



U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations

PRESS RELEASE

Summary: Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education *Fiscal Year 2011 Continuing Resolution*

The Labor-HHS program level is \$165.6 billion, which is \$17 billion above the level in H.R. 1 (\$148.6 billion). Adjusting for the costs required to maintain the maximum Pell Grant award at \$5,550, the final amount is \$5.7 billion less than the FY10 level (\$171.3 billion).

	<u>FY11 CR</u>	<u>FY10</u>	<u>H.R. 1</u>
Labor Department	\$12.7 billion	\$13.5 billion	\$11.0 billion
HHS Department	\$70.6	\$74.0	\$65.4
Education Department*	\$68.5	\$69.8	\$59.4

*Adjusted for Pell Grant Program

Because the bill is being funded through a long-term CR, there is no explanatory statement and no accompanying funding table. Therefore, the agencies will have wide discretion over the funding levels for many individual programs, unless the levels were specifically cited in bill language. The bill requires the departments to provide a spending or operating plan for fiscal year 2011 at a level of detail below the account level within 30 days of enactment.

Department of Labor

Job Training: The bill provides a total of \$2.8 billion (\$182 million below the FY10 level) for job training state grants for Adults, Youth and Dislocated Workers. H.R. 1 eliminated all of the funding for those programs. The bill also provides \$125 million for a new Workforce Innovation Fund to encourage States and regional partnerships to engage in systemic reform to improve program outcomes.

Job Corps: The bill maintains the FY10 funding level for Job Corps (\$1.708 billion) and rescinds \$75 million of construction funds. H.R. 1 reduced Job Corps funding by \$691 million or 40 percent and rescinded \$300 million in Job Corps construction funds.

Community Service for Older Americans: The bill provides \$450 million for this program, the same as proposed in the President's FY12 budget. This amount is a cut of \$375 million below the FY10 level, but \$150 million more than in H.R. 1.

Youthbuild: The bill provides \$80 million for Youthbuild, a \$22.5 million reduction below the FY10 level. H.R.1 eliminated funding for this program.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): The bill provides last year's funding level of \$558.6 million for OSHA. H.R. 1 would have cut \$99 million or 18 percent from the agency's budget.

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA): The bill provides \$363.8 million, an increase of \$6.5 million over last year, sufficient to continue the mine safety and appeals backlog reduction plan, carryout aggressive enforcement actions and improve MSHA's emergency response capability. H.R. 1 would have cut MSHA by \$1.5 million, denying the agency needed funds to reduce the backlog of appealed cases and continue aggressive enforcement actions targeted at mine operators with poor safety and health records.

Department of Health and Human Services

Head Start: The bill provides \$7.575 billion for Head Start, \$340 million more than FY 10 and over \$1.4 billion more than H.R. 1. This will maintain the number of children currently in Head Start. H.R. 1 would have cut 218,000 low-income children and their families from the program, closed 16,000 Head Start classrooms, and laid off 55,000 teachers, teacher assistants, and related staff.

National Institutes of Health: The bill provides \$30.7 billion for NIH, a \$260 million or 0.8 percent reduction below the FY10 level. The bill includes \$300 million in funding for the Global Fund. The bill provides \$1.4 billion more for NIH than the \$29.4 billion level in H.R. 1. The House bill also eliminated the \$300 million contribution to the Global Fund.

Child Care: The bill provides \$2.227 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, \$100 million more than the FY10 level and \$139 million more than H.R. 1.

Family Planning: The bill provides \$300 million for the Title X Family Planning programs, 94 percent of the FY10 level. HR 1 would have eliminated all \$317 million.

Prevention and Public Health: The bill rejects the elimination of the \$750 million Prevention and Public Health Fund that was proposed in HR 1. This mandatory funding was appropriated in the ACA.

Teen Pregnancy Prevention: The bill provides \$109 million (96 percent of the FY10 level) for the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program, which focuses on reducing the risks of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases through proven and successful models. HR 1 would have eliminated all \$114 million.

Maternal Child Health: The bill assumes \$662 million for the Maternal Child Health block grant, the same as the FY10 level. HR1 would have cut the program by \$50 million.

State Health Access Grants: The bill eliminates funding for the State Health Access Grant program, funded at \$75 million in FY10. Begun in 2009, the program supported State demonstration programs to inform policy-makers on how States could expand access to health care. With the passage of the health care reform law, this program is no longer necessary.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: The bill provides \$5.66 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a \$730 million cut from the FY10 level. The final level is \$681 million above the H.R.1 level.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP): The bill provides \$4.71 billion for LIHEAP, \$390 million less than FY 10. However, it maintains the base formula grant to states at last year's level of \$4.51 billion.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG): The bill provides \$680 million for CSBG, \$20 million less than FY 10 but \$285 million more than H.R.1. The CSBG is a core source of funding for local community action agencies that provide a variety of services for low-income populations.

Senior Nutrition: The bill provides \$847 million for senior meals programs at the Administration on Aging. This is the same as last year's level. HR1 included a general reduction of \$65 million at AoA, making it likely that senior nutrition programs would have been cut below last year's levels.

Health Resources and Services Administration: The bill provides \$6.27 billion in discretionary funding for HRSA, which includes funding for such programs as Community Health Centers, health professions training, the Ryan White Care Act, and Title X Family Planning. This level is \$1.2 billion below the comparable FY10 level and \$900 million above the level contained in H.R. 1. Some HRSA programs will receive new funding in FY11 through the Affordable Care Act.

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP): The bill provides \$885 million for ADAP. This is \$25 million more than was obligated in FY10, after a \$25 million transfer added supplemental funds to address waiting lists. The bill provides \$8 million more than H.R. 1.

Education Department

Title I grants to school districts: The bill provides \$14.5 billion for this grant program, the same amount as last year. H.R. 1 slashed Title I education funding by nearly \$700 million, meaning 2,400 schools serving 1 million disadvantaged students would have lost funding and approximately 10,000 teacher and aides would have lost their jobs.

Striving Readers: The bill eliminates FY11 funding for this comprehensive literacy program, but does not rescind the FY10 funds, as was proposed in H.R. 1.

Race to the Top: The final agreement provides \$700 million for Race to the Top. H.R. 1 did not provide any funds for this program. It was not funded in the LHHS bill in FY10, as it was initiated with \$4.35 billion in the Recovery Act. The \$700 million includes a new initiative for early childhood education. The bill also includes \$150 million for **Investing in Innovation**.

Teacher Incentive Fund: The bill provides \$400 million, the same amount as last year and H.R. 1, for this program.

School Improvement Grants: The bill provides \$535.6 million for school improvement grants. This amount is \$327 million more than H.R. 1 and \$10 million less than the FY10 bill.

Eliminated programs: Programs that received funds in FY10 but will not receive any in FY11 include Striving Readers, LEAP, Education Technology State Grants, Javits gifted and talented education, grants for Gulf Coast schools, Smaller Learning Communities, and B.J. Stupak Olympic Scholarships, and national earmarks such as Teach for America (TFA), National Writing Project (NWP), Close-Up Foundation, etc. Additional programs are likely to be terminated in the spending plan submitted by the Department of Education.

The bill includes a new 1 percent competitive set-aside within the Teacher Quality State Grants program; groups such TFA, NWP and the National Board of Professional Teaching Standards will be eligible to compete for this funding.

Pell Grants: The bill provides \$23 billion for Pell grants – maintaining the current maximum award of \$5,550. H.R. 1 would have funded Pell at \$17.5 billion, reducing the maximum grant by \$845. The bill also eliminates “year round Pell,” which allows students to receive up to two Pell grants a year if they go to school year round. This elimination will reduce the cost of the Pell program and help close the Pell shortfall for years to come.

Related Agencies

National Service: The bill provides \$1.08 billion for the Corporation for National and Community Service, a cut of \$72 million from the FY10 level. H.R. 1 would have eliminated the Corporation, including the AmeriCorps, Senior Corps and Social Innovation Fund.

Social Security Administration (SSA) Administrative Expenses: The bill provides \$11.447 billion for SSA’s administrative expenses, the same as FY10. It also rescinds an additional \$75 million from a reserve fund for information technology investments (in addition to the \$200 million rescinded in the April 8 CR). Including rescissions, this bill provides, on net, \$350 million more for SSA’s administrative expenses than H.R. 1.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB): The bill maintains FY 13 advanced funding for CPB at \$445 million. H.R. 1 would have eliminated advanced funding and rescinded any current year unobligated balances.