

|                           | Current Policy  | CED Letter to Congress  | HEROES Act (May 2020 House D bill)  | HEALS Act (Senate R proposal)   |
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| Unemployment Compensation | \$600 per week Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) payments expired the week of July 25   | \$500 per week through 2020; up to 45 percent of past wages (capped at \$500) thereafter, tied to state economic conditions   | \$600 per week through January 2021   | \$200 per week through September; a federal "plus-up" to 70 percent of prior wages capped at \$500 thereafter (with state waivers to continue flat \$200 for systems reasons) through December 2020 |
|                           | Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) provides an additional 13 weeks of benefits for long-term unemployed; Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) provides an unemployment benefit for workers not eligible for Unemployment Insurance. Both programs sunset after December 2020   | PEUC and PUA continues through 2021   | PEUC and PUA extended for new applicants through Janaury 2021; benefits sunset after March 2021           | N/A   |
| Food Assistance           | Time-limits for SNAP receipt for Able-bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWDS) temporarily waived; Pandemic-EBT allows monetary benefit to families whose children would normally get free or reduced price school meals if schools are fully closed; states allowed to increase SNAP benefits to current maximum (by household size) for all recipients | Raise SNAP income ceiling, waives work requirements, and increases the benefits through 2021  | 15 percent increase in maximum SNAP benefits; increases minimum benefit to \$30; waives work requirements | N/A   |
| Housing                   | A 4 month federal moratorium on eviction sunsets in July  | A block grant program to localities to apply to "cases of genuine need" without duplication of resources with other programs; rental properties financed with federally subsidized mortgages required to abate evictions, with mortgage payments postponed (but not forgiven) on generous | \$75 billion for direct assistance with housing related costs; \$100 billion in rental assistance         | N/A   |

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| <b>State and Local funding</b> | \$150 billion for "unbudgeted" COVID-19 prevention and treatment activities  | Federal revenue guarantee (i.e. replace any shortfall in combined state and local tax revenues until they return to population- and inflation-adjusted fiscal year 2019) | Flexible funding to address fiscal impacts of COVID-19: \$500 billion for states; \$375 billion for localities; \$20 billion for tribes; \$20 billion for territories                         | Allows more flexible use of existing CARES funds to states  |
| <b>Education funding</b>       | \$13 billion to school districts, \$14 billion to higher education, and \$3 billion to governors for education spending; Federal student loan payments suspended through September | Above the revenue guarantee, a block grant keyed to the additional costs of K-12 through postsecondary education and training under pandemic public health requirements  | \$90 billion to States to support statewide and local funding for elementary and secondary schools and public postsecondary institutions; \$10 billion for other post-secondary institutions. | \$105 billion including \$70 billion to elementary and secondary schools. \$29 billion to higher education, and \$5 billion for the Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund; two-thirds of the elementary and secondary funding is specifically to help schools with the additional costs to reopen for in-person instruction , with funding awarded based on an additional \$78 billion, including a \$25 billion Provider Relief Fund, \$16 billion for testing, contact tracing, and surveillance in states, and \$26 billion for vaccine, therapeutic, and diagnostic development |
| <b>Health care</b>             | \$175 billion for health care providers  | Further funding to support the health care system  | \$100 billion in grants for hospital and health care providers and \$75 billion for testing, contact tracing, and other monitoring and suppression activities.                                | \$5 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant and \$10 billion for "Back to Work Child Care Grants" to providers to help cover fixed expenses and increased operating costs due to COVID-19  |
| <b>Child care</b>              | \$3.5 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant and \$750 million for head start; some child care providers were PPP eligible   | Creation of a child care stabilization fund  | \$7 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant  |   |

**Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) / business support**

\$660 billion for PPP forgivable loans to small businesses and hospitality and leisure chains keyed off eligible payroll costs with forgiveness contingent on maintaining certain employment and salary benchmarks (applications due by early August, over \$100 billion estimated to remain in undisbursed lending); over \$200 billion in business tax incentives and relief including an employee retention credit (allows reimbursement of up to 50 percent of qualified wages (up to \$10k per employee) for employers deeply affected by revenue reductions); \$45 billion for assistance to air carriers and businesses critical to national security, \$450 billion to backstop Federal reserve lending operations including some industry support

PPP continued for businesses with fewer than 100 employees; automatic loan forgiveness for PPP loans less than \$150,000

Provides a 50% refundable payroll tax credit for qualified fixed costs up to the value of 25 percent of payroll for small businesses (less than 1500 employees) with a 20QX/19QX decline in gross receipts of at least 20 percent); provides a 90 percent refundable individual income tax credit for certain self-employed individuals who have experienced a significant loss of income (phases out starting above \$60,000 in income); expands the existing employee retention tax credit (increases share of qualified wages reimbursed from 50% to 80%; allows partial credit; and increases qualifying wages (up to \$45k for calendar year).

Simplified forgiveness filing for existing PPP loans less than \$2 million, including simple attestation in place of submitted documentation for loans less than \$150,000 and safe harbor for lenders; \$190 billion for 1st time PPP loans capped at \$2 million each and for a second round of PPP forgivable loans for businesses with fewer than 300 employees and 50 percent revenue reduction in Q1 or Q2 (compared to 4 quarters earlier) of up to \$2 million (no more than \$10 million across all PPP loans) with \$25 billion set-aside for businesses with less than 10 employees and \$10 billion set aside for community lenders; \$58 billion in "recovery sector loans" for seasonal-businesses and businesses located in low-income census tracts with greater than 50 percent revenue reduction in Q1 or Q2 of 2020, of up to 2X annual revenues to be repaid over 20 years at interest rates no more than 1 percent; increases the employee retention credit to be worth 65 percent of eligible wages up to \$30k per

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|                  |  |   |   | Liability shield would pre-empt any state or local laws and require that someone suing a business or school must prove that a) “reasonable efforts” to comply with the least stringent of applicable mandatory government health guidance were not made <u>and</u> b) there was "gross negligence" (i.e. reckless disregard) or "willful misconduct" (i.e. intentional, knowing harm, not out of ignorance or owing to a resource or staffing limitation) <u>and</u> c) those failures directly led to exposure and infection (the burden is on the litagent to prove that they <i>didn't</i> contract it somewhere else). The liability shield applies retroactively and limits statute of limitations to one year. A similar standard |
| Liability shield | n/a  | Provide liability relief to businesses that follow rules of reopening and the recommendations of national, state and local public health authorities and have taken prudent steps to protect their customers, staff and suppliers (businesses still liable for negligence against that standard or malicious intent)  | Requires OSHA to issue national standards and guidance but no liability protections included                        |   |
| Election funding | \$400 million in funding to the states   | "Necessary funding" to states and localities to implement the procurement, training, and adjustments needed to conduct elections under CED recommended<br>In addition to state and local funding more broadly(to continue state and local projects), "full funding" for the highway reauthorization, immediate investments to start the process of developing a pipeline of prioritized and executable projects, prioritization of maintenance backlog (especially water systems projects), and block grants to states for small bore infrastructure projects | \$3.6 billion to states for elections   | n/a   |
| Infrastructure   | n/a  |   | <i>Not in Heroes Act, but House Ds seperately passed a \$1.5 trillion infrastructure proposal in July</i>           | n/a   |
| Broadband        | \$200 million to FCC to support telehealth efforts and \$100 million to USDA for rural broadband expansion | Incentives to the private sector to expand broadband to currently unserved individuals and businesses   | \$1.5 billion for wi-fi hotspots for students and library patrons; \$4 billion to subsidize home highspeed internet | n/a   |

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|                          |   |     |     | Education/training grants for unemployed workers (to the recipient or to the institution or organization providing the training), similar to Pell grants; capacity grants to community colleges; tax incentives to businesses who provide (or continue to provide) education and training benefits to furloughed or reduced-hour workers; consideration of a public-subsidized jobs corps (along the model of |  |  |
| Training                 |   | n/a |     |   | \$2 billion for worker training programs   | \$500 million for dislocated worker grants and \$450 for WIOA adult, youth, and dislocated state grants  |
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| Pay-fors                 |   | n/a |     | 50 year bonds with payments tied to a dedicated revenue stream  | n/a  | TRUST Act - creates bipartisan commissions known as “Rescue Committees” to propose legislation for long-run solvency for any trust fund program spending more than \$20 billion annually that faces insolvency by 2035 (a vote out of the committee requires a majority of members and at least two members of each party) |
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| Economic impact payments | \$1,200 for every eligible adult and \$500 for every eligible minor dependent (total adjusted gross income less than [single - \$99,000 / married - \$198,000]; no non-citizen household members) | n/a |     |   | Provides a retroactive \$500 payment for each previously ineligible dependent for first round of economic impact payments; makes "nonresident aliens" (legal or otherwise) with with taxpayer id numbers retroactively eligible recipients; provides an additional recovery rebate (\$1200 per adult, \$1200 per up to 3 dependents) to families under the economic impact | \$1,200 for every eligible adult and \$500 for all eligible dependents (including those over 18) with income eligibility reduced to [single - \$75,000 / married - \$150,000]  |
| Postal Service           |   | n/a | n/a |   | \$25 billion   | n/a  |
| Hazard Pay               |   | n/a | n/a |   | \$200 billion  | n/a  |
|                          |   |     |     |   |  |  |
| Employer PPE subsidy     |   | n/a | n/a |   | n/a  | Creates a new refundable payroll tax credit equal to 50 percent of an employer’s “qualified employee protection expenses”  |

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| <b>Employer hiring incentives</b>                        | n/a | n/a | n/a | Expands the work opportunity (elective) tax credit (WOTC) for employers hiring eligible individuals (up to \$2,400 of the first \$6,000 of qualified first-year wages) and makes unemployed workers eligible individuals |
| <b>Business tax incentives<br/>(restaurant spending)</b> | n/a | n/a | n/a | Expands the businesses deduction for restaurant meals to 100 percent in 2020 (up from a 50 percent)  |