



HEROES vs. HEALS

July 31, 2020

Policy Category	Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions (HEROES) Act – H.R. 6800 <i>Passed May 15th, 2020</i>	Health, Economic Assistance, Liability Protection, and Schools (HEALS) Act – S. 1624 <i>Introduced July 27, 2020</i>
Programs & Services		
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waives maximum allotment provision • Requires states to expand CSBG program eligibility to 200% FPL • Requires disbursement of funds within 30 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waives maximum allotment provision
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.5 billion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.5 billion
Head Start Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding
Nutrition Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$10 billion • 15% benefit increase through 09.30.21 • 15% increase in block grants for Puerto Rico and American Samoa for FY20 and FY21 • Temporarily increases minimum benefit from \$16 to \$30 • Suspends time limits and work requirements for 2 years • Blocks 3 SNAP rules: time limits; categorical eligibility; and utility allowances • Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (PUC) not considered income • Allows purchase of hot foods until the end of the public health emergency • \$150 for the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) • Extends Pandemic EBT (P-EBT) “until schools reopen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding

Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationwide 12-month moratorium on evictions and foreclosures for all renters and homeowners • \$4 billion for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance • \$2 billion for Public Housing Operating Fund • \$5 billion for the Community Development Block Grant • \$11.5 billion in Homeless Assistance Grants • \$100 billion in Emergency Rental Assistance • \$750 million in Project-Based Rental Assistance • \$75 billion in direct assistance to homeowners, mortgage payments, property taxes, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No eviction moratorium extension • \$2.2 billion for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance • \$1 billion for Public Housing Operating Fund
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspends federal work participation rate and federal time limit requirements until January 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2 billion TANF Coronavirus Emergency Fund that reimburses states for up to 80% of TANF costs; ends September 30, 2021.
Women Infants and Children (WIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.1 billion • Allows USDA to increase the value of the WIC Cash Value Voucher (CVV) from \$9 for children and \$11 for women per month to \$35 for both through September 30, 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits home energy and water shutoffs by states or utilities receiving federal funds • \$15 billion to assist low-income families with water bills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No shutoff prohibition • No additional funding for water service
Census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$410 million • Delays Census deadlines by 120 days • Allows higher education institutions to provide the Census Bureau with info about students living on campus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$448 million • No change to original deadlines

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases 2020 authorization to \$12.15 billion • Appropriates \$850 million to fund child and family care for essential workers • \$9.6 billion to states for emergency aid and services to disadvantaged families (must pass through 50% to county/local) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands age limits on “childless EITC” (19-66) • Increases “childless EITC” percentages and credit amounts • Eligibility expanded to filers who have dependents without SSNs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expansion
Child Tax Credit (CTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the credit to \$3000 (\$3600 for children under 6). • Makes 17-year-olds qualifying children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No increase
Economic Impact Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1200 per individual up to \$75,000 • \$1200 per dependent (up to 3); no age restrictions on dependents • Amends CARES to allow all dependents and people with Tax ID Number to claim payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,200 per individual up to \$75,000 • \$500 per dependent; no age restrictions on dependents • Individuals in households with any undocumented members ineligible

Nonprofits & Employers

<p>Unemployment Assistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends \$600/week FPUC through January 31, 2021. • Excludes FPUC for income eligibility for 9 months after receipt • Extends PUA (self-employed) through January 31, 2021. • Extends filing deadline for PEUC (13 weeks) through January 31, 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced FPUC to \$200/week through October 5, 2020 • Federal supplement (\$500/week cap) up to 70% prior wages from October 5, 2020 to December 31, 2020
<p>Emergency Relief for Self-Insured Nonprofits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends 50% reduction in UI payments through January 31, 2021. • Allows states to waive the other 50%, instead of collecting it and reimbursing later 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases reimbursement from 50% to 75%; no extension. • No change to reimbursement process
<p>Emergency Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) Expansion Amendments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspends hour eligibility and reduces tenure eligibility to 90 days until December 31, 2022 • Extends availability of Emergency FMLA to December 31, 2021 • Provides private and public sector employees on the job for at least 30 days with 12 weeks job-protected paid leave regardless of employer size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expansion of Emergency FMLA
<p>Emergency Paid Sick Leave</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows eligible employees to use paid sick leave for the uses allowed under emergency FMLA in HEROES • Removes hardship exemptions for employers • Extends sunset from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expansion of Emergency Paid Sick Leave
<p>Employee Retention Tax Credit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases percentage of qualified payments reimbursed from 50% to 80% • Qualifying wages increased from \$10,000 to \$45,000 per year for 2020 • Lowers revenue loss requirement from 50% to 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases percentage of qualified payments reimbursed from 50% to 65% • Qualifying wages increased from \$10,000 per year to \$10,000 per quarter (capped at \$30,000 per year) • Lowers revenue loss requirement from 50% to 25%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases large employer threshold from 100 employees to 1,500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases large employer threshold 100 to 500
Worker Protections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires OSHA to issue an emergency temporary standard to protect essential workers within 7 days of enactment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional safety standards
Payroll Tax Credits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% refundable credit for qualified fixed costs including rent/mortgage, utilities, etc. No more than 1500 employees or no more than \$41.5 million in gross receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Opportunity Tax Credit expansion – 50% of the first \$10,000 in wages for qualified COVID-19 unemployment recipients 50% refundable payroll tax credit to cover employee protection expenses, including testing and PPE
Paycheck Protection Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-asides for businesses with fewer than 10 employees, nonprofits, and community lenders PPP eligibility for all 501(c) organizations (no lobbying or political activity) \$10 billion for Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) Businesses receiving loan forgiveness may defer payroll taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-asides for businesses with fewer than 10 employees and community lenders \$90 billion in additional PPP funds Up to \$2 million in “Second Draw” PPP loans for businesses with 50% revenue decrease \$57.7 billion in Recovery Sector Loans for seasonal businesses and businesses in low-income communities

Healthcare

COVID-19 Testing & Contact Tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$75 billion for testing and contact tracing • \$2.1 billion for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) • COVID-19 National Testing and Contact Tracing (CONTACT) Initiative • Medical Supplies Response Coordinator • Requires test results to be publicly reported daily to HHS • \$4.5 billion for Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) • \$4.7 billion for National Institutes of Health (NIH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$16 billion for testing and contact tracing • No additional CDC funding • \$7.5 billion in tax credits for medical manufacturing factories • \$20 billion for BARDA • \$15.5 billion for NIH • \$6 billion for vaccine distribution
Healthcare Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 billion for providers and hospitals • \$7.6 billion for Community Health Centers • \$2.1 billion for Indian Health Service • No cost sharing for coronavirus treatment • Prohibits price gouging on PPE, hand sanitizer, drugs, and healthcare services • Requires HHS to collect, report, and publish information on COVID-19 demographic data, including race, ethnicity, and health inequities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$25 billion for providers and hospitals • \$7.6 billion for Community Health Centers • \$1.6 billion for Indian Health Service
Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases FMAP by 14 percentage points from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021 • FMAP to Indian health providers increased to 100% through June 30, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No percentage increase
COVID-19 Heroes Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorizes \$13/hour hazard pay for essential workers, on top of regular wages, provided through Heroes Fund grants to employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hazard pay for essential workers

Additional Categories

<p>Dept. of Education – Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100.15 billion (\$90 billion directly to states) • \$10.15 billion for higher education institutions • Removal of the \$62 million cap on mandatory funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) • Extension of Federal student loan payment suspension and no interest accrual to September 30, 2021 • \$10,000 in debt relief for each DOE loan borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$70 billion for elementary and second schools (private school set-aside); 66% of funds contingent on reopening • \$29 for higher education institutions • Removes all but 2 options for income-based repayment plans for student loan borrowers • \$5 billion for states based on education needs
<p>Corporate Immunity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No corporate immunity provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bars COVID-19 exposure lawsuits for negligence; exception for intentional misconduct and gross negligence • Heightened standard of proof for plaintiffs • Immunity for corporations that make reasonable efforts to comply with mandatory government safety standards • Prohibits medical malpractice suits related to COVID-19, except for gross negligence and willful misconduct • Immunity expires October 1, 2024
<p>State & Local Aid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$500 billion in state aid • \$375 billion in local aid • \$20 billion in tribal aid • \$20 billion in territory aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding for states, localities, tribes, or territories • Prohibits use of existing CARES funds for pensions and post-employment benefits • Allows existing CARES funds to be used for revenue shortfalls • Extends eligible use to 90 days after the end of a government’s 2021 fiscal year

Elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3.6 billion in Election Assistance Grants • Guarantees access to vote-by-mail for the November 2020 elections and all future elections • Requires at least 15 consecutive days of early voting in federal elections • Ensures that people can register to vote by mail or online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding or election protection provisions
Broadband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.5 billion students and libraries • \$4 billion emergency home connectivity • \$9 billion for reimbursements for \$50 internet vouchers for households where a member has been laid off due to COVID • Moratorium on broadband and telephone service termination during pandemic • \$2 billion for temporary expansion of FCC's Rural Health Care Program (RHCP) to partially subsidize health care providers' broadband service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding • No shutoff moratorium
Lifeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires Lifeline providers make unlimited minutes and unlimited data available to Lifeline users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No changes to Lifeline
United States Postal Service (USPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$25 billion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding
State & Local Tax (SALT) Deduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminates SALT caps for 2020 and 2021 filings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change to SALT caps