



The Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions Act (HEROES Act) - May 12, 2020

Recognizing the essential role of child care -- its proven benefits to a child's learning and healthy development and its support of America's labor market and economy by allowing parents to work or attend school -- the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic has included assistance to young children, their families, and the child care providers who care for them. For example, Phase 1, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, included \$20 million in additional Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loans and provided immediate funding for the domestic and global response to COVID-19. Phase 2, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, requires employers with fewer than 500 employees to provide paid sick and family leave. In return, employers and self-employed individuals are eligible for a refundable tax credit to offset the costs of such leave. Phase 2 also expanded unemployment benefits and food assistance. On March 27, 2020, Congress passed Phase 3, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which provided substantial support to various sectors of the economy, including to small businesses and direct financial assistance to Americans. While the CARES Act included significant support for small businesses, including the new Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), the funds to support small businesses were depleted by April 16th. Acknowledging the importance of small businesses, on April 23, 2020, Congress again took action and passed Phase 3.5, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act. This legislation changed some rules for the PPP as well as providing additional funding for the PPP, emergency disaster grants, and the health care sector while leaving much of the CARES Act unchanged. The HEROES Act was introduced by House Democrats on May 12, 2020, and includes substantial aid to states and localities, as well as direct assistance to Americans.

This resource shows provisions that support young children, their families, and child care providers in enacted legislation in response to COVID-19, as well as relevant provisions from the HEROES Act. To learn more about the support that CARES includes for small business and how that impacts child care providers check out FFYF's [small business resources](#).

Areas of Interest	Phase 2- <u>Families First Coronavirus Response Act</u>	Phase 3- <u>Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act or CARES Act</u>	Phase 3.5 - <u>Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act</u>	Phase 4 House Proposal - <u>HEROES Act</u>
	Status: PASSED and Signed into Law	Status: PASSED and Signed into Law	Status: PASSED and Signed into Law	Status: House Vote Scheduled 5/15
Child Care		<p>DIVISION B</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Department of Health and Human Services</p> <p>Child Care Development Block Grant (\$3.5 billion). Funds may be used to support providers due to decreased enrollment, continue to pay staff salaries, and to provide child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the coronavirus without regard to the income eligibility requirement.</p> <p>Title IX – Legislative Branch Unspecified funding for Senate Employees Child Care Center, House Child Care Center, GAO child care center. And \$700,000 for the reimbursement costs for the staff of</p>		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Child Care Development Block Grant (\$7 billion). Funds are meant to supplement, not supplant State, Territory, and Tribal general revenue funds for child care assistance and may be used for a variety of purposes including to: Provide child care assistance to the essential workforce, regardless of income eligibility requirements; provide relief from parental copayments or tuition payments; provide assistance to eligible providers, even if they were not receiving CCDBG assistance prior to the public health emergency, for cleaning and sanitation and other activities necessary to maintain or resume their operation;</p>

		<p>the Library of Congress' child care center.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Title II—Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Economic Development Administration (EDA) (\$1.5 billion). Directs funds for economic adjustment assistance to help revitalize local communities after the pandemic. EDA assistance can be used to help rebuild impacted industries, capitalize local funds to provide low-interest loans to businesses of all sizes, and support other locally-identified priorities for economic recovery.</p>		<p>allow lead agencies to de-link attendance from reimbursement during the public health emergency; allow lead agencies to place conditions on payments to providers to use a portion of their funds to continue to pay staff wages. Additionally, requires that the Secretary submit a report outlining how funds are appropriated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION J</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Title I—Family Care for Essential Workers</p> <p>Sec. 100101. Provides \$850 million for the Social Services Block Grant to fund child and family care for essential workers, including health care sector and emergency response workers and other workers deemed essential by state or local officials, regardless of income.</p> <p>Prohibits states from using these funds to supplant state funding used for child care or from excluding essential workers by requiring a means test for services.</p>
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<p>Head Start</p>		<p align="center">DIVISION B</p> <p align="center">Title VIII – Departments Health and Human Services</p> <p>Head Start (\$750 million). Helps Head Start programs respond to the needs of children and families related to coronavirus and allows some of those funds to be used to operate supplemental summer programs through existing grantees.</p>		<p>Not currently included in this bill.</p>
<p>Small Business Administration</p>		<p align="center">DIVISION A</p> <p align="center">TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>This legislation includes various opportunities for loans and grants for small businesses. Among other changes to SBA loans, this expands eligibility for small businesses to include 501(c)(3) nonprofits and those who are self-employed or independent contractors.</p> <p align="center">TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p> <p align="center">Subtitle C – Business Provisions</p> <p>Sec. 2302. Allows employers and</p>		<p align="center">DIVISION B</p> <p align="center">TITLE II—Additional Relief For Workers</p> <p align="center">SUBTITLE D— OTHER RELIEF</p> <p>Sec. 20233. Certain loan forgiveness and other business financial assistance under CARES Act would not be included in gross income. Excludes certain loan forgiveness by the Small Business Administration, emergency EIDL grants, and certain loan payments from the gross income of the ultimate recipient.</p> <p>Sec. 20235. Clarifies treatment of expenses paid or incurred with proceeds from certain grants and</p>

		<p>self-employed individuals to defer payment of the employer share of the Social Security tax they otherwise are responsible for paying to the federal government with respect to their employees. Employers generally are responsible for paying a 6.2% Social Security tax on employee wages. The provision requires that the deferred employment tax be paid over the following two years, with half of the amount required to be paid by December 31, 2021 and the other half by December 31, 2022.</p>		<p>loans. Clarifies that expenses paid or incurred with proceeds from Payment Protection Program loans that are forgiven pursuant to section 1106(b) of the CARES Act and certain loan forgiveness by Small Business Administration, emergency EIDL grants, and certain loan payments that are not included in gross income under section 333 of this Act do not result in a denial of any deduction or basis of any asset for federal tax purposes This provision also clarifies the order in which section 1106(i) of the CARES Act and relevant provisions of the Internal Revenue Code apply.</p>
<p>Access to Capital</p>		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>Sec. 1102. Establishes the maximum 7(a) loan amount to \$10 million through December 31, 2020 and provides a formula by which the loan amount is tied to payroll costs incurred by the business to determine the size of the loan.</p> <p>SBA Express Loans. Increased maximum to SBA Express Loans to</p>		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>Emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Grants (\$10 billion). Includes additional funding for grants to small businesses that have suffered financial losses as a result of COVID-19.</p>

		<p>\$1 million which provide borrowers with credit for working capital purposes.</p> <p>Increases the government guarantee of 7(a) loans to 100% through December 31, 2020.</p> <p>Small Business Debt Relief (\$17 billion). SBA will pay all principal, interest, and fees on all existing SBA loan products (including 7(a), Community Advantage, 504, and Microloan programs), for six months to provide relief to small businesses negatively affected by COVID-19.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE V—Financial Services and General Government</p> <p>\$562 million to help small businesses by ensuring SBA has the resources to provide Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) to businesses that need financial support.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE II—Independent Agencies Small Business Administration</p>	
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Forgiveness		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>Sec. 1106. Outlines how SBA loans can be forgiven, which cannot exceed 100% of loan and is tied to employee retention during the loan period. Also, makes rent, mortgage, and utility costs eligible for SBA loan forgiveness.</p>		<p>DIVISION I</p> <p>Sec. 90001. Amendments to the Paycheck Protection Program. Among other changes, the bill would increase flexibility for PPP loan forgiveness to include 24 weeks of expenses. Borrowers would also have until December 31, 2020 to rehire laid-off workers and avoid a reduction in forgiveness. Any 501(c) nonprofit would be eligible for the loans.</p>
Paycheck Protection		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p>	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>Sec. 101. Amendments to the Paycheck Protection Program,</p>	<p>DIVISION I</p> <p>Sec. 90001. Amendments to the Paycheck Protection Program.</p>

		<p>Sec. 1102. Paycheck Protection Program (\$350 billion). A new loan program to help small businesses survive this time and incentivize them to maintain employment levels. This program is for small employers with 500 employees or fewer (per location) as well as employers who meet current Small Business Administration (SBA) size standards. Additionally, self-employed individuals and 501(c)(3) nonprofits, among others, would be eligible. The size of the loan would be equal to 250% (about ten weeks) of an employer’s average monthly payroll, with a \$10 million maximum. Covered payroll costs include, but are not limited to, salary, wages, health care benefits, insurance premiums, and covered leave. There will be automatic deferment of payments for one year and no repayment penalties. This loan program will be available immediately through existing SBA-certified lenders and will bring additional lenders into the program. This loan could then be forgiven for up to eight weeks of payroll, rent, utilities, and other essential operating expenses. Forgiveness would be reduced proportionally to any layoffs, as well</p>	<p>Economic Injury Disaster Loans, and Emergency Grants. Increases the appropriation level for the Paycheck Protection Program by \$310 billion and creates a set-aside for PPP loans to be made by certain institutions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$30 billion for loans made by Insured Depository Institutions and Credit Unions that have assets between \$10 billion and \$50 billion; and • \$30 billion for loans made by Community Financial Institutions, Small Insured Depository Institutions, and Credit Unions with assets less than \$10 billion. <p>Note: Community Financial Institutions are defined in the bill as minority depository institutions, certified development companies, microloan intermediaries, and State or Federal Credit Unions.</p>	<p>Among other changes, the bill would expand eligibility for the small business PPP to all 501(c) non-profits — rather than only 501(c)3’s — with fewer than 500 employees, as well as critical access hospitals receiving some government financial support.</p> <p>The bill would increase flexibility for PPP loan forgiveness to include 24 weeks of expenses—up from the current eight weeks. Borrowers would also have until the end of the year—rather than only until June 30—to rehire laid-off workers and avoid a reduction in forgiveness.</p> <p>They would also enjoy a hold-harmless provision preventing reductions in forgiveness if they cannot find the same worker or one with different skills. The legislation would also undo regulatory actions that have limited forgiveness of non-payroll operating expenses to 25% of total forgiveness.</p> <p>The bill would establish daily, weekly, and monthly reporting requirements to Congress for the small business programs established under the CARES Act.</p>
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		<p>as any reductions in salary above 25%. This program also provides incentives to rehire workers who may have already been laid off.</p> <p>TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p> <p>Subtitle C—Business Provisions</p> <p>Sec. 2301. Provides a refundable payroll tax credit for 50% of wages paid by employers, up to \$10,000 per employee, to employees during the COVID-19 crisis if an employer's operations or gross receipts were impacted by the crisis.</p>		
Entrepreneurial Assistance		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>Sec. 1103. Entrepreneurial development (\$265 million). These funds will provide grants to SBA resource partners such as the Small Business Development Centers, Women's Business Center. These partners provide counseling, training, and related assistance to small businesses. The program's</p>		Not currently included in this bill.

		<p>non-federal match is waived.</p> <p>Sec. 1108. Minority Business Development Agency (\$10 million). These funds will be available for the Minority Business Development Agency to provide services through Minority Business Centers and Minority Chambers of Commerce. The program’s non-federal match is waived for three months and centers can waive fee-for-service requirements through September 2021.</p>		
<p>Supports for Mid-Sized Businesses</p>		<p>TITLE IV—Economic Stabilization and Assistance to Severely Distressed Sectors Of The United States Economy</p> <p>Subtitle A—Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act of 2020</p> <p>Sec. 4003. Provides \$500 billion to the Treasury’s Exchange Stabilization Fund to provide loans, loan guarantees, and other investments to states, municipalities, and “eligible businesses,” which is defined to include a business that has not otherwise received adequate economic relief in the form of loans or loan guarantees provided under the</p>		<p>Not currently included in this bill.</p>

		<p>CARES Act. Pursuant to this section, Treasury will endeavor to implement a special program or facility to target nonprofit organizations and businesses with between 500 and 10,000 employees. Loans would have an interest rate of no more than 2% and no principal or interest would be due for at least the first six months of the loan. Among other conditions, funds must be used to retain at least 90% of the recipient's workforce, with full compensation and benefits, through September 30, 2020. Additionally, the recipient is prohibited from outsourcing jobs and from abrogating existing collective bargaining agreements for the term of the loan plus an additional two years. Recipients must also remain neutral in any union organizing effort for the term of the loan. These loans cannot be forgiven.</p>		
<p>Premium Pay for Essential Workers</p>	<p>Not Included</p>			<p>DIVISION Q</p> <p>Sec. 170102-170107. Establishes the COVID-19 Heroes Fund, allowing employers of essential workers to apply for a grant to pay their employees \$13 per hour premium pay on top of regular wages. Essential workers would include</p>

				<p>employees providing child care services and doing educational work to operate a school facility, including early childhood programs and preschool programs.</p>
<p>Paid Leave</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p>Sec 3605. Paid Leave for Rehired Employees. Allows employees laid off not earlier than March 1, 2020 to access paid family and medical leave if rehired when they had worked for the employer for not less than 30 of the last 60 calendar days prior to the layoff.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Department of Labor. Includes \$6.5 million for the Wage and Hour Division to support enforcement and outreach activities for paid leave benefits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION L</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE I—Amendments to Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act and Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act</p> <p>Sec. 120102. Suspends until December 31, 2022, the current 1,250 hour eligibility requirement and reduces the tenure eligibility requirement from 12 months to 90 days under non-emergency Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and clarifies that public agencies are</p>

				<p>covered under FMLA regardless of the number of employees.</p> <p>Sec. 120103. Extends the availability of Emergency Family and Medical Leave benefits from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 120104. Amends Emergency Leave definitions, including to provide private sector and public sector employees who have been on the job for at least 30 calendar days with up to 12 weeks of job-protected paid leave under the FMLA, regardless of the size of their employers.</p> <p>Sec. 120105. Removes the Secretary of Labor's authority to issue regulations to exempt employees of businesses with fewer than 50 employees, or to issue regulations to exempt health care providers and emergency responders from the right to paid leave and invalidates any such regulations.</p> <p>Sec. 120106. Ensures workers are provided with a full 12 weeks of paid emergency FMLA leave and specifies</p>
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				<p>such leave does not count towards an employee's 12 weeks of non-emergency unpaid FMLA leave.</p> <p>Sec. 120107. Ensures employees will receive a benefit that will be no less than two-thirds of the employee's usual pay, up to \$200 a day, but no less than the applicable minimum wage in their area.</p> <p>Sec. 120109. Clarifies employees can take intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule, regardless of a previous agreement between an employer and employee.</p> <p>Sec. 120111. Eliminates the authority of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to exclude certain federal employees from paid leave.</p> <p>Sec. 120113. Amends the Families First Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act to eliminate provisions that allow employers of health care providers and emergency responders the ability to exclude their employees from emergency FMLA</p>
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				<p>leave and that restrict employees from exercising a private right of action against employers with fewer than 50 employees.</p> <p>Subtitle B—Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act Amendments</p> <p>Sec. 120115. Among other provisions, allows eligible employees to use paid sick leave for the uses allowed under the emergency FMLA; for each 12-month period, entitles eligible full-time employees to 80 hours of emergency paid sick leave and part-time employees to the hours of emergency paid sick leave that equals the typical number of hours that they work in a typical two-week period; employees can take leave intermittently or on a reduced work schedule, regardless of a previous agreement between an employer and employee.</p> <p>Sec. 120116. Extends the availability of emergency paid sick leave from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2021.</p>
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				<p>Sec. 120117. Eliminates the large employer exemption and clarifies that nonprofit organizations are covered employers; ensures that full-time and part-time employees earn full wage replacement (up to \$511 per day) for all emergency paid sick leave uses.</p> <p>Sec. 120119. Eliminates the authority of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to exclude certain federal employees from paid sick leave.</p> <p>Sec. 120120. Eliminates the Secretary of Labor’s authority provided under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to issue regulations exempting certain employers with fewer than 50 employees, health care providers, and emergency responders from the emergency paid sick leave provisions and aligning certain provisions of the Family First Coronavirus Response Act; invalidates any such regulations.</p>
Tax Credit Offset	<p>DIVISION E</p> <p>Sec. 5102-5111. Establishes a 100% refundable tax credit for small</p>	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>Subtitle C—Labor Provisions</p>		<p>DIVISION B</p> <p>Title II—Additional Relief For Workers</p>

	<p>and medium size businesses (under 500 employees) to provide paid sick leave to employees affected by COVID-19 who are unable to work or telework and meet one of the specified conditions</p> <p>Paid leave for employees who are quarantined or being tested for COVID-19 is calculated based on regular compensation with a \$511 daily cap</p> <p>Paid leave for employees who are caring for someone because of COVID-19 or are included in the catch-all category is $\frac{2}{3}$ of regular compensation with a \$200 daily cap</p> <p>DIVISION C—Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act</p> <p>Sec. 3102-3106. Establishes a 100% refundable tax credit for small and medium-size businesses (under 500 employees) to provide paid family leave to employees who are unable to work or telework and are caring for a child if the school or place of care has been closed, or the child care provider is</p>	<p>Sec. 3601. Clarifies an employer is not required to pay more than \$200 per day and \$10,000 in the aggregate for each employee for paid leave.</p> <p>Sec. 3602. Specifies an employer is not required to pay more than either \$511 per day (\$5110 in the aggregate) when the employee is taking leave due to quarantine or isolation order or is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and seeking a diagnosis OR \$200 per day (\$2000 in the aggregate) when the employee is taking leave to care for an individual in quarantine or isolation or for the employee’s child due to school closure or lack of child care.</p> <p>Sec. 3606. Allows employers to receive an advance tax credit from Treasury instead of having to be reimbursed on the back end.</p>		<p>Subtitle C—Credits for Paid Sick and Family Leave</p> <p>Sec. 20221. Extends the refundable payroll tax credits for paid sick and family leave, enacted in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, through the end of 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 20222. On or after the date of enactment, allows employers to claim up to \$511 per day, rather than \$200, for caregivers of individuals subject to a coronavirus related stay at home order and parents providing for children affected by a coronavirus related school closure.</p> <p>Sec. 20223. Allows employers to claim up to \$12,000 in refundable payroll tax credits, rather than \$10,000 and allows individuals to claim the credit for a maximum of 60 days (corresponding to the \$12,000 amount) rather than 50 days.</p> <p>Sec. 20224. Allows individuals to elect to use their average daily self-employment income from 2019 rather than 2020 to compute the credit.</p>
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	<p>unavailable due to COVID-19 precautions</p> <p>Eligible full-time employees can receive leave pay at a rate not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of their regular pay with \$200 daily cap</p> <p>Sec. 7002. Credit Against Self-Employment Tax. In the case of an eligible self-employed individual, there would be allowed paid leave as a credit against the tax imposed by subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any taxable year an amount equal to the qualified sick leave equivalent amount with respect to the individual.</p> <p>Sec. 7004. Credit for Family Leave for Certain Self-Employed Individuals. In the case of an eligible self-employed individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for any taxable year an amount equal to 100% of the qualified family leave equivalent</p>			<p>Sec. 20225. Removes the exclusion disallowing the paid sick and family leave credits enacted in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act for Federal, state, and local governments.</p> <p>Sec. 20227. On or after the enactment date, provides that, notwithstanding other changes in this Act requiring employers with 500 or more employees to provide paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave, these employers are not eligible for payroll tax credits for these wages (exception for federal, state, and local governments).</p>
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	amount with respect to the individual.			
Unemployment	<p>Sec. 4102. Emergency Transfers For Unemployment Compensation Administration. Provides additional unemployment funding to states.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subtitle A—Unemployment Insurance Provisions</p> <p>Sec. 2102. Creates a temporary Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program through December 31, 2020 to provide payment to those not traditionally eligible for unemployment benefits (self-employed, independent contractors, those with limited work history, and others) who are unable to work as a direct result of the coronavirus public health emergency.</p> <p>Sec. 2103. 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.</p> <p>Sec. 2104. Provides an additional \$600 per week payment to each</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Department of Labor. Includes \$925 million to assist States in processing unemployment insurance claims and \$15 million for the federal administration of unemployment insurance activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION E</p> <p>Sec. 50001. Extends the \$600 Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) through January 31, 2021 and allows individuals already receiving regular state unemployment benefits on January 31 to continue receiving the FPUC supplement until the end of the period of benefits to which they are entitled so long as they would end by March 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50002. Extends Pandemic Unemployment Assistance benefits (PUA) provided to allow workers who</p>

		<p>recipient of unemployment insurance or Pandemic Unemployment Assistance for up to four months.</p> <p>Sec. 2105. Provides funding to pay the cost of the first week of unemployment benefits through December 31, 2020 for states that choose to pay recipients as soon as they become unemployed instead of waiting one week before the individual is eligible to receive benefits.</p> <p>Sec. 2106. Provides states with temporary, limited flexibility to hire temporary staff, rehire former staff, or take other steps to quickly process unemployment claims.</p> <p>Sec. 2107. Provides an additional 13 weeks of unemployment benefits through December 31, 2020 to help those who remain unemployed after weeks of state unemployment benefits are no longer available.</p> <p>Sec. 2108. Provides funding to support “short-time compensation” programs, where employers reduce employee hours instead of laying off workers and the employees with</p>		<p>do not qualify for regular unemployment compensation to apply for PUA through January 31, 2021 and receive all of the weeks of benefits so long as they are for weeks ending by March 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50003. Extends Pandemic Extended Unemployment Compensation (PEUC), which provides 13 additional weeks of unemployment benefits to individuals who have exhausted other benefits, to allow individuals to apply for PEUC through January 31, 2021, and to receive the full 13 weeks so long as they are for weeks ending no later than March 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50004. Extends full federal funding for the first week of compensable regular unemployment for states with no waiting week through January 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50005. Extends the financial relief provided to reimbursable employers in the CARES Act through January 31, 2021, and makes technical corrections to ensure that states can simply waive 50% of the amount owed by such employers.</p>
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		<p>reduced hours receive a prorated unemployment benefit. This provision would pay 100% of the costs they incur in providing this short-time compensation through December 31, 2020.</p> <p>Sec. 2109. Provides funding to support states that begin “short-time compensation” programs. This provision would pay 50% of the costs that a state incurs in providing short-time compensation through December 31, 2020.</p> <p>Sec. 2110. Provides \$100 million in grants to states that enact “short-time compensation” programs to help them implement and administer these programs.</p> <p>Sec. 2111. Requires the Department of Labor to disseminate model legislative language for states, provide technical assistance, and establish reporting requirements related to “short-time compensation” programs.</p>		<p>Sec. 50006. Clarifies state flexibility to use the most readily available sources of income verification for PUA applicants, including data from the mobile apps used by many gig workers.</p> <p>Sec. 50007. Extends from December 31, 2020, to June 30, 2021, interest-free loans provided to states by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.</p> <p>Sec. 50008. Extends from December 31, 2020, to June 30, 2021, the increase in the federal reimbursement for extended unemployment compensation from 50% to 100% provided by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.</p> <p>Sec. 50009. Extends the temporary 100% financing of Short-Time Compensation payments to states with programs in law through January 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50010. Extends the temporary 50% financing of Short-Time Compensation payments not made under a state law through January 31, 2021.</p>
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<p>Education Stabilization</p>		<p>TITLE VIII—Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education And Related Agencies</p> <p>Department of Education, Education Stabilization Fund (\$30.75 billion). Includes funds for grants to provide emergency support to local school systems and higher education institutions to continue to provide educational services to their students and support the on-going functionality of school districts and institutions.</p> <p>Designates \$3 billion for Governors in each state to allocate at their discretion for emergency support grants to local educational agencies that the State educational agency deems have been most significantly impacted by coronavirus.</p> <p>Designates \$14.25 billion for higher education emergency relief for</p>		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>Title VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (\$90 billion). Supports elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education and, as applicable, early childhood education programs; support to institutions of higher education may include emergency financial aid to students for food, housing, technology, health care, and child care costs.</p> <p>Higher Education (\$10.15 billion). Designated to alleviate burdens associated with the coronavirus for both colleges and students. including emergency financial aid to postsecondary students for housing, food, technology, health care, and child care.</p>

		institutions of higher education to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Funds may be used to defray expenses for institutions of higher education, such as lost revenue, technology costs associated with a transition to distance education, and grants to students for food, housing, course materials, technology, health care, and child care.		
Tax Code		<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subtitle C— Business Provisions</p> <p>Sec. 2303. Relaxes the limitations on a company’s use of losses. Net operating losses (NOL) are currently subject to a taxable-income limitation, and they cannot be carried back to reduce income in a prior tax year. The provision provides that an NOL arising in a tax year beginning in 2018, 2019, or 2020 can be carried back five years. The provision also temporarily removes the taxable income limitation to allow an NOL to fully offset income.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION J</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Title I—Economic Stimulus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subtitle C—Earned Income Tax Credit</p> <p>Sec. 20122. Repeals prohibition for an EITC-eligible taxpayer with qualifying children from taking the childless EITC due to failure to meet child identification requirements.</p> <p>Sec. 20123. Treats a married but separated individual as not married for purposes of the EITC if a joint return is not filed and the taxpayer lives with a qualifying child for more than one-half of the taxable year.</p>

		<p>Sec. 2304. Modifies the loss limitation applicable to pass-through businesses and sole proprietors, so they can utilize excess business losses and access critical cash flow to maintain operations and payroll for their employees.</p> <p>Sec. 2305. Accelerates the ability of companies to recover corporate alternative minimum tax (AMT) (repealed as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, but corporate AMT credits were made available as refundable credits over several years, ending in 2021), permitting companies to claim a refund now and obtain additional cash flow during the COVID-19 emergency.</p> <p>Sec. 2306. Temporarily increases the amount of interest expense businesses are allowed to deduct on their tax returns, by increasing the 30% limitation to 50% of taxable income (with adjustments) for 2019 and 2020.</p>		<p>Sec. 20124. Eliminates the disqualified investment income test so that individuals are able to claim the EITC without regard to the amount of certain investment income.</p> <p>Sec. 20125. Instructs Treasury to make payments to the territories that relate to the cost of each territory's EITC.</p> <p>Sec. 20126. Allows taxpayers in 2020, for purposes of computing the EITC, to substitute their 2019 earned income for their 2020 earned income if their 2020 earned income is less than their 2019 earned income.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subtitle D—Child Tax Credit</p> <p>Sec. 20131. Makes the child tax credit (CTC) fully refundable for 2020; increases the amount to \$3,000 per child (\$3,600 for a child under age 6; makes 17-year-olds qualifying children; and requires the Secretary to make best efforts to provide the enhanced credit in the form of an advanced payment.</p>
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				<p style="text-align: center;">Subtitle E—Dependent Care Assistance</p> <p>Sec. 20141. Makes the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) fully refundable for 2020; increases the maximum credit rate to 50%; amends the phaseout threshold to begin at \$120,000 instead of 15,000; and doubles the amount of expenses eligible for the credit to \$6,000 for one qualifying individual and \$12,000 for two or more qualifying individuals.</p> <p>Sec. 20142. Increases the exclusion for employer-provided dependent care assistance from \$5,000 to \$10,500 (from \$2,500 to \$5,250 in the case of a separate return filed by a married individual) for 2020.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subtitle F—Flexibility For Certain Employee Benefits</p> <p>Sec. 20152. Allows participants of dependent care flexible spending arrangements to carry over up to the annual maximum amount of unused dependent care assistance benefits or contributions from 2020 to 2021.</p>
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<p>Direct Financial Assistance</p>		<p>TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p> <p>Subtitle B—Recovery Rebates & Other Individual Provisions</p> <p>Sec. 2201. Authorizes recovery rebates of \$1,200 for all individuals with adjusted gross income up to \$75,000 (\$112,500 for head of household) and \$2,400 for married couples with adjusted gross income up to \$150,000 who file a joint return. Amounts increase by \$500 for every child. Income is based on tax returns.</p> <p>Decreases the rebate amount by \$5 for each \$100 a taxpayer’s income exceeds the phase-out threshold; completely phases-out for single filers with incomes exceeding \$99,000 (\$136,500 for head of household), and \$198,000 for joint.</p> <p>Sec. 2206. Exclusion for certain employer payments of student loans. Enables employers to provide a student loan repayment benefit to employees on a tax-free basis. Under the provision, an employer may contribute up to \$5,250 annually</p>		<p>TITLE I— Economic Stimulus</p> <p>SUBTITLE A— 2020 RECOVERY REBATE IMPROVEMENTS</p> <p>Sec. 20101. Makes all dependents eligible for the \$500 qualifying child amount in the Economic Impact Payments made under the CARES Act, previously only applicable to children below age 17. This allows households with dependents who are full-time students below age 24 and adult dependents to also receive the \$500 amount. This provision is retroactive to the date of enactment of the CARES Act.</p> <p>SUBTITLE B—ADDITIONAL RECOVERY REBATES TO INDIVIDUALS</p> <p>Sec. 20111. Provides a \$1,200 refundable tax credit for each family member (up to three dependents) paid out in advance payments, similar to the Economic Impact Payments in the CARES Act. The credit phases out starting at \$75,000 of modified adjusted gross income (\$112,500 for head of household filers and \$150,000 for joint filers) at a rate of \$5 per \$100 of income.</p>
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		toward an employee's student loans, and such payment would be excluded from the employee's income. The \$5,250 cap applies to both the new student loan repayment benefit as well as other educational assistance (e.g., tuition, fees, books) provided by the employer under current law. The provision applies to any student loan payments made by an employer on behalf of an employee after the date of enactment and before January 1, 2021.		
Nutrition Supports	<p align="center">TITLE I</p> <p>\$500,000,000 in additional funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children program</p> <p align="center">TITLE II—COVID-19 Child Nutrition Response Act</p> <p>Sec 202 (b). Provides waivers for food from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), including Head Start providers, to be distributed in non-congregate care settings; also provided a similar waiver for school breakfast and lunch programs</p>	<p align="center">DIVISION B</p> <p align="center">TITLE I—Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (\$15.5 billion). Provides additional funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.</p> <p>Child Nutrition Programs (\$8.8 billion). Provides additional funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.</p> <p>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$450 million). Allows food banks to continue to assist those Americans most in need.</p>		<p align="center">DIVISION A</p> <p align="center">Title I—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Provides \$10 billion to cover cost increases related to changes to the program in Families First</p> <p>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC). Provides an additional \$1.1 billion to support low-income pregnant women or mothers with young children who lose</p>

		<p>Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (\$100 million) to guarantee participants of SNAP on Indian Reservations receive food and will ensure the facilities have the capacity to meet increased needs.</p> <p>Nutrition assistance to Puerto Rico and the territories (\$200 million) for food assistance is provided to Puerto Rico and the territories.</p> <p>TITLE VI—Department of Homeland Security</p> <p>FEMA. Includes \$200 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, which provides shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations.</p>		<p>their jobs or are laid off to the COVID-19 emergency.</p> <p>Child Nutrition Program. Includes \$3 billion in additional funding for emergency financial relief to school meal providers and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)</p> <p>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). \$150 million to help local food banks meet increasing needs.</p> <p>TITLE IV—Homeland Security</p> <p>Federal Emergency Management Agency. Includes \$200 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program which provides shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations.</p>
Community Services Block Grant		<p>DIVISION B</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Department of Health and Human Services</p> <p>Community Services Block Grant (\$1 billion). To help communities address the consequences of increasing unemployment and economic disruption.</p>		<p>DIVISION L</p> <p>TITLE IV—Community and Family Support</p> <p>Sec. 120402. Ensures states receive the appropriate share of CARES Act Community Services Block Grant funds and that states distribute such funds to local community action</p>

				<p>agencies in a timely manner.</p> <p>Raises the poverty line for funds appropriated during fiscal years 2020-2022 to 200%.</p>
<p>Healthy Start Program</p>		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE III—Supporting America’s Health Care System in the Fight Against the Coronavirus</p> <p>Sec. 3225. Healthy Start Program. Reauthorizes the Healthy Start Program which supports maternal and infant health during the COVID-19 crisis.</p>		<p>Not currently included in this bill.</p>
<p>Home Visiting</p>	<p>Not Included (similar provisions appeared in H.R. 6379, the Take Responsibility for Workers and Families Act)</p>			<p>DIVISION J</p> <p>Title II—Pandemic Emergency Assistance and Services</p> <p>Sec. 100203. Provides an additional \$100 million for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program (MIECHV) in 2020 and allows HHS to extend contracts and delay reporting deadlines as is reasonable during the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Through January 31, 2021, allows</p>

				MIECHV programs to conduct virtual home visits as needed to comply with public health directives, including helping families acquire needed technology; train home visitors on providing virtual services and assisting families with emergency preparedness and response; provide emergency supplies to families; and provide prepaid debit cards to families to help meet emergency needs.
Family Violence Prevention Services		Title VIII—Departments OF Labor, Health and Human Services, Education And Related Agencies Family Violence Prevention Services (\$45 million) to support families during this uncertain time, and to prevent and respond to family and domestic violence, including offering shelter and supportive services to those who need it.		Title VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Family Violence Prevention and Services (\$50 million) to support families during this uncertain time, and to prevent and respond to family and domestic violence, including offering shelter and supportive services to those who need it.
Child Welfare	Not Tracked in Previous Legislation			TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

		<p>Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (\$1 billion). Provides funds to states and territories to provide community mental health services.</p> <p>National Child Traumatic Stress Network (\$10 million). Raises the standard of care and improves access to services for traumatized children, their families and communities throughout the United States.</p> <p>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants (\$20 million). Provides federal funding to states to support the prevention, assessment, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of child abuse.</p> <p>Community Based-Child Abuse Prevention Grants (\$20 million). Provides funding to states and localities to develop, operate, expand, enhance, and coordinate initiatives, programs, and activities to prevent child abuse and neglect and to support the coordination of resources and activities to better strengthen and support families to reduce the likelihood of child abuse</p>
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				and neglect; and to foster understanding, appreciation and knowledge of diverse populations in order to effectively prevent and treat child abuse and neglect.
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)		<p align="center">DIVISION A</p> <p align="center">PART III—Human Services and Other Health Programs</p> <p>Sec. 3824. Extends the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program through November 30, 2020, in the manner authorized for FY2019.</p>		<p align="center">DIVISION J</p> <p align="center">TITLE III—Program Flexibility During the Pandemic</p> <p>Sec. 100303. To allow compliance with public health guidance, through January 31, 2021, suspends federal TANF work participation rate requirements and the federal time limit during the COVID-19 emergency. Creates penalties for any state or Tribal TANF program that fails to “stop the clock” on federal time limits for families or sanctions families for failure to work or participate in “work participation” activities.</p>
Social Services Block Grant	Not Included			<p align="center">DIVISION J</p> <p align="center">TITLE II—Pandemic Emergency Assistance and Services</p> <p>Sec. 100201. Appropriates \$9.6 billion to the Social Services Block Grant to provide emergency aid and</p>

				<p>services to disadvantaged children, families, and households. Requires states to pass through at least 50% of funds to county governments, local governments working in partnership with community-based organizations, or directly to community-based organizations with experience serving disadvantaged individuals or families. Allows funds to be used to provide basic economic and well-being necessities, provide necessary supplies to protect against infection, help connect individuals and families to payments and services for which they are eligible, provide short-term cash, non-cash, or in-kind disaster relief, and pay operational costs directly related to providing the services and maintaining local social service operations to assist needy families.</p>
Public Housing		<p>DIVISION B</p> <p>Title XII—Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public Housing</p>		<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>Title IX—Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public Housing</p>

		<p>Operating Fund (\$685,000,000). Directs funds to be used for expenses related to preventing, preparing for, and responding to coronavirus, including activities to support or maintain the health and safety of assisted individuals and families and activities to support education and child care for impacted families.</p> <p>Community Development Block Grant (\$5 billion). This includes: (1) \$2 billion for states and localities that received an allocation under the fiscal year 2020 CDBG formula; (2) \$1 billion in direct funding to states to support a coordinated response across entitlement and non-entitlement communities; and (3) \$2 billion for states and localities based on the prevalence and risk of COVID-19, as well as related economic and housing disruptions.</p>		<p>Operating Fund (\$2 billion). Directs funds for PHAs to carry out coronavirus response for the operation and management of almost 1 million public housing units.</p> <p>Allows PHAs the flexibility necessary for the safe and effective administration of these funds while maintaining fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and environmental protections.</p> <p>Community Development Block Grant (\$5 billion). Provides funds for coronavirus response and to mitigate its impacts.</p> <p>Distributes funds by formula to current grantees and continues to waive the public services cap to allow communities to respond to the impacts of the pandemic.</p>
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