**Legislative Committee Meeting**  
Monday, March 30, 2020  
10:00 a.m. - Noon  
Teleconference Meeting

Julie Hummer, Chair  
Mavis Ellis, Vice Chair

**Agenda**

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Host:
Cheryl Richardson, Director, COSA

Presenters:
Chip Slaven, Chief Advocacy Officer;
Deborah Rigsby, Program Director, Lobbying & Federal Legislation;
Jane Mellow, Managing Director, Federal Advocacy & Public Policy;
Sonja Trainor, Managing Director, Legal Advocacy;
Tammy Somogye, Lathrop GPM LLP, Overland Park, KS
Federal Legislation & NSBA Advocacy

FFCRA

Guidance

Q&A
Federal Legislation & NSBA Advocacy
NSBA Advocacy Efforts

NSBA has worked to promote specific priorities during the consideration and negotiations on the three supplemental bills:

• Massive fiscal relief for schools dealing with this crisis
• Broadband access for students
• Flexibility for providing services while schools are operating remotely for students with disabilities
• Clarifying questions around the nutrition waivers
• Working in collaboration with other education organizations
Congressional Response to COVID-19 Crisis

- HR 6074 - Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (PL 116-123)
  - (COVID Supplemental 1) $8.3 billion

- HR 6201 - Families First Coronavirus Response Act (PL 116-127)
  - (COVID Supplemental 2) $3.5 billion

- HR 748/S 3548 Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act
  - (COVID Supplemental 3) $2 trillion

- COVID Supplemental 4...?
This initial COVID 19 supplemental bill would provide a total of $8.3 billion in funding to respond to the coronavirus, including vaccine development, financial support for state and local governments, and assistance for affected small businesses. Provisions include:
Stimulus 1 – HR 6074 - Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (PL 116-123)

• **Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC):** The CDC would receive a total of $2.2 billion to support federal, state, and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus, including:
  - $950 million, of which $475 million would have to be allocated within 30 days, to support states, localities, territories, and tribes in coronavirus surveillance; laboratory testing to detect positive cases; contact tracing to identify additional positive cases; infection control at the local level to prevent additional cases; migration in areas with person-to-person transmission to prevent additional cases; and other preparedness & response activities.
  - $300 million to replenish the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund, which supports immediate response activities during outbreaks.
  - At least $300 million for global disease detection and emergency response.
  - This bill would also reimburse state & local costs incurred for coronavirus preparedness and response activities between January 20 and this bill’s date of enactment. It would also allow funds to be used for the construction or renovation of facilities to improve preparedness and response capabilities at the state and local level.
HR 6074 -- continued

- $100 million for health services through Community Health Centers, which will support smaller health clinics across the country in under-served urban & rural areas.
- A continuation of healthcare preparedness support, including the National Ebola & Special Pathogens Training & Education Center (NETEC), regional, state & local special pathogens treatment centers, and hospital preparedness cooperative agreements.
- Funding for medical surge capacity, which will increase the supply of biocontainment beds at additional health facilities.
- $10 million for worker-based training to prevent & reduce exposure of hospital employees, emergency first responders, and other workers who are at risk of exposure to coronavirus through their work duties.
- $2 million for HHS to conduct oversight of activities related to coronavirus preparedness & response.
- Authority for HHS to hire public health experts as expeditiously as necessary to perform critical coronavirus-related work.
- This bill would allow HHS to waive certain Medicare telehealth restrictions during the coronavirus public health emergency. These waivers would allow Medicare providers to provide telehealth services to beneficiaries regardless of whether the beneficiary is in a rural community, and would also allow beneficiaries to receive care from physicians & other practitioners in their homes. This provision has an estimated cost of $500 million.
Food & Drug Administration (FDA): This section would provide the FDA with $61 million to facilitate the development and review, both pre- & post-market, of medical countermeasures, devices, therapies, and vaccines to combat the coronavirus. It would help to maintain the national drug & device product inventory through extensive outreach to manufacturers to identify potential supply chain interruptions; assist enforcement work against counterfeit & misbranded products and its review of emergency use authorizations for medical products, such as diagnostics.

Additionally, this section will enable the FDA to build on its efforts to strengthen U.S. medical product manufacturing by supporting efforts to foster more investment and innovation in advanced manufacturing methods for drugs, devices, vaccines, and other therapies.

Small Business Administration (SBA): This section would allow the SBA to provide up to $1 billion in loan subsidies to help small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, small aquaculture producers, and non-profit organizations which have been impacted by financial losses as a result of the coronavirus outbreak. This funding could enable the SBA to provide an estimated $7 billion in loans to these entities. Additionally, $20 million would be provided to administer these loans.
HR 6074 -- continued

Miscellaneous

• The State Dept. would receive $264 million for consular operations, emergency evacuations of staff & dependents, and other emergency preparedness needs at embassies around the world. It would also receive $435 million to support health systems overseas; $300 million to respond to humanitarian needs arising in countries with a coronavirus outbreak; $250 million to protect against the effects of an outbreak including economic, security, and stabilization requirements.

• The president would be restricted from using funds appropriated in this bill for any other purpose, except for repayment of transfers within HHS. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) would be required to provide enhanced oversight of funds appropriated in this bill.
Stimulus 2 – HR 6201 - Families First Coronavirus Response Act (PL 116-127)

- On Wednesday 3/16/20, President Trump signed into law the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (H.R. 6201). This is the second piece of legislation in a series of measures being quickly drafted by Congress to provide economic relief and combat the coronavirus outbreak as it spreads across the United States.

- The “phase 2” package provides paid sick leave and free coronavirus testing, expands food assistance and unemployment benefits, and requires employers to provide additional protections for health care workers.

- Key provisions:
  - Free Testing  The bill ensures that all individuals, including those with private insurance, Medicare Advantage or Original Medicare, Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), VA, Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB), and TRICARE, as well as the uninsured, will have access to tests at no cost.
HR 6201 - continued

• Food Assistance: The bill allocates more than $1 billion in emergency funding to bolster food assistance programs administered by the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). It also suspends the work and work training requirements for SNAP during the crisis.

• Emergency Paid Leave: The bill mandates employers with fewer than 500 employees provide employees (full-time and part-time) who have been employed for at least 30 days, while providing a refundable payroll tax credit to employers to cover 100 percent of the cost of wages. There is also a refundable income tax credit for self-employed individuals. Employers must offer two weeks (10 days) of paid sick leave for COVID-19-related reasons (existing leave offered can count towards the 10 days). The final language enacted also permits the Secretary of Labor to issue regulations that exempt businesses with under 50 employees from the paid leave requirement if it would jeopardize the business’ viability. Verifying inclusion of public employers.

• Enhanced Unemployment Aid: The bill provides $1 billion in 2020 for emergency grants to states for activities related to processing and paying unemployment insurance (UI) benefits under certain conditions. $500 million of this aid seeks to provide immediate additional funding to all states for staffing, technology, systems, and other administrative costs. The other $500 million in the total pot is reserved for emergency grants to states which experienced at least a 10 percent increase in unemployment.
Greater Flexibility for School Meal Services

Problem:

• USDA waivers needed re: area of eligibility requirements for school meal service alternatives.

• USDA’s area of eligibility requirement for school meal services applies to areas where 50 percent or more students qualify for free and reduced-price meals.

• However, there are concentrations of poverty within some areas without the 50 percent threshold.

Solution:

• USDA has confirmed with Education and Labor Committee staff that, due to the provisions & authority provided in H.R. 6201, they are now able to approve state waiver requests to allow open sites (universal feeding) in areas that are below the 50% area eligibility threshold (i.e. anywhere).

• USDA expected to start approving those waivers soon, if they have not already. States should request waivers in order to do this.
USDA Flexibility

Excerpt from H.R. 6201 --

• DIVISION B—NUTRITION WAIVERS TITLE I—MAINTAINING ESSENTIAL ACCESS TO LUNCH FOR STUDENTS
ACT SEC. 2101. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the “Maintaining Essential Access to Lunch for
Students Act” or the “MEALS Act.”

• SEC. 2102. WAIVER EXCEPTION FOR SCHOOL CLOSURES DUE TO COVID–19. (a) IN GENERAL.—The
1760(l)(1)(A)(iii)) shall not apply to a qualified COVID–19 waiver. (b) ALLOWABLE INCREASE IN FEDERAL
COSTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of section 12(l) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act
(42 U.S.C. 1760(l)), the Secretary of Agriculture may grant a qualified COVID–19 waiver that increases
Federal costs. (c) TERMINATION AFTER PERIODIC REVIEW.—The requirements under section 12(l)(5) of the
Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(l)(5)) shall not apply to a qualified COVID–19
waiver. (d) QUALIFIED COVID–19 WAIVER.—In this section, the term “qualified COVID–19 waiver” means a
waiver— (1) requested by a State (as defined in section 12(d)(8) of the Richard B. Russell National School
Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(d)(8))) or eligible service provider under section 12(l) of the Richard B. Russell
National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(l)); and (2) to waive any requirement under such Act (42 U.S.C.
1751 et seq.) or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), or any regulation issued under
either such Act, for purposes of providing meals and meal supplements under such Acts during a school
closure due to COVID–19.
Stimulus 3 – HR 748/S 3548 Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act

• $1,200 checks to many Americans
• Create a $367 billion loan program for small businesses
• Establish a $500 billion lending fund for industries, cities and states.
• 4 months of more unemployment insurance instead of 3 months.
• $55 billion increase in the Marshall Plan for our Health Care System.
• $150 billion for a state, tribal, and local Coronavirus Relief fund.
• $10 billion for SBA emergency grants of up to $10,000 to provide immediate relief for small business operating costs.
• $17 billion for SBA to cover 6 months of payments for small businesses with existing SBA loans.
• $30 billion in emergency education funding and $25 billion in emergency transit funding.
Stimulus 3 – continued

• More than $10 billion for the Indian Health Services, and other tribal programs.

• Make rent, mortgage and utility costs eligible for SBA loan forgiveness.

• Establish robust worker protections attached to all federal loans for businesses.

• Create real-time public reporting of Treasury transactions under the Act, including terms of loans, investments or other assistance to corporations.

• Create of Treasury Department Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery to provide oversight of Treasury loans and a Pandemic Response Accountability Committee to provide accountability.
Stimulus 3 – continued

• $30 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund to provide financial assistance to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as private nonprofits providing critical and essential services.

• Add a retention tax credit for employers to encourage businesses to keep workers on payroll during the crisis.

• Provide income tax exclusion for individuals who are receiving student loan repayment assistance from their employer.
Stimulus 3 – Department of Education

Education Stabilization Fund ($30.75 billion for Three Accounts)
Special set aside for outlying areas (1/2%), Bureau of Indian Affairs (1/2%), and hardest hit states (1%)

- (1) Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (9.8% of ESF total after above set asides = ~ $3 billion)
  - 60 percent of the GEERF is distributed based on a states relative population of individuals aged 5 through 24.
  - 40 percent of the GEERF on the basis of their relative total population
  - Uses: Governor provides to LEAs, IHEs, early childhood education/childcare entities that are hardest hit by the emergency

- (2) Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (43.9% of ESF total after above set asides = ~ $13.4 billion)
  - Distributed to states using the ESSA Title II-A formula
  - At least 90% of this amount must be distributed to LEAs using the Title I formulas
  - Used for any activity authorized by IDEA, ESSA, Perkins CTE, McKinney Vento, Native Hawaiian Education Act, Alaska Native Educational Equity, plus a number of emergency activities, including for technology acquisition

- (3) Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (46.3% of ESF of total after above set asides = ~ $14 billion)
  - Distributed based on enrollment, heavily weight toward the share of Pell Grant recipients
  - Uses: Any costs associated with emergency closure

General Requirement: An LEA, HEA, State, or other entity that receives any of the above funding shall to the "extent practicable" continue to pay employees and contractors during the period of closures/disruptions.
Stimulus 4 – What Might Phase 4 Look Like?

- More money for SNAP.
- The Postal Service is running out of money.
- Airlines may need more money.
- States and municipalities may need more money.
- Unemployment insurance may again need to be beefed up.
- The workforce may need a refresh of direct payments.
- The White House is likely to push for the payroll tax cut again.
- Other needs that did not make it into Phase 3 (E-rate expansion, IDEA flexibility, Additional funding for schools)

**ALL WHILE** Congress may be unable to return to Washington due to the pandemic.
FFCRA
Federal Guidance and NSBA/COSA Resources on community.nsba.org
Families First Coronavirus Response Act – NSBA/COSA FAQ

• Meals for students
• Sick leave and FMLA pay for employees
Families First Coronavirus Response Act -- Meals

• In school meals and other child nutrition programs, USDA can waive the requirements that meals are served in group settings, allow meals to be served at school sites during unanticipated school closures, allow school program operators to modify meal components or service times, and waive certain administrative requirements. When a Federal Major Disaster Declaration has been issued, USDA can allow summer and child care operators to modify meal components, and waive additional administrative requirements.
Families First Coronavirus Response Act – Sick Leave/FMLA

• Contains two requirements for paid leave that are different in scope.
  1. Emergency Paid Sick Leave
  2. Expanded FMLA

• Requirements are effective April 1. They expire December 31, 2020.
Families First Coronavirus Response Act – Sick Leave/FMLA

DOL issued Q&A March 24, 2020:

https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/pandemic/ffcra-questions
Federal Guidance
U.S. Department of Education (ED) highlights

SECRETARY:

• ESSA Assessment Waivers

https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/secletter/200320.html
U.S. Department of Education (ED) highlights

STUDENT PRIVACY POLICY OFFICE:
• FERPA and Virtual Learning Related Resources
• FERPA & Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
U.S. Department of Education (ED) highlights

OCR:
• Webinar on Online Education and Website Accessibility
• Q&A on Providing Services to Children with Disabilities During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Outbreak
• Fact Sheet:
• Addressing the Risk of COVID-19 in Schools While Protecting the Civil Rights of Students
Centers for Disease Control

Updated guidance for schools includes school closure decision tree:

US Department of Agriculture

Meal waiver info for schools is front-and-center on its COVID-19 page

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS IN THE WORKPLACE AND THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (H1N1 guidance updated 3/21/20)

https://www.eeoc.gov/facts/pandemic_flu.html
Federal Communications Commission

• Relaxing gift rules for schools and libraries that receive e-rate funding
• Extended deadline for e-rate funding applications
COVID-19 ("Coronavirus") Information and Resources for Schools and School Personnel

Health officials are currently taking steps to prevent the introduction and spread of COVID-19 ("Coronavirus") into communities across the United States. Coronavirus.gov offers the most up to date information about this rapidly evolving situation.

Through collaboration and coordination with State and local health departments, State and local educational agencies, other education officials, and elected officials, schools can disseminate critical information about the disease and its potential transmission to students, families, staff, and community.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has provided guidance for school settings.

Additional Resources for Elementary and Secondary Schools:

- [Supplemental Fact Sheet](#) Addressing Serving Children with Disabilities during COVID-19 national emergency (March 21, 2020)

- [Broad flexibilities provided to states to bypass ESSA mandated testing](#) for the 2019-2020 school year due to COVID-19 national emergency. States education leaders can find the [waiver application here](#). (March 20, 2020)

- [Fact Sheet: Addressing the Risk of COVID-19 in Schools While Protecting the Civil Rights of Students](#) [PDF, 385KB] (March 16, 2020)

- [OCR Short Webinar on Online Education and Website Accessibility](#) [Webinar (Length: 00:07:08)] (March 16, 2020)

- [CDC guidance on Considerations for School Closures](#) (March 13, 2020)

- [Protecting Student Privacy: FERPA and the Coronavirus](#) (March 12, 2020)

- [Questions and Answers on Providing Services to Children with Disabilities During the COVID-19 Outbreak](#) (March 12, 2020)

- [Fact Sheet: Impact of COVID-19 on Assessments and Accountability under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act](#) (March 12, 2020)

• The Readiness Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance (TA) Center website: https://rems.ed.gov/Resources_Hazards_Threats_Biological_Hazards.aspx, has useful information, resources, trainings, and tools for addressing infectious diseases, related topics, and protecting the school community.

• The USDA released new information on flexibilities that will allow students to access meal service during school closures.

• The Office for Civil Rights issued a Letter to Education Leaders on Preventing and Addressing potential discrimination associated with COVID-19.

• Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Recommendations: Interim Recommendations for US Community Facilities with Suspected/Confirmed Coronavirus Disease

NSBA Resources & Advocacy

COVID-19: Preparing for Widespread Illness in Your School Community

NSBA Links to Resources

NSBA Letter Requesting Flexibility (March 19, 2020)

Re: Flexibility for K-12 Public Schools in the Wake of Coronavirus National Emergency

Dear Secretary DeVos:

The National School Boards Association (NSBA) represents through our state association members approximately 13,800 school boards nationwide. In the midst of the national emergency we now face to contain the spread of the novel coronavirus, NSBA urges you to clarify how the Department will provide flexibility and support to K-12 public schools regarding services for students with disabilities.
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (H. R. 6201) FAQs

NSBA/COSA Families First Act FAQs (March 25, 2020)

- MEALS FOR STUDENTS - How can we help our students be food-secure while our schools are closed?
- LEAVE FOR SCHOOL EMPLOYEES - What sick leave does the Act require, and how is it calculated?

Council of Chief State School Officers
Resources & Advocacy

- March 12th letter to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- March 18th letter to Congressional leaders from CCSSO and 13 other leading education advocacy groups on the need for emergency federal support for schools.
- March 18th memo on Federal waivers of Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) assessment requirements memo
After lengthy discussions with health experts from around the State, I have made the decision along with the State Board of Education to extend the closure of all public schools in Maryland for an additional four weeks through April 24, 2020.

We do not make this decision lightly. However, with the challenges facing our State and our country, we have a responsibility to ensure the health and safety of our school communities and the community at-large.

I am working in concert with all local school system superintendents, including multiple calls per week, in order to provide the continuity of learning to all of our students in every jurisdiction across the State of Maryland during this time.

We are already working very closely with every school system to address issues affecting their ability to provide educational services to all of their students. It should also be noted that we will be diligent in providing educational services to our students with disabilities.

Local superintendents have provided me with their plans for the continuity of learning during the additional closure period. My staff at the Maryland State Department of Education has been reviewing the plans and determining what supports and resources the State can provide where needed.

More information will be available in the coming days as we work collaboratively on a statewide plan that maintains equitable standards and expectations for students. Local school systems will be communicating with their individual school communities as they move forward with implementing their plans.

We plan to resume the continuity of learning next week, and we will be working closely with local superintendents, school administrators, and our teachers to
activate that plan.

While it is too early to say when schools will reopen, we will continue to reassess the situation as we move forward and see where we are in a few weeks time.

Additionally, while child care and day care facilities throughout the State may remain open at this time, our urgent focus is ensuring there are child care options for the children of essential personnel.

We understand that those in the workforce providing essential services, such as those in our hospital and health care facilities and food distribution sites, may need child care provided to continue in their roles. However, if another parent or guardian is able to stay home with your children you should do that.

For those essential personnel that are unable to provide care, we have worked diligently in the past week to identify locations across Maryland that will provide child care.

At this juncture, we have identified space for more than 1,200 school-aged children (ages 4-12) of essential personnel at various locations throughout Maryland in spaces such as YMCAs, the Maryland School for the Blind, public libraries, Parks and Recreation facilities, and Boys and Girls clubs. We are hoping to increase this capacity to more than 2,500 spaces in the coming days.

Essential personnel working in response to the COVID-19 pandemic who require child care are immediately able to find these services through a free referral hotline called LOCATE. The number to reach this referral service is 1-877-261-0060. We will provide additional guidance and information immediately following today’s press conference.

I am so grateful to our educators and child care providers across the State for their commitment to our children and their school communities.

I also want to recognize the incredible dedication and commitment that our food services staff and volunteers have exhibited as they have continued to serve and transport meals to children at the 500+ food distribution sites we have set up across Maryland. Just as a reminder, for any family looking for a location to pick up meals for a student, please visit mdsummermeals.org for a list of locations in your area.
I appreciate everyone’s cooperation during this difficult time, and I am looking forward to working with our local superintendents and school leaders in the coming days as we move forward.

**Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update MSDE Website**

Multiple state agencies are collaborating on and are committed to the health and safety of students and staff in the school setting. We are working collaboratively with the Governor’s Office, the Maryland Department of Health (MDH), the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), and all other relevant State agencies on the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19).

The MSDE will remain vigilant in providing all information regarding the virus as it pertains to the health and safety of students and staff in our schools.

For additional updated information and guidance from the Maryland Department of Health, please visit the following links:

- [Maryland Department of Health - Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Information](#)
- [MDH Guidance for Schools](#)
- [Guidance from the Maryland State Department of Education to School Systems on Out-of-State Travel - March 11, 2020](#)
Governor Hogan’s Actions & State Resources

COVID-19 Pandemic: Orders and Guidance

- Augmenting Emergency Medical Services (March 19)
- Authorizing Reimbursement for Telehealth (March 20)
- Prohibiting Price Gouging (March 23)
- Fast-Tracking Lab Testing Process (March 23)
- Gatherings, Restaurants/Bars, Non-Essential Businesses (March 23)
- Child Care for Essential Personnel (March 25)

Disaster Area Designation

Maryland Receives Major Disaster Declaration from Federal Administration for COVID-19 (March 26, 2020)

Declaration Provides Additional Support for State’s Aggressive, Coordinated Response

ANNAPOLIS, MD—Governor Larry Hogan announced tonight that the State of Maryland has received a Major Disaster Declaration from the federal administration in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Earlier today, Maryland reported 580 confirmed cases of COVID-19—an increase of 157 new cases, which is by far the largest one-day increase to date. The number of confirmed cases in the National Capital Region has quadrupled over the past week.

The announcement comes just hours after Governor Hogan pushed for disaster declarations for the states during a teleconference with the White House. As chairman of the National Governors Association, he also continued to press for further action on the five requests he submitted to the president and vice president last week.

“We are pleased that our federal partners answered our calls for action and swiftly granted Maryland’s request for a Major Disaster Declaration,” said Governor Hogan. “This declaration will help provide much-needed funding for state and local governments and nonprofits, and it will be another important step in Maryland’s aggressive and coordinated response to COVID-19.”

Tonight’s announcement means Maryland will be eligible for reimbursement for the Emergency Protective Measures taken by state and local government agencies and certain non-profit groups under its Public Assistance program under the Robert T. Stafford Act.

“The COVID-19 pandemic is having a significant impact on our entire state and country unlike anything we have seen before,” said Russell Strickland, Executive Director for the Maryland Emergency Management Agency. “We have been working alongside Governor Hogan and our local partners to ensure the continued safety and wellbeing of all Marylanders. This declaration is an important and necessary step to continue on our path of resilience.”
Addition Resources on Disaster Relief

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, and Related Authorities as of June 2019

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and FEMA programs.

Education-Related Regulatory Flexibilities, Waivers, and Federal Assistance in Response to Disasters and National Emergencies (Congressional Research Service, July 2019)