

Coronavirus – Industry Relief Proposals

Industry	Relief Proposal	Quantified Harm
Airlines	Direct grants \$29B for passenger airlines \$4B for cargo airlines; same amounts in loan guarantees; rebate of all ticket taxes and charges from Jan. 1 and repeal of ticket taxes and charges through end of 2020 (source: A4A)	A4A forecasts a 59% drop in net liquidity to the passenger carriers by the end of the year. (source: ABC News)
Travel and Tourism	Increase SBA loan limits and guarantee percentages, waiving loan fees, and forbearance on interest and loan payments through 2020; delay April 15 estimated tax payment and filing date for 2 months; provide temporary business tax credit worth 40% (up to \$6,000 of qualified wages per employee) by a qualified employer, for maximum credit of \$2,400 per employee (qualified employer = food service, lodging, retail, auto rentals, air transportation, amusement, entertainment, recreation, accommodations for mass gatherings, distribution of travel services); provide temporary exception to certain Unemployment Insurance rules; allow individuals taking voluntary unpaid leave to be eligible for UI benefits; allow taxpayers to carry back net operating losses over previous 5 years; allow corporations to defer portion of 2020 federal tax liability to be paid ratably over following 5 years; legislation to create federal backstop for insurance claims relating to pandemic; create new tax credit to incentivize domestic business and leisure travelers, 50% of qualified travel expenses through 2020, up to maximum credit of \$2,000 per household; restore entertainment business expense deduction for 2 years; provide \$1B in CDBG funds to assist State and local destination marketing organizations; cut employee and self-employed shares of SS payroll taxes by two points (source: US Travel)	Total spending on travel in the U.S. — transportation, lodging, retail, attractions and restaurants—is projected to plunge by \$355 billion for the year, or 31%. That is more than six times the impact of 9/11; The estimated losses by the travel industry alone are severe enough to push the U.S. into a protracted recession— expected to last at least three quarters, with Q2 2020 being the low point; The projected 4.6 million travel-related jobs lost would, by themselves, nearly double the U.S. unemployment rate (3.5% to 6.3%). (source: US Travel)
Airports	US airports collectively have \$100 billion in debt with \$7 billion due before the end of the year; asking for \$10 billion from federal government to pay what they owe, cleaning costs, and other ongoing issues (source: AAAE via Bloomberg)	A total loss of \$8.7 billion is expected in CY2020. (source: ACI-NA)
Hotels	"Ideas circulating in the hotel industry include tax credits for companies that retain employees, as well as incentives to promote travel." (source: Bloomberg)	The American Hotel & Lodging Association estimates the industry will lose \$740 billion in revenue. Hilton estimates that the coronavirus will affect its bottom line by as much as \$50 million if the outbreak lasts several months. (source: Politico)
Casinos	"The casino industry plans to ask the White House for capital support that could include direct grants, loan guarantees and refundable tax credits." (source: Bloomberg)	Ensuring there is enough liquidity to allow the industry to support its employees (source: Politico)
Public Transit	APTA requests \$12.875 billion for public transit to offset direct costs and revenue losses of COVID-19 in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020. These funds are	Direct Costs: \$1.75 billion. Based on preliminary results of the

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	<p>necessary to maintain essential services, including providing public transportation to health care workers, Medicaid recipients who receive non-emergency medical transportation, and law enforcement personnel. Without these emergency funds, public transit agencies may be required to suspend services. (source: APTA)</p> <p>New Jersey Transit requests \$1.25 billion to replace lost revenue and support COVID-19 related expenses. NJ Transit also requested continued regulatory flexibility from their federal partners for critical project and grant deadlines and other mandates. (source: Politico)¹</p>	<p>APTA survey, 98 percent of public transit agencies have increased direct costs because of COVID-19 (e.g., cleaning vehicles and facilities).</p> <p>Farebox Revenue Loss: \$6.0 billion.</p> <p>Farebox anticipates a 75% loss of revenue over the remaining six months of FY 2020 (total annual revenue: \$16.1 billion)</p> <p>Dedicated Sales Tax Revenue Loss: \$4.875 billion.</p> <p>Additionally, a 75% loss of dedicated sales tax revenue over the next six months is anticipated (total annual revenue: \$13 billion); and Restart Costs: \$250 million (source: APTA)</p>
<p>Restaurants</p>	<p>Change the structure of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to bring the administration of employee paid sick leave within the federal government and not place it on business owners. (source: National Restaurant Association)</p>	<p>The association estimates that the industry's sales will decline by \$225 billion during the next three months, "which will prompt the loss of between five and seven million jobs." The full economic impact, according to the association, will be \$675 billion because every dollar spent in restaurants generates an additional \$2 elsewhere in the economy. (source: National Restaurant Association via The Hill)</p>
<p>Franchisees</p>	<p>Request the creation of a small business workforce stabilization fund to provide "immediate cash flow for otherwise healthy businesses to remain solvent" and keep employees on payroll. (source: International Franchise Association via Politico)</p>	<p>Some small franchisees only have enough cash reserves to survive two to three weeks. (source: International Franchise Association via Politico)</p>
<p>Entertainment</p>	<p>Measures that would ensure the continuity of health benefits; enhance and extend unemployment, disability, and workers compensation benefits, and provide emergency paid leave for industry workers whose jobs have disappeared virtually overnight as film, TV, and theater productions have shuttered all across the country. (source: Variety)</p>	<p>Uncertainty for employees in the entertainment sector who risk losing access to paid leave, health care, and unemployment benefits. Film and television production alone injects \$49 billion into local businesses annually. The global box office has already taken a hit of at least \$7 billion due to the coronavirus. If the remainder of March, April, and May are included, lost revenue could climb another \$10 billion, making total losses approximately \$17 billion. (source: The Hollywood Reporter)</p>

¹ New items are highlighted in yellow

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Oil & Gas	Temporary waivers to the Jones Act to allow American oil and natural gas producers to move domestic production with greater ease within the U.S. (source: American Exploration & Production Council)	Supply and demand imbalance leading to postponing sale of oil supplies from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. (source: American Exploration & Production Council)
Bank Policy Institute	Suggested the Federal Reserve could ease capital and liquidity rules. (source: Bank Policy Institute)	Concern that post-financial crisis rules could limit some bankers' ability to lend to troubled companies during an economic downturn. (source: The Washington Post)
Trucking	Requested DOT issue directives to states, law enforcement agencies, and the logistics community to avoid imposing policies that jeopardize the safety of American truckers and the public (source: Landline Media)	Compromised safety of millions of truckers who rely on rest areas when fatigued. (source: Landline Media)
Manufacturers	<p>"While proposals regarding a broad and wide-ranging paid leave program are an important national discussion, manufacturers are best served today with an approach that addresses the most serious and immediate financial hardships and uncertainties caused by this rapidly spreading disease." NAM supports a short-term emergency leave program coupled with a tax credit for companies that continues to pay their workers through gaps in operations. (source: Politico)</p> <p>NAM updated and expanded its COVID-19 Policy Action Recommendations to include a \$1.4 trillion request to create the "Manufacturing Resiliency Fund" to provide liquidity to manufacturers and small businesses. (source: National Association of Manufacturers)</p>	Manufacturers anticipate disruptions to their business and predict financial and operational consequences that could jeopardize the financial security of the nearly 13 million employees working within the industry. (source: National Association of Manufacturers)
Automobile Dealers	Requested the government to consider vehicle repair, maintenance and sales facilities as essential operations during the nation's response to the coronavirus pandemic. (Source: National Automobile Dealers Association)	Ensuring that consumers have access to safe and well-functioning motor vehicles. (source: Forbes)
Koch-funded Advocacy Groups	"Congress and the administration should reject proposals that include taxpayer-financed bailouts that go beyond the above criteria. Congress should not use this crisis to reward well-connected businesses at the expense of the most in need." (source: The Hill)	
Moving Trade Associations	Requested \$186.6 million for the continued viability of the household goods moving and storage industry. (source: Politico)	"It is likely and estimated that entities will go out of business or enact severe layoffs." (Source: Moving.org)
Cruise Lines	The industry has reportedly asked for low-interest or interest-free loans. (source: Politico)	

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Aircraft	Boeing “supports a minimum of \$60 billion in access to public and private liquidity, including loan guarantees, for the aerospace manufacturing industry.” (source: Boeing)	Health/viability of Boeing supply chain at risk. (source: The Wall Street Journal)
Renewable Energy	Requested deadline extension for federal tax credits for wind and solar projects from 2020 to 2021, and allowance for some tax credits to be made as direct payments to prevent the loss of investors “tax appetite” from undermining project financing.	“Disruptions to the supply chain that have the potential to delay construction timetables and undermine the ability of wind, solar, and hydropower developers to qualify for time-sensitive tax credits, and a sudden reduction in the availability of tax equity, which is crucial to monetizing tax credits and financing clean energy projects of all types.” (source: American Council on Renewable Energy)
Real Estate	<p>The Real Estate Board of New York said there should be a “significant expansion of federal, state and local programs to support our economy and help restaurants, retailers, and small businesses.” Additionally, the group said more financial lifelines should be established for small businesses, including no-interest and low-interest loans and cash grants. They also said property taxes and other fees should be suspended or delayed. (source: Crain’s New York)</p> <p>The industry has also requested specific consideration for real estate agents and other independent contractors. (source: Curbed.com)</p>	<p>Decline in confidence related to the direction of the economy coupled with concerns that tenants will struggle to make rent payments</p> <p>Additionally, homebuyer interest has dramatically decreased due to the coronavirus outbreak, impeding industry revenues.</p>
Rental Cars	Requested that grants, loans and loan guarantees made available to the airlines be extended to them as well. “As airlines are compelled to reduce domestic and international routes, we anticipate the rental car industry will sustain grave harm,” industry members wrote. Additionally, they asked that any bailout for the airports grant rental car companies relief from the rent and “minimum guaranteed revenue” commitments they typically pay to airports. The industry also requested that Congress defer the taxes they would owe if they decide to sell off portions of their vehicle fleets, as well as deferring payroll taxes through the end of the year.	With considerably less travel, car rental reservations are dramatically low and leading to uncertainty and instability within the car rental industry.
Health Care	Requested the allocation of “\$100 billion to front line health care personnel and providers, including physicians, nurses, hospitals and health systems, and direct the federal agencies to begin to infuse funds immediately so that they can afford to take the necessary steps to fight coronavirus.” (source: American Hospital Association)	Concern that hospitals, doctors and nurses have been pushed beyond capacity and will not have the ability to provide care to patients who contract COVID-19 (source: American Hospital Association)

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Museums	The American Alliance of Museums requested \$4 billion, as well as the enactment of a temporary “universal charitable deduction” to help spur donations. (source: American Alliance of Museums)	Museums are losing at least \$33 million a day due to closures as a result of the coronavirus, and “will be in desperate need of significant federal support to maintain jobs, secure our cultural heritage, help rebuild our nation’s tourism industry—and simply to survive the months to come.” (source: American Alliance of Museums)
Clinical Laboratories	Requested \$5 billion to ensure that clinical laboratories have the necessary staffing, supplies, and equipment to fulfill the promise of free COVID-19 testing (source: American Clinical Laboratory Association via Politico)	Any delay in the procurement of equipment, supplies, and resources needed to sustain the robust testing capacity for millions of Americans could be harmful to recovery and remediation efforts. (source: American Clinical Laboratory Association via Politico)
Nonprofit Organizations	“Congress should ensure communities are able to support their local nonprofits during this crisis by enacting a targeted, temporary giving incentive that enables all residents, regardless of whether they claim itemized deductions, to receive a tax incentive for giving to the work of charitable nonprofits responding to, or suffering from, the coronavirus.” The group also requested that any employment-focused relief legislation must expressly apply to employment at tax-exempt organizations by making tax credits and deductions applicable not just to income taxes, but to the taxes nonprofits pay, such as unrelated business income taxes and payroll taxes. (source: American Alliance of Museums)	Meetings convened by nonprofit associations in the United States annually attract more than 250 million attendees, and contribute nearly half a trillion dollars to U.S. gross domestic product, and directly support 5.9 million jobs. The result of closed venues and cancelled events will lead to lost jobs and revenues. (source: American Alliance of Museums)
Coal Industry	Requested Congress to provide a temporary 50 percent reduction in the amount of fees collected for surface-, underground- and lignite-mined coal to ensure the continued purpose of reclaiming high priority and active coal mines. Additionally, they requested the suspension or reduction of the federal royalty payments to the treasury. (source: E&E News)	Concern around ability to continue providing uninterrupted fuel supply. (source: E&E News)
National Governors Association	At least \$150 billion in immediate direct aid to the states, with maximum flexibility for governors’ COVID-19 efforts. Additionally, the group requested an increase to the federal share of Medicaid funding for the states to at least 12 percent. (source: nga.org)	States and territories facing challenges with ensuring the health and safety of their residents. (source: nga.org)
Wine & Spirits Industry	Solutions to mitigate this economic and public health disaster, and any relief made available to the hospitality industry include all types of restaurants, bars, liquor stores, specialty wine stores and the distributors, importers, wineries, distillers, and brewers who serve them. (source: Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America via Politico)	Sweeping closures of restaurants, bars, and major sporting and entertainment events has hurt the entire alcohol supply-chain and the nearly 2.5 million jobs it supports. (source: Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America via Politico)

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U.S. Pork Industry	“We call on federal and state officials to work with the U.S. pork industry to mitigate the impact on our industry and the communities which depend on us. Specifically, we ask for solutions for more and expedited worker visas and for the administration to develop support plans for pig farmers impacted by bottlenecks in the supply chain.” (source: National Pork Producers Council)	The U.S is the world’s largest exporter of pork, the number one meat consumed globally—disruptions to that supply chain jeopardize the financial livelihoods of thousands of hog farmers, their employees, their communities, and the economy. (source: National Pork Producers Council)