Coronavirus: public health statistics and policy responses

An overview of the recent outbreak of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) including WHO and United States response

March 18, 2020

Exclusively for members of The ESOP Association
Roadmap

- Disease spread
- Administration action
- State action
- Legislation in the 116th Congress
The vast majority of confirmed cases have occurred in mainland China

Fast Facts:

207,860 confirmed cases
8,657 deaths
166 countries, areas, or territories with cases

Top 10 countries with confirmed COVID-19 cases
WHO, as of March 18, 2020

Sources: Johns Hopkins, WHO.

Slide last updated on: March 18, 2020
COVID-19 cases have been reported in 50 states and the District of Columbia

COVID-19 cases reported to the CDC*

CDC, AS OF MARCH 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cases</td>
<td>7,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel-related</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close contact</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under investigation</td>
<td>6,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deaths</td>
<td>97</td>
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</table>

*Data include both confirmed and presumptive positive cases of COVID-19 reported to CDC or tested at CDC since January 21, 2020, with the exception of testing results for persons repatriated to the United States from Wuhan, China and Japan. State and local public health departments are now testing and publicly reporting their cases.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Slide last updated on: March 18, 2020
Cumulative global cases of confirmed COVID-19

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, AS OF MARCH 12, 2020, 10:00 AM EST

Sources: World Health Organization

Slide last updated: March 12, 2020
The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is a new virus in the coronavirus family, which includes the common cold and SARS

**Coronaviruses:** 2019-nCoV is a new strain of a coronavirus, which ranges from the common cold to more serious illnesses like SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome).

**Infection and Transmission:** Initial findings suggested emergence of this virus from an animal reservoir. However, recent findings suggest person-to-person spread. Person-to-person spread of SARS is thought to happen through respiratory droplets.

**Symptoms:** Symptoms may appear between 2-14 days after exposure. Symptoms range from mild to severe respiratory illness with fever, cough and shortness of breath.

**Treatment:** There is no specific antiviral treatment recommended for 2019-CoV. Individuals infected with 2019-nCoV should receive supportive care to relieve symptoms and support vital organ functions.

Sources: World Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Timeline of key developments in COVID-19 spread

Dec. 31, 2019
Chinese officials in Wuhan confirmed dozens of pneumonia cases from an unknown cause

Jan. 11, 2020
Chinese officials report its first known death of a 61-year old man in Wuhan

Jan 21, 2020
US announced its first confirmed case in Washington state

Jan 31, 2020
US announces an entry ban for most foreign nationals with travel to China in the last 14 days

Feb. 11, 2020
WHO announces that the disease will go by the official name of COVID-19

Feb. 24, 2020
The Dow Jones Industrial Average had the days in two years

Feb. 29, 2020
US has its first recorded death, a man in his 50s in Washington state

March 6, 2020
Trump signs “Phase 1” - an $8.3 billion emergency spending package, as global cases reach 100,000

March 11, 2020
The number of US cases passes 1,000; Trump bans travel from Europe for 30 days

March 11, 2020
WHO names outbreak a “pandemic”

March 13, 2020
Trump declares a national emergency

March 18, 2020
Congress passes “Phase 2” legislation, begins work on “Phase 3”

Sources: NBC News, ABC News

Slide last updated: March 16, 2020
The WHO and the CDC took a variety of initial actions to prevent the further spread of COVID-19

### United States response

**Assistance to health departments:** CDC issued an interim Health Alert Notice (HAN) Advisory to inform state and local health departments about this outbreak.

**Research & Development:** FDA facilitated the development of medical countermeasures (MCM) by providing regulatory guidance and technical assistance to MCM developers.

**Testing for 2019-nCoV:** CDC developed a test that can diagnose 2019-nCoV and publicly posted the assay protocol for the test.

**Airport screenings:** CDC and CBP began advanced entry screening of certain passengers at 5 airports and monitoring travelers with symptoms and a travel connection to China.

**Travel warnings:** As of Jan. 28th, CDC issued a Level 3 warning recommending that individuals avoid all nonessential travel to China.

### International response

**Response from China:** China installed infrared monitors in travel stations, provided public education on disease prevention, and limiting travel restrictions in certain cities, including Wuhan.

**Research & Development:** WHO activated an R&D blueprint to support diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics.

**Pandemic Supply Chain Network (PCSN):** Set up by the WHO, PCSN is an international public-private collaboration that provides a platform for data sharing, market visibility, and operational coordination.

**WHO guidance:** The WHO published interim guidance for laboratory diagnosis, clinical management, infection prevention, and risk communication.

**Travel screenings:** The WHO published advice for exit screenings in areas with ongoing transmission and entry screenings in areas without ongoing transmission.

Sources: World Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Food and Drug Administration.

Slide last updated on: March 16, 2020
On March 11th, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic

Timeline of recent influenza pandemics

**1918**  
*H1N1 virus*  
*Global infections:* 1/3 of population  
*Global deaths:* 50 million (1-3% of population)  
*US deaths:* 675,000

**1957-58**  
*H2N2 virus*  

**1968**  
*H3N2 virus*  
*Global deaths:* 1 million  
*US deaths:* 116,000

**2009**  
*H1N1pdm09 virus*  
*Global deaths:* 151,700-575,400  
*US deaths:* 12,479

**2020**  
*COVID-19 virus*  

Sources: World Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control.
Social distancing is key to “flattening the curve” and limiting the spread of COVID-19

Sources: CDC, Vox

Slide last updated: March 17, 2020
Roadmap

- Disease spread
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The US is partnering with federal agencies and companies for drug research & development initiatives

Medical countermeasures (MCMs)

FDA Action:

• The FDA issued an expedited approval of a test for the new coronavirus to accelerate detection
• State labs can now test samples independently rather than sending samples from suspected cases to the CDC for testing
• FDA sidestepped usual regulatory channels by approving the test under an Emergency Use Authorization, which it did for tests for MERS, Ebola, and Zika
• There are no formally FDA-approved diagnostics, vaccines or therapeutics for COVID-19

R&D provisions in H.R. 6074: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act

$61 million for the FDA to:
• facilitate development and review of MCMs, devices, therapies, and vaccines
• Assist enforcement work against counterfeit and misbranded products
• Support the US medical product manufacturing sector

Additional provisions for vaccine, therapeutic, and diagnostic R&D:
• More than $2 billion for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)
• $826 million for the National Institutes of Health
• $300 million in contingency funding for procurement

Private sector collaboration

• Some experts believe it could take months or years before approved treatments or vaccines are developed and are investigating the viability of using drugs approved to fight other viruses to treat COVID-19
• Two studies are currently underway in China: one using an HIV drug sold in the US as Kaletra and the other of an experimental drug named remdesivir, made by Gilead Sciences
• The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations is funding vaccine efforts, including one being developed by NIH and Moderna
• Johnson & Johnson’s vaccine division announced that it would partner with BARDA to develop its own coronavirus vaccine

Sources: CDC, The Verge, Washington Post, Stat, FDA, House Appropriations Committee

Slide last updated on: March 6, 2020
On January 29th, a White House Coronavirus Task Force was established

White House Coronavirus Task Force

- Coordinated through the National Security Council
- Oversees the federal government’s efforts to monitor, prevent, contain, and mitigate the spread of the virus

Members of the Task Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members of the Task Force</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mike Pence</strong> Vice President</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Anthony Fauci</strong> Head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease at the NIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dr. Deborah Birx</strong> State Department’s Global AIDS Director</td>
<td><strong>Kenneth Cuccinelli</strong> Head of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services/Deputy Secretary of DHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alex Azar</strong> HHS Secretary</td>
<td><strong>Dr. Robert Redfield</strong> CDC Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dr. Jerome Adams</strong> US Surgeon General</td>
<td><strong>Seema Verma</strong> CMS Administrator</td>
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Key agency involvement related to COVID-19 response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Agency for International Development</th>
<th>Centers for Medicare and Medicaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding international organizations to combat COVID-19</td>
<td>Offering guidance for Medicare recipients and Medicare providers</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</th>
<th>Department of State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Studying the virus and assisting with local community response</td>
<td>Coordinating with international governments to combat COVID-19 and issue travel advisories</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of Energy</th>
<th>Department of Housing and Urban Development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Researching COVID-19 at the National Labs</td>
<td>Issued guidance for public housing authorities, landlords, shelters, and other stakeholders</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food &amp; Drug Administration</th>
<th>HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working with the medical industry to develop vaccines, drugs, and diagnostic tests</td>
<td>Developing new medical treatments</td>
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As of March 18th, 39 states and the District of Columbia have decided to close all public schools

**Status of state closures**

EDUCATION WEEK, AS OF 12:52PM EASTERN ON MARCH 18, 2020

- Entire state closed or scheduled to close
- Some districts closed or scheduled to close

At least 98,000 US schools are closed or scheduled to close, affecting more than 50.8 million public school students.
48 states and Washington, DC have declared states of emergency in regards to COVID-19

States with declared states of emergency

AS OF MARCH 14, 2020

-Declared state of emergency

President Trump declared a national emergency in response to the coronavirus outbreak on March 13, 2020

Sources: Business Insider, The White House

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H.R. 6074: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020

Bill at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduced</th>
<th>Passed House</th>
<th>Passed Senate</th>
<th>To president</th>
<th>Signed into law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bill overview

- Provides $8.3 billion in emergency funding in response to the coronavirus outbreak for:
  - The development and manufacturing of vaccines and other supplies
  - State, local and tribal public health agencies
  - Loans for affected small businesses
  - Evacuations and emergency preparedness activities
  - Humanitarian assistance for affected countries
- The supplemental appropriations will be provided to the FDA, CDC, NIH, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, Small Business Administration, Department of State, and USAID
- Designates the supplemental appropriations as emergency spending, which is exempt from discretionary spending limits

Status in Congress

- **House:** Passed with a vote of 415-2
- **Senate:** Passed with a vote of 96-1

Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY-17)  
*Bill sponsor*
The majority of emergency funding so far is going to combat the COVID-19 outbreak: R&D, testing and monitoring the outbreak

Key emergency supplemental appropriations by spending type

BILLIONS USD

- **R&D funding** is allotted for the development and review of medical countermeasures, devices, therapeutics, vaccines, and diagnostics to prevent or treat the effects of coronavirus

- The SBA is receiving $1B in loan subsidies to help businesses that have suffered financial losses due to the coronavirus outbreak

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spending Type</th>
<th>Appropriations (Billion USD)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>$3.06B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing, Monitoring, and Rapid Response</td>
<td>$2.20B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Stabilization</td>
<td>$1.25B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies Procurement and Distribution</td>
<td>$1.00B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Health Response</td>
<td>$0.44B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Humanitarian Assistance</td>
<td>$0.30B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Operations</td>
<td>$0.26B</td>
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Sources: House Appropriations Committee.

Slide last updated on: March 6, 2020
H.R. 6201 – Families First Coronavirus Response Act
Passed Last Night – On the Way to the President

Bill at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduced 3/11/20</th>
<th>Passed House 3/14/20</th>
<th>Passed Senate 3/18/20</th>
<th>To president</th>
<th>Signed into law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bill overview

- Creates a federal emergency paid leave program administered by SSA
- Provides funds for nutrition assistance, including $500 million for WIC and $400 million for TEFAP
- Includes $5 million for the Department of Labor to administer an emergency paid sick days program and $250 for the Senior Nutrition program in the Administration for Community Living
- Offers provisions to ensure children’s access to school lunches
- Suspends SNAP work requirements
- Requires OSHA to issue an ETS requiring employers in the health care sector to develop a comprehensive exposure control plan to protect workers from COVID-19
- Offers states $1 billion for emergency grants and interest-free loans to support processing and paying unemployment insurance
- Requires private insurers to expand coverage of certain COVID-19 related expenses

Status in Congress

- **House:** Passed the House with a 363-40 vote
- **Senate:** Passed Senate with a vote of 90-8

Co-sponsors: 6

| GOP 0 | Dem 6 |

Sources: Congress.gov; House Appropriations Committee, NPR, Wall Street Journal

Slide last updated on: March 16, 2020
The White House has begun aggressive outreach to Senate Republicans on the “Phase 3” package that will focus on economic recovery and business liquidity. The full composition of the initial legislation is not yet known, although there is certainly a significant amount of direct cash payment, grant funding, loan assistance, and certain types of forbearance under consideration.

The ESOP Association is directly involved in discussions with the most senior leadership of both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. We are focusing our immediate efforts on three main areas:

1) Ensuring our member companies are able to take advantage of relief packages – be that government backed SBA loans, direct cash relief, or financial assistance for employees and their families;

2) “Hot-spotting” ESOP specific issues and any need for regulatory relief or clarification from DOL or IRS;

3) Obtaining the most current information, distilling it into useful resources, and distributing that information resource to our membership.

We anticipate that over the next several months Congress and federal agencies will undertake a number of additional measures to return our nation and economy back to a “new normal” as rapidly as possible. TEA is making preparations and actively engaging to provide a critical voice for employee owners and their companies in this recovery.