



Jobs and Justice Act of 2020 Summary

Division A - JOBS

Title I – Main Street Marshall Plan

This title includes a wide range of policy solutions to promote revitalization, small businesses, job creation in historically-underserved communities, and measures to strengthen the workforce:

- Encourages corporate diversity by requiring federal contractors and public companies to disclose the race, gender, and ethnicity of their board of directors and senior management.
- Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that infrastructure spending bills should include development programs that recruit and train individuals from communities with high unemployment rates.
- Provides an emergency supplemental appropriation totaling \$7.5 billion over the next six years for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, which help public water systems finance infrastructure projects to replace lead pipes, upgrade water infrastructure, and ensure clean drinking water for families.
- Authorizes a state to establish local hiring bid specifications or consider the hiring of local workers in the evaluation of bids and proposals for federal-aid highway projects.
- Provides an emergency supplemental appropriation totaling \$7.5 billion over the next six years for investments in transportation infrastructure through the successful “TIGER” program, which offers competitive grants to local governments and transit agencies to fund innovative highway, bridge, and transit projects.
- Reauthorizes the Assets for Independence Act to update the eligible uses for individual development accounts (IDAs) so that low-income individuals can save for the first-time purchase of a home and continue their education and for financial literacy.
- Eliminates the requirement that, to be eligible for foster care maintenance payments, a child would have been eligible for aid under the former program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children at the time of removal from the home.
- Authorizes a competitive grant program to allow communities to invest in resilient strategies and better withstand and recover from natural disasters.

- Invests \$100 billion to create over 1.9 million jobs by addressing critical physical and digital infrastructure needs in schools.
- Allows a rehab tax credit for public schools.
- Establishes new programs or amends existing programs related to workforce and community development, including directing the Department of Labor to award grants for job skills training for older individuals (older than age 45) and workers in highly-skilled industries; and directing the Department of Education to award scholarships to students pursuing degrees in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics (STEM) and teaching certifications.
- Prioritizes educating and training for existing and new environmental health professionals.
- Provide grants to local educational agencies to encourage girls and underrepresented minorities to pursue studies and careers in STEM fields.
- Requires a study of federal agencies to determine which Federal agencies have the most significant impact on women's participation in the workforce.
- Provides two-year grants directly to cities, counties, and qualified nonprofit organizations to train, hire, and retain workers for jobs in public service.
- Amends title XX Block Grants to allow states to assist low-income and long-term unemployed individuals with developing their businesses and self-employment opportunities.
- Authorizes the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make grants to eligible organizations to provide transition assistance to members of the Armed Forces recently separated from active duty service and spouses of such members.
- Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax for employees who participate in qualified apprenticeship programs.
- Expands opportunities for our nation's at-risk and opportunity youth by authorizing \$1.5 billion in formula grants for subsidized summer jobs for in- and out-of-school youth ages 14 to 24; authorizing \$2 billion in formula grants for partially subsidized year-round jobs for youth ages 16 to 24 who are out of school and work; and, authorizing \$2 billion in competitive grants to transform communities with high rates of youth disconnection into neighborhoods of opportunity.
- Raises the federal minimum wage to \$15 for regular employees over seven years, for tipped employees, and for newly hired employees who are less than 20 years old.
- Amends FLSA to ban screening employees based on past wages, seek previous wages, or to retaliate for a complaint of a violation of this law.
- Incentivizes companies to pursue domestic R&D by raising the rate of regular R&D credit and increasing tax credits for manufacturing tied to domestic research.
- Protects Social Security, railroad retirement, and black lung benefits from any garnishment to satisfy a debt (administrative offset), restoring these benefits to their historically protected status.
- Creates a 3-year pilot program at the Department of Labor (DOL) to test the promise and impact of a federal job guarantee in up to 15 diverse communities and regions experiencing high unemployment. The program would guarantee that adults in participating communities who want to work can do so in a job that pays a living wage and provides benefits like health insurance, paid sick leave, and paid family leave.

- Establishes a nationwide program dedicated to educating and training underrepresented groups to pursue careers in clean energy industries.
- Provides federal tax credits for businesses that offer apprenticeship programs and additional tax credits for companies that hire the apprentices upon completing the program.
- Allows the Department of Education to provide grants to eligible entities or postsecondary institutions as they establish, expand, or support dual (or concurrent) enrollment programs offering career and technical education.
- Incentivizes employers to increase their investments in qualified training programs for their employees, in high-growth occupations as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), by creating a tax credit to offset part of the training cost.
- Amends the Small Business Act to require the Small Business Administration to report to the President and Congress an analysis of the number and dollar amount of prime contracts awarded by federal agencies each fiscal year to small business concerns.
- Reestablishes a tax certificate program under which any broadcast station owner who sells their majority interest in a commercial broadcast station to a woman or minority will have the benefit of a deferred tax obligation on the sale's gains, providing an incentive for owners to sell to women and minorities.
- Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently increase the limitations on the deduction for start-up and organizational expenditures.
- Improves the Federal Aviation Administration's oversight of its Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program to help it better manage businesses owned by those who have been historically discriminated against to win federally funded aviation projects better.
- Establishes support for small businesses to better comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and thus equip themselves to hire and serve those with disabilities.
- Establishes within the Treasury Department's Office of the Comptroller of the Currency an office known as the "Office of Black and Community Banks" and authorizes the Comptroller to provide them with the regulatory flexibility to encourage affordable small-dollar lending.
- Establishes the "Minority Bank Deposit Program" to expand the use of minority banks, women's banks, and low-income credit unions.
- Requires federal agencies to develop plans to use these institutions, to the extent possible, for their banking needs.
- Allows entrepreneurs to contribute up to \$10,000 per year into a tax-free account, which could be used to purchase equipment or facilities, marketing, training, and accounting. Contributions to the account could accumulate up to \$150,000 and be taken out tax-free.
- Establishes a Small Business Administration (SBA) grant program for Small Business Development Centers and Women's Business Centers to assist them with tax compliance costs.
- Allows small businesses a work opportunity tax credit for hiring a member of the Ready Reserve or the National Guard.
- Requires the Department of Labor to request labor unions, general contractors, and businesses that will rebuild infrastructure, transportation systems, technology and computer networks, and energy distribution systems to recruit actively, hire, and provide

on-the-job training to young African Americans ages 18 to 39 through existing jobs, apprenticeships, and "earn while you learn" programs.

- Calls on Congress to work with media entities and diverse stakeholders to eliminate barriers to media diversity.
- Requires that the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) must develop a plan to increase diversity in the executive branch of government that includes specified information, including strategies for agencies to remove barriers to equal employment opportunities.
- Seeks to increase access to employment, quality education, and training. Moreover, this provision would foster improved community-police relations and improved access to mental health resources intending to create safe, stable, self-sufficient communities.
- Directs the Department of Transportation to provide grants to institutions of higher education and other entities to develop a curriculum for and establish transportation worker training programs in urban and rural areas for workers whose jobs may be changed or worsened, or who may have been separated from their jobs as a result of being replaced by the adoption of automated driving systems.
- Amends the Internal Revenue Code to provide businesses with a tax credit for investing in work-based learning for workers with low skill levels.
- Provides federal support to microbusinesses throughout America during the COVID-19 crisis. Establishes a Microbusiness Assistance Fund of \$124.5 billion to provide up to \$250,000 directly to small "micro" businesses.
- Establishes a small business start-up tax credit for veterans creating businesses in underserved communities.

Title II – Social Economic

This title includes policy solutions to promote economic development in underserved communities:

- Establishes a commission to study and develop reparation proposals for African Americans.
- Requires the Small Business Administration to make grants for commercial investment in economically underserved communities.
- Supports black-owned depository institutions by codifying the Minority Bank Deposit Program, which encourages the federal agencies to deposit their funds with minority banks.
- Requires the Federal Reserve to consider gender and ethnically diverse candidates when filling a vacancy for one of 12 regional federal reserve presidencies.
- Invests in start-up accelerators and incubators to spur ecosystems of entrepreneurship in new and underserved areas.
- Incentivizes investment in low-income rural communities and urban neighborhoods by providing tax credits for private investment in underserved communities.
- Reauthorizes the U.S. Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act.

- Requires the International Trade Commission (ITC) to conduct a comprehensive study on the economic importance of auto manufacturing in America before tariffs on automobiles and auto parts could be applied.
- Preserves jobs and encourage infrastructure development by expanding tax-exempt cooperative organizations' access to government grants and assistance, including rural broadband grants and FEMA disaster relief.
- Establishes within the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, a program to award grants to specific nonprofit organizations, state governments, and local governments for financial literacy programs. Programs eligible for grants may include education regarding credit, student loan debt, homeownership, investments, retirement, or starting a business.
- Seeks to encourage large prime contractors to partner with and enhance the capabilities of small businesses, including woman-, veteran-, and minority-owned firms, and thus increase their ability to compete for future DHS contracts.
- Establishes a fund for low-income ranchers and landowners to retain legal representation to ensure they receive fair compensation for land seized by federal agencies through eminent domain at the southwest border.
- Requires the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to assess the use of specific educational data related to determining the creditworthiness of an applicant, including data related to attendance at HBCUs, MSIs, and community colleges.

Title III – Poverty Alleviation

This title includes policy solutions to alleviate generational poverty:

- Applies the 10-20-30 formula to 12 accounts, which requires that a minimum of ten percent of federal funds of a particular federal program go to communities with persistent poverty, defined as a county where the poverty level has been 20 percent or higher over the past 30 years.
- Expands eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to include caregivers and students, decreases EITC eligibility from age 25 to 18, creates an option for recipients to receive their benefits monthly, and permanently funds the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program.
- Provides \$100 million for diapers for infants and toddlers
- Raises the baseline benefit for all SNAP households and allocates more SNAP funds to those with extensive medical and housing expenses.
- Provides every child with an account seeded with \$1,000, and an additional \$2,000 deposit each year thereafter depending on family income through the tax code. Treasury would manage funds in a low-risk account, achieving roughly 3% annual returns. At age 18, the account holder could use funds for eligible activities, including homeownership, higher and continuing education, and retirement.
- Requires the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a pilot program that awards grants to at least 64 eligible drinking water and wastewater entities to assist low-income customers in paying their water bills.

- Expands and modernizes the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to meet the demands on America’s workforce, including rising costs and stagnant wages. Key reforms include changes to the eligibility rules and the maximum credit, among others.
- Authorizes grants to state agencies and tribal organizations to improve their rate of direct certification – the percentage of children automatically eligible for free school meals based on their participation in other federal assistance programs, such as SNAP.
- Blocks the administration from implementing a final rule to limit states’ ability to waive additional SNAP work requirements for able-bodied adults without dependents, even during times of high unemployment.
- Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Congress should enact the Poverty Bill of Rights to reaffirm the right of all Americans to live a life free from poverty and its impacts.
- Amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable tax credit to increase the take-home pay of American workers and enhance their financial stability, and for other purposes.
- Expands the duties of the Office of Community Affairs within the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau regarding under-banked, unbanked, and underserved consumers.
- Requires the Department of Energy to release promptly the funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program and the State Energy Program, which assist low-income communities in reducing their energy burdens and improves our country’s energy efficiency.
- Strengthens and expands proven anti-poverty programs and initiatives.

Title IV – Housing and Wealth Building

This title includes policy solutions to promote housing, homeownership, and asset building:

- Affirms the right of all renters to a safe, affordable, and decent home.
- Provides funding for emergency relief grants to address the unmet needs of homeless populations in jurisdictions with the highest need, rental assistance for persons and households who are homeless, and homeless outreach and coordination services.
- Amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prohibit a consumer reporting agency from creating a report containing a landlord-tenant court or other housing court record unless specific conditions are met.
- Provides more funding for the public housing Capital Fund to support large public housing agencies, mortgage foreclosure mitigation assistance, and incremental rental assistance vouchers.
- Reauthorizes a pilot program that establishes for mortgagees an automated process for considering other data for mortgage underwriting for potential borrowers with poor credit histories.
- Provides a mortgage premium discount for completing financial literacy courses.
- Establishes a grant program for financial literacy for 8-24-year old individuals.
- Establishes an Office for Under-Banked and Un-Banked Consumers.
- Directs the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to conduct a nationwide testing program to detect and report patterns of housing discrimination.

- Requires the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency to require each enterprise to include a preferred language question on the form known as the Uniform Residential Loan Application (URLA).
- Addresses the crisis of affordable housing by creating a tax credit for any individual spending more than 30 percent of their income on rent, up to the Small Area Fair Market Rent.
- Requires three protections for children in federally assisted housing: (1) Prohibits using visual assessments in housing built before 1978 and instead requires risk assessments – a more comprehensive tool to determine lead hazards; (2) Requires a process for families to relocate if a lead problem is found, and the landlord does not mitigate the issue within 30 days of notification; and (3) Requires landlords to disclose if the lead is known to be in the home.
- Raises the Fannie/Freddie contribution to double funding for affordable housing through the Housing Trust Fund.
- Establishes a mentor program for Minority Depository Institutions (MDIs)
- Requires the Fed to collect data on the wealth gap.
- Gives first-time homebuyers a quarter-point reduction in their FHA mortgage-insurance premiums if they complete a financial literacy course.
- Creates a new, refundable tax credit for households whose housing costs exceed 30% of their income, including rent and utilities. Unlike existing tax credits, Americans who qualify would receive the benefits every month.
- Requires carbon monoxide detectors in public housing. The bill follows recent reports of carbon monoxide poisoning among residents of HUD housing, which has led to at least 11 deaths since 2003.
- Provides urgently needed relief to prevent foreclosures and expand forbearance for homeowners under the COVID-19 relief package to ALL mortgages, not just federally-backed mortgages, and ensures the homeowners can request forbearance for up to a year after the enactment of this bill.
- Specifies the kinds of loan modifications that should be available to borrowers after a forbearance period is up to ensure that no homeowner is faced with a lump sum payment that they cannot afford.
- Directs the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to report barriers to make Federal Housing Administration (FHA) single-family mortgage insurance available for mortgages under \$70,000. Specifically, HUD must report on policies, practices, and products used by the FHA and actions that will be taken to remove such barriers.
- Establishes a moratorium on the initiation of eviction proceedings, except concerning tenants who have perpetrated specific criminal acts, for a period that lasts until six months after the termination by the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the presidential emergency declaration relating to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019).

Title V – Education

This title includes policy solutions to increase access to quality education:

- Offers grants for computer science initiatives.
- Funds teacher training on sex education and provide grants for comprehensive sex education to public or private entities that focus on adolescent health and education or have experience with training sex educators and require inclusiveness of LGBTQ youth in the funded sex education programs.
- Creates a STEAM fellowship for women of color. Memorial Fellowship for Women of Color in STEAM and National Security Act creates a STEAM fellowship for women of color.
- Requires the Department of Education to make matching grants to states for allocation to local educational agencies (LEAs) so that additional school-based mental health and student service providers may be hired, thereby reducing the student-to-provider ratios in elementary and secondary schools to specified minimum levels recommended by the leading counseling, guidance, and mental health organizations.
- Expresses the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the need for increased diversity and inclusion in the tech sector, and increased access to opportunity in science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM) education and urges Congress to improve data collection, improve collaboration with colleges with majority students of color, and eliminate barriers to enter STEAM fields.
- Urges Congress to support No Name-Calling Week and create supportive environments for LGBTQ+ students.
- Directs the Secretary of Education to award competitive grants to states and local educational agencies to develop environmental justice curricula and co-op programs for middle and high school students at schools.
- Authorizes the Department of Education (E.D.) to award grants to states and Indian tribes to waive tuition and fees at community colleges.
- Allows eligible students to use Pell Grants to pay for transferable college credits, including core general education requirements, that high school students complete in an early college program offered by an accredited institution of higher education.
- Establishes a grant program to partner with businesses to hire recent college graduates and help students who want to get more skills to return to complete degrees in particular disciplines.
- Establishes a grant program for schools to develop cybersecurity curricula focused on professional development and skills training for jobs.
- Expands the eligibility of students to participate in the supplemental nutrition assistance program.
- Requires accreditors to assess an IHE's campus safety programs during the accreditation process, including the annual dissemination of certain information to students and faculty.
- Modernizes the HBCU Capital Financing Program.
- Provides grants for mentoring at-risk middle school students.
- Amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore a right to individual civil actions in cases involving disparate impact.
- Provides a significant increase to the Pell Grant Program with mandatory funding.
- Discharges up to \$50,000 in student loan debt for qualified borrowers and permits borrowers to refinance remaining balances to acquire lower interest rates.

- Closes a tax loophole that diverts resources away from public schools and allows the wealthy to turn a profit on donations to private school voucher organizations. Each year, wealthy donors use tuition tax credits to divert an estimated \$1 billion in taxpayer funding to private and often unaccountable schools.
- Invests \$2.5 billion in new federal grants to encourage states and districts to ban unfair and discriminatory school discipline practices and improve school climates, particularly related to girls of color.
- Modifies the current Parent PLUS Loan program by lowering and capping the current interest rate, providing an income-based repayment option for families, eliminating staggering origination fees; and requiring loan counseling for all borrowers.
- Expands the current calculation of the standard time for completion from 150 percent to 200 percent for programs of study 4 years or longer, and from 150 percent to 300 percent for programs for less than four years.
- Authorizes \$120 million to provide planning and implementation grants to support voluntary local efforts to increase socioeconomic and racial diversity in schools
- Allows students who have transferred from community college to a 4-year institution to obtain an associate degree with the reverse transfer of class credits.
- Expands the use of existing funds for the Minority Science and Engineering Improvement Program (MSEIP) for additional wrap-around services. The bill also directs the Secretary of Education to submit a coordination strategy across all federal agencies that have STEM education activities that expand access and opportunity for post-secondary students underrepresented in STEM.
- Requires institutions that receive federal student aid to maintain and update twice a year a page of its website that details any student organization's violations of the institution's code of conduct that threaten the safety of students.
- Requires the inclusion of incidents of hazing reported to campus security or local police in school annual security reports. It also requires schools to implement a hazing education program, including information on hazing awareness, hazing prevention, and the school's policies on hazing.
- Requires institutions to provide students with eligibility guidance for SNAP and WIC, and information on the availability of on-campus food assistance programs. It also requires the Department of Education to update this information on its College Navigator website annually.
- Temporarily suspends work requirements for college students participating in SNAP in the months before the COVID-19 pandemic and directs USDA to provide state guidance on temporary student requirements. It also requires the Secretary of Education to work with USDA to inform students of temporary requirements for SNAP eligibility.
- Provides \$1 billion to colleges and universities to pay for at-home internet connections for students in need. This legislation prioritizes Historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-Serving Institutions.
- Mandates the inclusion of Black history as a required component of the American History and Civics Academies' competitive grants administered by the U.S. Department of Education. It also encourages the inclusion of Black History in tests administered by the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

- Proposes a comprehensive approach to ensure university officials are held accountable for hate crimes and hate-based incidents that occur on their campuses by requiring accreditors to assess in IHE's campus safety programs during the accreditation process, including the annual dissemination of certain information to students and faculty.
- Doubles the tax deduction for educator's expenses from \$250 to \$500 and would index it to inflation.
- Removes the drug conviction questions from FAFSA and creates recommendations for removing juvenile justice history questions from all college applications.
- Establishes a program that enables college-bound residents of outlying areas of the U.S. to have better choices among institutions of higher education.
- Amends title 11 of the United States Code to make student loans dischargeable.
- Establishes a grant program to aid Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in acquiring the technological resources they need to continue offering competitive academic programs, especially in fields related to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM).
- Provides grants to improve trauma support services and mental health care for children and youth in educational settings. These grants would provide professional development for teachers and mental health professionals, schoolwide behavioral interventions and supports for students in need, and education programs to increase awareness of child and youth trauma.
- Establishes competitive Federal grants to empower community colleges and Minority-Serving Institutions to become incubators for infant and toddler child care talent, training, and access on their campuses and in their communities.
- Collects data on food and housing insecurity on college campuses and connect eligible students with resources like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to combat food insecurity.
- Improves estimates of off-campus room and board for students at institutions of higher education, so they know the actual costs of attending a particular college.
- Provides guidance, data collection, and grants related to women and minorities in STEM institutions of higher education and federal agencies.
- Creates a pilot program for students who receive Pell Grants to receive Passports at no cost for Study Abroad Programs.
- Creates a fair and straightforward student loan program by utilizing a 10-10 loan repayment formula to reduce student loan debt. The bill also provides borrowers with a cost of living provision and caps on interest rates.
- Repeals a law that makes it all but impossible for people with a drug conviction, no matter how petty, to receive federal financial aid for higher education.
- Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide qualifying teachers with a new, incremental loan-cancellation program.
- Increases and extends funding for teacher training.
- Makes changes to the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education grant program, including by increasing annual award amounts and making early childhood teachers eligible for such grants.

- Requires the Department of Education to award grants to states to subsidize teacher certification and licensing fees for low-income individuals who have entered the teaching profession.
- Expands the teacher quality partnership grant program to include early childhood educators.
- Increases the tax deduction for school expenses and extends the deduction to early childhood educators

Division B - JUSTICE

Title I – Criminal Justice - This title includes the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which would transform policing in America. This title also provides for measures to end the federal death penalty, complete mandatory minimum sentences, and limit the collateral consequences of incarceration upon release.

- Authorizes the Department of Justice (DOJ) to award grants to eligible entities to prevent or alleviate the effects of community violence by providing education, mentoring, and counseling related to principles of nonviolence in conflict resolution.
- Provides grants to States that allow local jurisdictions to act on the needs of their communities by implementing high gun violence prevention standards, such as safe storage requirements, background checks, zoning restrictions, and other restrictions on the sale of especially dangerous firearms and ammunition.
- Aims to correct the historical injustices of failed drug policies that have disproportionately impacted communities of color and low-income communities by decriminalizing marijuana at the federal level, reassessing marijuana convictions, and investing in local communities.
- Directs U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to ensure that all deportation officers of its Enforcement and Removal Operations wear body cameras when engaged in field operations or removal proceedings.
- Directs the Department of Justice (Department) to pursue civil actions, including actions which would result in consent decrees, when the Department has reasonable cause to believe that that law enforcement has engaged in a “pattern or practice of conduct ... that deprives persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.”
- Reduces the amount that would otherwise be awarded to a unit of local government under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program by 75% for any such unit that, during the previous three fiscal years, funded an amount that on average was greater than 18% of its operating budget using revenue generated from collecting fines and other fees related to violations of traffic laws; and by 95% for any such unit for which, during the previous fiscal year, the percentage of individuals who identify as a race who were employees of the law enforcement agency for that unit and the rate of individuals who identify as that race who live in the jurisdiction such agency serves differs by greater than 30%.

- Amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide an individual in any removal, exclusion, or deportation proceeding or inspection (excluding primary reviews as defined by Department of Homeland Security policies) with a right to representation (at no expense to the government) by counsel of such individual's choosing, including remote counseling if counsel cannot personally meet with the individual.
- Increases federal funding for public defense
 - Adds public defense as an allowable use for BYRNE JAG and require a 1:1 ratio for prosecution and defense funding if a jurisdiction receives prosecutorial support from BYRNE JAG
 - Increases and fully funds Capital Case Representation
 - Increases and fully funds the John R. Justice Program
 - Increases and fully funds Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Program
 - Increases and fully supports the Legal Orientation Program
- Entitles an indigent individual facing criminal prosecution or juvenile delinquency in a state court to the practical assistance of counsel, as guaranteed by the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments, at the state's expense.
- Establishes a private, non-membership, nonprofit corporation to assist and advocate for individuals in certain noncapital criminal cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and the highest state court.
- Ensures that children, individuals with disabilities, victims of abuse, torture, and violence, and individuals at or below 200% of the federal poverty level can have an attorney during court proceedings.
- Prohibits a state from receiving for a fiscal year any drug control and system improvement (Byrne) grant funds under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, or any amount from any other law enforcement assistance program of the Department of Justice, unless the state does not fund any anti-drug task forces for that fiscal year or the state has in effect laws that ensure that: (1) a person is acquitted of a drug offense unless the facts that a drug offense was committed and that the person committed that crime is supported by evidence other than the eyewitness testimony of a law enforcement officer (officer) or individuals acting on an officer's behalf; and (2) an officer does not participate in an anti-drug task force unless that officer's honesty and integrity is evaluated and found to be at an appropriately high level.
- Requires a defendant and co-conspirator to agree to commit an unlawful act explicitly and require a real, overt act being knowingly committed with a specific intent to commit the conspiracy's objectives; and limits responsibility to the actual amount of drugs the defendant unlawfully agreed to distribute, manufacture, import, or export.
- Eliminates the crack/powder disparity.
- Bars solitary confinement of juveniles who are tried in federal systems.
- Provides people convicted of non-violent crimes with a second chance at the American Dream.
- Improves the treatment of incarcerated women by addressing how inmates interact with their children during incarceration, allowing formerly incarcerated mentors to assist inmates with reentry, and mandating that inmates have access to a broader range of health care products and in sufficient quantities.

- Provides authority to the Bureau of Prisons to allow parents to serve the last 12 months or more of their sentence at home with electronic monitoring.
- Prioritizes parents struggling with substance abuse for diversion programs to avoid sending children to foster care.
- Enacts evidence-based reforms to federal sentencing laws by expanding the existing safety valve, expanding eligibility for early release, and reducing mandatory minimums for certain drug offenses.
- Eliminates mandatory minimum sentences for federal drug offenses and requires the Attorney General to approve the federal prosecution of low-level drug offenses. Retroactively eliminates drug mandatory minimum sentences and instruct the U.S. Sentencing Commission to amend the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines accordingly.
- Subjects records relating to the operation of and prisoners in a prison or other correctional or detention facility that is owned or operated by a nongovernmental entity, state, or local government and that incarcerates or detains federal prisoners under a contract or agreement with a federal agency to the Freedom of Information Act in the same manner as records maintained by a federal agency operating a federal prison or detention facility.
- Removes the drug conviction questions from FAFSA and creates recommendations for removing juvenile justice history questions from all college applications.
- Adds a requirement for the Bureau of Prisons to place a prisoner in a residential reentry center within 50 miles of the prisoner's permanent legal address, subject to bed space availability.
- Ensures all immigrants receive individualized and fair bond hearings by ending the use of mandatory detention of certain immigrants and requiring DHS to establish probable cause of removability within 48 hours of arrest among other provisions.
- Removes the copay Federal Bureau of Prisons inmates are required to pay to visit a BOP provided doctor.
- Creates a panel to study the use of solitary confinement in prisons and requires DOJ to adopt the recommendations of the commission to reduce the use of solitary confinement.
- Prohibits federal agencies and federal contractors from requesting that applicants for employment disclose criminal history record information before receiving a conditional offer of employment, and prohibits agencies from requiring an individual or sole proprietor who submits a bid for a contract to disclose criminal history record information regarding that individual or sole proprietor before determining the apparent awardee.
- Broadens eligibility to allow the expungement of individual records related to a first-time drug possession offense committed before age 25 (currently, before age 21).
- Directs the U.S. Census Bureau to count incarcerated individuals as residents of their last known address rather than the address of the correctional institution.
- Bans discrimination in education, employment, and housing based on natural hair texture or style.
- Revises existing requirements for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to help prisoners obtain identification documents before their release.
- Eliminates subsistence fees returning citizens must currently pay while living in Residential Reentry Centers or on home confinement.

- Closes three loopholes in federal law relating to federal protections against gun violence for those who are victims of domestic violence or stalking.
- Clarifies the Dickey Amendment to allow for research for the study of the intersection of gun violence and mental health; requires the Surgeon General to issue an annual report on gun violence in America; and requires the Office of Minority Health at HHS to give a report on the impact gun violence has on public health in minority communities.
- Requires online purchasers of ammunition to appear at licensed dealers in-person to confirm their identities with a photo I.D. The bill would also require dealers to report any sales of more than 1,000 rounds to an individual in 5 days.
- Authorizes the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to make grants to state, local governments, or gun dealers to conduct gun buyback programs. The BJA may distribute smart prepaid cards for use by a state, local government, or gun dealer to compensate individuals who dispose of firearms.
- Amends the federal criminal code to establish trafficking in firearms and straw purchasing of firearms as criminal offenses and prohibits transferring a firearm knowing that it will be used to commit a violent crime or drug trafficking offense.
- Allows for civil actions to be brought against gun or ammunition manufacturers, sellers, importers, dealers, or trade associations for harm caused by the criminal or unlawful misuse of a firearm.
- Requires an annual surgeon general report on the public health costs of gun violence.
- Prohibits the sale of semiautomatic, centerfire rifles that has or can accept a magazine of more than five rounds to anyone under the age of 21. Provide an exemption to active duty military members and full-time law enforcement officers. Requires that the FBI give a report to Congress regarding the FBI's Public Access Line.
- Provides a coordinated national research program to examine the nature, causes, consequences, and prevention of violence and unintended injury and death relating to gun ownership, use and trafficking, and other purposes.
- Prohibits the expenditure of funds under the Urban Area Security Initiative or the State Homeland Security Grant Program for the purchase of firearms, ammunition, and firearms accessories for teachers.
- Closes a dangerous loophole in the National Firearms Act by adding armor-piercing, concealable weapons to the list of firearms that are strictly regulated and registered under the NFA.
- Requires that an applicant for grant funds under the COPS program must certify that no law enforcement agency receiving such funds allows officers to conduct routine traffic stops while wearing plainclothes or wearing plainclothes and in an unmarked police vehicle.
- Establishes an interagency Advisory Council to gather and disseminate information about the resources, programs, and benefits to help victims of gun violence.
- Invests in significant gun violence reduction initiatives.
- Supports improved prenatal care for resources for women in custody.
- Prohibits the use of shackles and additional limitations on the use of solitary or restrictive housing.

- Provides funding to states to also improve their prenatal services to women in BOP custody
- Seeks to prevent and respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.
- Sets forth provisions intended to help assess the prevalence of human trafficking in the United States and improve support for victims of trafficking and service providers.
- Initiates new programs for the creation of community-based reentry resources centers for returning and returned citizens with assistance with full wrap-around services from case assessment, case management, job skills training, employment, and housing assistance, as well as transportation assistance; and provides a 24/7 hotline.
- Requires federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to obtain identifying information about an individual in custody and contact information for the individual's next of kin or designated emergency contact.
- Establishes minimum standards for notifying the next of kin or selected emergency contact following an individual's death or life-threatening emergency while in custody.

Title II – Health Equity

This title includes policy solutions to help promote health equity:

- Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to study characteristics of populations that do not have health insurance coverage, and award grants for free dental health services in underserved communities.
- Prioritizes mental health needs and requires an annual report on adverse childhood experiences of specific children in communities facing civil unrest.
- Make hospitals eligible for health professions opportunity grants so that they can help train our nation's health care workforce.
- Addresses suicide and mental health in youth from all communities by focusing on a few key areas: support in schools, scientific research, and increase funding in existing programs.
- Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to establish a grant program that supports pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) programs in states, U.S. territories, and Indian tribes. PrEP is a method of HIV prevention in which high-risk individuals take daily medications to reduce the chance of infection.
- Reaffirms the importance of clean air, clean water, resource conservation, and other policy goals that led to the enactment of existing environmental and public health protections; affirms the need to achieve environmental justice so that environmental and public health policies adequately and equally protect all Americans; commends environmental justice advocates for their work to achieve fairer, healthier, more sustainable policies and outcomes; acknowledges the prevalence of environmental injustices that directly affect the health and well-being of individuals and communities across the country, particularly racial minority, rural, indigenous, and low-income communities; and affirms the commitment of the House of Representatives to ameliorating existing environmental injustices and preventing future injustices.

- Coordinates and increases research into the racial disparities in endometrial cancer, uterine fibroid, and ovarian cancer deaths and educates the public and medical professionals about these disparities.
- Authorizes Medicare payment for qualifying colorectal cancer screening blood-based tests.
- Seeks to provide \$100 million for outreach efforts regarding the ACA marketplaces.
- Takes critical steps towards reducing nationwide physician shortages by boosting the number of Medicare-supported residency positions by 15,000; requires the Comptroller General to conduct a study and analysis on increasing the number of health professionals from rural, lower-income, and underrepresented minority communities.
- Allows physician assistants to be directly compensated by Medicare to expand their role as medical providers in underserved communities.
- Ensures all states that expand Medicaid coverage under the terms of the Affordable Care Act receive an equal federal match for expansion, regardless of when they expand.
- Ensures all states that expand Medicaid coverage under the terms of the Affordable Care Act receive an equal federal match for expansion, regardless of when they expand.
- Addresses minority and rural health disparities through incentives in Advanced Alternative Payment Models in Medicaid and the Medicare Shared Savings Program.
- Expands access to cardiac care is critical for people of color who are less likely to seek rehabilitative care after a cardiac incident.
- Incentivizes food service providers such as grocers, retailers, and nonprofits to help eradicate food deserts.
- Makes improvements to the treatment of the U.S. territories under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.
- Reduces racial disparities in maternal mortality by addressing the implicit bias and discrimination Black women experience while engaging with the health care system
- Recognizes the maternal mortality health crisis affecting women across the nation and urges federal action to lower maternal mortality and morbidity rates.
- Requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to guide states to address social determinants of health, such as socioeconomic status, education, physical environment, employment, and access to healthcare, under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).
- Prohibits political interference with decisions of private health insurance companies to offer coverage for abortion care.
- Increases access to mental health services for residents of skilled nursing facilities and provide access to the complete set of clinical services that help Medicare beneficiaries cope with medical conditions; aligns Medicare payment for clinical social workers with other nonphysician providers by increasing the reimbursement rate.
- Urges Congress to focus on sickle cell as an issue, urges the medical community on the national, state, and local levels to develop research and a cure to sickle cell anemia.
- Urges legislators to recognize the leadership of young people in this issue area, and urges for a sound strategy to combat HIV & AIDS.
- Urges Congress to bring awareness to National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day and work on a comprehensive treatment and prevention strategy.

- Directs the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Defense (DOD) to initiate a national review of federal (including military) and state laws, policies, regulations, and judicial precedents and decisions regarding criminal and related civil commitment cases involving people living with HIV. DOJ must transmit to Congress and make publicly available the results of such review with associated recommendations, develop recommendations for states, and establish an integrated monitoring and evaluation system to measure state progress.
- Directs HHS to award grants to State, local, and tribal public health departments to train and equip Federal public health reserve corp personnel (including a new locally-sourced Pandemic Community Reserve Corp, to assist with testing, contact tracing, and treatment of COVID-19 and future pandemics, and for other purposes.
- Requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to implement a Health in All Policies demonstration project. States, territories, tribes, and local government entities may apply for grants through the project to establish or enhance collaborative approaches to improve the health of individuals and communities. The grant funds must be used to (1) integrate health considerations in policymaking across sectors; (2) address health, equity, and sustainability; and (3) target a significant proportion of Medicare beneficiaries, Medicare-Medicaid dual eligibles, or long-term care Medicaid recipients.
- Directs the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to address neglected diseases of poverty in the United States. Among other activities, HHS must establish an interagency task force to provide recommendations to address neglected diseases of poverty in the United States; provide grants to states to implement surveillance systems to determine the prevalence, incidence, and distribution of such diseases; and increase awareness of neglected diseases of poverty among health care providers and the public.
- Expands insurance coverage for pregnant women covered by Medicaid by extending coverage for new moms from two months to a full year after childbirth; ensuring that all pregnant and postpartum women have full Medicaid coverage, rather than insurance coverage that can be limited to pregnancy-related services; and increasing access to primary care providers and women's health providers.
- Allows states to cover inmates of public institutions under Medicaid. The Government Accountability Office must report on specified information relating to the health of inmates and the effects of Medicaid coverage.
- Ensures that eligible former foster youth have access to Medicaid until the age of 26.
- Extends eligibility for foster care services to youth who would otherwise age out of such services during the COVID-19
- Expands Medicaid coverage to a larger number of youths who were in the foster care system.
- Extends the Medicaid guarantee to youth who were emancipated before age 18, exited to a kinship care placement, or was not enrolled in Medicaid while in foster care.
- Strengthens dental coverage under the Medicaid program for foster youth by increasing eligibility, providing incentives for dental providers, enhancing outreach efforts for enrollment, and protecting existing insurance coverage for foster youth.

Title III – Covid-19

This title includes provisions to address the disproportionate rate of African Americans negatively impacted by COVID-19 and dying from the virus by focusing on targeted testing, tracing, and treatment.

- Provides statutory authorization to the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce and to support the economic resilience of minority-owned businesses pre and post-covid19.
- Establishes the Health Enterprise Zones program to reduce health disparities in areas that have poor health outcomes.
- Requires private insurers to cover treatment for COVID-19 with no cost-sharing for patients and provides federal funding to reimburse insurers.
- Requires Medicaid to extend tobacco cessation coverage with no cost-sharing for the duration and two years after the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency; reduced prior authorization barriers and provides federal matching for state outreach campaigns.
- Revises the requirements for calculating income under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as the food stamp program) to exclude from income and resources emergency federal pandemic unemployment compensation paid to an individual under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act due to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019).
- Appropriates additional funding for specified components of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institute on Minority Health and Disparities, and the Office of Minority Health to reduce COVID-19 disparities.
- Requires the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to increase access to food delivery under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as the food stamp program) during the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) national emergency.
- Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to suspend increases in line speeds at meat and poultry establishments for the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency declaration to protect essential worker safety.
- Provides \$25 million for states to expand or establish new Farm to Foodbank projects as part of The Emergency Food Assistance Program, or TEFAP, during the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Extends the existing SNAP administrative flexibilities signed into law under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to streamline the certification and application process during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Provides statutory authority for the requirement that Medicare skilled nursing facilities and Medicaid nursing facilities report data regarding COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) preparedness, testing, infections, and deaths. Additionally, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services must publish on the Nursing Home Compare website certain demographic information, aggregated by state, to COVID-19 infections and deaths in such facilities.

- Requires private health insurance plans to cover, without any cost-sharing requirement, inpatient and outpatient services related to the diagnosis, care, and treatment of COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019).
- Provides a particular enrollment period for individuals who are diagnosed with or presumed diagnosed with COVID-19 to obtain coverage through (1) the individual or group marketplace, (2) a health insurance exchange, or (3) an employer-funded health plan.
- Provides funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to award grants to nongovernmental entities for programs to reduce or eliminate disparities related to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019).
- Establishes for one year the Small Business Local Relief Program, which shall allocate resources to states, local governments, and Native American tribes for providing assistance to certain small businesses and nonprofits that have lost revenue due to COVID-19.
- Creates a contact tracing program through community-based organizations and nonprofits.
- Provides \$8.4 billion in grants for community-based organizations and nonprofits to conduct contact tracing and outreach activities in communities with higher rates of COVID-19.
- Requires that persons hired to outreach must have experience and relationships with the people living in the communities they serve.
- Focuses on data collection, COVID-19 testing, contact tracing, public awareness, community grants, health I.T., insurance access, safety programs, and increased federal oversight.

Title IV – Environmental Justice

This title focuses on providing the most basic human rights of clean air, water, and soil to every American.

- Sets a nationwide goal of achieving a 100 percent clean energy economy by 2050, defined as net-zero climate pollution across all sectors of the U.S. economy; directs all federal agencies to create plans to achieve this national goal; and creates an advisory committee composed of a broad range of stakeholders to provide recommendations on one or more interim goals.
- Restores and affirms environmental justice and civil rights for low-income communities, communities of color, and tribal and Ingenious communities.
- Expands LIHEAP, directs DOE to create new financing programs, and provides Section 8 homeowners interest-free loans to make it easier for low-income Americans to use solar energy.
- Creates a new grant program at EPA that would incentivize ports to develop and implement climate action plans to reduce greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions.
- Requires the expansion of three Department of Energy programs that would upgrade public building infrastructure to make them more energy-efficient and resilient for future

crises, with prioritization for public infrastructure in low-income, COVID impacted communities, like schools, hospitals, and other public buildings.

- Supports the teaching of climate change in schools affirms the importance of having quality environmental justice education.
- Establishes the Federal Interagency Working Group on Women and Climate Change within the Department of State.
- Directs the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish the Clean School Bus Grant Program in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Under the program, DOE must award grants for the replacement of existing school buses with electric buses.
- Supports voluntary climate stewardship practices on more than 100 million acres of farmland, plant more than 15 billion trees to revive deforested landscapes and expand urban tree cover, reestablish the Civilian Conservation Corps, restore over two million acres of coastal wetlands, and invest in renewable energy for farmers and rural small businesses in the spirit of the New Deal’s Rural Electrification Act, which provided low-cost loans to help bring electricity to rural America.
- Requires the Department of Education and the Environmental Protection Agency to jointly administer a school air filters demonstration program in public elementary and secondary schools.
- Codifies and expands Executive Orders on Environmental Justice; Codifies the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council and environmental justice grant programs.
- Requires consideration of cumulative impacts and persistent violations in certain federal or state permitting decisions under the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act.
- Clarifies that communities impacted by events like the Flint water crisis may bring statutory claims for damages and common law claims in addition to requesting injunctive relief, and reinstates a private right of action for discriminatory practices under the Civil Rights Act.

Title V – Voting Rights

This title includes policy solutions to expand access to the ballot and protect our democracy.

- Restores the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- Amends the National Voter Registration Act to promote voter registration and reduce barriers to the ballot box.
- Allows a student to use their college identification card to vote in a federal election in all states that require a photo identification card as a requirement for voting.
- Requires a state that enacts a congressional redistricting plan before the next decennial census and apportionment of Representatives to obtain a declaratory judgment or preclearance from the Attorney General that such program does not have the purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color or in contravention of the guarantees of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- Restores the right to vote in federal elections to individuals released from incarceration.

- Coordinates cybersecurity efforts between the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and campaign committees.
- Directs the Election Assistance Commission to establish an E-Fellows Program to train campaign staff on cybersecurity.
- Seeks to take steps necessary to mitigate deceptive voting practices, prevent foreign interference in our elections, and make sure every American's vote counts.
- Makes election day a federal holiday.
- Prohibits states from purging voter rolls based on a person's previous voting history, addressing the Supreme Court's 2018 Husted decision.
- Expands vote by mail and early voting and improves the safety, accessibility, and efficiency of in-person voting during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Amends the Help America Vote Act to prohibit the purchase or use in a federal election of an electronic voting system that does not produce a voter-verified paper record, banning the imposition of conditions on voting by mail, make mandatory the availability of early voting, and require sufficient polling places, equipment, and resources to facilitate voting.