

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2020

\$183.042 Billion in Base Discretionary Funding

- Invests in critical medical research, opioid abuse prevention and treatment, early childhood care and education, and our nation's workforce.
- Includes \$492 million pursuant to the 21st Century Cures Act.
- Provides \$41.68 billion in NIH funding, an increase of \$2.6 billion from FY2019, to keep America on the cutting edge of medical treatments enacted levels.
- All pro-life policy riders retained from FY2019 bills.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** – \$2.6 billion increase. Since Republicans took back the Senate starting with the FY2016 appropriations cycle, the Committee has increased funding for NIH by \$11.6 billion or 38.6 percent. This year, there is a \$350 million increase for targeted Alzheimer's research, \$50 million for the President's Childhood Cancer Data Initiative, and \$212.5 million to increase funding for cancer research.
- **Ending the HIV Epidemic** – The bill includes \$291 million, an increase of \$241 million, to support the President's HIV initiative and other high priority HIV efforts to reduce the number of new HIV infections by 90 percent in 10 years.
- **Mental Health** – As a critical part of both combating opioid abuse and ensuring safety in our schools and communities, the bill provides \$3.9 billion for mental health programs, an increase of \$328 million.
- **Fighting Opioid Abuse** – The bill provides \$3.8 billion. New flexibility is provided to states to use funding to combat the increasing level of stimulant use. Funds are targeted toward improving treatment and prevention efforts; finding alternative pain medications; workforce needs, especially in our rural communities; and behavioral health. Funding to address opioids has increased by \$3.5 billion or 1,300 percent, since Republicans took over the Senate in FY2016. This investment has been a primary factor in the total drug overdose deaths falling in 2018 for the first time in nearly three decades.
- **Early Childhood Care and Education** – More than \$1.1 billion increase combined, including a \$550 million increase for Head Start, \$550 million increase for the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
- **Elementary and Secondary Education** – The bill prioritizes formula grants that provide the most flexibility for states and school districts to decide how to best use limited resources to meet the educational needs of students and families, including:
 - \$450 million increase for Title I grants to school districts;
 - \$410 million increase for IDEA;
 - \$76 million increase for Title II teacher professional development state grants; and
 - \$40 million increase for Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants.
- **College Affordability and Completion** – Includes a \$150 increase, or 2.4 percent, for the maximum Pell grant award, from \$6,195 to \$6,345 for the 2020-2021 academic year, as well as increases for campus-based aid programs and other programs to help students get into and through college.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The bill provides \$12.4 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Labor, \$266 million above FY2019.

Veterans' Employment and Training (VETS) Programs – \$311 million, an increase of \$11 million above FY2019. VETS funding provides for intensive employment services to veterans and eligible spouses, transitioning service members, wounded warriors, and disabled veterans.

- \$6 million increase to support veterans in transition from the military to the civilian workforce, implementing reforms required by the 2019 National Defense Authorization Act, and supporting military spouses reduce occupational barriers.
- \$5 million increase to support homeless veterans find meaningful employment.

Rural Workforce Training Initiative – \$30 million in continued funding for the dislocated worker training initiative, Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities, to provide reemployment and training assistance to dislocated workers in rural areas of the country hit hardest by the recession and recovering more slowly. Funding is devoted to training those who have lost their jobs in the Appalachian and Delta regions to ensure they can adapt existing skills and learn new skills demanded by other growing industries and return to work as soon as possible.

- **Apprenticeship Opportunities** – \$175 million, an increase of \$15 million, for training programs utilizing the flexible and effective apprenticeship model.

Workforce Training Programs – \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$30 million, distributed by formula to states and localities to meet each state's unique job training and reemployment needs.

Youth Career Pathways – \$10 million in new funding to establish a youth career pathways demonstration program to improve opportunities for students to pursue the full-range of post-secondary and career options.

Strengthening Community Colleges Initiative – \$40 million for a new initiative to better align workforce development needs for in-demand industries with post-secondary education.

Governor's Statewide Reserve – The bill continues the full 15 percent state training grant funding reserve for governors to address a variety of statewide training needs, projects, expanded partnerships, emergency response, and other services as needed throughout their states.

Job Corps – \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$25 million, to support the nation's largest career technical training and educational program for at-risk youth, with centers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

YouthBuild – \$94.5 million, an increase of \$5 million, to help at-risk youth develop skills and knowledge to obtain industry-recognized job credentials, apprenticeships, and employment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The bill includes \$94.4 billion in base discretionary funding for the Department of HHS, an increase of \$4.4 billion.

National Institutes of Health – \$41.68 billion, an increase of \$2.6 billion, or 6.7 percent, above FY2019. The bill includes:

- \$2.82 billion for Alzheimer’s disease research, a \$350 million increase;
- \$50 million in new funding for the President’s Childhood Cancer Data Initiative;
- \$212.5 million in new funding for National Cancer Institute to prioritize competing grants in cancer research;
- \$500 million for the BRAIN Initiative to map the human brain, a \$71 million increase;
- \$386.6 million for the Institutional Development Award, a \$25 million increase;
- \$500 million for the *All of Us* precision medicine study, a \$161 million increase;
- \$818 million for research on opioid addiction, development of opioids alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment;
- \$600 million to Combat Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria, a \$50 million increase;
- \$578.1 million for the Clinical and Translational Science Award, a \$18.4 million increase;
- \$25 million in new targeted funding for the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research (STAR) Act;
- \$12.6 million for the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act;
- \$225 million increase for buildings & facilities funding for NIH’s Bethesda Campus after the National Academies released a report in August pointing to a \$1.3 billion backlog in maintenance on campus; and
- Increases to every Institute and Center to continue investments in innovative research to advance fundamental knowledge and speed the development of new therapies, diagnostics, and preventive measures to improve the health of all Americans.

Ending the HIV Epidemic – The bill includes \$291 million, an increase of \$241 million, to support the President’s HIV initiative and other high priority HIV efforts to reduce the number of new HIV infections by 90 percent in 10 years.

- \$140 million increase for CDC activities to expand the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis [PrEP] and develop approaches to better detect and respond to clusters of HIV cases. In addition, CDC will use resources to invest in core HIV prevention programs at State and local health departments to provide the foundational infrastructure in America.
- \$50 million in continued funding for Community Health Centers to support outreach, testing, care coordination, and HIV prevention services, including the use of PrEP.
- \$70 million increase for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program to increase treatment for individuals living with HIV and the use of antiretroviral therapy.
- \$25 million increase for targeted HIV/AIDS research at NIH.
- \$6 million for NIH to continue research through Centers for AIDS Research and AIDS Research Centers.

Mental Health – The bill provides \$3.9 billion for mental health programs, an increase of \$328 million, including:

- **Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics:** \$200 million, an increase of \$50 million, for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics that provide a comprehensive approach to mental health care treatment;
- **Project AWARE:** \$102 million, a \$31 million increase, to support coordination between schools and State Mental Health Agencies to increase awareness of mental health among school-aged youth, train school personnel on detecting and responding to mental health issues, and connecting school-aged youth and their families with needed services;
- **Mental Health Awareness Training:** \$23 million, an increase of \$2 million, for Mental Health Awareness Training;
- **Suicide Programs:** \$90 million, an increase of \$16 million, to provide support to the suicide lifeline and grants to help identify and help those at risk of suicide;
- **Behavioral Health Workforce Education & Training:** \$102 million, an increase of \$27 million, to support new and existing workforce training programs, including \$26.7 million to establish the Mental and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Workforce Training Demonstration for grants to train professionals to provide SUD and mental health treatment;
- **Pediatric Mental Health Access Grants:** \$10 million for Pediatric Mental Health Access Grants to expand access to behavioral health services in pediatric primary care settings;
- **National Institute of Mental Health:** \$2 billion for mental health research at the National Institutes of Health, an increase of \$161.7 million.

Community Health Centers (CHCs) – \$1.63 billion for CHCs that serve more than 28 million patients per year through more than 11,000 health centers nationwide.

Obamacare – The bill does not provide new funding for the Affordable Care Act (ACA). In addition, several oversight provisions are included in the agreement:

- **Risk Corridor** – Continues a provision requiring the Administration to operate the ACA Risk Corridor program in a budget neutral manner by prohibiting any funds from the Labor-HHS Appropriations bill from being used as payments for the Risk Corridor program.
- **ACA Congressional Notification** – Directs the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to notify the appropriate Congressional committees two business days before any ACA-related data or grant opportunities are released to the public.
- **Health Exchange Transparency** – Includes bill language requiring the Administration to publish ACA-related spending by category since its inception.
- **ACA Personnel** – Includes bill language requiring the Administration to publish information on the number of employees, contractors, and activities involved in implementing, administering, or enforcing provisions of the ACA.

Rural Health Care – \$318.3 million for rural health programs. The obstacles faced by patients and providers in rural communities are unique and often significantly different than those in urban areas. The bill focuses resources toward efforts and programs to help rural communities, including \$29 million, an increase of \$4.5 million, for Telehealth. The Telehealth program expands the use of telecommunications technologies within rural areas that can link rural health providers and patients with specialists.

Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education (CHGME) – \$340 million, an increase of \$15 million. The CHGME program protects children’s access to high quality medical care by providing freestanding children’s hospitals with funding to support the training of pediatric providers.

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) – \$5.8 billion, an increase of \$550 million. This increase will help states improve the quality of child care programs, including increasing provider rates and ensuring health and safety standards are met, and expand working families' access to quality, affordable child care.

Head Start – \$10.6 billion, an increase of \$550 million, to help all Head Start programs keep up with costs, recruit and retain highly qualified staff, maintain enrollment, and provide high quality early childhood services for children and families. This increase includes \$250 million in new funding for all Head Start programs to improve their capacity to provide trauma-informed care and address adverse childhood experiences. Finally, the increase includes \$100 million to expand Early Head Start, including through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships.

Preschool Development Grants - \$275 million, an increase of \$25 million, for grants to states to improve the coordination of existing early childhood care and education programs.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) – \$3.7 billion, an increase of \$50 million, for home heating and cooling assistance for low-income households.

Child Abuse Prevention and Child Welfare Programs – The bill includes \$90 million, an increase of \$5 million, for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment State Grants and \$56 million, an increase of \$16 million, for Community Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants. In addition, the bill includes funding to build the capacity of the Family First Clearinghouse to accelerate review of programs and interventions potentially eligible for mandatory funding to leverage those resources to prevent children from entering the foster care system.

Public Health Prevention, Surveillance, and Preparedness – The bill includes \$10.8 billion, an increase of \$778 million, for programs including:

- **Chronic Disease Prevention** – \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$53 million, to invest in continued chronic disease prevention and surveillance.
- **Public Health Data Modernization**– \$555 million, an increase of \$51 million, in new resources to modernize public health data collection at the CDC and Prevention and across the country.
- **Public Health Research** – \$225 million for a new CDC building to enhance public health research collaboration.
- **Suicide Prevention** – \$10 million in new resources at CDC to combat the increasing rates of suicide.
- **Global Health Security** – \$173 million, a \$75 million increase, to continue CDC's global health efforts that are critical to the health and security of the United States.
- **Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)** - \$705 million, an increase of \$95 million, to continue ensuring that the right medicines and supplies are available and can get to those who need them most during an emergency.
- **Infectious Diseases** – \$85 million, an increase of \$35 million, for the Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund to respond to infectious disease emergencies in the United States and the ongoing Ebola crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Area Health Education Centers (AHECs) – \$41.3 million, an increase of \$2 million. These centers develop and maintain a diverse health care workforce, broaden the distribution of the health workforce, enhance health care quality, and improve health care delivery to rural and underserved areas and populations.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The bill provides \$72.8 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Education, an increase of \$1.3 billion.

Elementary and Secondary Education – The agreement increases funding for programs that provide the most flexibility to local school districts to meet the educational needs of students and families, while providing targeted increases to address other important needs:

- \$16.3 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, an increase of \$450 million.
- \$13.6 billion for IDEA/Special Education grants to states, an increase of \$410 million, including preschool grants and grants for infants and families.
- \$2.1 billion for Title II Supporting Effective Instruction State grants, an increase of \$76 million.
- \$1.2 billion for Title IV Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, a \$40 million increase, which supports a wide range of activities including STEM education and school safety activities.
- \$1.5 billion for Impact Aid, an increase of \$40 million.
- \$1.25 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers to support academic enrichment activities for students before school, after school, and during the summer, an increase of \$28 million.
- \$440 million for the Charter Schools Program, the same as the FY2019 enacted level, including a \$5 million increase for grants to replicate and expand high-quality charter school models and a \$5 million increase for charter school facility grants.
- \$105 million for Safe Schools National Activities, an increase of \$10 million, which supports evidence-based activities to improve school safety, prevent violence, and improve school climates.
- \$65 million in dedicated STEM education funding within the Education Innovation and Research program, a \$5 million increase, including a specific prioritization on computer science education.

Promoting College Access, Affordability, and Completion:

- **Pell Grants** – Increases the maximum Pell grant award by \$150, an increase of 2.2 percent, from \$6,195 to \$6,345 for the 2020-21 school year, to help students keep up with rising costs, limit the need for student loans, and ultimately graduate with less debt.
- **Campus-Based Aid Programs** – \$865 million for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, an increase of \$25 million, and \$1.2 billion for Federal Work Study, an increase of \$50 million, for grants to colleges and universities to design financial aid programs to best meet the needs of their students.
- **TRIO** – \$1.1 billion for programs that help low-income and first generation students get into and complete college, an increase of \$30 million.
- **Career and Technical Education State Grants** – \$1.3 billion, level with FY2019.

- **HBCUs and Minority Serving Institutions (MSI)** – The bill includes an increase of \$93 million, a 15 percent increase, for Strengthening HBCUs and MSI programs.

RELATED AGENCIES

Institute of Museum and Library Services – \$252 million, a \$10 million increase. This agency supports programs for museums and libraries that encourage innovation, provide life-long learning opportunities, promote cultural and civic engagement, and improve access to a variety of services and information.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting – \$465 million for FY2022, a \$20 million increase, the first increase in 10 years. An additional \$20 million is provided for the current year (FY2020) to continue the process of upgrading the public broadcasting interconnection system.

Corporation for National and Community Service – \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$20 million, including

- \$428.5 million for AmeriCorps grants, an increase of \$3.5 million;
- \$221 million for Senior Corps, an increase of \$13 million, including funding to increase the Senior Companion and Foster Grandparent Program stipends.

Social Security Administration - \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$100 million, for SSA's base administrative expenses to support continued improvement in SSA's service to the public, including at field offices and 1-800 number.

OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Increasing the Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness of Government – The bill provides funding for activities aimed at reducing fraud, waste, and abuse of taxpayer dollars, including:

- **Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments** – \$175 million to conduct enhanced, in-person assessments to accelerate the reemployment of unemployment compensation recipients to reduce the duration of their time receiving benefits and the likelihood of exhausting benefit coverage. These actions would also help protect the integrity of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund by reducing improper payments. This program has been shown to save \$2.60 for every \$1.00 spent.
- **Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC)** – \$786 million is provided by utilizing the cap adjustment provided in the Budget Control Act. For every \$1.00 spent on HCFAC, \$2.00 is recovered by the U.S. Treasury. This will create over \$10.2 billion in savings to the Treasury over 10 years.
- **Preventing Social Security Disability Fraud, Abuse, and Improper Payments** – \$1.6 billion. This funding supports periodic reviews to ensure that individuals receiving Social Security disability benefits are still eligible under program rules. This funding is estimated to save approximately \$9.6 billion over 10 years for the Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid programs.