



CAPAC Priorities Included in Heroes Act (H.R. 6800)

Provides Disaggregated Data

- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is required to report to Congress on the testing, positive diagnoses, hospitalizations, intensive care admissions and mortality rates associated with COVID-19 disaggregated by race, ethnicity, age, sex, gender, geographic region, and other relevant factors as determined by the Secretary. HHS, in collaboration with State, local, and territorial health departments, is required to complete field studies to better understand health inequities including the impact of language preference on health care access and disease outcomes.
- HHS is required to post information from skilled nursing facilities, including the age, race/ethnicity, and preferred language of the residents with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 infections and deaths.
- The Small Business Administration (SBA) is required to report to Congress on certain loans and advances under the Small Business Act and the CARES Act, including demographic information on gender, race, and ethnicity.

Provides Language Access

- Mandates that SBA use funds previously allocated through Section 1111 of the CARES Act to translate resources and services in languages other than English.
- Establishes an Emergency Mental Health and Substance Use Training and Technical Assistance Center that would include assistance and support with respect to language access, including translation services, interpretation, or other such services for individuals with limited English speaking proficiency or people with disabilities.
- Establishes a Homeowner Assistance Fund that would require each State housing finance agency or other entity allocated funding to make available language assistance and provide notice that such language assistance is available.
- Provides funding for HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to carry out a national media campaign and local education and outreach to educate the public of increased housing rights, including information in languages used by communities with Limited English proficiency.
- Requires blank absentee ballots sent to certain voters to comply with existing language access provisions in Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Addresses Anti-Asian Hate Crimes

- Includes the bipartisan National Opposition to Hate, Assault, and Threats to Equality (NO HATE) Act.
- Directs HHS to carry out multilingual and culturally appropriate awareness campaigns to increase awareness and knowledge of COVID-19, including countering stigma associated with COVID-19.

Ensures Equitable Access to Health Care

- Makes COVID-19-related treatment free for those with Medicare Parts A and B and Medicare Advantage, Medicaid, private insurance, as well as FEHBP and military programs.
- Provides coverage of COVID-19 testing and treatment under Medicaid to everyone, including undocumented immigrants.
- Restores Medicaid coverage for citizens of the Freely Associated States.
- Ensures eligible entities under the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act are eligible for COVID-19 funding appropriated to HHS's Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) for Primary Health Care.
- Provides additional funding for hospitals and providers, including funding for Community Health Centers that provide critical care to our most vulnerable communities.
- Provides additional funding for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and defines PPE as scarce and critical materials essential to the nation defense under the Defense Production Act.
- Provides \$75 billion to support additional testing and contact tracing.

Protects Workers and Families

- Funds an additional round of economic stimulus payments to taxpayers with a valid taxpayer identification number (SSN or ITIN) in the amount of \$1,200 per family member and up to \$6,000 per household for those with adjusted gross incomes up to \$75,000 (\$150,000 married). A lesser amount will be provided to taxpayers who make over \$75,000 but less than \$99,000.
- Allows all dependents to be eligible for the \$500 qualifying child amount in the Economic Impact Payments made under the CARES Act.
- Requires OSHA to issue an Emergency Temporary Standard to ensure that all frontline and essential workers are protected from the spread of COVID-19 and have access to PPE.
- Includes billions to fund hazard pay for essential workers and defines broad categories of essential workers who are eligible for this funding.
- Extends federal unemployment compensation through January 31, 2021, including:
 - The Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC), which adds \$600 per week federal supplement to all types of unemployment benefits;
 - The Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, which provides benefits to self-employed and gig workers;

- The Pandemic Extended Unemployment Compensation (PEUC), which provides 13 weeks of benefits in addition to state unemployment benefits for workers who need them.
- Expands social safety net programs by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC), and waives TANF work requirements until January 31, 2021.
- Increases the monthly and maximum SNAP benefits, enables State agencies to request to participate in the SNAP online program, and allows for the purchase of hot food.
- Includes additional funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and enables State housing financing agencies to use funds for utility payment assistance, including electric, gas, water, and internet service, including broadband internet access service.
- Prohibits price gouging through the inclusion of the COVID-19 Price Gouging Prevention Act.
- Expands paid sick, family, and medical leave.
- Suspends negative consumer credit reporting during the COVID-19 pandemic and other declared major disasters.

Protects Immigrant Families

- Allows immigrant taxpayers to access cash relief benefits with an ITIN and addresses provisions in the CARES Act that prohibit mixed-status households from receiving cash relief payments.
- Automatically extends expiring work authorization for immigrants during the coronavirus emergency and for 90 days after, including authorizations for DACA recipients and TPS holders.
- Requires ICE and CBP to use all available discretionary powers to release immigrants from detention facilities for the duration of the pandemic who pose no significant public safety risk.
- Ensures that foreign physicians and healthcare workers are able to support our domestic medical workforce and fill existing gaps during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Provides funding to enable USCIS to conduct remote naturalization oath ceremonies.

Prioritizes Housing Protections for All

- Provides \$100 million for the Housing Counseling Assistance Program in order to provide increased support to communities of color, including in-language support to limited English proficient (LEP) individuals.
- Allocates funding for Fair Housing Enforcement to establish the capacity to and carry out activities and services by telephone and online, including intake of housing discrimination complaints for limited English proficient individuals.
 - Include \$10 million for the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) at HUD to carry out a national media campaign in multiple languages to educate the public of increased housing rights during the COVID-19 emergency period.

- Provides additional funding for HUD's Emergency Solutions Grants, Community Development Block Grants, and Housing Assistance Payments.
- Provides \$100 billion for an Emergency Rental Assistance program for HUD to allocate funding to states, territories, counties and cities to help renters pay their rent and utility bills during the pandemic.
- Extends and expands the eviction moratorium and foreclosure moratorium in the CARES Act to include all renters and homeowners.

Ensures Robust Funding for Education

- Increases funding for Minority Servicing Institutions, including Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs), to ensure that low income and minority students can bridge the digital divide and complete their education.
- Ensures debt relief and financial protection for students by providing up to \$10,000 in student loan debt cancellation until September 2021.
- Appropriates additional funding for distance learning and allows funding to be used to include resources for English Language Learners, as well as to support language education to Native Hawaiian, Alaska Native, and American Indian students.
- Increases the Education Stabilization Fund in the CARES Act.
- Includes funding to expand trauma support services in schools by providing \$100 million for Project Advancing Wellness and Resilience in Education (AWARE) and \$10 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Network.

Safeguards Civil Rights and Voting Rights

- Prevents the spread of infection in federal prisons and state and local jails by releasing as many individuals as possible under supervised release who do not pose a serious threat to public safety.
- Requires States and jurisdictions to establish a contingency plan to enable individuals to vote in elections for Federal office during a state of emergency, public health emergency, or national emergency
- Provides additional funding to the Election Assistance Commission to States for contingency planning and preparation for the 2020 federal elections and requires States and jurisdictions to establish a contingency plan to enable individuals to vote in elections for Federal office during a state of emergency, public health emergency, or national emergency.
- Provides additional funding to the Election Assistance Commission to States to update voting infrastructure and to use for contingency planning and preparation for the 2020 federal elections.
- Allows the U.S. Census Bureau to delay the publication of apportionment and state redistricting data by 120 days to account for postponement of operations caused by the coronavirus and requires the Bureau to report monthly to Congress on detailed operational information about the 2020 Census.
- Exempts universities from FERPA to allow for the enumeration of college students.

Supports State, Tribal, and Local Governments, Small and Minority-Owned Businesses, and Nonprofit Organizations

- Provides additional funding to State, Tribal, and Local governments and direct federal support for localities with populations under 500,000.
- Ensures PPP funds are set aside specifically for small businesses owned by minorities, women, veterans, and those in underserved and rural markets, and small community lenders including Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) and Certified Development Companies (CDCs).
 - Mandates that 25% of remaining PPP funds should be reserved for small businesses with 10 or fewer employees
 - Mandates that 25% of PPP should be reserved for nonprofit organizations
 - Includes set aside for small community lenders and provides \$10 billion in technical assistance grants for lending institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets.
- Provides federal support to nonprofit organizations with over 500 employees that have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and makes any nonprofit organization eligible for PPP funding.
- Mandates that the Federal Reserve's Main Street Lending Program, which was established utilizing CARES Act funds, include non-profit organizations as eligible borrowers.
- Provides \$10 billion for essential emergency assistance to be distributed through the Social Services Block Grant that could go to vulnerable children, families, and individuals, including those who may not be receiving other assistance during the pandemic.

Ensures Equitable Treatment of U.S. Territories

- Ensures equitable treatment of U.S. territories in the distribution of COVID-19 resources and funding.
- Repeals limitations under Section 1108 of the Social Security Act, the cap on Medicaid expenditures in the U.S. territories.
- Provides reimbursement for EITC payments to the territories which mirror tax code.