

Proposed 4th Package of COVID-19 Relief Federal Legislation, as of August 7, 2020

Comparison between Supports for Children and Families in the HEALS Act and HEROES Act

Type of Support	<p align="center">HEALS Act (Health, Economic Assistance, Liability Protection and Schools)</p> <p align="center">Package of eight bills proposed by US Senate Republicans on July 27, 2020</p> <p align="center"><i>Totals \$1 trillion</i></p>	<p align="center">HEROES Act¹ (Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions)</p> <p align="center">Passed the US House of Representatives on May 15, 2020</p> <p align="center"><i>Totals \$3 trillion</i></p>
State, local, and tribal government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Grants more flexibility for how states spend previously allocated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$1 trillion to state, local, and tribal governments to keep essential workers on the payrolls and make up for lost revenue, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o \$500 billion for states, o \$375 billion for local governments, o \$20 billion for tribal governments, and o \$20 billion for the territories
Individual stimulus payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$1,200 per individual earning up to \$75,000 and \$2,400 for couples earning up to \$150,000 – \$500 per dependent – Excludes people who are in prison at the time of the rebate distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$1,200 for individuals earning up to \$75,000 and \$2,400 for couples earning up to \$150,000 – \$1,200 for dependents (up to three per household) – Immigrants with taxpayer identification numbers, <u>not just those with Social Security numbers</u>, would qualify for a payment* <p>*The first round of stimulus checks excluded people who do not have a Social Security Number.</p>
Unemployment insurance (UI) benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cuts the enhanced UI from \$600 to \$200 per week through September – Starting October 1, the \$200 will be replaced with a payment covering 70% of a worker's previous wages, when combined with regular state benefits – In October, the benefit will be capped at a total of \$500 per week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Keeps enhanced UI at \$600 per week through January 2021 – Extends how long gig workers, independent contractors, part-time workers and the self-employed can be eligible for benefits from December 2020 in the CARES Act through March 2021 – Extends the Extended Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, which provides an additional 13 weeks of benefits who have exhausted other benefits, through January 31, 2021

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$925 million for States to process UI claims and \$15 million for federal UI administration
Housing & utilities relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Does not extend the federal eviction moratorium that expired last week – \$3.3 billion for already-existing housing vouchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Extends eviction moratorium for one year following the enactment of the bill – \$100 billion for rental assistance programs – \$75 billion to prevent mortgage defaults and property foreclosures for homeowners – \$11.5 billion for Emergency Solutions Grants for individuals and families facing homelessness – \$1 billion for additional Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers for people at-risk of homelessness and survivors of domestic violence – \$50 million for Legal Services Corporation to address the increased civil legal service needs of households due to the pandemic, including housing-related issues – \$1.5 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program – \$1.5 billion to cover water bills for low-income families – \$4 billion for emergency home connectivity needs
Schools & digital learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$105 billion for schools, \$5 billion of which would be for governors’ discretion, \$30 billion for higher education, \$70 billion for K-12 – <i>Two-thirds of the K-12 relief is designated for schools that have begun reopening and are holding in-person classes</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$100 billion for education – \$1.5 billion to increase internet connectivity for students and libraries
Child care support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$15 billion for child care, including \$5 billion to child-care providers and \$10 billion for “back to work child-care grants” (would help some providers pay for the extra costs of re-enrolling children during the coronavirus pandemic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$7 billion for child care via Child Care and Development Block Grant (used to subsidize child care for low-income families with children under age 13)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$850 million through the Social Services Block Grant for child and family care for essential workers <i>Home Visiting</i> – \$100 million in additional home visiting funds – Allows MIECHV funding to be used to train home visitors in conducting a virtual home visit and in emergency preparedness and response planning for families served; for families to acquire technological means needed to conduct and support virtual home visits; to provide emergency supplies (such as diapers, formula, non-perishable food, water, hand soap, and hand sanitizer) to families; and to provide prepaid debit cards to families to meet their emergency needs. – Requires funding and staffing for Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) programs be maintained and not reduced even if there is a reduction in enrollment <i>Employer-provided Dependent Care Assistance</i> – Increases the exclusion for employer-provided dependent care assistance for 2020 from \$5,000 to \$10,500. – Allows for carryover of unused benefits or contributions remaining in a dependent care flexible spending plan from 2020 to 2021
Child welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$50 million to states to help youth who recently “aged out” of foster care address immediate COVID-19-related challenges, such as housing needs – \$75 million for Title IV-B, Subpart 1, to provide interventions that help keep families together, to train the child welfare workforce to adjust to the public health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$20 million for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants – \$20 million for Community Based-Child Abuse Prevention Grants – \$50 million for Family Violence Prevention and Services

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	emergency, and to promote the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Temporarily suspends requirements that youth participate in education and training activities if it is not possible for the youth to do so due to COVID-19 – \$10 million for courts to assist in adapting their practices so they can continue child welfare hearings via technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program fund to \$193 million while eliminating the requirement that states spend no more than 30% on housing; eliminates the age limit for youth receiving assistance from the program – Increase Education and Training Voucher (ETV) funding for foster youth to \$78 million; eliminates the work and school requirements for the vouchers – Eliminate the work and school requirements for those older than 18 in extended foster care – Allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to allow States to determine how to conduct the daily activities of their state child welfare plan and to permit child welfare court activities to proceed electronically – Permits caseworkers' audio and video visits with youth in foster care who are at least 18 years old to count as in-person visits, as long as caseworkers also see the youth once every six months in person
Food assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$10 billion for increased demand for SNAP – \$1.1 billion for WIC through September 2020 – \$3 billion in relief for school child nutrition programs that are facing increased costs and losing revenue – \$150 million for the Emergency Food Assistance Program, which provides funding for food banks – Increases the maximum SNAP benefit level by 15 percent through September 2021, which benefits the lowest income households who were previously at the maximum amount

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TANF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reimburses states for 80 percent of their increased costs of providing cash assistance and other short-term help through the TANF program up to a cap of \$2 billion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Suspends the federal work participation rate requirements and federal time limits for TANF through January 31, 2021
Juvenile justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$75 million for Juvenile Specific Services – Requires judges to release juveniles to their parents upon their promise to return the juvenile to court when requested by the judicial officer – Modifies probation and supervised release policies to avoid unnecessary in-person contact with probation officers and to reduce the numbers of those supervised and those imprisoned for violations – Incentivize states to stop using fines and fees
Student loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Borrowers would choose from a standard repayment plan or an income-driven repayment plan – Federal student loan borrowers would also be able to continue to defer payments past October 1, 2020 if they have no income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Extends the CARES Act's suspension on interest and payments for most people with federal student loans through September 2021 – Expands the pause to all federal student loans
Healthcare and coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$25 billion for provider relief fundⁱⁱ – \$7.6 billion for community health centers – \$250 million for children's hospital graduate medical education – \$225 million for rural health clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increases the FMAP payments to state Medicaid programs by a total of 14 percentage points starting July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 – Funds nine months of full COBRA premium subsidies, making it easier for people who have lost employer-sponsored insurance to stay covered – Increase federal payments to state Medicaid programs by an additional 10 percentage points starting July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 to support activities that strengthen their home- and community-based services

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$7.6 billion for health centers through the Health Resources and Services Administration to support expanded health care services for underserved populations – \$3 billion for mental health support and substance use treatment, including \$100 million for Project AWARE to reach students
COVID-19 vaccines and testing, and health insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$16 billion for coronavirus testing and treatment – \$26 billion for vaccine development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$75 billion for coronavirus testing and treatment
Hazard pay for frontline workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$200 billion “Heroes’ Fund” to provide hazard pay to some essential workers in the form of a \$13 per hour pay premium on top of the workers’ regular pay
Paycheck Protection Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Allows eligible small business to apply for a second Paycheck Protection Program loanⁱⁱⁱ and streamlines the forgiveness process^{iv} – \$60 billion working capital fund for hardest hit businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Extension of Paycheck Protection Program from June 30 to December 31 – Expansion of spending flexibility and reduced restrictions for eligibility
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Grants an extension for spending transportation infrastructure funding via the BUILD grant program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$15 billion for Federal Highway Administration programs – \$15.75 billion for Public Transportation Emergency Relief
Business liability shields and worker protections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishes a liability shield against lawsuits regarding coronavirus for businesses, schools and hospitals following certain guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishes an enforceable standard, based on guidance from top federal health agencies, for workplaces to develop infection-control plans – Prevents employers from retaliating against any employee who reports workplace violations
Adult jails and prisons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Restricts people who are incarcerated from receiving the individual stimulus payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reinstates the Federal Communications Commission’s authority to regulate phone call rates and bars state and

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		<p>local government agencies from collecting commissions on phone calls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cuts the rates on the cost of phone calls to a max of \$0.75 for a 15-minute phone call, compared with the current national average of \$5.76 in jails^v – Does not restrict people who are incarcerated from receiving individual stimulus payments
Census	– None	– \$400 million to the U.S. Census Bureau for expenses due to coronavirus-related delays

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