

HEROES & HEALS Comparison: Higher Education and Research Provisions *July 31, 2020*

	HEROES Act (House)	HEALS Act (Senate)
Total Funding	\$3 trillion	\$1 trillion
Education Funding and Policy	Higher Education	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$27 billion for public higher education via a State Government Fiscal Stabilization Fund (30 percent) • Additional \$10 billion for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private, nonprofit institutions - \$7 billion ○ Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) - \$1.7 billion ○ Online institutions and institutions that would receive less than \$1 million in initial allocation • <u>Funding would support efforts</u> including training and professional development for higher education faculty and staff to support distance education; general expenditures for institutions of higher education for expenses associated with a disruption in services or operations related to coronavirus, including defraying expenses due to lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, and payroll; and emergency financial aid to postsecondary students for housing, food, technology, health care, and child care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$29 billion to support institutional expenses related to COVID-19 and additional student financial aid needs through Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) • \$2.9 billion set aside for MSIs and HBCUs • 5 percent of HEERF funds set aside for institutions of greatest need as determined by Sec. of Education • Limit allocations of institutions that paid the endowment tax in 2019/restrict use of funds for student aid • Allocations based on FTE Pell Grant recipients • <u>Examples of eligible expenses</u>: lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, technology costs associated with the transition to distance learning, faculty/staff trainings, and payroll • No requirement that 50 percent of the HEERF allocation be used for direct student aid purposes • <u>Prohibits</u>: funds granted through HEERF to be used to pay for contractors engaging in prerecruitment activities, endowments, or capital outlays for facilities used for athletics, sectarian instruction, or religious worship • Requires institutions receiving funds to submit a report that includes details on the use of funds to the

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		Secretary of Education within six months of receipt of funds
	Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund	
	\$90 billion for grants to governors to distribute among K-12 schools and public colleges and universities in the "State Fiscal Stabilization Fund" (includes the \$27 billion for public higher education)	<p>\$5 billion for governors to dedicate funds to education institutions based on the needs of their state, including institutions of higher education and K-12 schools</p> <p>MOE provision to require states maintain spending on elementary, secondary, and higher ed for FYs 2020 and 2021 proportional to FY 2019</p>
	Student Loan Repayment / Financial Aid	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to \$10,000 in student loan forgiveness available to "economically distressed borrowers" • Allow institutions to pay Federal Work-Study to students even if they are unable to complete their work due to the pandemic • Ensure that emergency student aid does not impact eligibility for future federal financial aid • Prohibit the Secretary of Education from imposing restrictions on the populations of students who may receive funds, including on grant funding available under the CARES Act • Remove the requirement that a borrower must be employed in a public service employer at the time of forgiveness under the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate federal student loan repayment plans into two options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a standard 10-year repayment plan ○ an income-based repayment plan, where borrowers would have to pay either 10 percent of their discretionary income or zero if earning less than 150% of the poverty level, combined with loan forgiveness after 20 or 25 years • Extend CARES Act authorities and flexibilities for campus-based aid, including allowing for the reallocation of Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant or Federal Work Study funds through the end of the 2020-2021 award year or the end of the qualifying emergency • Add additional information to the FAFSA form for applicants to report incidences of recent income loss and offering greater flexibilities for financial aid administrators to use professional judgment to determine need

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	K-12 Education	
	\$63 billion for K-12 through “State Fiscal Stabilization Fund”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$70 billion for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund • Proportional funding for private elementary and secondary schools based on the number of children attending private schools in the state
Liability Protection	Not included	Would shield any business from coronavirus-related medical claims through October 1, 2024, if it makes reasonable efforts to comply with public health guidelines and is not engaged in gross negligence or willful misconduct
Tax Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclude emergency financial aid grants made to students, including those under the CARES Act, from being taxed • Repeal the public employer exclusion from the emergency paid sick leave and emergency family leave tax credits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refundable payroll tax credit, available for non-state and government entities, of up to 50 percent of qualified employee protection expenses, including testing for COVID-19, PPE, cleaning supplies and services, workplace reconfiguration, and qualified technology costs • Increase the percentage of qualified wages reimbursed through employee retention tax credit (ERTC) from 50 to 65 percent
COVID Testing	\$75 billion for a COVID-19 National Testing and Contact Tracing Initiative, including grants to state and local health departments	\$16 billion for HHS to support COVID-19 testing, contact tracing, surveillance, containment, and mitigation, including at institutions of higher education
HHS Agency Supplementals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 billion for hospitals and providers • \$180 billion to establish a COVID-19 Heroes Fund within the Department of the Treasury to provide grants to essential work organizations for the purposes of paying premium hazard pay to essential workers • BARDA: \$4.5 billion for research and development of COVID-19 therapeutics and vaccines, antibacterial research, and construction of next-generation manufacturing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$25 billion in provider relief • CDC: \$3.4 billion for COVID-19 prevention and response (\$1.5 billion for states/localities) • SAMHSA: \$4.5 billion • BARDA: \$20 billion for vaccine, therapeutic, and diagnostic development • HRSA: \$7.6 billion for Community Health Centers • Extend telehealth flexibilities

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAMHSA: \$3 billion • HRSA: \$7.6 billion for Community Health Centers • Establishes HRSA grants to institutions of higher education in rural or underserved areas, or that are Minority-Serving Institutions, to build new schools of medicine and/or expand, enhance, modernize, support existing schools of medicine • Establishes several activities to support drug supply chain improvements, including a National Centers of Excellence Program in Continuous Pharmaceutical Manufacturing • Establishes a loan repayment program to enhance recruitment and retention of the public health workforce 	
Research Funding and Policies	National Institutes of Health (NIH)	
	\$4.75 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to support additional COVID-19 research and funding to offset startup costs of biomedical research laboratories	\$15.5 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to support additional COVID-19 research and relief for research institutions to offset the costs associated with productivity losses due to the pandemic available through FY 2024
	Department of Defense (DOD)	
	Expand use and oversight of Defense Production Act, but does not provide additional funding	\$29.4 billion, including \$22.4 million for research, development, test, and evaluation related to COVID-19 and \$705 million for the Defense Health Program to expand prophylactic and therapeutic manufacturing capacity for DOD needs
	Department of Energy (DOE)	
	Not included	\$307.3 million for the Department of Energy (DOE) to support COVID-19-related research and development activities, and cybersecurity and information technology needs at the Department and national laboratories

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	National Science Foundation (NSF)	
	\$125 million to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus	Not included
	National Endowments for the Arts (NEA) and Humanities (NEH) / Institute for Museum and Library Sciences (IMLS)	
	\$10 million each to NEA and NEH; \$5 million for IMLS	Not included
	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	
	\$40 million for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) "Surveys, Investigations, and Research" account for "technical assistance, biosurveillance of wildlife and environmental persistence studies and related research, database development," and activities related to the National Wildlife Health Center and wildlife-borne disease activities	Not included
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
	\$50 million to support Environmental Justice (EJ) grants in response to coronavirus	Not included
	Other Research and Security Provisions	
	Not included	Would incorporate the bipartisan <i>Safeguarding American Innovation Act</i> that seeks to address congressional concerns about science and security. The higher education community has raised concerns about the bill's changes to immigration related to export-controlled technologies, reductions to the reporting threshold to \$50,000 on foreign gifts to colleges and universities, and changes to interagency coordination around research security issues. The bill would also change federal grant application processes and disclosure requirements related to foreign compensation and potential conflicts of interest; require criminal penalties for any individual that knowingly prepares, submits, or falsifies a federal grant application that fails to disclose outside compensation, including foreign compensation; place new limitations on education

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		and cultural exchange programs that do not have appropriate safeguards to prevent unauthorized access of export-controlled technologies; and require the Department of Education to go through negotiated rulemaking on any changes to Sec. 117 foreign gift reporting rules.
State Relief Funding	\$1 trillion for state and local governments to help replace revenue shortfalls	Not included
Department of Labor (DOL)	\$3.1 billion with \$2 billion of that funding directed to support worker training	\$2.5 billion with \$950 million for the National Dislocated Worker Grants (\$500 million) and Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act State Grants
Small Business / Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine PPP by extending eligibility to “all non-profits of all sizes”; extending of the coverage period from June 30 to December 31; and modifying funding allocations to include a 25 percent carveout for all non-profits regardless of size with half this amount going to nonprofits with fewer than 500 employees and 25 percent of funds for small businesses with fewer than 10 employees • Mandate that the Main Street Lending Program being developed by the Federal Reserve include non-profits as eligible borrowers, as well as the creation of a low-cost loan option for non-profits under the program • Temporarily waive matching fund requirements for federal support programs from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for programs covered by CARES Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$190 billion for Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) with changes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ extending eligibility to certain 501(c)6 organizations for loans of up to \$500,000; broadening expenses allowed under PPP to include personal protective equipment and other workplace investments to comply with safety guidelines ○ creating Second Draw Loans, which allows certain previous recipients of PPP loans to receive another loan; simplifying the application process for loans under \$150,000 ○ extending the covered period for loan forgiveness; and prohibiting the use of PPP funding for lobbying activities • Create a new long-term loan program that would provide up to \$10 million for qualifying “recovery sector businesses” • Provide \$10 billion in support for registered SBA Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) that “invest in

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		small businesses with significant revenue losses from COVID-19, manufacturing startups in the domestic supply chain, and in low-income communities”
Department of Justice (DOJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 million to support Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs, including transitional housing assistance, victims assistance, and other grants to address violence against women • \$300 million to support law enforcement hiring and personal protective equipment • \$250 million for Second Chance Act grants to support the transition of ex-prisoners to society • \$600 million for new Pandemic Justice Response Act to address COVID-19 in correctional institutions 	Not included
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	<p>Focus on food supply chain, as well as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$14.3 billion for nutrition assistance programs • \$300 million to support national Animal Health Lab Network • \$50 Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach • \$28 million for the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding focused on the food supply chain. No funding for research relief or competitive research. No funding for nutrition assistance