



The Updated Heroes Act - September 30, 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.

In May, the House passed the Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions (HEROES) Act, which included substantial aid to states and localities, as well as direct assistance to Americans. The Senate introduced its "Phase 4" proposal, the Health, Economic Assistance, Liability Protections, and Schools (HEALS) Act, on July 27, 2020, and released a revised version of that proposal, the Delivering Immediate Relief to America's Families, Schools and Small Businesses Act, on September 8, 2020. Most recently, the House introduced an updated Heroes Act, which incorporates many similar provisions but would include an additional \$50 billion in child care stabilization funding.

This resource summarizes 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 bills proposed by the House and Senate. This resource will be updated as new proposals are introduced.

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>PPP and Health Care Enhancement Act</u>	Phase 4 House Proposal - <u>HEROES Act</u>	Phase 4 Senate Proposal - HEALS Act	Phase 4 Revised Senate Proposal - <u>Delivering Immediate Relief to America’s Families, Schools and Small Businesses Act</u>	Phase 4 Revised House Proposal - <u>Updated Heroes Act</u>
	Status: PASSED and Signed into Law	Status: PASSED and Signed into Law	Status: PASSED and Signed into Law	Status: PASSED the House 5/15	Status: Introduced in the Senate 7/27	Status: Introduced in the Senate 9/8	Status: Proposed by House Leadership 9/28
Child Care	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION B</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Department of Health and Human Services</p> <p>Child Care and 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</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Child Care and 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</p>	<p>Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020</p> <p>TITLE VII— Department of Health and Human Services</p> <p>Child Care and Development Block Grant (\$5 billion). Funds would be available through Sept. 31, 2021 and would be paid to states in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally. Funds may be used to provide continued payments and assistance to child care providers who have experienced decreased enrollment or closures related to coronavirus. Encourages states to</p>	<p>DIVISION B</p> <p>TITLE I—Department of Health and Human Services</p> <p>Child Care and Development Block Grant (\$5 billion). Funds would be available through Sept. 31, 2021 and would be paid to states in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally. Funds may be used to provide continued payments and assistance to child care providers who have experienced decreased enrollment or closures related to coronavirus. Encourages states to place conditions on payments so providers</p>	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) (\$7 billion). Funds may be used for a variety of purposes including: relief from copayments and tuition payments for families; paying a portion of the child care provider’s cost; continued payments to child care providers in case of decreased enrollment or closures related to coronavirus; and providing child care assistance to the essential workforce, including health care workers, regardless of income eligibility requirements. States,</p>

		<p>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 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>the public health emergency, for cleaning and sanitation and other activities necessary to maintain or resume their operation; 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>place conditions on payments so providers will use a portion of funds to continue to pay staff salaries/wages. Also allows jurisdictions to provide assistance to essential workers for child care even if they do not meet the income eligibility requirements. Providers who were not previously receiving CCDBG funds may receive additional funds for cleaning, sanitation, and other activities necessary to maintain program operations.</p> <p>Back to Work Child Care Grants (\$10 billion) [Provisions outlined in TITLE II, Sec. 203 of the Safely Back to School and Back to Work Act]. Allocates funds to CCDBG lead agencies to provide subgrants to qualified child care providers for up to 9 months to assist in paying for fixed costs and increased operating expenses due to COVID–19</p>	<p>will use a portion of funds to continue to pay staff salaries/wages. Also allows jurisdictions to provide assistance to essential workers for child care even if they do not meet the income eligibility requirements. Providers who were not previously receiving CCDBG funds may receive additional funds for cleaning, sanitation, and other activities necessary to maintain program operations.</p> <p>Back to Work Child Care Grants (\$10 billion) [Provisions outlined in Sec. 6101 of Division A]. Allocates funds to CCDBG lead agencies to provide subgrants to qualified child care providers for up to 9 months to assist in paying for fixed costs and increased operating expenses due to COVID–19</p>	<p>Territories, and Tribes are encouraged to place conditions on the payments to providers including that providers use at least a portion of the funds to continue to pay salaries and wages of staff. Further instructs lead agencies to make payments based on enrollment rather than attendance for the duration of the public health emergency. Providers who were not receiving CCDBG funds prior to the pandemic are eligible for funding for the purposes of cleaning, sanitation, and other activities to maintain or resume the operation of programs.</p> <p>States do not need to amend their CCDBG plans prior to utilizing existing authorities in the CCDBG Act. Additionally, requires the Secretary to submit a report outlining how funds are appropriated. Finally, outlines periods of obligation for funding.</p> <p>Child Care Stabilization Fund programs (\$50 billion).</p>
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							<p>struggling to make payments.</p> <p>Lead agencies would accept these subgrant applications on a rolling basis with priority for grants given to providers that meet criteria in the children they serve. This includes providing non-traditional hour care, serving high-needs children or families, and/or operating in areas with low supply of child care. The lead agency must obligate at least 50% of funds within 6 months of enactment of the bill. Finally, the bill makes allowances for unobligated funds as of Sept. 30, 2022.</p> <p>Sec. 901. The Secretary of the Senate shall reimburse the Senate Employee Child Care Center for personnel costs incurred until Sept. 30, 2021, for employees of such Center who have been ordered to cease working due to measures taken in the Capitol complex because of the pandemic.</p> <p><i>No provision allowing for continuation of IDEA services under Part C is currently included in this bill.</i></p>
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Head Start	Not included in this bill.	<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>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION A</p> <p align="center">TITLE VIII—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Head Start (\$1.7 billion). Provides additional funds to make payments under the Head Start Act to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. The allocation would follow the same ratio as the number of enrolled children served by all Head Start agencies. None of these funds would be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent years.</p>
Small Business Administration	Not included in this bill.	<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</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION B</p> <p align="center">TITLE II—Additional Relief For Workers</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</p>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION E</p> <p>Includes various changes to the Paycheck Protection Program, Economic Injury Disaster Loans. More details can be found in specific sections of this document.</p> <p>TITLE VI—Miscellaneous Sec. 602. Extends loan payment relief for an additional 6 months for regular 7(a) and 504 loans made prior to the pandemic,</p>

		<p>are self-employed or independent contractors.</p> <p>TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p> <p>Sec. 2302. Allows employers and 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 2 years, with half of the amount required to be paid by Dec. 31, 2021 and the other half by Dec. 31, 2022.</p>		<p>the gross income of the ultimate recipient.</p> <p>Sec. 20235. Clarifies treatment of expenses paid or incurred with proceeds from certain grants and 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>an additional 12 months for Microloan and Community Advantage Loans. Makes allowances for extended loan periods of: additional 6 months or 12 months depending on the impact in given sectors. Provides discretion to the Administrator to revise extensions.</p> <p>Sec. 603. Increases loan guarantees on 7(a) loans.</p> <p>Sec. 604. Increases flexibility in deferral of payments on 7(a) loans.</p>
Access to Capital	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>Sec. 1102. Establishes the</p>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p>Continuing Small Business Recovery and PPP Act</p> <p>TITLE I—PPP Improvements</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION E</p> <p>TITLE I—Funding Provisions</p> <p>Sec. 103. Provides direct appropriations for small business funding, including:</p>

		<p>maximum 7(a) loan amount to \$10 million through Dec. 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 \$1 million which provide borrowers with credit for working capital purposes.</p> <p>Increases the government guarantee of 7(a) loans to 100% through Dec. 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 6 months to provide relief to small businesses negatively affected by COVID-19.</p>			<p>Sec. 112. Improves the terms of 7(a) loans for seasonal businesses and businesses located in small business low-income census tracts. Businesses must be a small business as defined by SBA industry size standards; employ 500 or fewer employees; demonstrate at least a 50% reduction in gross revenue in the first or second quarter of 2020 relative to the same 2019 quarter; and be a seasonal employer seeking a loan less than \$1 million OR have their principal place of business in, and at least 50% of their income derived from, a small business low-income census tracts.</p> <p>Recovery Sector Loans (\$57.7 billion)</p> <p>Small Business Growth and Domestic Production Investment Facility (\$10 billion)</p>		<p>\$1 billion for carrying out section 501, which creates an SBIC seed fund.</p> <p>\$1 billion for carrying out sections 603 and 607, which increase guarantees on 7a loans and reduce fees on 7a and 504 loans.</p> <p>\$57 million for carrying out section 605, to fund additional microloan technical assistance and loan making.</p> <p>\$15 billion for carrying out section 618, which creates a Small business local relief program.</p>
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Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION B</p> <p 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 align="center">DIVISION A</p> <p align="center">TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>Sec. 1110. Emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) Grants (\$10 billion). Expands eligibility for entities suffering economic harm because of COVID-19 to include sole proprietors and private nonprofits, while also giving SBA more flexibility to process and disperse small dollar loans. Businesses would be able to apply for expedited access to capital through an Emergency Grant, \$10,000 advance within 3</p>	<p align="center">DIVISION B</p> <p align="center">TITLE II—Independent Agencies Small Business Administration</p> <p>Includes an additional \$50 billion for the Disaster Loans Program Account. The Disaster Loans Program allows non-farm businesses, private nonprofits, homeowners, and renters to access capital to repair damage as a result of a declared disaster.</p> <p>Includes an additional \$10 billion for Emergency Economic Injury Disaster (EIDL) Grants.</p>	<p align="center">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>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION E</p> <p align="center">TITLE I— Funding Provisions</p> <p>Sec. 103. Provides direct appropriations for small business funding.</p> <p>Emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) (\$8 billion). Provides payment and interest relief to all physical loan and pre-COVID EIDL borrowers.</p> <p align="center">TITLE IV—Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program Reform</p> <p>Sec. 401. Sense of Congress that the SBA Administrator reduce the interest on EIDL loans, offer increased deferment, and provide relief to hardest hit small businesses.</p> <p>Sec. 402. Requires more explanation of fully or partially declined loans or grants.</p> <p>Sec. 404. Requires increased data transparency</p> <p>Sec. 405. (\$40 billion) Creates the “SBA Lifeline</p>
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		<p>days to maintain payroll, provide sick leave, and service other debt obligations.</p>					<p>Grant Program” for small businesses with 50 or fewer employees that have suffered an economic loss of at least 30%. This could cover either working capital needed for 180 days under current EIDL calculations or \$50,000. Loans could be used in the same way as a COVID EIDL loan, to repay PPP or EIDL loans, and/or to make investments for business continuity during the pandemic.</p> <p>At least \$20 billion would be set aside for businesses in certain demographics, including low-income communities.</p> <p>Sec. 406. Modifies the maximum loan amount.</p> <p>Sec. 407. Creates a principal and interest payment program for existing and new physical disaster loans, and EIDL loans made prior to Feb. 15, 2020.</p> <p>Sec. 411. Extends use of appropriated funds through Dec. 31, 2021.</p>
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Forgiveness	Not included in this bill.	<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>	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION I</p> <p>Sec. 90001. Among other changes, the bill would increase flexibility for PPP loan forgiveness to include 24 weeks of expenses. Borrowers would also have until Dec. 31, 2020 to rehire laid-off workers and avoid a reduction in forgiveness. Any 501(c) nonprofit would be eligible for the loans.</p>	<p>Continuing Small Business Recovery and PPP Act</p> <p>TITLE I—PPP Improvements</p> <p>Sec. 101. Expands the forgivable uses of PPP funds (described further below).</p> <p>Sec. 103. Allows the borrower to determine the covered period ending at the point of the borrower’s choosing between 8 weeks after origination and Dec. 31, 2020.</p>	<p>TITLE IV—Small Business Programs</p> <p>Sec. 4101. Expands the forgivable uses of PPP funds (described further below).</p> <p>Allows the borrower to determine the covered period ending at the point of the borrower’s choosing between 8 weeks after origination and Dec. 31, 2020.</p>	<p>TITLE II— Modification to the Paycheck Protection Program</p> <p>Sec. 201. Allows for CARES Act forgiveness covered period to align with the use of the loan by borrowers. Additionally, clarifies that the covered period is selected by the borrower, ranging from 8 to 24 weeks. Clarifies that a borrower can apply for forgiveness as soon as the covered period is over, their loan has been spent, and they have documentation that shows compliance with the requirements of PPP.</p> <p>Sec. 203. Creates a 3-tier system, based on the loan size, to allow for simplified forgiveness for loans under \$150,000. For loans under \$50,000 borrowers only need to certify to the Administration they have met the requirements for forgiveness and must keep documentation should there be an audit. For loans between \$50,000 and \$150,000 borrowers must submit certification via a simplified application and</p>

							<p>keep documentation. Loans over \$150,000 require the current documentation standards.</p> <p><i>Additional changes to PPP can be found below in the PPP section of this document.</i></p>
Paycheck Protection	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>Sec. 1102. PPP (\$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</p>	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>Sec. 101. Increases the appropriation level for the PPP 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</p>	<p>DIVISION I</p> <p>Sec. 90001. 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 8 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</p>	<p>Continuing Small Business Recovery and PPP Act</p> <p>TITLE I—PPP Improvements</p> <p>Sec. 101. Expands the allowable and forgivable uses of PPP funds to include:</p> <p>Covered operations expenditures, such as software and cloud computing.</p> <p>Property damage costs related to public disturbances not covered by insurance.</p> <p>Covered supplier costs essential to current operations that were under contract prior to Feb. 15, 2020.</p> <p>Personal protective equipment and adaptive investments to comply</p>	<p>TITLE IV—Small Business Programs</p> <p>Sec. 4101. Expands the allowable and forgivable uses of PPP funds to include:</p> <p>Covered operations expenditures, such as software and cloud computing.</p> <p>Property damage costs related to public disturbances not covered by insurance.</p> <p>Covered supplier costs essential to current operations that were under contract prior to Feb. 15, 2020.</p> <p>Personal protective equipment and adaptive investments to comply with federal health and safety guidelines related to COVID during the period of Mar. 1, 2020 -</p>	<p>TITLE I—Funding Provisions for the Paycheck Protection Program</p> <p>Sec. 102. Creates 3 distinct set-asides for targeted relief through PPP:</p> <p>At least 10% of remaining and future PPP funding for loans to businesses with 10 or fewer employees, sole proprietors, and self-employed individuals, and for loans less than \$250,000 to businesses located in low- or moderate-income neighborhoods; up to 30% of remaining and future funding for non-profit organizations of all sizes and types with strict limits on lobbying activity; up to 50% of remaining and future funding for the secondary PPP loan program that provides second loans to small businesses with less</p>

		<p>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 1 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 8 weeks of payroll, rent, utilities, and other essential operating expenses. Forgiveness would be reduced proportionally to any layoffs, as well as any reductions in salary above 25%. This program also provides incentives to rehire workers who may have already been laid off.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p>	<p>defined in the bill as minority depository institutions, certified development companies, microloan intermediaries, and State or Federal Credit Unions.</p>	<p>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>	<p>with federal health and safety guidelines related to COVID during the period of Mar. 1, 2020 - Dec. 31, 2020.</p> <p>Sec. 102. Protects lenders who relied on a certification or documentation submitted by a borrower for a covered loan.</p> <p>Sec. 103. Allows the borrower to determine the covered period ending at the point of the borrower’s choosing between 8 weeks after origination and Dec. 31, 2020.</p> <p>Sec. 104. Creates 2 application processes depending on size of loan. For loans under \$150,000: borrowers are not required to submit the previously required documentation from section 1106(e) of CARES, but must attest to a good faith effort to comply with PPP loan requirements, retain relevant records for 3</p>	<p>Dec. 31, 2020.</p> <p>Protects lenders who relied on a certification or documentation submitted by a borrower for a covered loan.</p> <p>Allows the borrower to determine the covered period ending at the point of the borrower’s choosing between 8 weeks after origination and Dec. 31, 2020.</p> <p>Creates 2 application processes depending on size of loan. For loans under \$150,000: borrowers are not required to submit the previously required documentation from section 1106(e) of CARES, but must attest to a good faith effort to comply with PPP loan requirements, retain relevant records for 3 years, and may complete and submit demographic information. The Administrator may review and audit these loans.</p>	<p>than 200 employees and a 25% reduction in revenue year-over-year because of the pandemic. Additionally, this bill creates a set aside of 25%, up to \$15 billion, of remaining funding for distribution by community lenders.</p> <p>Sec. 204. Restricts the use of PPP funds for compensation of registered lobbyists. Expands the definition of nonprofits to include all nonprofits no matter their size or type. Expands PPP funds to certain types of hospitals and local news entities.</p> <p>Sec. 205. Limits the aggregate loan amount to \$10 million for businesses with more than 1 location.</p> <p>Sec. 206. Expands the list of allowable uses of proceeds and forgiveness to include PPE.</p> <p>Sec. 207. Allows additional flexibility for acceptable documentation for sole proprietors and self-employed individuals.</p>
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		<p align="center">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>			<p>years, and may complete and submit demographic information. The Administrator may review and audit these loans.</p> <p>For loans between \$150,000 and \$2 million: borrowers are not required to submit the previously required documentation from section 1106(e) of CARES, but must complete the certification and retain relevant records for 3 years, and may complete and submit demographic information. After lenders review the application for completeness, they will submit the application to the Administrator, who may review and audit these loans.</p> <p>Sec. 105. Clarifies that other employer- provided group insurance benefits are included as payroll costs.</p> <p>Sec 106. Creates a second loan opportunity from the PPP for eligible businesses. Generally, borrowers may receive</p>	<p>For loans between \$150,000 and \$2 million: borrowers are not required to submit the previously required documentation from section 1106(e) of CARES, but must complete the certification and retain relevant records for 3 years, and may complete and submit demographic information. After lenders review the application for completeness, they will submit the application to the Administrator, who may review and audit these loans. Provides \$50 million in funding for audits.</p>	<p>Sec. 208. Excludes publicly traded or foreign owned entities from being eligible for PPP loans.</p> <p>Sec. 211. Clarifies that prior to the enactment, the current “no credit elsewhere test” remains in place. Going forward, for loans greater than \$350,000, lenders will apply the 7(a) credit elsewhere test.</p> <p>Sec. 212. Prohibits duplicative payroll amounts.</p> <p>Sec. 213. Ensures PPP loan requirements including, fee waivers, credit elsewhere waiver, personal guarantee waiver, and deferral eligibility, extends for the life of the loan rather than just the covered period.</p> <p>Sec. 214. Clarifies that interest on PPP loans can only be calculated on a simple basis, not compounding.</p> <p>Sec. 215. Ensures a timely payment of reimbursements to lenders by SBA.</p>
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					<p>up to 2.5 times their average monthly payroll, up to \$2 million. To be eligible, businesses must meet the SBA's revenue size standard, if applicable; employ 300 or fewer employees; and demonstrate at least a 50% reduction in gross receipts in the first or second quarter of 2020 relative to the same 2019 quarter.</p> <p>Businesses, certain non-profits, veterans' organizations, tribal businesses, self-employed individuals, and sole proprietors are eligible, and there are special considerations for seasonal employers and new business entities.</p> <p>Eligible entities may only receive 1 covered loan and if businesses have received a PPP loan the SBA loans can not total more than \$10 million. Borrowers of a PPP Second Draw loan would be eligible for loan forgiveness equal to the sum of their payroll costs, covered mortgage, rent,</p>		<p>Sec. 216. Provides a technical correction so that small businesses can be eligible for both a PPP and EIDL loan.</p> <p>Sec. 217. If a borrower returned, cancelled, or did not take the full amount of a loan they can either: reapply for a new loan (if they returned or cancelled a loan) or increase the loan amount (if they reduced the loan).</p> <p><i>Additional changes to PPP forgiveness can be found above in the PPP forgiveness section.</i></p>
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					<p>utility payments, covered operational expenditures, covered supplier costs, and covered worker protection expenditures incurred by Jan. 1, 2021. 60% of PPP Second Draw funds would need to be for payroll costs for full forgiveness.</p> <p>Includes set asides for small entities employing 10 or fewer employees (\$25 billion) and Community Lenders (\$10 billion), and directs the Administrator to issue guidance to prioritize underserved communities.</p> <p>Sec. 107. Reduces from \$10 million to \$2 million the maximum amount borrowers can receive in the first round of PPP.</p> <p>Sec. 108. Allows borrowers whose loan calculations have increased due to changes in interim final rules to alter their loan value regardless of whether the loan has been fully disbursed or if Form 1502 has already been</p>	
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					<p>submitted.</p> <p>Sec. 113. Makes non-lobbying 501(c)6 non-profits with 50 or fewer employees eligible for a loan of up to \$500,000. Chambers of Commerce and destination marketing organizations with up to 300 employees would be eligible.</p> <p>Sec. 114. Prohibits any eligible entity from using proceeds of the covered loan for lobbying activities, as defined by 2 U.S.C. 1602.</p> <p>Sec. 115. Amendments made by this bill will apply to PPP loans as if included in the CARES Act.</p> <p>Sec. 116. Establishes a special procedure in the bankruptcy process if the Administrator determines certain small business debtors are eligible for PPP loans.</p> <p>TITLE III— Appropriations</p>		
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					Sec. 131. Extends the application deadline to Dec. 31, 2020 for PPP and Second Draw Loans.		
PPP “ Second Draw” Loans	Not Included in this bill.	Not Included in this bill.	Not Included in this bill.	Not Included in this bill.	<p>PPP and Second Draw Loans (\$190 billion). Rescinds 100 billion in previously appropriated funds from CARES and PPP and Health Care Enhancement Act.</p>	<p>Second Draw PPP Loans. Creates a second loan opportunity from the PPP for eligible businesses. Generally, borrowers may receive up to 2.5 times their average monthly payroll, up to \$2 million. To be eligible, businesses must meet the SBA’s revenue size standard, if applicable; employ 300 or fewer employees; and demonstrate at least a 35% reduction in gross receipts in the first or second quarter of 2020 relative to the same 2019 quarter.</p> <p>Businesses, certain non-profits, veterans’ organizations, tribal businesses, self-employed individuals, and sole proprietors are eligible, and there are special considerations for seasonal employers. Borrowers of a PPP</p>	<p>DIVISION E</p> <p>TITLE II— Modifications to the PPP</p> <p>Sec 202. P4 loans (second PPP loans) Creates a Prioritized PPP loan product to give second PPP loans of up to \$2 million to certain small Entities. Targeted to businesses with less than 200 employees that have suffered demonstrably quarterly revenue losses of at least 25%. Also creates an application processing priority for very small businesses. Excludes publicly traded entities from being eligible for the secondary loans. Places limits on businesses with more than 1 physical location.</p>

						Second Draw loan would be eligible for loan forgiveness equal to the sum of their payroll costs, covered mortgage, rent, utility payments, covered operational expenditures, covered supplier costs, and covered worker protection expenditures incurred by Jan. 1, 2021.	
Entrepreneurial Assistance	Not Included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION A</p> <p align="center">TITLE I—Keeping American Workers Paid and Employed Act</p> <p>Sec. 1103. Entrepreneurial development (\$265 million). Provides grants to SBA resource partners such as the Small Business Development Centers, Women’s Business Center, who provide counseling, training, and related assistance to small businesses. The program’s non-federal match is waived.</p> <p>Sec. 1108. Minority Business Development Agency (\$10 million). Funds will be available for the Minority Business</p>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p>Minority Business Development Agency (\$25 million). Provides funds for Business Centers and Specialty Centers to assist minority business enterprises to weather the impacts of the coronavirus.</p>

		Development Agency to provide services through Minority Business Centers and Minority Chambers of Commerce. The program's non-federal match is waived for 3 months and centers can waive fee-for-service requirements through Sept. 2021.					
Liability Protections	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p>SAFE TO WORK Act</p> <p>Sec. 122. Provides no individual or entity engaged in businesses, services, activities, or accommodations will be liable in a coronavirus exposure action unless the plaintiff can prove by clear and convincing evidence that: the individual or entity was not making reasonable efforts in light of all the circumstances to comply with the applicable government standards and guidance in effect at the time of the actual, alleged, feared, or potential for exposure to coronavirus; the individual or entity engaged in gross negligence or willful</p>	<p>TITLE II— Coronavirus Liability Relief</p> <p>SAFE TO WORK Act</p> <p>Sec. 2122. Provides no individual or entity engaged in businesses, services, activities, or accommodations will be liable in a coronavirus exposure action unless the plaintiff can prove by clear and convincing evidence that: the individual or entity was not making reasonable efforts in light of all the circumstances to comply with the applicable government standards and guidance in effect at the time of the actual, alleged, feared, or potential for exposure to coronavirus; the individual or entity</p>	Not included in this bill.

					misconduct that caused an actual exposure to coronavirus; and the actual exposure to coronavirus caused the personal injury of the plaintiff.	engaged in gross negligence or willful misconduct that caused an actual exposure to coronavirus; and the actual exposure to coronavirus caused the personal injury of the plaintiff.	
Supports for Mid-Sized Businesses	Not included in this bill.	<p>TITLE IV—Economic Stabilization and Assistance to Severely Distressed Sectors Of The United States Economy</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” (defined to include a business that has not otherwise received adequate economic relief in the form of loans or loan guarantees provided under the CARES Act). Pursuant to this section, Treasury will endeavor to implement a special program or facility to target nonprofit organizations and</p>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.

		<p>businesses with 500-10,000 employees. Loans would have an interest rate of no more than 2% and no principal or interest would be due for at least 6 months. Among other conditions, funds must be used to retain at least 90% of the recipient's workforce, with full compensation and benefits, through Sept. 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 2 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 in this bill.</p>	<p>Not included in this bill.</p>	<p>Not included in this bill.</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</p>	<p>Not included in this bill.</p>	<p>Not included in this bill.</p>	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Sec. 803. Child Care Stabilization Fund programs</p>

				top of regular wages. Essential workers would include employees providing child care services and doing educational work to operate a school facility, including early childhood programs and preschool programs.			(\$50 billion). Premium pay for providers is an allowable use for these grants.
Paid Leave	Not included in this bill.	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p>Sec 3605. Paid Leave for Rehired Employees. Allows employees laid off not earlier than Mar. 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>	Not included in this bill.	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Department of Labor (\$6.5 million). Includes funding 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>TITLE I—Amendments to Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act and Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act</p> <p>Sec. 120102. Suspends until Dec. 31, 2022, the current 1,250 hour eligibility requirement and reduces the tenure eligibility</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act</p> <p>Department of Labor, Program Management (\$10.6 million). Provides funds to implement the paid leave and emergency Unemployment Insurance stabilization activities.</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Department of Labor (\$6.5 million). Includes funding for the Wage and Hour Division to support enforcement and outreach activities for paid leave benefits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION C</p> <p>TITLE I—Amendments to Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act and Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act</p> <p>Sec. 102. Suspends until Dec. 31, 2022, the current 1,250 hour eligibility requirement and reduces the tenure eligibility requirement from</p>

				<p>requirement from 12 months to 90 days under non-emergency Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and clarifies that public agencies are covered under FMLA regardless of the number of employees.</p> <p>Sec. 120103. Extends the availability of Emergency Family and Medical Leave benefits from Dec. 31, 2020 to Dec. 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</p>			<p>12 months to 90 days under non-emergency Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and clarifies that public agencies are covered under FMLA regardless of the number of employees.</p> <p>Sec. 103. Extends the availability of Emergency Family and Medical Leave benefits from Dec. 31, 2020 to Feb. 28, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 104. 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. 105. 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</p>
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				<p>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 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 2/3 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>invalidates any such regulations.</p> <p>Sec. 106. Ensures workers are provided with a full 12 weeks of paid emergency FMLA leave and specifies such leave does not count towards an employee's 12 weeks of non-emergency unpaid FMLA leave.</p> <p>Sec. 107. Ensures employees will receive a benefit that will be no less than 2/3 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. 108, 110. Requires employees provide notice to employers as soon as is practicable; employers may require requests for leave to be supported by basic documentation.</p> <p>Sec. 109. Clarifies employees can take intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule, regardless of a previous agreement between an employer and employee.</p> <p>Sec. 111. Eliminates the authority of the Director of</p>
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				<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 to exclude their employees from emergency FMLA 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 2-week period; employees can take leave intermittently or on a reduced work</p>			<p>the Office of Management and Budget to exclude certain federal employees from paid leave.</p> <p>Sec. 113. Amends the Families First Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act to clarify employees who work under a multiemployer collective bargaining agreement and whose employers pay into a multiemployer plan are provided with leave; eliminate provisions that allow employers of health care providers and emergency responders to exclude their employees from emergency FMLA leave and that restrict employees from exercising a private right of action against employers with fewer than 50 employees.</p> <p>Sec. 122. 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</p>
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				<p>schedule, regardless of a previous agreement between an employer and employee.</p> <p>Sec. 120116. Extends the availability of emergency paid sick leave from Dec. 31, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2021.</p> <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</p>			<p>the hours of emergency paid sick leave that equals the typical number of hours that they work in a typical 2-week period; and allows employees to take leave intermittently or on a reduced work schedule, regardless of a previous agreement between an employer and employee.</p> <p>Sec. 123. Extends the availability of emergency paid sick leave from Dec. 31, 2020 to Feb. 28, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 124. 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. 126. 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. 127. Eliminates the Secretary of Labor’s</p>
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				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.			authority 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 to align certain provisions of the Family First Coronavirus Response Act; invalidates any such regulations.
Tax Credit Offset	<p align="center">DIVISION E</p> <p>Sec. 5102-5111. Establishes a 100% refundable tax credit or small 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 1 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 align="center">DIVISION A</p> <p align="center">Subtitle C—Labor Provisions</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</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION B</p> <p align="center">TITLE II—Additional Relief For Workers</p> <p align="center">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</p>	<p align="center">TITLE II—Assistance to Individuals, Families, and Employers to Reopen the Economy</p> <p>Sec. 211. Increases the refundable payroll tax credit for wages paid from 50 to 65% (up to \$10,000 per employee per quarter, rather than per year); lowers from 50 to 25% the threshold for the decline in gross receipts that makes an employer eligible for the credit; increases from 100 to 500 the threshold of employees allowing employers to base their credit on all wages paid to an employee; makes employers eligible for both the tax credit and</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION F</p> <p align="center">TITLE I—Economic Stimulus</p> <p>Sec. 141. Extends through the end of 2021 the refundable payroll tax credits for paid sick and family leave enacted in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA).</p> <p>Sec. 142. On or after the enactment date, 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>Paid leave for employees who are caring for someone because of COVID-19 or are included in the catch-all category is ⅔ 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 unavailable due to COVID-19 precautions</p> <p>Eligible full-time employees can receive leave pay at a rate not less than ⅔ of their</p>	<p>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>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> <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</p>	<p>the PPP with limitations to prevent overlapping benefits; and specifies group health plan expenses are considered qualified wages.</p>		<p>Sec. 143. 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. 144. Allows individuals to use their average daily self-employment income from 2019 rather than 2020 to compute the credit.</p> <p>Sec. 145. Removes the exclusion of Federal, state, and local governments from claiming the paid sick and family leave credits enacted in the FFCRA.</p> <p>Sec. 147. 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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<p>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>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>Sec. 2102. Creates a temporary Pandemic Unemployment Assistance program through Dec. 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 Dec. 31, 2020 to pay unemployment benefits.</p> <p>Sec. 2104. Provides an additional \$600 per week</p>	Not included in this bill.	<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 Jan. 31, 2021 and allows individuals already receiving regular state unemployment benefits on Jan. 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 Mar. 31, 2021.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020</p> <p>Department of Labor, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (\$1.15 billion). Provides funds for states to process unemployment claims and make needed IT upgrades to their unemployment systems.</p> <p>American Workers, Families, and Employers Assistance Act - TITLE I, Sec. 101. Continues FPUC at \$200 per week, followed by a payment of up to \$500 that, when combined with the state UI payment, would replace 70% of lost wages. States could apply for a waiver to continue paying a fixed dollar amount for up to 2 months. Starting in Oct., the additional payment would count as income when determining</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TITLE III—Assistance for American Families</p> <p>Sec. 3002. Continues FPUC at \$300/week to those who qualified under the CARES Act through Dec. 27 and extends the authorization for railroad unemployment benefits through Dec. 27.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE VIII—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 I</p> <p>Sec. 101. Restores the \$600 Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) from the week of Sept. 6, 2020, through Jan. 31, 2021 and allows individuals already receiving state unemployment benefits on Jan. 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 Mar. 31, 2021.</p>

		<p>payment to each recipient of unemployment insurance or Pandemic Unemployment Assistance for up to 4 months.</p> <p>Sec. 2105. Provides funding to pay the cost of the first week of unemployment benefits through Dec. 31, 2020 for states that choose to pay recipients as soon as they become unemployed instead of waiting 1 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 Dec. 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-</p>		<p>Sec. 50002. Extends Pandemic Unemployment Assistance benefits (PUA) provided to allow workers who do not qualify for regular unemployment compensation to apply for PUA through Jan. 31, 2021 and receive all of the weeks of benefits so long as they are for weeks ending by Mar. 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 Jan. 31, 2021, and to receive the full 13 weeks so long as they are for weeks ending no later than Mar. 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 Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50005. Extends the financial relief provided to</p>	<p>eligibility for federal low-income programs.</p> <p>Requires states, beginning 30 days after enactment, to notify individuals and employers of the state’s return to work requirements, the individual’s rights to refuse to return to work or to refuse suitable work, and how an individual can contest the denial of a claim as a result of these requirements.</p> <p>Sec. 102. Increases from 50 to 75% the reimbursement rate for nonprofits, government agencies, and Indian tribes for costs incurred to pay unemployment benefits.</p> <p>Sec. 103. Requires states to Follow the Disaster Unemployment Assistance procedures for verifying eligibility for PUA, specifies only those who have lost their principal source of</p>		<p>Sec. 102. Extends Pandemic Unemployment Assistance benefits (PUA) provided to allow workers who do not qualify for regular unemployment compensation to apply for PUA through Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 103. 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 Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 104. Extends the temporary 100% financing of Short-Time Compensation (STC) payments to states with programs in law through Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 105. Extends the temporary 50% financing of STC payments not made under a state law through Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 106. Extends full federal funding for the first week of compensable regular unemployment for states</p>
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		<p>time compensation” programs, where employers reduce employee hours instead of laying off workers and the employees with reduced hours receive a prorated unemployment benefit. This provision would pay 100% of the costs they incur in providing this short-time compensation through Dec. 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 Dec. 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</p>		<p>reimbursable employers in the CARES Act through Jan. 31, 2021, and makes technical corrections to ensure that states can simply waive 50% of the amount owed by such employers.</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 Dec. 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 Dec. 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</p>	<p>income are eligible for PUA, and allows states to handle appeals through their UI appeals system, rather than through the regional DOL office.</p> <p>Sec. 104. Provides \$2 billion to assist states in upgrading their state UI systems, including improvements to detect and prevent fraud, and gives DOL additional authority to hold states accountable for their performance.</p>		<p>with no waiting week through Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 201. Creates a new federal program, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Extension Compensation, which would provide up to 13 additional weeks of federally-financed unemployment benefits to any individual who exhausts state or federal unemployment benefits before Jan. 31, 2021, with all benefit and administrative costs paid by the federal government. No benefits would be paid after Jan. 31, 2021, or in a case where the individual was entitled to other unemployment benefits or could safely return to work.</p> <p>Sec. 301. Clarifies access to PUA for workers unable to work because care is not available for a child or disabled adult to ensure workers are eligible for PUA in situations where care is not available because of partial closing/reduced slots (including schools on hybrid schedules), because the pandemic has increased the</p>
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		reporting requirements related to “short-time compensation” programs.		<p>Compensation payments to states with programs in law through Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50010. Extends the temporary 50% financing of Short-Time Compensation payments not made under a state law through Jan. 31, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 50011. Ensures that any states that enact a short-time compensation law will receive full federal financing for all agreements in place after Mar. 29, even if agreement began before a new state STC law became effective.</p>			<p>cost to an unaffordable level or made it not open during the caregiver’s work hours, or because sending the family member to the school or care facility creates an unacceptable risk for the child or the household.</p> <p>Sec. 302. In situations where workers received PUA overpayments through no fault of their own and are unable to repay them without severe hardship (when repayment would violate “equity and good conscience”), specifies states waive the overpayments.</p> <p>Sec. 303. Clarifies that individuals could be eligible for PUA even if the business is not fully closed, so long as pandemic-forced changes are preventing the individual worker from earning income.</p> <p>Sec. 304. Ensures that individuals who are still otherwise eligible for PUA do not have their benefits terminated because of inadvertent or state system failure errors in past required weekly benefit recertifications, so long as</p>
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							<p>the state made good faith efforts to implement the program.</p> <p>Sec. 401. Extends the provision in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act that provided temporary full federal financing of extended unemployment benefits for high-unemployment states, which normally require a 50% state contribution, through June 30, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 402. Ensures that the earliest date on which states would begin accumulating interest on federal loans they have taken in order to pay state unemployment benefits would be July 1, 2021. In some states, the interest-free loans allow them to maintain sufficient trust fund balances to avoid triggering additional automatic employer tax increases.</p> <p>Sec. 403. Extends a provision in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act that provided a federal payment of half the cost of unemployment benefits for</p>
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							<p>“reimbursable employers” (generally state/local governments and non-profit organizations) through June 30, 2021.</p> <p>Sec. 501. Requires all states to report weekly on unemployment benefit applications that have not been processed to the Department of Labor (DOL). DOL would report to the public and Congress on the backlogs, and develop, support, and enforce corrective action plans for states with unacceptable numbers of workers waiting to receive benefits.</p> <p>Sec. 601. Provides a federally-funded \$125 per week additional benefit to individuals who have at least \$5,000 a year in self-employment income but were disqualified from receiving PUA because they were eligible for regular state unemployment benefits.</p>
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Education Stabilization	Not included in this bill.	<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 institutions of higher education to prevent,</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p style="text-align: center;">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>	<p style="text-align: center;">Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020</p> <p>Education Stabilization Fund (\$105 billion). Includes:</p> <p>Bureau of Indian Education (\$1 billion)</p> <p>Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERs) (\$5 billion). Provides flexible funding to Governors to be used for early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, or higher education, based on the needs of the state.</p> <p>Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (\$70 billion). Provides grants to states, including funding allocated to school districts based on existing formulas, including private schools. 1/3 of funding would be available to all schools immediately, with the remaining 2/3 available to cover additional costs to</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION B</p> <p>Education Stabilization Fund (\$105 billion). Includes:</p> <p>Bureau of Indian Education (\$1 billion) Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERs) (\$5 billion). Provides flexible funding to Governors to be used for early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, or higher education, based on the needs of the state.</p> <p>Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (\$70 billion). Provides grants to states, including funding allocated to school districts based on existing formulas, including private schools. 1/3 of funding would be available to all schools immediately, with the remaining 2/3 available to cover additional costs to reopen for in-person instruction.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION A</p> <p>Title VIII - Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies</p> <p>State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (\$208 billion). This includes \$175 billion for elementary and secondary schools, \$27 billion for public postsecondary education, \$4 billion for Governors, and \$2 billion for Bureau of Indian Education schools. These funds would support 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 (\$11.9 billion). Designated to alleviate burdens associated with the coronavirus for both colleges and students. including emergency financial aid to postsecondary students for</p>
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		<p>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.</p>			<p>reopen for in-person instruction.</p> <p>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEER) (\$29 billion). Provides grants directly to institutions of higher education, largely based on full-time equivalent enrollment of Pell grant recipients, to support both additional institutional expenses related to COVID-19 and additional student financial aid needs. Within the HEER fund, \$2.9 billion is for additional and dedicated funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions.</p>	<p>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEER) (\$29 billion). Provides grants directly to institutions of higher education, largely based on full-time equivalent enrollment of Pell grant recipients, to support both additional institutional expenses related to COVID-19 and additional student financial aid needs. Within the HEER fund, \$2.9 billion is for additional and dedicated funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions.</p> <p>TITLE VI— Educational Support and Childcare</p> <p>Sec. 6001. Authorizes funding for states to subgrant with scholarship-granting organizations (SGOs) to administer scholarships for educational expenses related to an individual student’s elementary or secondary education as recognized by the State; authorizes a tax credit for</p>	<p>housing, food, technology, health care, and child care.</p>
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						<p>individual taxpayer and corporate contributions to a scholarship- granting organization.</p> <p>Sec. 6004. Through 2022, expands allowed uses of 529 plans funds to include expenses for students attending public, private, or religious schools or who are homeschooled including, books, online materials, and licensed tutoring</p>	
Tax Code	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses</p> <p>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</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION J</p> <p>TITLE I—Economic Stimulus</p> <p>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</p>	<p>American Workers, Families, and Employers Assistance Act</p> <p>TITLE II—Assistance to Individuals, Families, and Employers to Reopen the Economy</p> <p>Sec. 212. Adds a new work opportunity tax credit targeted group, 2020 qualified COVID-19 unemployment recipients, allowing employers who hire a member of this group to receive a credit of 50% of the first \$10,000 of qualified first-year wages;</p>	<p>TITLE IX—Charitable Giving</p> <p>Sec. 9001. Increases from \$300 to \$600 the above-the-line deduction for charitable contributions individual taxpayers may claim in 2020 (\$1,200 for those filing a joint return)</p>	<p>DIVISION F</p> <p>TITLE I—Economic Stimulus</p> <p>Subtitle B—Earned Income Tax Credit</p> <p>Sec. 112. Repeals language prohibiting an eligible taxpayer with qualifying children from claiming the childless EITC due to failure to meet child identification requirements.</p> <p>Sec. 113. 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</p>

		<p>NOL arising in a tax year beginning in 2018, 2019, or 2020 can be carried back 5 years. The provision also temporarily removes the taxable income limitation to allow an NOL to fully offset income.</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>lives with a qualifying child for more than 1/2 of the taxable year.</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 the 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>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</p>	<p>removes the limitation on rehires for 2020 qualified COVID-19 unemployment recipients; and provides regulatory authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules to prevent abuse.</p> <p>Sec. 213. Establishes a refundable payroll tax credit equal to 50% of an employer's "qualified employee protection expenses," such as testing for COVID-19, protective personal equipment, cleaning supplies, "qualified workplace reconfiguration expenses," including modifications to workspaces for the purpose of protecting employees and customers from the spread of COVID-19, and "qualified workplace technology expenses," including contactless point-of-sale systems and other technology to track employee interactions with customers. Expenses are limited based on the employer's average</p>		<p>for more than 1/2 of the taxable year.</p> <p>Sec. 114. Eliminates the disqualified investment income test so individuals may claim the EITC regardless of the amount of certain investment income.</p> <p>Sec. 115. Instructs the Treasury to make payments to the territories that relate to the cost of each territory's EITC.</p> <p>Sec. 116. In 2020, allows taxpayers to substitute their 2019 earned income if 2020 earned income is less than 2019 earned income.</p> <p>Subtitle C—Child Tax Credit</p> <p>Sec. 121. Makes the child tax credit fully refundable for 2020 and requires the Secretary to make best efforts to provide the enhanced credit in the form of an advanced payment.</p> <p>Subtitle D— Dependent Care Assistance</p> <p>Sec. 131. Makes the Child and Dependent Care Tax</p>
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		<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>children; and requires the Secretary to make best efforts to provide the enhanced credit in the form of an advanced payment.</p> <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 1 qualifying individual and \$12,000 for 2 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</p>	<p>number of employees. The credit also permits self-employed individuals to claim a refundable credit against income taxes for the same types of COVID-19 related expenses.</p> <p>Sec. 214. Allows marketplace platform companies to provide certain COVID-19 related assistance to service providers, including financial assistance due to lost business, health care expenses, personal protective equipment, cleaning supplies, and training related to COVID-19, without jeopardizing the service provider’s independent contractor status under the Internal Revenue Code. Benefits received, other than cash payment, will be treated as “qualified disaster relief payments” and excluded from the service provider’s taxable income.</p>		<p>Credit 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.</p> <p>Sec. 132. 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— Deduction of State And Local Taxes</p> <p>Sec. 151. Eliminates the limitation on the deduction for state and local taxes for the 2020 taxable year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE II—Provisions To Prevent Business Interruption</p> <p>Sec. 201. Among other provisions, increases the applicable percent of qualified wages reimbursed through the employee retention and rehiring credit;</p>
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				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>modifies the gross receipts requirement to allow a partial credit; increases the limit on wages taken into account per employee to \$15,000 per quarter; replaces the 100-employee threshold for the relevant qualified wage base with a definition of large employer; and clarifies that group health plan expenses can be considered qualified wages even when no other wages are paid.</p> <p>Sec. 202-203. Addresses whether and how certain loan forgiveness and loan payments are included in gross income.</p> <p>TITLE III—Net Operating Losses</p> <p>Sec. 301-302. Amends certain changes made by the CARES Act to tax provisions governing business losses.</p>
Direct Financial Assistance	Not included in this bill.	TITLE II—Assistance for American Workers, Families, and Businesses Subtitle B—Recovery Rebates & Other Individual Provisions	Not included in this bill.	TITLE I—Economic Stimulus SUBTITLE A—2020 RECOVERY REBATE IMPROVEMENTS	American Workers, Families, and Employers Assistance Act TITLE II—Assistance to Individuals, Families, and Employers to Reopen the	Not included in this bill.	DIVISION F TITLE I—Economic Stimulus Sec. 101. Provides a \$1,200 refundable tax credit for each family member paid

		<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 (\$146,500 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</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 3 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>	<p>Economy</p> <p>Sec. 201-202. Authorizes additional recovery rebates of \$1,200 for all individuals with adjusted gross income up to \$75,000, \$2,400 for married couples with adjusted gross income up to \$150,000, and \$500 for children of any age. Decreases the rebate amount when a taxpayer’s income exceeds the phase-out threshold; completely phases-out for single filers with incomes exceeding \$99,000 (\$146,500 for head of household), and \$198,000 for joint.</p>		<p>out in advance payments, similar to the Economic Impact Payments in the CARES Act.</p> <p>Makes all dependents eligible for the \$500 qualifying child amount (rather than children below age 17), allowing households with dependents who are full-time students below age 24 and adult dependents to also receive the \$500 amount.</p> <p>Allows payment to be made to an individual who provides a Taxpayer Identification Number.</p>
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		<p>annually 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 Jan. 1, 2021.</p>					
Nutrition Supports	<p>TITLE I</p> <p>\$500,000,000 in additional funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children program</p> <p>TITLE II—COVID-19 Child Nutrition Response Act</p> <p>Sec 202 (b). Provides waivers for food from the Child and Adult</p>	<p>DIVISION B</p> <p>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>	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (\$10 billion). Provides additional funding to cover cost increases related to changes to the program in Families First.</p> <p>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for</p>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE I—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (\$10 billion). Supports anticipated cost increases.</p> <p>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) (\$400 million). Provides access to</p>

	<p>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>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$450 million). Allows food banks to continue to assist those Americans most in need.</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 FEMA. Includes \$200 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, which provides shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations.</p>		<p>Women Infants and Children (WIC) (\$1.1 billion). Provides additional funding to support low-income pregnant women or mothers with young children who lose their jobs or are laid off to the COVID-19 emergency.</p> <p>Child Nutrition Program (\$3 billion). Includes 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). Includes additional funding to help local food banks meet increasing needs.</p> <p>TITLE IV—Homeland Security</p> <p>Federal Emergency Management Agency (\$200 million). Designates funds for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program which provides shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations.</p>			<p>nutritious foods for low-income pregnant women or mothers with young children who lose their jobs or are laid off to the COVID-19 emergency.</p> <p>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$450 million). Includes additional funding to help local food banks meet increasing needs.</p> <p>TITLE VI—Homeland Security</p> <p>Federal Emergency Management Agency (\$200 million). Designates funds for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, which provides shelter, food, and supportive services through local service organizations.</p> <p>DIVISION D</p> <p>TITLE II—Child Nutrition and the Special Supplemental Nutrition</p> <p>Sec. 201. Requires the Department of Agriculture to reimburse school meals and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) for</p>
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							emergency costs incurred during the school year 2019-20 at 55% of the amount of reimbursed meals and supplements that same month the year prior.
Community Services Block Grant	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION B 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>	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION L 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 agencies in a timely manner. Raises the poverty line for funds appropriated during FYs 2020-2022 to 200%.</p>	<p align="center">Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020</p> <p>Makes a technical correction to the CARES Act to allow Community Services Block Grant funds to be allocated to all states as intended.</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION D TITLE III—Related Programs</p> <p>Sec. 301. Ensures states receive all CARES Act Community Services Block Grant funds, increases the federal poverty level limit for those served in FY2021; and ensures emergency supplemental funds are made available to state and local agencies in a timely manner.</p>
Healthy Start Program	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION A 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>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.

Home Visiting	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION J</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 FY2020 and allows HHS to extend contracts and delay reporting deadlines as is reasonable during the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Through Jan. 31, 2021, allows 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.</p>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION J</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TITLE I—Emergency Assistance</p> <p>Sec. 102. Provides an additional \$100 million for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program (MIECHV) in FY2020 and allows HHS to extend contracts and delay reporting deadlines as is reasonable during the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Through Jan. 31, 2021, allows 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.</p>
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Family Violence Prevention Services	Not included in this bill.	<p>TITLE VIII— Labor, Health and Human Services, Education And Related Agencies</p> <p>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.</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p>TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020</p> <p>Family Violence Prevention and Services (\$65 million). Allows grants to provide temporary housing and assistance to victims of family, domestic, and dating violence.</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Family Violence Prevention and Services (\$100 million)</p>
Child Welfare	Not Tracked in Previous Legislation			<p>TITLE VI—Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</p> <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>Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020</p> <p>Mental Health Services Block Grant (\$2 billion). At least 50% of funds for behavioral health providers</p> <p>National Child Traumatic Stress Network not included in this bill.</p> <p>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (\$50 million). Funds for necessary expenses for community-based grants for CAPTA.</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p>DIVISION A</p> <p>TITLE VIII—Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), Education, and Related Agencies</p> <p>Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (\$4 billion)</p> <p>National Child Traumatic Stress Network (\$10 million)</p> <p>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants (\$100 million)</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 and neglect; and to foster understanding, appreciation and knowledge of diverse populations in order to effectively prevent and treat child abuse and neglect.</p>	<p>Child Welfare Services (\$75 million). Funds to grantees as authorized by subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act.</p> <p>Project AWARE (\$100 million). Support mental health once children return to school.</p>		<p>Community Based-Child Abuse Prevention Grants (\$225 million)</p> <p>Child Welfare Services (\$75 million)</p> <p>Project AWARE (\$100 million)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISION D</p> <p>Title I—Stronger Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment</p> <p>Sec. 115. As part of Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), directs the Secretary to develop inter-state data exchanges and to study whether background check provisions in CAPTA, CCDBG, and Social Security Act are complementary or have discrepancies that need to be addressed.</p>
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Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	Not included in this bill.	<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 Nov. 30, 2020, in the manner authorized for FY2019.</p>	Not included in this bill.	<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 Jan. 31, 2021, suspends federal TANF work participation rate requirements and the federal time limit during the COVID-19 emergency.</p> <p>Creates penalties for any 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>	<p align="center">American Workers, Families, and Employers Assistance Act</p> <p align="center">TITLE I—Further Relief for Workers Affected By Coronavirus</p> <p>Sec. 105. Reimburses states for 80% of their increased costs (up to \$2 billion) of providing cash assistance and other short-term help through TANF.</p>	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION J</p> <p align="center">TITLE V—Pandemic State Flexibilities</p> <p>Sec. 501. Provides emergency flexibility for state TANF programs.</p> <p>Sec. 502. Suspends federal TANF work participation rate requirements and federal time limits until Jan. 31, 2021, and creates penalties for any 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 in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<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 services to disadvantaged children, families, and</p>	Not included in this bill.	Not included in this bill.	<p align="center">DIVISION J</p> <p align="center">TITLE I—Emergency Assistance</p> <p>Sec. 101. Appropriates \$9.6 billion to the Social Services Block Grant for the sole purpose of providing emergency aid and services to disadvantaged children, families, and households.</p>

				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.			Requires states to pass through at least 50% of funds to county and 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.
Public Housing	Not included in this bill.	DIVISION B TITLE XII— Transportation, Housing and Urban Development	Not included in this bill.	DIVISION A TITLE IX—Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Related Agencies	Coronavirus Response Additional Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 Department of Housing and Urban Development	Not included in this bill.	DIVISION A TITLE XII— Transportation, Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Related Agencies

		<p align="center">(HUD), and Related Agencies</p> <p>HUD, Public Housing 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>HUD, Community Development Block Grant (\$5 billion). This includes: (1) \$2 billion for states and localities that received an allocation under the FY2020 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</p>		<p>HUD, Public Housing Operating Fund (\$2 billion). Directs funds for Public Housing Agencies to carry out coronavirus response for the operation and management of almost 1 million public housing units.</p> <p>HUD, 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.</p>	<p>(HUD), Public Housing Operating Fund (\$1 billion). Provides funds so that Public Housing Agencies can maintain their public housing programs to help contain the spread of COVID-19 in public housing. This funding supplements coronavirus-related reduced tenant rent payments.</p> <p>HUD, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (\$2.2 billion). Funding maintains current Section 8 voucher rental assistance for families experiencing loss of income because of coronavirus.</p> <p>Community Development Block Grant is not included in this bill.</p>		<p>HUD, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (\$4 billion). Allows Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) to respond to coronavirus and keep over 2.2 million families stably housed even when facing a loss of income, including \$1 billion for new, temporary, vouchers for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, or fleeing domestic violence.</p> <p>HUD, Public Housing Operating Fund (\$2 billion). Allows PHAs to carry out coronavirus response for the operation and management of almost 1 million public housing units.</p> <p>HUD, 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.</p> <p>HUD, Project-Based Rental Assistance (\$750 million).</p>
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		related economic and housing disruptions.					Ensures the continuation of housing assistance for low-income individuals and families living in project-based rental assistance properties, and to ensure housing providers can take the necessary actions to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the pandemic.
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