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Mar. 25, 2020



After haggling for days over the final details, Senate Democrats and the White House agreed Tuesday to a nearly \$2 trillion stimulus package to combat the economic fallout of the coronavirus outbreak, including direct payments to most Americans and a half-trillion-dollar fund to shore up struggling companies.

The stimulus bill — by far the largest ever proposed — comes with a price tag equivalent to 9% of the nation's gross domestic product and is meant to provide direct financial aid to help individuals, hospitals and businesses. It includes \$300

billion for small businesses, \$150 billion for local and state governments and \$130

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House members have not returned from their scheduled recess, and remote voting is not allowed under House rules. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi indicated Tuesday that the fastest way for the House to approve the Senate bill would be by unanimous consent, a tactic generally reserved for small, noncontroversial legislation. It requires the consent of all current 430 House members, meaning a single representative could object, as long as he or she is on the floor to do so.

If that happens, Pelosi said she would probably need to call back the entire chamber for an in-person vote, a more time-consuming process that would also raise health risks and logistical challenges for members. It could also lead to potential changes to the legislation that would have to be reconciled with the Senate.

Despite unusually bitter partisan bickering Monday on the Senate floor, Pelosi said earlier in the day that the final bill would represent a solid compromise between Senate Republicans — who crafted the initial draft with Democratic input — and Democrats, who delayed passage to ensure it included more of their priorities. “We think the bill has moved sufficiently to the side of workers,” she said.

Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., appeared to leave the final negotiations to Schumer and Mnuchin, though the Treasury secretary made frequent trips between the leaders’ offices Tuesday.

The measure is the third stimulus bill proposed by Congress to address the economic and social disruptions of the pandemic. It follows an initial \$8.3 billion measure largely aimed at developing a vaccine and a second package, passed last week, that mandated greater access to paid sick leave for workers as well as free COVID-19 testing.

The latest \$2 trillion stimulus bill is expected to include direct payments of \$1,200 or less to most adults, loans to businesses and an expansion of unemployment insurance and other aspects of the social safety net. It comes at a time when millions

of Americans have been asked to stay away from school and work, and remain inside

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Schumer said negotiators agreed to put “unemployment insurance on steroids” by expanding those covered to include people who are furloughed, gig workers and freelancers, and by increasing the payments by \$600 dollars per week for four months on top of what states provide as a base unemployment compensation.

“It will put money into the hands of those who need it so much, because they have lost their jobs through no fault of their own,” Schumer said.

Other changes to the final bill included increased oversight of the \$500 billion fund managed by the Treasury to shore up struggling businesses through loans and loan guarantees. Recipients are expected to include airlines and other hard-hit travel sectors.

In a major sticking point for Democrats, the initial proposal gave Treasury latitude to disburse the funds, including the discretion not to disclose for up to six months which companies got taxpayer dollars.

The final deal includes an inspector general to oversee the \$500 billion fund, as well as a five-person congressional panel.

“We cannot have a situation where, when a company is getting money from the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, that we don't know about it,” Schumer said.

Others involved in negotiations said the deal also includes around \$130 billion for hospitals dealing with a shortage in medical masks, ventilators and hospital beds ahead of an expected wave of cases — a \$25 billion increase from what was initially proposed. And it provides \$150 billion directly to state and local governments dealing with the outbreak.

Stocks rose sharply in America and around the world Tuesday in anticipation of the infusion of aid into the U.S. economy.

“If we get this package, we’ll be setting the stage for a good rebound in the second

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