

# COVID-19 Policy Update

## Summary of Key Policies—HEALS Act vs. HEROES Act

July 28, 2020

### Health Provisions

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b>COVID-19 Testing/Contact Tracing</b>	Requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to publish procedures and policies to expand access to samples to support the development of COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines. No national testing/contact tracing program is required.	Requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to create a new “nationwide evidence-based system” for COVID-19 testing, contact tracing, surveillance and mitigation. Grants would be allocated to provide a minimum level of funding for each state, with additional funds flowing to high-impact areas.

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Telehealth</i></b>	Allows the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to extend Medicare telehealth flexibilities through December 31, 2021 or the end of the public health emergency (PHE), whichever is later. Extends telehealth flexibilities for federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and rural health clinics (RHCs) for five years beyond the end of the PHE.	Authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs to make telehealth capabilities available to homeless veterans. No Medicare telehealth policies.
<b><i>Medicare Advance/Accelerated Payments</i></b>	Provides up to 270 days before offsetting claims and 18 months for Part A providers and at least 14 months for Part B providers and suppliers to pay the full balance and before interest accrues. No change to the interest rate. Allows employers to offer telehealth as an excepted benefit to employees who are not full-time or do not qualify for their employer's coverage.	Reduces the interest rate for providers to one percent, limits recoupment to no more than 25 percent of Medicare reimbursement claims, and provides one full year before offsetting claims and two years for providers to pay the full balance.

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b><i>Nursing Homes</i></b>	<p>Authorizes the creation of federal nursing home strike teams to supplement state efforts.</p> <p>Requires the Secretary to: develop online training courses for nursing facilities, survey agencies, the long-term care ombudsman in each state and other individuals; enhance diagnostic testing; and develop training materials for personnel of nursing homes.</p> <p>Requires the Secretary to provide governors with a list of nursing facilities in which the reported cases of COVID-19 increased during the previous week.</p> <p>Authorizes the Secretary to create a website and seek input on developing training courses and best practices in infection control and prevention, including cohorting, strategies and use of telehealth to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19.</p> <p>Authorizes HHS to work with the Elder Justice Coordinating Council to promote testing and infection control in nursing facilities.</p>	<p>Directs HHS to allocate funds to states to create nursing home “strike teams.”</p> <p>Requires HHS to provide additional assistance through Medicare Quality Improvement Organizations (QIOs) to facilities struggling with infection control.</p>
<b><i>Medicare Part B</i></b>	Maintains 2021 Medicare Part B premiums and deductible at 2020 levels.	No applicable language.

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b><i>Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA)</i></b>	No applicable language.	Provides full premium subsidies, through January 2021, to allow workers to maintain their employer-sponsored coverage if they are eligible for COBRA due to a layoff or reduction in hours, and for workers who have been furloughed but are still active in their employer-sponsored plan.
<b><i>Affordable Care Act (ACA) Special Enrollment</i></b>	No applicable language.	Provides a two-month special enrollment period on the ACA Exchanges for individuals who are uninsured for any reason.
<b><i>Private Insurance</i></b>	No applicable language.	Requires coverage of COVID-19 treatment with no patient cost-sharing in group and individual market insurance plans.
<b><i>Medicaid</i></b>	No applicable language.	Provides a further temporary increase to the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate and delays implementation of the Medicaid Fiscal Accountability Regulation.

## Tax Provisions

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)</i></b>	<p>The CARES Act provided additional payments of \$600 per week to individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) through July 2020. Beginning in August, the HEALS Act proposes a reduced UI payment of \$200 per week through September 2020. Beginning in October, the program would be replaced with a payment (up to \$500) that when combined with the state UI payment would replace 70 percent of lost wages.</p>	<p>Extends the \$600 per week supplement to state and federal unemployment benefits through January 31, 2021.</p>
<b><i>Supplemental Emergency Unemployment Relief for Governmental Entities and Nonprofits</i></b>	<p>Provides payment to states to reimburse nonprofits, government agencies and Indian tribes for half of the costs they incur through December 31, 2020 to pay unemployment benefits. This provision increases the percentage from 50 to 75 percent.</p>	<p>Extends the financial relief provided to reimbursable employers in the CARES Act through January 31, 2021, and make technical corrections to ensure that states can simply waive 50 percent of the amount owed by such employers.</p>

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b>Employee Retention Tax Credit (ERTC)</b>	<p>The CARES Act provided an ERTC in the form of a refundable payroll tax credit equal to 50 percent of certain wages paid by employers to employees during the crisis. The Senate legislation increases the applicable percentage of qualified wages reimbursed through the credit to 65 percent and enhances coordination between the credit and the PPP by allowing employers to be eligible for both programs. The maximum credit amount was also increased from \$10,000 per year to \$10,000 per quarter (with a maximum of \$30,000 per year). Also, lowers the amount of reduction in gross receipts to qualify from a 50 percent decline to a 25 percent decline.</p>	<p>Increases the per-employee limit for the Employee Retention Credit (ERC) from 50 percent of \$10,000 (or \$5,000 for the year) to 80 percent of \$45,000 (or \$36,000 for the year) per employee.</p>
<b>Stimulus Payments</b>	<p>Qualifying individuals earning an adjusted gross income up to \$75,000 (\$150,000 married), who are not a dependent are eligible for a \$1,200 (\$2,400 married) rebate; additional \$500 dependent rebate will now be provided to taxpayers <b>with dependents of any age</b>. Phases-out once the income exceeds \$99,000 (\$146,500 head of household with one child or \$198,000 joint filers with no children).</p>	<p>Provides additional economic stimulus payments in the form of a refundable tax credit of \$1,200 for single filers, \$2,400 for joint filers, plus \$1,200 for each dependent (up to three dependents per household), with a phase-out for higher incomes.</p>

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)</i></b>	No applicable language.	Expands the eligibility and the amount of the earned income tax credit for taxpayers with no qualifying children. Increases the maximum credit amount from \$538 to \$1,487.
<b><i>Child Tax Credit (CTC) and Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC)</i></b>	No applicable language.	Makes the CTC fully refundable for 2020 and increases the amount to \$3,000 per child (\$3,600 for a child under age 6). Puerto Rico will receive the refundable CTC by having its residents file for the CTC with the IRS. Makes the CDCTC fully refundable for 2020 and increases the maximum credit rate to 50 percent.
<b><i>Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)</i></b>	Temporarily adds 2020 qualified COVID-19 unemployment recipients as a new WOTC targeted group; increases the credit amount applicable to the new targeted group to 50 percent of the first \$10,000 of qualified first-year wages. This provision also removes the limitation on rehires for 2020 qualified recipients.	No applicable language.

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Safe and Healthy Workplace Tax Credit</i></b>	Establishes a refundable payroll tax credit equal to 50 percent of an employer's qualified employee protection, workplace configuration and workplace technology expenses; cap is equal to \$1,000 for each of the first 500 employees, plus \$750 for each employee between 500 and 1,000, plus \$500 for each employee that exceeds 1,000.	No applicable language.
<b><i>Payroll Credit for Fixed Expenses of Employers Subject to Closure by COVID-19</i></b>	No applicable language.	Provides a 50 percent refundable payroll tax credit for qualified fixed costs, which include covered rent obligations, covered mortgage obligations and covered utility payments, limited to employers with no more than 1,500 full-time equivalent employees or no more than \$41.5 million in gross receipts in 2019.
<b><i>State and Local Taxes (SALT)</i></b>	No applicable language.	Eliminates the \$10,000 cap on SALT deductions.
<b><i>Business Meal Deduction for Restaurants</i></b>	Provides temporary allowance of 100 percent deduction for business meals through 2020.	No applicable language.



	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Retirement and Pensions</i></b>	Clarifies that money purchase plans are included in the retirement plans qualifying for Section 2202 of the CARES Act, which temporarily allows individuals to make penalty-free withdrawals from certain retirement plans for COVID-19 related expenses.	Creates an expanded partition program allowing the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC) to take on increased financial obligations in distressed multi-employer pensions plans; provides relief to single-employer plans by extending amortization.
<b><i>Independent Contractors</i></b>	Establishes a safe harbor allowing marketplace platform companies to provide certain COVID-19 related assistance to service providers without jeopardizing their independent contractor status.	Provides a 90 percent refundable individual income tax credit for certain self-employed individuals who have experienced a significant loss of income.
<b><i>Paid Sick and Family Leave</i></b>	No applicable language.	Extends the refundable payroll tax credits for paid sick and family leave through the end of 2021.
<b><i>Net Operating Loss (NOL)</i></b>	Allows farmers who elected a two-year NOL carryback rather than claim the five-year carryback provided by the CARES Act. Also allows farmers who previously waived an election to carry back NOL to revoke the new waiver. Applies retroactively as if included in the CARES Act.	Limits NOL carrybacks to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Prohibits taxpayers with excessive executive compensation or excessive stock buybacks and dividends from carrying back losses. Reinstates and makes permanent a limit on the ability of pass-through business owners to deduct business net operation losses over \$250,000 (\$500,000 for joint filers).

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Carryover for Health and Dependent Care Flexible Spending Arrangements (FSAs)</i></b>	Allows FSA/Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account (DCFSA) unused 2020 contribution amounts to be rolled over into the 2021 plan year.	Permits health and dependent care flexible spending arrangements to allow participants to carry over up to \$2,750 in unused benefits and the annual maximum amount of unused dependent care assistance benefits, respectively, from 2020 to 2021.
<b><i>Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)</i></b>	Allows employer on-site clinics to be an eligible HSA expense through December 31, 2021.	No applicable language.

### Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Program Extension</i></b>	Extends authorization for the PPP through December 31, 2020.	Extends authorization for the PPP through December 31, 2020.
<b><i>7(a) Loans to Recovery Sector Businesses</i></b>	Authorizes \$100 billion in long-term, low-cost loans to recovery sector businesses, which include seasonal businesses and businesses located in low-income census tracts that meet the applicable SBA revenue size standard, have no more than 500 employees, and demonstrate at least a 50 percent reduction in gross revenues.	Includes proposals to better support SBA's core programs, including waiving fees associated with the SBA 7(a) and 504 loan programs for borrowers and lenders and increasing the annual lending limit of the 7(a) program from \$30 billion to \$75 billion.

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b>PPP Second Draw Loans</b>	<p>Provides \$190 billion of committed and appropriated funds to support PPP and PPP Second Draw Loans. Eligibility for PPP Second Draw loans is defined as small businesses that meet the applicable SBA revenue size standard, have no more than 300 employees and demonstrate at least a 50 percent reduction in gross revenues.</p> <p>Includes a \$25 billion set-aside for entities with 10 or fewer employees and a \$10 billion set-aside for loans made by community lenders.</p> <p>The maximum loan size would equal 2.5 times average total monthly payroll costs, up to \$2 million. Businesses that received a PPP loan may not receive another PPP loan that aggregates to more than \$10 million.</p> <p>The 60/40 cost allocation for payroll and nonpayroll costs to receive full PPP forgiveness continues to apply.</p>	<p>Appropriates an additional \$10 billion for Emergency EIDL Grants to remain available until expended.</p> <p>Sets aside funds specifically for small Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), Minority Depository Institutions (MDIs), SBA microlenders and SBA Certified Development Companies (CDCs), and mandates that 25 percent of the funds be used for small businesses with 10 or fewer employees and that another 25 percent of the funds be used solely for nonprofits.</p> <p>Removes regulatory actions that limited forgiveness of non-payroll operating expenses to 25 percent of total forgiveness.</p>

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>PPP Improvements</i></b>	<p>Expands forgivable expenses to include covered supplier costs, covered worker protection expenditures, and covered operations expenditures.</p> <p>Allows borrowers to select a preferred 8-week period through 2020 to use the forgivable loan proceeds.</p> <p>Simplifies the forgiveness application process for loans under \$2 million.</p> <p>Expands PPP eligibility to include certain 501(c)(6) organizations, including Chambers of Commerce and Destination Marketing Organizations with 300 or fewer employees.</p>	<p>Adds flexibility in the covered period for borrowers by extending the eight-week period to 24 weeks and extends the covered period from June 30 to December 31.</p> <p>Expands eligibility for the PPP to all 501(C) nonprofits.</p>

## Liability Reform

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Liability Reform</i></b>	Includes personal injury liability limitation, medical malpractice liability imitation, product liability limitation and labor/employment liability protection.	No applicable language.

## State/Local Government Assistance

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b>Coronavirus Relief Funds</b>	<p>The CARES Act provided \$150 billion in “Coronavirus Relief Funds” to state and local governments to cover COVID-19 related expenditures through the end of 2020.</p> <p>While Republicans have not proposed additional funding for state and local governments, they have proposed extending the end date that states and localities may use these funds from December 30, 2020, to 90 after the last day of a government’s fiscal year (FY) 2021.</p>	<p>Includes \$500 billion for state governments and \$375 billion for local governments to mitigate the fiscal impacts of COVID-19.</p>

## Critical Supply Chains and Expanding Manufacturing Capacity

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b>State Stockpiles</b>	<p>Establishes state stockpiles of medical products (PPE, ventilators, etc.)</p>	<p>No applicable language</p>

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)</i></b>	<p>Aims to improve the SNS by partnering with medical product manufacturers, distributors or other entities to increase the stockpiling and manufacturing capacity of reserve amounts of medical products to be provided during or in advance of a public health emergency.</p> <p>Requires that any purchases by HHS of covered items for the SNS be manufactured domestically within five years except for purchases under \$150,000 and those that the Secretary determines is not available. Covered PPE items include clothing, sanitizing supplies and ancillary medical supplies such as disinfecting wipes, privacy curtains, beds and bedding, testing swabs, gauze and bandages, tents, tarpaulins, covers or bags. The component parts must also be grown, reprocessed, reused or produced in the U.S.</p>	<p>Enhances medical supply chain elasticity, improves the domestic production of PPE and partners with industry to refresh and replenish existing stocks.</p> <p>Allows the SNS to sell products to other federal departments/agencies within six months of product expiration.</p> <p>Requires the Secretary of HHS to report weekly on the inventory status of the SNS during a public health emergency.</p> <p>Requires the SNS to develop improved processes for requests and future communications between the SNS and states, as well as report to Congress about every request made to the SNS during COVID-19.</p> <p>Launches a Government Accountability Office (GAO) study on user fees for the SNS.</p>
<b><i>Guidance for States and Indian Tribes on Accessing the SNS</i></b>	Requires HHS to publish guidance on how states and tribes can request and access resources from the SNS.	Guarantees the Indian Health Service (IHS) and other tribal health organizations direct access to the SNS.
<b><i>Credit for U.S. Manufacturers</i></b>	Establishes a 30 percent credit for U.S. manufacturers against equipment costs associated with PPE manufacturing.	No applicable language.

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Foreign Researchers</i></b>	Requires sponsors of foreign researchers to disclose information about foreign researchers to the State Department to prevent unauthorized access of export technologies.	No applicable language.
<b><i>Microelectronics</i></b>	<p>Establishes a grant program under the Department of Commerce for the purpose of constructing, expanding and modernizing commerce semiconductor manufacturing facilities in the U.S.</p> <p>Requires the Department of Defense to work with private sector microelectronic manufacturers to support collaborative research and a secure supply chain.</p> <p>Establishes a Multilateral Microelectronics Security Fund to incentivize multilateral participation and a secure microelectronics supply chain.</p>	No applicable language.
<b><i>National Centers of Excellence in Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing</i></b>	No applicable language.	Creates the National Centers of Excellence in Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing.
<b><i>Supply Chain Flexibility Manufacturing Pilot Program</i></b>	No applicable language.	Establishes a supply chain flexibility manufacturing pilot program to enhance medical supply chain elasticity and establish and maintain domestic reserves of medical supplies.

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Supply Chain Vulnerabilities</i></b>	No applicable language.	Requires the President to produce a detailed plan to ensure the supply of medical materials essential to national defense, analyze existing supply chains for vulnerabilities and detail measures that can be taken to diversify supply chains.
<b><i>Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund</i></b>	No applicable language.	Allocates additional funding to the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund for expanding manufacturing to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Education and Workforce Development

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Simplifying Student Loan Repayment</i></b>	Reduces current repayment options to two options: a standard 10-year mortgage-style payment plan and an income-based payment plan that limits payments to 10 percent of discretionary income (the income amount above 150 percent of the federal poverty line).	Provides up to \$10,000 in debt relief to be applied to a private student loan.  Requires private student servicing companies that receive funds to offer income driven repayment plans.
<b><i>Emergency Education Freedom Grants</i></b>	Authorizes one-time, emergency appropriations funding for scholarship-granting organizations (SGOs) in each state.	No applicable language.



	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Waivers for Career, Technical and Adult Education</i></b>	Provides the Secretary with the authority to provide waivers from the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act and the General Education Provisions Act.	Provides legislative flexibility for programs under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, and allows Perkins CTE and Adult Education eligible agencies to apply for waivers under the General Education Provisions Act for the 2019-2020 academic year.
<b><i>Additional Workforce Activities</i></b>	<p>Authorizes 40 percent of funds provided under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to be used on incumbent worker training or transitional jobs.</p> <p>Provides the Secretary of Labor with the authority to waive age and program length requirements for Job Corps and YouthBuild.</p> <p>Authorizes additional funding to support youth activities under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, the Reentry Employment Opportunities program at the Department of Labor, National Dislocated Worker grants, and apprenticeship.</p>	<p>Provides additional eligibility and enrollment length flexibilities for Job Corps participants.</p> <p>Expands age and enrollment length eligibility requirements for YouthBuild activities.</p> <p>Requires the Secretary to identify strategies to support virtual and online learning and training for apprenticeships.</p>

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Workforce Recovery and Training Services</i></b>	Authorizes funding for a formula grant to states to support job training, including through activities authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act such as customized training, on-the-job training, Individual Training Accounts or transitional jobs.	Allocates \$485 million for grants to states for adult employment and training activities, including incumbent worker trainings, transitional jobs, on-the-job training, individualized career services and more.
<b><i>Amendments to Education Provisions of CARES</i></b>	<p>Clarifies that the CARES Act waiver for matching funds in Federal Work Study extends to participating nonprofit organizations.</p> <p>Extends CARES authority to reallocate Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant or Federal Work Study funds through the end of the 2020-2021 award year.</p> <p>Extends CARES waivers to foreign institutions through the end of the 2020-2021 award year.</p> <p>Clarifies that CARES Act relief for federal student loan borrows also applies to students in in-school deferment.</p>	<p>Waives the nonfederal match requirement for nonprofit employers for award years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.</p> <p>Extends flexibility to allow institutions to pay federal work-study students unable to complete their jobs.</p> <p>Clarifies that a foreign institution is eligible to offer courses via distance declaration and allows foreign institutions to enter into agreements with U.S.-based institutions.</p>

## Tribal Provisions

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b><i>Guidance for States and Indian Tribes on Accessing the SNS</i></b>	Requires HHS to publish guidance on how states and tribes can request and access resources from the SNS.	Requires a process developed that shall include the form and manner in which states, localities, tribes and territories are required to submit requests for supplies from the SNS; the criteria used by the Secretary in responding to such requests, including the reasons for fulfilling or denying such requests; and the circumstances that result in prioritization of distribution of supplies from the Stockpile to states, localities, tribes or territories.

**Coronavirus Relief Fund**

No additional funding for the Coronavirus Relief Fund, but provides expansion of allowable use of Coronavirus Relief Fund payments by states and tribal and local governments, and expands the end date for allowable necessary expenditures from December 30, 2020 to 90 days after the last day of a government's FY 2021.

Allows Coronavirus Relief Funds to be used for "revenue shortfalls," defined as shortfalls of revenue from taxes, fees or other sources of funds for a state, local or other government relative to FY 2019 levels. To be able to use relief funds to cover revenue shortfalls, a government must certify that it has distributed at least 25 percent of Coronavirus Relief Funds it received to downstream governments. A government can use no more than 25 percent of relief funds it has received to cover revenue shortfalls.

Tribal government under the HEALS Act means a tribal government identified pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994.

Provides \$20 billion in funding to assist tribal governments with the fiscal impacts from the public health emergency caused by the Coronavirus. The Act affirms the April 27, 2020 decision in the *Chehalis* lawsuit and clarifies the intent of Congress that only federally recognized tribal governments are eligible for payments from the Coronavirus Relief Fund and not Alaska Native Corporations.

The bill requires the Treasury Secretary to redistribute any returned amounts from the CARES Act to eligible tribal governments and requires redistribution of amounts received or recouped from prior payments for tribal governments. The bill requires the Treasury Secretary to disclose a detailed description of the allocation formula, and the process and methodology used to determine the funding allocation.

The term "Indian Tribe" is deleted and the term "Tribal Government" is defined as "the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of

Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
	<p>enactment of this Act pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994.”</p> <p>The bill provides more flexibility for tribal, state and local governments to use the funds, and says that funds can be used to replace lost, delayed or decreased revenues stemming from the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19. The bill also extends the date range of allowable expenses from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. The prior law only allowed for expenses incurred after March 1.</p>

**Time to Rescue United States’ Trusts (TRUST) Act**

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b>Federal Trust Funds</b>	Requires the Treasury Secretary to submit a report to Congress identifying each federal trust fund program projected to have inadequate balances at any point prior to the end of fiscal year (FY) 2035 and establishes a “Rescue Committee” for each trust fund to provide for the solvency of that trust fund and simply and improve the program.	No applicable language.

## COVID-19 Heroes Fund

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b>Premium Pay for Essential Workers</b>	No applicable language.	Proposes establishing a \$200 billion Heroes Fund. Under the provision, the Treasury would award grants to essential employers to provide premium pay to essential workers.

## Additional Supplemental Appropriations

	Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<b>Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies</b>	Allocates \$20 billion of direct payments to growers, producers and processors who are impacted by COVID-19.	Allocates \$20 billion to strengthen activities and services that connect farmers and ranchers to stress assistance resources and programs.
<b>Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies</b>	Allocates \$448 million for the Bureau of the Census, including additional funding for field operations and data processing related to the 2020 Decennial Census.  Allocates \$200 million for Federal Bureau of Prisons.	Allocates \$400 million to the Bureau of the Census for expenses due to delays in the 2020 Decennial Census.  Allocates \$200 million for the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
<b>Financial Services and General Government:</b>	No additional funding for state and local governments, instead allows them to use CARES Act funds to make up lost revenues.	Allocates \$500 billion for state governments and \$375 billion for local governments to mitigate the fiscal impacts of COVID-19.
<b>Homeland Security</b>	Allocates \$1.08 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to respond to the pandemic.  Allocates \$208 million for pandemic response for the Transportation Security Administration.	Allocates \$1.3 billion to FEMA to respond to the pandemic.  Allocates \$3 million to the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General for oversight of pandemic response activities.

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies</i></b>	Allocates \$1.6 billion for the Indian Health Service to address health care needs related to the pandemic.	<p>Allocates \$2.1 billion for the Indian Health Service to address health care needs related to the pandemic.</p> <p>Allocates \$1 billion to the Department of the Interior for building hospitals and critical infrastructure in the Insular Areas respond to the pandemic.</p>

**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies**

Allocates \$2.5 billion to the Department of Labor to support workforce training and worker protection activities relating to the pandemic.

For the Department of Health and Human Services:

- \$3.4 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. \$125 million shall be allocated to tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations or health service providers to tribes for carrying out surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity, infection control, immunization activity, mitigation, communications and other preparedness and response activities.
- \$15.5 billion for the National Institutes of Health.
- \$78.1 for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.
- \$4.5 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
- \$150 million for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
- \$16.7 billion for the Administration for Children and Families.

Allocates \$3.1 billion to the Department of Labor to support workforce training and worker protection activities relating to the pandemic.

For the Department of Health and Human Services:

- \$2.1 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. \$100 million of this is available to tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations or health service providers to tribes for health-related activities.
- \$4.74 billion for the National Institutes of Health.
- \$175 billion to the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.
- \$3 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- \$175 million for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
- \$10 billion for the Administration for the Administration for Children and Families.
- \$100 million for the Administration for Community Living.
- \$7.6 billion for the Health Resources and Services Administration.



Senate HEALS Act	House HEROES Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$75 million for the Administration for Community Living.</li> </ul> <p>Provides \$4.5 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2 billion for Mental Health Services Block Grant (at least half must be directed to behavioral health providers).</li> <li>• \$1.5 billion for Substance Abuse and Prevention Treatment Block Grant.</li> <li>• \$600 million for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics.</li> <li>• \$50 million for Suicide Prevention Programs.</li> <li>• \$100 million to support mental health in schools (Project AWARE).</li> <li>• \$250 million for flexible emergency grants to states.</li> </ul> <p>Allocates \$105.1 billion for the Department of Education, including \$525 million for the Bureau of Indian Education (from the Department of Education Stabilization Fund).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$4.57 billion for the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.</li> </ul> <p>Provides \$3 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$1.5 billion for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.</li> <li>• \$1 billion for Community Mental Health Services Block Grant.</li> <li>• \$265 million for emergency response grants to address behavioral health needs.</li> <li>• \$25 million for Suicide Lifeline and Disaster Distress Helpline.</li> <li>• \$100 million for Project AWARE.</li> <li>• At least \$150 million for tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian Health organizations or health service providers to tribes across a variety of programs.</li> </ul> <p>Allocates \$100 billion for the Department of Education, including \$450 million for the Bureau of Indian Education (from the Department of Education Stabilization Fund).</p>

	<b>Senate HEALS Act</b>	<b>House HEROES Act</b>
<b><i>Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</i></b>	Allocates \$13 billion for the Department of Transportation, \$10 billion of which is for the Airport Improvement Program (AIP)—the same amount provided under the CARES Act.	Allocates \$15 billion for ongoing work of State, Tribal, and Territorial Departments of Transportation and \$16 billion for operating assistance grants to support transit agencies. No additional funding for AIP.
<b><i>State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs</i></b>	Allocates \$425 million for Consular and Border Security Programs.	Allocates \$2 million for the Department of State Inspector General.

## Relevant Links

- Cares 2.0: [Emergency Appropriations \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Emergency Appropriations \(Section-By-Section Summary\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Senate Finance Committee Provisions \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Senate Finance Committee Provisions \(Section-By-Section Summary\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Continuing Small Business Recovery and PPP Act \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Continuing Small Business Recovery and PPP Act \(Section-By-Section Summary\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Continuing Small Business Recovery and PPP Act \(One-Pager\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Safely Back to School and Back to Work Act \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Safely Back to School and Back to Work Act \(Section-By-Section Summary\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Child Care Grants One-Pager](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Simplifying Student Loan Repayment One-Pager](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Safe to Work Act \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Safe to Work Act \(Section-By-Section Summary\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Supporting America’s Restaurant Workers Act \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Cares 2.0 Restoring Critical Supply Chains and Intellectual Property Act \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [Cares 2.0 Restoring Critical Supply Chains and Intellectual Property Act \(Section-By-Section Summary\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [TRUST Act \(Legislative Text\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [TRUST Act \(Section-By-Section Summary\)](#)
- Cares 2.0: [TRUST Act \(One-Pager\)](#)

