched its [web portal](#) for payments to state, local, and tribal governments. Treasury announced that eligible government entities must provide required information by Friday, April 17 to receive payment within the 30-day window allowed under CARES and those that miss that deadline may not receive funding. Submission page [here](#). Some highlights from the announcement below:
 - Funds are only allowed to be used for expenses which:
 - Are necessary expenses during the coronavirus emergency;
 - Were not accounted in the most recent budget (as of March 27, 2020);
 - Were incurred between 3/1/2020 – 12/30/2020.
 - Eligible local governments are those below the state level (county, municipality etc.) with a population higher than 500,000. See [here](#) for data sources and the distribution methodology. See [here](#) for a list of eligible local government units.
 - Amounts paid to governments will be based on population and the amounts allocated

to states will be reduced by the total amount provided to local governments in the state.

- **More than a dozen tribes have sued the Treasury Department over its guidance identifying Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs) as eligible entities for the fund.** Last Wednesday, Secretary Mnuchin said that the department would not be releasing funding until Tuesday, April 28 – two days after the deadline outlined in the CARES Act. The court on Monday preliminarily [enjoined](#) Treasury from disbursing funds to ANCs.
- 4/22 – Treasury issued guidance on the state/local/tribal governments fund [here](#). The guidance further defines what expenses qualify as “necessary expenditures” and provides examples as well as examples of ineligible expenses.

Supplemental II – Families First Coronavirus Response Act (HR 6201)

The Senate passed the House bill on March 18 and the President signed the bill into law that evening. Bill text [here](#). Factsheet [here](#). Bill section by section [here](#). A summary of paid leave provisions, incorporating changes made by technical correction, is [here](#).

Supplemental I – Coronavirus Supplemental

Signed by the President March 6. Text [here](#), summary [here](#).

Congress

Session: House leaders announced that the House would *not*, in fact, be returning next week. Leader Hoyer said that after consulting the House Attending Physician, leadership made the decision to not open back up the next week. **The Senate is still scheduled to be in session next week. However, Republican and Democratic senators have been pressuring Senate leadership to reconsider.** D.C. is currently under a stay-at-home order, and Maryland and Virginia have similar orders in place. Speaker Pelosi has advised members to keep their schedule flexible and said that the House may meet during weeks previously scheduled as District Work Periods.

Appropriations/NDAA: While specific timing continues to be unclear, HAC will likely stick to the original subcommittee order of markups, just shifting everything back. The first markups were slated to begin April 22 but will likely now be at the end of June/beginning of July. SAC has given subcommittees direction to stick with the original plan of marking up all of the bills in June.

This year’s NDAA markup has been “indefinitely postponed”. Reps. Adam Smith and Thornberry (HASC Chair and RM) sent a [letter](#) to the committee members saying that they will schedule the date of the markup once the House schedule for the next few months becomes clear. **SASC Chairman Inhofe has said he aims to writing the FY21 NDAA by the end of May but is flexible considering the circumstances.**

Remote voting: **After pushback from Republicans, Speaker Pelosi pulled a proxy voting proposal, and instead tasked a bipartisan group to review proposals for proxy voting and procedures to reopen the House.** The group includes Majority Leader Hoyer, Minority Leader McCarthy, Chairman McGovern (Rules), Ranking Member Cole (Rules), Chairwoman Lofgren (House Admin), and Ranking Member Davis (House Admin). **There continues to be a push for [remote voting](#).** The New Democrat Coalition sent letter on Monday supporting remote voting. The resolution proposed by Chairman McGovern [here](#) and includes protocols for proxy floor voting, and remote committee hearings and markups. Rules Majority proxy voting FAQ [here](#). Leader McConnell, as of right now, is not supportive

of any form of remote voting.

Other Floor Action: The House has issued [guidance](#) indicated that Floor materials are to be submitted through a secure email address instead of dropped off at the Speaker's Lobby or Cloakrooms. Members are still allowed to drop off materials in person. Speaker's Dear Colleague on the guidance [here](#).

Hearings and Meetings: The House Sergeant at Arms announced yesterday that the Capitol will continue to be in lockdown until May 16. **Leader Hoyer has been working with Leader McCarthy to develop an official remote working plan.** Under current rules, the House does not allow virtual hearings. Chairman McGovern's proxy voting proposal would also allow remote hearings and markups.

The Senate Rules Committee Democrats released a one-pager guidance on "paper hearings", which stated "paper hearings" are not official hearings. The Senate Sergeant at Arms is exploring technology that would allow for remote hearings, though Leader McConnell remains opposed to any form of remote voting. The Senate has [advised](#) offices to avoid using the video conferencing app Zoom over data security concerns. The Senate has not yet officially banned the application though.

Members of Congress in Quarantine or Treatment (new additions in bold)

Tested Positive (1): Rep. Neal Dunn (R-FL)

Currently Self-Quarantined (0):

Recovered (6): Sen. Rand Paul (R-KY), Rep. Joe Cunningham (D-SC), Rep. Ben McAdams (D-UT), Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (R-FL), Rep. Mike Kelly (R-PA), Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-NY)

Completed Quarantine (37): Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX), Rep. Mark Meadows (R-NC), Sen. Lindsay Graham (R-SC), Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA), Rep. Sharice Davids (D-KS), Rep. Doug Collins (R-GA), Rep. Paul Gosar (R-AZ), Sen. Cory Gardner (R-CO), Sen. Rick Scott (R-FL), Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-FL), Rep. Jason Crow (D-CO), Rep. Julia Brownley (D-CA), Rep. Ben Ray Lujan (D-NM), Rep. Gwen Moore (D-WI), Rep. Stephanie Murphy (D-FL), Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY), Rep. Adam Schiff (D-CA), Rep. Vincente Gonzalez (D-TX), Rep. Drew Ferguson (R-GA), Rep. David Schweikert (R-AZ), Rep. Anthony Brindisi (D-NY), Rep. David Price (D-NC), Rep. Ann Wagner (R-MO), Rep. Kathleen Rice (D-NY), Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA), Rep. Tom Cole (R-OK), Rep. Steve Scalise (R-LA), Rep. Frederica Wilson (D-FL), Rep. Andy Kim (D-NJ), Rep. Kendra Horn (D-OK), Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT), Sen. Mitt Romney (R-UT), Rep. Katie Porter (D-CA), Rep. Seth Moulton (D-MA), Rep. Lizzie Fletcher (D-TX), Rep. Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ), Rep. Ayanna Pressley (D-MA), Rep. Mikie Sherrill (D-NJ)

If you no longer wish to receive this update, please reply to this email.

Sierra Fuller

Senior Associate | Government Affairs

800 Maine Avenue, SW, 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20024



www.cgagroup.com | @cgagroup