



CORONAVIRUS

EXPLAINER

PROGRESSIVE
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ACTION FUND

Comparison of the Heroes Act and HEALS Act

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This is a comparison of the Heroes Act ([H.R. 6800](#)) COVID-19 relief package, passed by the House on May 15, 2020, and the [Health, Economic Assistance, Liability Protection, and Schools \(HEALS\) Act](#) announced by Senate Republicans on July 27, 2020.

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Unemployment Insurance (UI)

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extends CARES Act UI provisions (including \$600/week supplement, expanded eligibility, additional 13 weeks, no waiting week, and 50% reimbursement for government and nonprofit employers) through January 31, 2021 ● Interest-free loans to states through June 30, 2021 ● 100% reimbursement for extended unemployment compensation extended through June 30, 2021 ● \$15 million for federal administration and \$925 million to assist states in processing UI claims ● Extends federal financing of CARES Act work sharing provisions through January 31, 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensures any state that enacts a work sharing law will receive full federal financing for all agreements in place after March 29, 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides no extension of existing CARES Act UI provisions (\$600/week supplement already expired and other provisions expire on December 31, 2020) ● Reduced federal UI supplement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$200/week supplement through October 5, 2020 ○ From October to December 31, 2020, federal supplement (capped at \$500/week) to state UI payments to replace 70% of an unemployed workers' prior wages ○ States unable to administer variable supplements can apply for waivers to continue fixed-amount supplements through November 30, 2020 ○ Beginning in October, federal supplement counts as income when calculating eligibility for need-based programs like Medicaid ● Requires states to notify UI recipients and employers about work requirements ● Increases reimbursement for government and nonprofit employer for unemployment benefits from 50% to 75% through December 31, 2020 ● Requires additional documentation and restricts eligibility to receive Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, a CARES Act program temporarily expanding UI eligibility ● \$1.15 billion to assist states in processing UI claims, plus \$2 billion to upgrade state UI systems and prevent fraud

Testing, Surveillance, and Prevention

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$75 billion for testing and contact tracing ● Establishes COVID-19 National Testing and Contact Tracing (CONTACT) Initiative, a national evidence-based system for testing, contact tracing, surveillance, containment and mitigation, including guidance on voluntary isolation and quarantine of positive cases ● Centralized, public website with testing information ● Creates a CDC toll-free line for COVID-19 questions ● Mandates daily reporting of test results to HHS with data made publicly available ● Requires public reporting of COVID-19 cases in nursing homes ● \$150 million for strike teams to address nursing home outbreaks ● Requires President to appoint Medical Supplies Response Coordinator ● Specifies that tests and PPE meet the requirements for production under the Defense Production Act ● Reporting requirements and process improvements for the Strategic National Stockpile ● Directs expansion of vaccine manufacturing capacity ● \$4.5 billion for Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) ● \$4.7 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) ● Requires study on COVID-19 disinformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$16 billion for testing and contact tracing ● Encourages CDC to contract with public and private entities to speed up development of diagnostic tests ● Requires reporting to governors of COVID-19 cases in nursing homes ● Authorizes training, testing, and support for nursing homes and strike teams when a nursing home outbreak is reported ● \$150 million to increase survey frequency in nursing homes ● Establishes state stockpiles of medical products and supplies ● Authorizes regional Centers for Public Health Preparedness ● Requires 100% domestic sourcing of PPE within 2 years and 100% domestic procurement within 5 years ● \$7.5 billion medical manufacturing project tax credit to build and retrofit factories ● \$20 billion for BARDA ● \$15.5 billion for NIH ● \$6 billion for vaccine distribution

Healthcare Access

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$100 billion for hospitals and healthcare providers ● \$7.6 billion for Community Health Centers ● \$2.1 billion for Indian Health Service ● Online reporting portal for health entities on COVID-19 inventory and capacity ● No cost sharing for coronavirus treatment through Medicaid (regardless of immigration status and including uninsured people who states opt to cover), Medicare, Medicare Advantage, group and individual market health plans, TRICARE, VA, and FEHB ● Prohibits price gouging on consumer goods and services including PPE, drugs, hand sanitizers, and healthcare services ● Special enrollment periods for Medicare and ACA ● 100% tax credit for COBRA coverage premiums through January 2021 ● Allows rollover of unused Flexible Spending Account and Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account contributions to 2021 ● Increases FMAP by an additional 7.8 percentage points for July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021 period ● Increases federal payments for home and community-based services by an additional 10 percentage points for July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021 period ● Lowers interest rate and delays provider repayment and lowers interest rate for of Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payment Program loans ● Creates risk corridor programs for individual, group, and Medicare Advantage health insurance plans during the COVID-19 emergency ● Authorizes coronavirus treatment reimbursement for uninsured individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$25 billion for hospitals and other healthcare providers ● \$7.6 billion for Community Health Centers ● \$1.6 billion for Indian Health Service ● No ban on cost sharing for coronavirus treatment or protections from price gouging ● No special enrollment for health coverage or premium subsidies ● Holds Medicare Part B premiums steady in 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most Medicare beneficiaries will pay a \$3 surcharge on premiums until the shortfall from holding down 2021 premiums is recouped ● Extends Medicare telehealth waiver through December 31, 2021 and requires a Medicare Payment Advisory Commission report on telehealth by July 1, 2021 ● Allows telehealth as an excepted benefit to employees who are not full-time or qualified for employer-provided coverage ● Allows rollover of unused Flexible Spending Account and Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account contributions to 2021 ● Delays provider repayment of Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payment Program loans

Essential Workers and Corporate Immunity

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Authorizes \$13/hour hazard pay for essential workers, on top of regular wages, provided through Heroes Fund grants to employers ● Includes the COVID-19 Every Worker Protection Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Requires an emergency standard from the Occupational Health and Safety Administration and permanent standard within 2 years ○ Anti-retaliation protections for workers reporting infection control problems ○ Requires the CDC to collect and investigate reports of work-related COVID-19 transmissions ● Requires masks for passengers and workers on airplanes, Amtrak, and large public transit agencies ● No corporate immunity provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No hazard pay for essential workers ● No safety standards for all workers ● Replaces state tort law with an exclusive federal cause of action for lawsuits related to COVID-19 exposure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bars lawsuits for negligence but includes an exception for intentional misconduct and gross negligence ○ Raises the standard of proof plaintiffs must meet to “clear and convincing evidence” ● Shields corporations from lawsuits if they “make reasonable efforts” to comply with mandatory government safety standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where multiple government standards apply (e.g. differing state and local guidance), corporations would be shielded from lawsuits as long as they make reasonable efforts to comply with any one applicable standard ● Immunizes employers from both lawsuits and public enforcement of employment law where alleged violations are related to COVID-19 response, including lawsuits to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, and other non-discrimination laws ● Bars COVID-19 related medical liability lawsuits against health care providers, except for “gross negligence and willful misconduct” ● Corporate immunity provisions would last through 2024

Direct Cash Assistance

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional one-time \$1,200 payment per individual (up to \$6,000 per household) with expanded eligibility • Increases the \$500 per dependent payment in CARES Act to \$1,200 per dependent • Retroactively expands CARES Act payments to include ITIN tax filers, adult dependents, and full-time students below age 24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional one-time \$1,200 payment per taxfiler and \$500 per dependent • Expands \$500 dependent payment to include adult dependents • Continues to exclude ITIN tax filers • Prohibits prisoners from receiving payments

Paid Sick, Family, and Medical Leave

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ends the exclusion for employers with more than 500 employees • Removes hardship exceptions for employers • Expands workers' ability to use paid sick days and paid leave • Allows local governments and government entities to benefit from offsetting tax credits • Extends emergency paid leave until the end of 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No expansion of paid sick leave or paid family and medical leave

Child Care and Education

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grants (CCDBG)¹ • \$850 million to fund child and family care for essential workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5 billion for CCDBG • \$10 billion for Back to Work Child Care Grants • Authorizes Education Freedom Scholarships for private school tuition and homeschooling expenses

¹ House Democrats subsequently proposed additional investments in child care in H.R. 7027, the Child Care is Essential Act, and H.R. 7327, the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act.

- \$58 billion for public elementary and secondary schools
- \$1.5 billion in “homework gap” funding for Wi-Fi hotspots and connected devices for students
- \$27 billion for public institutions of higher education
- \$10.15 billion in direct funding to higher education institutions and Institutional Stabilization Program for financially distressed institutions
- Provides \$10,000 in student debt cancellation for both federal and private student loans of economically distressed borrowers (in default, deferral, forbearance, or at \$0 income-based repayment as of March 12, 2020)
- Full student debt cancellation for borrowers defrauded by institutions that provided false or misleading representations on job placement, guaranteed employment, or credit transferability
- Extends CARES Act suspension of payments to all federal student loan borrowers through September 30, 2021, with 30-day transition period
- Extends CARES Act suspension of interest accrual to all federal student loans until September 30, 2021, with automatic extension if economy has yet to show initial signs of recovery
- Allows borrowers to consolidate loans without losing prior payments for purpose of Public Service Loan Forgiveness and income-based repayment
- Extends eligibility for emergency relief grants to students regardless of immigration status
- Excludes emergency financial aid grants from need analysis for federal financial aid
- \$4 billion for governors to allocate based on state education needs²
- Doubles above-the-line tax deduction for teacher expenses

- \$70 billion for elementary and secondary schools, including proportional funding for private schools
 - One-third of funds available immediately
 - Two-thirds of funds tied to reopening
- \$29 billion for higher education institutions
- No student debt cancellation
- No extension of CARES Act suspension of student loan payments or interest accrual
- Reduces current federal student loan repayment options to 2 options: a 10-year payment plan or an income-based repayment plan (10% of discretionary income for up to 25 years)
- \$5 billion for governors to allocate based on state education needs
- \$1 billion for Bureau of Indian Education and outlying areas

² State and Local Coronavirus Relief Funds can also go toward education.

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Aid

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State and Local Coronavirus Relief Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$500 billion for state governments ○ \$375 billion for local governments of all sizes ○ \$20 billion for tribal governments ○ \$20 billion for territories ○ Provides full parity and \$755 million backfill for DC ● \$15 billion for highways ● \$15.75 billion for transit agencies ● \$9.6 billion for emergency aid and services through Social Services Block Grants ● \$5 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) ● Additional \$900 million for tribal governments through Bureau of Indian Affairs ● Authorizes the Federal Reserve to purchase 10-year notes from state and local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No general relief funds for state and local governments ● Changes to use of existing CARES Act funds for state and local governments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prohibits use for pensions, post-employment benefits, rainy day funds, and personal use of government officers ○ Allows use to cover revenue shortfalls ○ Extends eligible use through 90 days after the end of a government's 2021 fiscal year ● No additional funding for highways, transits agencies, CDBG, or tribal governments

Financial Protection

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Moratorium on consumer, small business, and nonprofit debt collection until 120 days after the end of the national emergency ● Suspends negative credit reporting until 120 days after the end of the national emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No general moratorium on debt collection or negative credit reporting ● Protects stimulus payments from bank garnishment or levy by private creditors or debt collectors (applied retroactively to CARES Act payments)

Housing

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nationwide 12-month moratorium on evictions and foreclosures for all renters and homeowners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 60 days of mortgage forbearance for delinquent borrowers ● Enhanced bankruptcy protections for homeowners ● Requires states and utilities receiving federal funds to prevent home energy and water shutoffs ● Prohibits broadband and telephone disconnects, late fees, or data caps during pandemic ● Utility assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$1.5 billion for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) ○ \$1.5 billion to assist low-income families with water bills ○ \$4 billion for emergency home connectivity needs ○ \$50 broadband benefit (\$75 benefit on tribal lands) for households with a laid-off or furloughed worker ○ Unlimited minutes and data through FCC Lifeline program ● \$100 billion in Emergency Rental Assistance ● \$75 billion for states, territories, and tribes to provide direct assistance to homeowners for mortgage payments, property taxes, property insurance, utilities, and other housing-related costs ● \$11.5 billion in Homeless Assistance Grants ● Emergency assistance for homeless veterans ● \$1 billion for Housing Choice Vouchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No extension of the federal eviction moratorium ● No protection from utility shutoffs or disconnects ● Utility assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$1.5 billion for LIHEAP ● \$2.2 billion for Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance ● \$1 billion for Public Housing Operating Fund

Food Security

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases SNAP benefit level by 15% and minimum minimum SNAP Benefit to \$30 per month • Waives work requirements for SNAP • Provides \$3 billion for child nutrition programs, \$1.1 billion for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), \$150 million for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) for food banks), and \$100 million for meals and supportive services for seniors and disabled individuals • Extends Pandemic EBT until schools reopen for children who would have received free or reduced-price meals in school or child care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional resources for nutrition programs

Social Safety Net Programs

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands eligibility for childless Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and increases maximum credit amount to \$1,487 in 2020 • Makes Child Tax Credit (CTC) fully refundable at \$3,000 per child (\$3,600 for a child under 6) in 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Includes 17-year-olds as qualifying children • Makes Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) fully refundable, doubles eligible expenses, increases maximum credit rate 50%, and raises income phaseout threshold in 2020 • Suspends TANF work requirements until January 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No enhancements to the EITC, CTC, or CDCTC • \$2 billion TANF Coronavirus Emergency Fund to reimburse states for up to 80% of increased TANF costs through FY 2021

Small Businesses

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creates PPP set-asides for businesses with 10 or fewer employees (25% of existing funds), nonprofits (25% of existing funds), and community lenders (the lesser of \$10 billion or 25% of existing funds) ● Expands PPP eligibility to all 501(c) organizations but restricts use of PPP for lobbying and campaign finance activities ● Provides eligibility for SBA assistance to borrowers with prior criminal history ● \$10 billion for Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) grants ● Increases annual lending limit of SBA 7(a) program from \$30 billion to \$75 billion ● Mandates low-cost loan option through Federal Reserve's Main Street Lending for small businesses and nonprofits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No moratorium on small business and nonprofit debt collection ● Creates PPP "Second Draw Loans" of up to \$2 million for certain small businesses experiencing a 50% decrease in revenue compared to 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Excludes publicly traded companies, businesses in financial services, and businesses affiliated with China ○ Individual locations of hotel and restaurant chains eligible ○ Supports Administration regulations allowing PPP for religious organizations and waiving affiliation rules for houses of worship ○ \$25 billion set-aside for businesses with less than 10 employees and \$10 billion set-aside for community lenders ● \$90 billion in additional funds for PPP (including Second Draw Loans) ● Reduces maximum assistance under first round of PPP from \$10 million to \$2 million ● Expands PPP to cover operations, "property damage and vandalism or looting," supplier, and worker protection costs ● Expands PPP to small 501(c)(6) organizations, but restricts use of PPP for lobbying activities ● Reduces documentation requirements for PPP loans ● Creates \$57.7 billion Recovery Sector Loans for seasonal businesses and business in low-income census tracts ● Establishes \$10 billion Small Business Growth and Domestic Production Investment Facility

Employee Retention and Employer Support

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employee Retention Tax Credit enhancements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raises wage reimbursement rate from 50% to 80% ○ Raises qualified wages per employee from \$10,000 to \$45,000 in 2020 ○ Lowers revenue loss requirement for eligibility from 50% to 10% , with phased-in credit between 10% and 50% ○ Raises large employer threshold from 100 employees to 1,500 employees (with \$41.5 million in revenue). These employers may only get a credit for wages for workers who are not providing services ○ Allows state and local governments to claim credit ● 50% refundable payroll credit to cover employers' fixed costs (such as rent, mortgage, and utility payments) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited to 25% of qualified wages or 25% of annual revenue (\$50,000 max) ○ Employers with a 10% revenue loss eligible, with phased-in credit between 10% and 50% ○ Employers must have fewer than 1,500 employees and under \$41.5 million in annual revenue ○ Allows state and local governments to claim credit ● 90% refundable business interruption tax credit on individual income tax for self-employed individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10% revenue loss requirement for eligibility ○ Credit scaled to revenue loss and capped at \$45,000 ○ Credit phases out over \$60,000 in income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employee Retention Tax Credit enhancements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raises wage reimbursement rate from 50% to 65% ○ Raises qualified wages per employment from \$10,000 per year to \$10,000 per quarter (capped at \$30,000 in 2020) ○ Lowers revenue loss requirement for eligibility from 50% to 25% ○ Raises large employer threshold from 100 employees to 500 employees ○ Allows employers to be eligible for both PPP and ERTC without overlapping benefits ○ Clarifies health plan expenses qualify as wages even when no other wages are paid (applies retroactively) ● Expands the Work Opportunity Tax Credit to cover 50% of the first \$10,000 in wages for qualified COVID-19 unemployment recipients ● 50% refundable payroll tax credit to cover employee protection expenses such as testing, PPE, cleaning supplies, workplace reconfiguration, and technology expenses due to COVID-19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Credit capped at \$1,000 each for the first 500 employees, \$750 each for 500-1000 employees, and \$500 each for employees beyond 1000 ● Provides “safe harbor” for marketplace platform companies to provide COVID-19 assistance without changing gig workers’ independent contractor status

Industry Aid and Oversight

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protects the independence of Inspectors General ● Requires Treasury Department and Inspectors General to provide reports to Congress on COVID-19 programs ● Mandates public reporting of payroll grants to air carriers ● Requires SBA reporting on Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program ● Extends involuntary furlough ban for air carriers receiving aviation worker relief and clarifies collective bargaining protections ● \$30 million for Government Accountability Office (GAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$10 billion for airports ● No protections for Inspectors General ● Requires disclosure to the SBA if the President, Vice President, Cabinet, Member of Congress, or a family member has a controlling interest in a small business seeking SBA assistance ● Clarifies that the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee has jurisdiction over CARES Act programs as well as subsequent COVID-19 legislation ● \$11.3 million for GAO

Tax Provisions

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Repeals the \$135 billion tax break for “pass-throughs” ● Limits the carry-back period for writing off net operating losses ● Provides above-the-line deduction for first responders and frontline workers ● Creates a 30% refundable payroll tax credit (50% for essential workers) for employer benefits covering personal, family, living, or funeral expenses related to COVID-19 ● Removes cap for state and local tax deduction in 2020 and 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Keeps existing tax breaks in place ● Increases the tax deduction for business meals from 50% to 100% ● Sets procedures for assessing state and local taxes on remote and mobile workers

Debt Commissions

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No commissions to changes mandatory programs such as Social Security and Medicare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishes bipartisan “Rescue Committees” for federal trust funds that spent more than \$20 billion in the prior fiscal year, including the Social Security, Medicare, and Highway Trust Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each “Rescue Committee” would propose recommendations to “avoid depletion” of the trust fund, provide 75 years of solvency, and “simplify” the program ○ Recommendations of a Rescue Committee would receive expedited consideration in Congress

Immigration

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Automatically extends temporary immigration status or work authorization set to expire during crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Automatically extends work permits for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Temporary Protected Status (TPS) recipients for at least the original time period granted to the individual ● Provides employment authorization and protections from removal to critical infrastructure workers ● Remote swearing-in ceremony must be available for any individuals approved for naturalization ● Use of Medicaid may not be considered under the public charge rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No extension of temporary immigration status or work authorization ● \$1.6 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection ● \$1.2 billion in loan authority for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Jails, Prisons, and Detention Facilities

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mandates release into community supervision of federal prisoners and pretrial detainees who are non-violent ● Expands court authority to order compassionate release for federal prisoners and to reduce sentences ● Increases the availability of home detention for non-violent elderly prisoners ● \$600 million for Pandemic Justice Response Grants to address COVID-19 in correctional institutions, support pre-trial citation and release, and fund Juvenile Specific Services ● \$250 million for Second Chance grants for ex-prisoner reintegration and anti-recidivism ● \$200 million for Bureau of Prisons ● \$300 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants to supply PPE and control outbreaks at prisons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Funding cannot be withheld from sanctuary jurisdictions ● Moratorium on court-imposed fees and fines during the COVID-19 crisis ● Immediate interim cap on voice and video call rates from prisons or jails with permanent caps within 18 months ● Ensures confidential electronic communication between those in custody and their attorneys ● Medicaid eligibility for inmates 30 days prior to release ● Requires Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to conduct file reviews for those in custody and prioritize for release for those not subject to mandatory detention ● Requires ICE to provide free and unlimited access to phones, soap, sanitizer, and other necessary hygiene products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No provisions for release into community supervision or compassionate release ● \$200 million for Bureau of Prisons ● No moratorium on court-imposed fees and fines ● No cap on prison call rates

Domestic Violence

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 million for Violence Against Women Act programs • \$90 million for family violence and child abuse prevention and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$190 million for family violence prevention and child welfare programs

Mental Health

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), including \$150 million for tribes • Research on mental health impact of COVID-19 • Designation of 9-8-8 universal dialing code for National Suicide Prevention Lifeline • Report to Congress on servicemember suicides during COVID-19 emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4.5 billion for SAMHSA

Anti-Discrimination and Hate Crime Protections

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies anti-discrimination protections to coronavirus relief • Grant funding for the collection and reporting of hate crimes data (Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act) • Grants for law enforcement activities and crime reduction programs to prevent, address, or otherwise respond to hate crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No anti-discrimination protections or hate crime protections

Elections

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$3.6 billion for Election Assistance Grants ● Guarantees access to vote-by-mail for the November 2020 elections and all future elections ● Requires at least 15 consecutive days of early voting in federal elections ● Ensures that people can register to vote by mail or online 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No funding or protections for elections

Postal Service

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$25 billion to ensure continued operations ● Repeals restrictions on \$10 billion in borrowing authority in the CARES Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No funding for the Postal Service

Census

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$410 million for additional expenses due to COVID-19 ● Allows 120-day delay in publication of apportionment and state redistricting data ● Protections for data quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$448 million for additional expenses due to COVID-19 ● No deadline extension or protections for data quality

Foreign Affairs

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council • Requires presidential appointment of a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security • Authorizes U.S. participation in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3 billion for GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance • \$1 billion for international vaccine distribution

Miscellaneous Appropriations

<i>Heroes Act (House Democrats)</i>	<i>HEALS Act (Senate Republicans)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional funding for Department of Defense • No additional funding for Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) • No funding for White House improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$29.4 billion for Department of Defense, including funding for F-35s • \$2 billion for FBI, including \$1.75 billion for construction of FBI headquarters building • \$377 million for White House improvements