

Appropriations Update: Senate Appropriations Committee Releases FY 2023 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Funding Bill

Lewis-Burke Associates LLC – August 2, 2022

As previously reported, Senate Appropriations Committee Chair Patrick Leahy (D-VT) released all 12 fiscal year (FY) 2023 appropriations bills and explanatory statements, including the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (Labor-HHS-ED) bill on July 28. The bill, which reflects solely Democratic priorities, is unlikely to receive formal consideration either in the Committee or by the full Senate before the end of FY 2022 on September 30. The Committee's Labor-HHS-ED package would provide a total of \$216.1 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$21 billion over FY 2022 levels, to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. While unlikely to advance officially, the funding levels and priorities articulated in this draft Senate bill and its accompanying report will be important for negotiating a final FY 2023 package with the House at a later date.

The bill would provide increases to programs across the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) compared to FY 2022 enacted levels. Within HHS, the bill would provide \$48 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), an increase of \$3 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level. Out of this increase, \$1 billion would be provided for the newly established Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H). Additionally, within HHS' Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the bill would provide \$676.8 million for Title VII Health Professions programs, and \$318 million for Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development programs, a combined total of approximately \$995 million, or a 25 percent increase above the FY 2022 enacted levels. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) would receive \$10.5 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of approximately \$2 billion over FY 2022 levels and \$78 million less than the President's budget request. The Substance Use And Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a new title for the agency proposed by both the Senate and House, would receive \$9.1 billion, an increase of \$2.6 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level. Key priority areas reflected in the bill include addressing pandemic preparedness, mental health (particularly among children and adolescents), substance use disorder treatment, increasing support for health workforce education and training programs, bolstering public health infrastructure, maternal health and support for reproductive healthcare, and health equity. The bill eliminates the Hyde amendment, which bans the use of federal funds for abortions in most cases, and provides \$350 million for a fund to assist women seeking abortion services. The fund would provide assistance for the cost of services, travel, childcare, and lodging.

The bill would also provide the Department of Education (ED) with more than \$87.3 billion in appropriations in FY 2023, which would be an increase of \$7.2 billion when compared to FY 2022 enacted levels and \$4.8 billion less than the President's budget request. Programs receiving significant increases include Title I for K-12, the Pell Grant program, federal TRIO programs, and programs for Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), among others. Similar to the House mark, the Senate bill would provide \$7,395 for the maximum Pell Grant award, an increase of \$500 above the FY 2022 enacted level and would extend federal student aid eligibility to DACA-eligible students and those with temporary

protected status. Additionally, the Department of Labor (DOL) would receive \$15.3 billion in funding, which is \$939 million more than in FY 2022 and \$800 million less than the President's budget request. Apprenticeship efforts at the DOL would receive increased funding and engagement with institutions of higher education would be encouraged.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

The bill would provide \$48 billion for the **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**, an increase of \$3 billion (6.7% percent) above the FY 2022 enacted level, and the eighth consecutive funding increase for the agency. Of this amount, \$2 billion would be directed to the NIH's base budget. The remaining \$1 billion would be provided to the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, available through the end of FY 2025. Unlike the House FY 2023 appropriations bill, the Senate bill would keep ARPA-H within the NIH.

The bill includes \$1.1 billion for specific initiatives in the NIH Innovation Account authorized in *21st Century Cures Act* (Cures; P.L. 115-255), consistent with spending levels enacted in the legislation. This includes \$216 million for the **Cancer Moonshot** Initiative; \$419 million for the **All of Us Precision Medicine Program**; and \$700 million for the Brain Research through Application of Innovative Neurotechnologies (**BRAIN**) Initiative (\$450 million of this total from Cures).

The Committee continues to emphasize the importance of addressing health disparities by providing targeted funding for health disparities research across several Institutes and Centers, including \$50 million at the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD); \$20 million at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); \$10 million at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); and \$10 million at the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR). The bill also includes \$30 million for the **Community Engagement Alliance Against COVID-19 Disparities (CEAL)** program to continue working with the underrepresented communities hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to specifying dedicated funding for this program, the bill also includes language to expand programs aimed at strengthening community engagement and increasing diversity within research cohorts in other areas. The Committee specifically directs the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) to work with NHLBI and NIMHD on building a new program to enhance cohort diversity in human genetics and genomics research.

The bill would also emphasize some of the Biden Administration's key health research priorities. These priorities include \$25 million for **firearm injury and mortality prevention research**, an increase of \$12.5 million over the FY 2022 enacted level, and \$50 million for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to expand research on **health conditions related to the environment**, including infectious diseases, injury and trauma, and chronic conditions like asthma, mental health, and health disparities. This funding is less than the amount proposed in the budget request for FY 2023 (\$100 million) but more than the \$10 million that the FY 2023 House bill would provide.

The Committee would provide \$423.2 million for the **Institutional Development Award (IDeA)** program, an increase of \$12.7 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. IDeA supports research capacity building in states that have historically low levels of NIH funding. The Committee notes its support for NIH's proposal to use the median NIH funding level for states as a cutoff for inclusion in the program, and its opposition to any system based on state population. The Committee would also provide \$625.4 million for the **Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA)** program at the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), an increase of \$18.8 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. The

Committee continues to praise the CTSA program and monitor for any proposed changes to the program that would reduce support for the core hubs.

Unlike past years, the Committee expressed frustration with the National Institute on Aging (NIA) over the lack of progress in Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD) research. The Committee highlights that, since FY 2015, Congress has increased research funds for ADRD by more than 500% but has seen little to no meaningful milestones that provide insight on the progress and obstacles to treating and preventing Alzheimer's disease. As a result, the Committee would provide \$1.5 million to support a National Academies of Science Engineering and Medicine (NASEM) study that will recommend research priorities for preventing and treating ADRD.

The Committee continues to support NIH's efforts to combat the opioid public health crisis and would provide \$715.6 million for the **Helping to End Addiction Long-Term (HEAL) Initiative**, an increase of \$100 million above FY 2022 levels, for research related to opioid addiction, the development of non-addictive opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment at the National Institute on Drugs and Addiction (NIDA) and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). Similar to this year's House bill, the Committee proposes this new name for NIDA to replace its current designation as the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The Committee also continues to support NIH's effort to develop and expand its efforts in **artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and big data efforts**. To support these efforts, the Committee would provide \$135 million for AI and ML activities, including \$85 million for the Office of Data Science Strategy (ODSS) and \$50 million for the Bridge to Artificial Intelligence (Bridge2AI) initiative and other ML-focused programs.

Within the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), the bill would provide \$275 million, an increase of \$30 million above the FY 2022 enacted level, for basic, translational, and clinical research to develop a **universal influenza vaccine**. The bill would also provide \$565 million to support **antimicrobial resistance research**, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. In addition, the bill would provide \$52 million for the twelve **Regional Biocontainment Laboratories** (split evenly) to support efforts to prepare for and respond to infectious diseases.

Within the NIH Office of the Director, the bill would provide \$25 million for the **Office of Nutrition Research** and \$75 million for the **Office of Research on Women's Health**, including \$2 million to contract with NASEM to conduct a study on the gaps in research on women's health across the agency and \$10 million to establish the **Office of Autoimmune Disease Research**. The bill would also provide \$22.4 million for the **Office of the Chief Officer for Scientific Workforce Diversity** which is \$6.2 million above FY 2022 levels.

The bill would provide \$70 million for **biomedical research facilities** grants to expand, remodel, or renovate research infrastructure (awarded using NIH's C06 grant mechanism). The Committee urges NIH to make awards large enough to support a significant portion of construction costs.

Of note, the bill would retain the investigator salary cap at Executive Level II and includes legislative language prohibiting the Administration or HHS from making changes to facilities and administrative (F&A) cost policies.

National Institutes of Health
(in thousands of \$)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Senate vs. FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Senate vs. FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 Senate vs. FY 2023 House
NIH, Total	44,959,000	45,233,218	47,459,000	47,959,000	3,000,000 (6.67%)	2,725,782 (6.03%)	500,000 (1.05%)
National Cancer Institute (NCI)	6,912,522	6,713,851	7,378,579	7,203,064	290,542 (4.20%)	489,213 (7.29%)	-175,515 (-2.38%)
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)	3,808,494	3,822,961	3,943,702	3,946,557	138,063 (3.63%)	123,596 (3.23%)	2,855 (0.07%)
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)	501,231	513,191	526,051	526,769	25,538 (5.10%)	13,578 (2.65%)	718 (0.14%)
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)	2,203,926	2,206,080	2,283,489	2,290,798	86,872 (3.94%)	84,718 (3.84%)	7,309 (0.32%)
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)	2,611,370	2,768,043	2,833,590	2,765,918	154,548 (5.92%)	2,125 (-0.08%)	-67,672 (-2.39%)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)	6,322,728	6,268,313	6,642,608	6,449,804	127,076 (2.01%)	181,491 (2.90%)	-192,804 (-2.90%)
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)	3,092,373	3,097,557	3,200,157	3,218,237	125,864 (4.07%)	120,680 (3.90%)	18,080 (0.56%)
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	1,683,009	1,674,941	1,756,630	1,745,682	62,673 (3.72%)	70,741 (4.22%)	-10,948 (-0.62%)
National Eye Institute (NEI)	863,918	853,355	891,186	890,700	26,782 (3.10%)	37,345 (4.38%)	-486 (-0.05%)

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)	842,169	932,076	878,750	918,276	76,107 (9.04%)	13,780 (-1.48%)	39,526 (4.50%)
National Institute on Aging (NIA)	4,219,936	4,011,413	4,443,196	4,343,005	123,069 (2.92%)	331,592 (8.27%)	-100,191 (-2.25%)
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)	655,699	676,254	676,395	686,025	30,326 (4.62%)	9,771 (1.44%)	9,630 (1.42%)
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders (NIDCD)	514,885	508,704	531,136	530,847	15,962 (3.10%)	22,143 (4.35%)	-289 (-0.05%)
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	2,216,976	2,210,828	2,428,775	2,332,672	115,696 (5.22%)	121,844 (5.51%)	-96,103 (-3.96%)
National Institute on Drug and Addiction (NIDA)*	1,595,474	1,843,326	1,712,832	1,684,230	88,756 (5.56%)	159,096 (-8.63%)	-28,602 (-1.67%)
National Institute on Alcohol Effects and Alcohol-Associated Disorders (NIAAA)*	573,651	566,725	591,757	591,434	17,783 (3.10%)	24,709 (4.36%)	-323 (-0.05%)
National Institute on Nursing Research (NINR)	180,862	198,670	208,571	196,468	15,606 (8.63%)	2,202 (-1.11%)	-12,103 (-5.80%)
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)	639,062	629,154	659,233	658,873	19,811 (3.10%)	29,719 (4.72%)	-360 (-0.05%)
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and	424,590	419,493	437,991	437,752	13,162 (3.10%)	18,259 (4.35%)	-239 (-0.05%)

Bioengineering (NIBIB)							
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)	459,056	659,817	505,292	534,287	75,231 (16.39%)	125,530 (-19.02%)	28,995 (5.74%)
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)	159,365	183,368	164,395	174,305	14,940 (9.37%)	9,063 (-4.94%)	9,910 (6.03%)
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)	882,265	873,654	901,678	907,756	25,491 (2.89%)	34,102 (3.90%)	6,078 (0.67%)
John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)	86,880	95,801	99,622	89,574	2,694 (3.10%)	6,227 (-6.50%)	-10,048 (-10.09%)
National Library of Medicine (NLM)	479,439	471,998	494,572	494,302	14,863 (3.10%)	22,304 (4.73%)	-270 (-0.05%)
Office of the Director (OD)	2,616,520	2,302,065	2,549,813	2,560,065	56,455 (-2.16%)	258,000 (11.21%)	10,252 (0.40%)
Building Facilities	250,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	100,000 (40.00%)	50,000 (16.67%)	50,000 (16.67%)
Common Fund	657,401	645,939	678,151	707,401	50,000 (7.61%)	61,462 (9.52%)	29,250 (4.31%)
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	1,000,000	5,000,000	2,750,000	1,000,000	--	4,000,000 (-80.00%)	-1,750,000 (-63.64%)

* Like its House counterpart, the FY 2023 Senate bill proposes renaming the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to the National Institute on Drugs and Addiction, and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) to the National Institute on Alcohol Effects and Alcohol-Associated Disorders.

Source: <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY23REPT.pdf>

The **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** would receive approximately \$9.6 billion, a \$780 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level and \$889 million higher than the President’s budget request. With levels on par with the House, the Senate Appropriations Committee continues to prioritize significant investments in training and education programs to support the nation’s public health workforce, improve maternal health outcomes, support rural health centers, and promote the use of telehealth. The bill would provide the Bureau of Primary Health Care with \$1.9 billion, a \$170 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level and \$70 million above the President’s budget request. The bill would allocate \$1.5 billion to the Bureau of Health Workforce, a \$220 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level but \$96 million lower than the President’s budget request. Of interest to schools of health professions and academic medical centers, **Title VII Health Professions** programs would

receive \$676.8 million, and **Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development** programs would receive \$318 million, a combined total of approximately \$995 million, or a 25 percent increase above the FY 2022 enacted level. The bill would further support:

- **Health professions diversity pipeline programs**, including \$18.5 million for the Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP), a \$3 million increase over FY 2022 enacted levels; \$28.4 million for the Centers of Excellence (COEs) programs, an increase of \$4 million over FY 2022 enacted levels; and \$55 million for Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students (SDS), a \$2 million increase over FY 2022 enacted levels.
- **Mental health and substance use disorder workforce programs**, including \$213 million for the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training (BHWET) program, a \$90 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level; \$50 million for the Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery (STAR) Loan Repayment Program, \$26 million above FY 2022 enacted levels and equal to the President's budget request; and \$44 million for Mental and Behavioral Health Programs, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2022 enacted levels.
- **Nursing programs**, including \$105.6 million for Advanced Nursing Education, a \$26 million increase compared to FY 2022 enacted level; \$95.6 million for the Nurse Corps Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program, a \$7 million increase over FY 2022 enacted level; and \$59.4 million for the Nursing Education, Practice, Quality, and Retention (NEPQR) program, \$5 million above FY 2022 enacted levels and \$10.5 million above the President's budget request.

The Committee additionally recommends \$135.6 million for the **National Health Service Corps (NHSC)**, an increase of \$14 million over FY 2022 levels; \$47.2 million for the Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program (GWEP), an increase of \$2 million over FY 2022 levels; \$260 million for the **Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative**, a \$135 million increase over FY 2022 levels; and \$951.7 million for the **Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant**; a \$204 million increase compared to FY 2022 levels; and \$47 million for the Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) program, a \$2 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level.

The bill would provide support for several rural health programs, including \$145 million to continue the **Rural Communities Opioids Response Program (RCORP)**, a \$10 million increase over FY 2022 levels, and \$10 million for the Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies (RMOMS) program, an increase of \$4 million over FY 2022 levels. It would also direct \$10 million to establish a research network for Minority-Serving Institutions to study disparities in maternal health outcomes and the risks that climate change poses to vulnerable individuals and individuals that plan to become pregnant. The Committee would continue to support the **Telehealth Centers of Excellence (COE) program**, providing \$8.5 million for the centers to continue to validate technologies and reimbursement mechanisms, establish training protocols, and develop comprehensive templates for states to integrate telehealth into their state health provider networks.

New investments in the bill include \$30 million for activities authorized in the *Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act* to provide comprehensive and evidence-based support to prevent suicide, burnout, and mental and behavioral health conditions among healthcare providers. The bill would also fund \$860.2 million in **Community Project Funding** within the HRSA account to finance health-related activities through one-time grants.

The **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** would receive \$10.5 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of approximately \$2 billion over FY 2022 levels and \$78 million less than the President’s budget request, as well as \$55.3 billion in mandatory funds. The Committee would provide CDC with a large increase in funding to boost immunization efforts, proposing an increase of \$209 million for the immunization program for a total funding level of \$860.7 million, including \$25 million to continue activities for studying long COVID conditions. The Committee would provide CDC with an increase of \$100 million for the Data Modernization Initiative, a multi-year effort to modernize state and federal data and surveillance infrastructure launched in 2020.

The Committee would provide \$212 million for **Antimicrobial and Antibiotic Resistance (AR) programs**, an increase of \$30 million over the FY 2022 levels. The Committee encourages CDC to competitively award research activities that address aspects of AR related to “One Health,” including global surveillance and research and development for new tools to counter AR. In addition, the Committee would provide \$50 million for the **Advanced Molecular Detection (AMD) program**, an increase of \$15 million over FY 2022 levels. The Committee would also provide a \$20 million increase for CDC’s work on emerging infectious diseases. The Committee commended CDC’s work in implementing the National Wastewater Surveillance System and encouraged the agency to continue to work with states and localities on this initiative. The National Wastewater Surveillance System at CDC works with partners at health laboratories and academic institutions. The bill would provide an increase of \$55 million for the **Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative** and an additional \$13.5 million for CDC’s efforts to combat viral hepatitis, and further calls on the CDC to commit at least \$20 million for sexually transmitted infection (STI) clinics to assist with HIV diagnosis and treatment. CDC would also receive an additional \$25 million for efforts to reduce infectious disease caused by injection drug use. This funding could be used to expand access to syringe services programs.

The Committee would provide a number of increases for cancer screening and prevention. The bill would provide an increase of \$13 million for the **National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)** which provides low-income and uninsured women access to breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services. The Committee would provide \$30.4 million to the National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program, an increase of \$10 million to advance the goals of the **Cancer Moonshot Initiative** through CDC’s cancer prevention, early detection and treatment, survivor support, and health equity activities.

The bill would provide \$75.9 million for the **Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH)** program, a \$10 million increase. The REACH program provides evidence-based strategies to eliminate health disparities in minority communities. The Committee would also provide \$100 million, an increase of \$92 million, for competitive grants to states, local governments, and tribes to support the development and implementation of Social Determinants of Health Accelerator Plans, and to improve health outcomes for Medicaid beneficiaries. In addition, the Committee encourages CDC to fund and integrate knowledge from behavioral science research as part of efforts to develop new interventions.

Climate and Health initiatives would be funded at \$100 million, a \$90 million increase compared to FY 2022 levels. In addition to expanding the program, the bill would direct CDC to aid in the development and implementation of state-specific action plans to address the health challenges associated with climate change. This proposed increase would include funding to support CDC’s academic public health

partners to expand research, strengthen public health workforce education and training, and foster practice-based partnerships to design and implement mitigation and adaptation strategies.

The bill would also provide increased funding to mental health and violence prevention research programs at CDC. The Committee urges the agency to establish a program focused on adolescent mental health that incorporates population health approaches and primary prevention. **Community and Youth Violence Prevention programs** would be funded at \$100 million, an increase of \$84 million over FY 2022 levels. The bill would fund **Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention** research at \$35 million, a significant increase of \$22.5 million over FY 2022 levels.

The **Substance Use And Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**, a new title for the agency proposed by both the Senate and House in FY 2023, would receive \$9.1 billion, an increase of \$2.6 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level. The Committee recommends \$3.6 billion for Mental Health programs, an increase of \$1.5 billion over the FY 2022 enacted level, and \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$796 million over the FY 2022 enacted level, for Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS). The **Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG)** would be funded at \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$564 million over FY 2022 levels. Additionally, the Committee recommends a five percent increase in the MHBG mental health crisis care set-aside and a new 10 percent set-aside to support prevention and early intervention services within the MHBG.

Key mental health programs that would receive increases include:

- The **Garrett Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention Program** would receive \$56.5 million, an \$11.2 million increase above the FY 2022 enacted level, including \$12 million for campus grants and \$11 million for the Suicide Prevention Resource Center;
- **Project AWARE**, which provides mental health resources for children and youth, would receive \$222 million, an increase of \$102 million above the FY 2022 enacted level;
- The **National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative** would receive \$111.8 million, an increase of \$30 million above the FY 2022 enacted level;
- **Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs)** would receive \$385 million, an increase of \$70 million above the FY 2022 enacted level;
- The **Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration program** would receive an increase of \$20 million, for a total of \$72.3 million;
- **Criminal Justice Activities** would receive an increase of \$13.7 million, with priority for centers that provide services to people with mental health needs at risk of recidivism and areas with high rates of uninsured individuals and poverty; and
- The **Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Program** would receive \$20 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. Of note, Children's Mental Health Services would receive an increase of \$75 million for a total of \$200 million in funding.

The Committee proposed significant support of \$696.9 million for the new three-digit **988 Program**, which officially launched in July, and for Behavioral Health Crisis Services to enhance the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (NSPL) and crisis response infrastructure. This would represent a \$595.2 million increase above the FY 2022 enacted level. The Committee also placed great emphasis on substance use prevention and treatment programs and recommended \$5 billion, an increase of nearly \$1 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level, for these initiatives.

Key substance use programs that would receive increases include:

- The **Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SUBG)**, which would receive \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$500 million over the FY 2022 enacted level;
- **State Opioid Response Grants**, which would receive an increase of \$500 million over the FY 2022 enacted level for a total of \$2 billion;
- **Medication Assisted Treatment**, which would receive \$147.1 million, an increase of \$35 million over the FY 2022 enacted level;
- **Substance use prevention services**, which would receive \$248.4 million, an increase of \$30.2 million above the FY 2022 enacted level;
- **Comprehensive Opioid Recovery Centers**, as authorized by section 7121 of the *SUPPORT Act*, which would receive \$7 million; and
- The **Recovery Community Services Program**, which would receive a \$2 million increase for communities to strengthen their peer recovery support services via recovery community organizations.

The **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)** would receive \$2.9 billion for program operations, an increase of \$50 million over the FY 2022 enacted level. The Committee also provided guidance to CMS on specific Medicare and Medicaid policies, including directing the agency to eliminate or partially modify prioritization for the Graduate Medical Education (GME) program. The report encourages CMS to review rate setting policies and impacts that payment rules have on utilization of Alzheimer's Disease diagnostics among racial and ethnic minority groups; continue actions to address the unstable and low Medicare payments for Cardiac Computed Tomography services, a significant contributor to health disparities; work with SAMHSA to review and update HHS's approach to CCBHC certification activities; and engage in patient education related to access of contraceptive services provided by the *Affordable Care Act*. The Committee also urged CMS to fully remove any barriers to access to colonoscopies and include at-home colorectal cancer screening tests under CMS's reimbursement policy.

Several additional offices, agencies, and programs would also receive increased funding. The bill would provide \$818.5 million for the **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)**, an increase of \$73.5 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. Noting concern about the vulnerability of the nation's blood supply, the Committee encouraged BARDA to further develop freeze-dried hemostatic products, especially platelet-derived products, suitable for treatment of hemorrhagic disease, and use in general surgery, obstetrics, and trauma. In addition, the Committee encouraged BARDA to consider investments to address long COVID through the development of potential therapeutics and to engage in public-private partnerships to support advanced research and development of innovative platform technologies and medical countermeasure programs focused on, but not limited to, vaccines, therapeutics, and other medical countermeasures for emerging infectious diseases, including novel pathogens and viral families with pandemic potential. The **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** would receive \$385.4 million in discretionary funding, a \$35 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level. Priority areas highlighted in the bill include directing AHRQ, in partnership with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, NIH, the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)/BARDA, and CDC to jointly brief the Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) efforts no later than 30 days after the enacted of the bill; a proposed \$3 million increase for the Center for Primary Care Research; \$15 million for Long COVID research; \$6.5 million for maternal health research; and an

increase of \$8 million for patient safety research. The **Administration for Community Living (ACL)** would receive \$2.5 billion, a \$197 million increase, for aging and disability services programs. The bill would provide \$45 million for University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities, an increase of \$2.8 million over the FY 2022 enacted level. Additionally, the **National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)** would receive \$119 million, an increase of \$2.5 million over the FY 2022 enacted level. The bill would provide \$52.4 billion for the **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)**, an increase of \$3.7 billion over the FY 2022 enacted level and \$2.1 billion above the President’s budget request. Total refugee entrant assistance programs, which include the Unaccompanied Children Program, would receive \$9.3 billion, an increase of \$445 million over the FY 2022 enacted level. The **Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)** would receive \$74.2 million, an increase of \$10 million over the FY 2022 enacted level. The **Office of Minority Health (OMH)** would receive \$80.8 million, \$16 million above the FY 2022 enacted level.

The bill would also provide “\$16 billion in **emergency supplemental COVID funding** to procure additional vaccines, diversify the portfolio of therapeutics, and develop next generation vaccines and therapeutics (an additional \$5 billion in funding for global pandemic preparedness initiatives is included in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill).” The Committee would allocate the funds to the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund within the Office of the Secretary at HHS. The Committee noted that the Administration had originally requested \$30 billion in supplemental funding but ultimately had to repurpose \$10.3 billion from other COVID priorities in order to purchase more vaccines and treatments. BARDA would receive \$9 billion for advanced research and development, manufacturing, production, purchase, and distribution of medical countermeasures against COVID. At least \$750 million would be provided for research and clinical trials for vaccines focused on emerging coronavirus strains and to support domestic manufacturing capacity. In addition, the Committee notes that the funding could also be used to support the development of a next-generation pan-COVID vaccine that offers broader protection than current vaccines, replacing the need to develop a new vaccine for each variant.

Department of Health and Human Services
(in millions of \$)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Senate vs. FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Senate vs. FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 Senate vs. FY 2023 House
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)	8,892	8,783	9,575	9,672	780 (8.8%)	889 (10.1%)	97 (1.0%)
Title VII	519	765	678	677	158 (30.4%)	-88 (11.5%)	-1 (0.1%)
Title VIII	280	295	324	318	38 (13.6%)	23 (7.8%)	-6 (1.9%)
Substance Use and Mental Health Services	6,400	10,137	9,025	9,003	2,603 (40.7%)	-1,134 (11.2%)	-22 (0.2%)

Administration (SAMHSA)								
Mental Health	2,081	4,216	3,807	3,623	1,542 (74.1%)	-593 (14.1%)	-184 (4.8%)	
Substance Use Services	3,955	5,574	4,826	5,045	1,090 (27.6%)	-529 (9.5%)	219 (4.5%)	
Substance Use Prevention	218	312	248	248	30 (13.8%)	-64 (20.5%)	--	
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	350	376	385	385	35 (10.0%)	9 (2.4%)	--	
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	8,457	10,730	10,499	10,501	2,044 (24.2%)	-229 (2.1%)	2 (0.02%)	
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	1,339	1,612	1,602	1,595	256 (19.1%)	-17 (1.1%)	-7 (0.4%)	
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	352	345	363	367	15 (4.3%)	22 (6.4%)	4 (1.1%)	
Environmental Health	228	402	329	394	166 (72.8%)	-8 (2.0%)	65 (19.8%)	
Administration on Community Living (ACL)	2,318	3,013	2,918	2,515	197 (8.5%)	-498 (16.5%)	-403 (13.8%)	
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)	116	119	117	119	3 (2.3%)	--	2 (1.7%)	
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)	48,715	50,317	51,429	52,430	3,715 (7.6%)	2,113 (4.2%)	1,001 (1.9%)	
Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC)	64	104	87	74	10 (15.6%)	-30 (28.8%)	-13 (14.9%)	
Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)	2,820	3,220	3,145	3,077	257 (9.1%)	-143 (4.4%)	-68 (2.2%)	

Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)	745	828	845	819	74 (9.9%)	-9 (1.1%)	-26 (3.1%)
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Source: <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY23REPT.pdf>

Department of Education (ED)

The Department of Education (ED) would receive more than \$87.3 billion in appropriations, which would be an increase of \$7.2 billion when compared to fiscal year 2022 and \$4.8 billion less than the President’s budget request. Programs receiving significant increases include Title I for K-12, the Pell Grant program, Federal TRIO programs, and programs for Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), among others.

At the K-12 level, funding for the Title I program would increase by \$2.6 billion. This funding provides financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families. Other K-12 provisions include:

- \$2.2 billion, an increase of \$104.8 million when compared to FY 2022 for **Title II** Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants for K-12 educators;
- \$360 million, an increase of \$126 million compared to FY 2022 for the **Education Innovation and Research (EIR)** program. The report notes ED’s intention in supporting priorities for projects on learning recovery and teacher recruitment and retention;
- \$8.75 million for **American History and Civics National Activities**, which would be \$4 million more than in FY 2022;
- \$90 million, an increase of \$5 million compared to FY 2022 for the **Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)** program;
- \$91 million for the **Promise Neighborhoods** program, which is \$6 million more than FY 2022 funding; and
- \$190 million for the **Personnel Preparation** program, which is almost \$95 million more than in FY 2022, to address the shortage of teachers for students with disabilities.

For **Pell Grants**, the bill would provide \$7,395 for the maximum individual Pell Grant award for the 2023-2024 school year, a \$500 discretionary increase over the current maximum award level and aligned with the proposed increase in the House bill. Also similar to the House bill, the Senate Committee bill would extend student aid eligibility to DACA-eligible recipients and certain temporary protected status individuals. Both the **Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG)** program and **Federal Work-Study (FWS)** program would receive minor increases. SEOG would receive \$915 million, a \$20 million increase when compared to FY 2022 and FWS would receive \$1.235 billion, a \$25 million increase when compared to the FY 2022 enacted level.

The **TRIO Programs** would be increased \$138 million over current levels, up to \$1.275 billion with the accompanying report calling on ED to compete a Student Support Services grant competition in FY 2023 and consider how TRIO can support justice-impacted students. The **Gaining Early Awareness and**

Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) would receive \$400 million, a \$22 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level.

The bill proposes a \$5 million increase for the **Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies** programs, for a total of \$86.7 million. The **Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)** program would be flat funded at \$23.5 million. The **Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS)** would receive a total of \$95 million, an increase of \$30 million above the FY 2022 enacted levels, and the accompanying report would encourage ED to prioritize MSI support.

Continuing a trend and priority for the Administration and Congress, funding for Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) would also increase. The Title V **Developing Hispanic Serving Institutions (Developing HSIs)** program would see \$236.7 million in funding, an increase of \$53.9 million when compared to FY 2022. The **Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans (PPOHA)** program would see a \$9.1 million increase for \$28.8 million in total funding. The **Strengthening Institutions Program (SIP)** would receive \$179 million in funding, \$69 million more than in FY 2022. The **Strengthening Asian American and Native American Pacific-Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISI)** program would receive \$20.1 million, a \$9.2 million increase.

The bill would provide \$75 million for the **Teacher Quality Partnerships** grant program, \$16 million over the FY 2022 enacted level but significantly below the proposed \$132 million offered in the House bill and the Biden budget request. The **Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence** program for HBCUs and MSIs to establish centers supporting diverse teacher preparation programs, which was first funded in the FY 2022 bill, would receive \$12 million, a \$4 million increase.

Under the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) account, which would be provided \$214 million total, the Senate Committee would, similar to the House mark, support funding for two Biden Administration proposals - a new **Research and Development Infrastructure** grant program for four-year HBCUs, Tribal Colleges, and MSIs at \$65 million, as well as a new **Postsecondary Student Success Grant** program to support student outcome, student retention and completion efforts at \$75 million. The House bill would also support these two new grant programs, but at higher levels of \$225 million and \$200 million, respectively. The Committee would also continue to support many existing FIPSE programs, providing \$8.5 million to support the **Centers of Excellence for Student Veteran Success** program, \$15 million for the **Basic Needs of Students** grant program, \$15 million to support the **Open Textbook Pilot** program, \$25 million for the **Rural Postsecondary and Economic Development Grant Program**, \$5 million for a **Digital Learning Infrastructure** at MSIs, and \$1 million for the **National Center for College Students with Disabilities** program. Newly proposed grant programs under the bill include: \$2 million for a **PhD Programs at HSIs** program to award grants to HSIs or consortium of HSIs for cross-institutional resource sharing in support of PhD efforts; \$2.5 million for an **HSI and LEA Partnerships** program to support collaborations between HSIs and local schools to improve pathways to postsecondary education; and encouragement, but no associated funding, for ED to support training opportunities in artificial intelligence in a **National Center for Artificial Intelligence Learning**. The FIPSE account also includes \$219 million in higher education related Congressionally Directed Spending requests from Senators.

The Committee bill would provide a substantial increase in funding for the **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, the Department's education research arm, providing \$831.4 million for IES. This would represent a \$94 million increase above the FY 2022 enacted levels and \$168 million over the budget

request. Of note, the Committee would provide \$73.5 million for IES Program Administration. This funding is used for administrative expenses and staffing.

The report accompanying the bill also references the NASEM report IES commissioned, titled *The Future of Education Research at IES*. IES would be directed to “continue its examination of the report and determine how it will implement the recommendations.” The Senate bill report also notes that “IES is establishing an IES-wide center for excellence in education data science. The Committee requests more information on the objectives, plans and resource requirements of this initiative be included in the required operating plan.” Within IES, the efforts supported by the Research, Development and Dissemination line would receive \$245 million, an increase of \$40.1 million when compared to FY 2022. Other efforts receiving increased funding include the Regional Educational Laboratories and Research in Special Education. The Statewide Data Systems program would receive \$50 million, an increase of \$16.5 million when compared to FY 2022. The report states “The Committee recommendation provides for an expanded grant competition to support the development, maintenance, and expansions of State longitudinal data systems [SLDS].”

The Committee report includes some notable policy directives such as calling on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to follow through with a proposed change to include legacy status for admission among the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) data collection, and to issue clarifying guidance on the student services spending metric “to more accurately differentiate between expenses associated with services to current students and enrollment growth for institutions.” The challenges facing schools continues to be of concern for Congress, including a report recommendation for ED to support the establishment of a Commission on PreK-12 Teaching to offer recommendations from preparation to retention, as well as directing ED to identify ways to support educator well-being and mental health. The Committee also directs ED to offer guidance on improving teacher diversity and evidence-based strategies for principal/leader retention.

Career and Technical Education (CTE) would receive \$1.5 billion in FY 2023, an increase of \$120 million when compared to FY 2022. \$67.4 million would support CTE national activities. The report accompanying the bill would direct ED to support school-based mentoring programs and other efforts via national activities.

Department of Education
(in thousands of \$)

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Senate v. FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Senate v. FY 2023 Request	Senate v. House
Elementary and Secondary Education *							
Promise Neighborhoods	85,000	96,000	96,000	91,000	6,000 (6.6%)	5,000 (5.5%)	5,000 (5.5%)
Education Innovation and Research	234,000	514,000	384,000	360,000	126,000 (35%)	154,000 (42.8%)	24,000 (6.7%)
Personnel Preparation	95,000	250,000	250,000	190,000	95,000 (50%)	60,000 (31.6%)	60,000 (31.6%)

CTE National programs	7,421	215,421	57,421	67,421	60,000 (88.9%)	148,000 (219.5%)	10,000 (14.8%)
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	2,170,080	2,148,580	2,270,080	2,253,441	83,361 (3.7%)	104,861 (4.7%)	16,639 (0.7%)
American History and Civics National Activities	4,750	6,488	12,500	8,750	4,000 (45.7%)	2,262 (25.9%)	3,750 (42.6%)
Student Financial Assistance*							
Pell Grant ⁺	6,895	8,670	7,395	7,395	410 (5.5%)	1,275 (17.2%)	--
SEOG	895,000	880,000	920,000	915,000	20,000 (2.2%)	35,000 (3.8%)	5,000 (0.5%)
Federal Work-Study	1,210,000	1,190,000	1,243,882	1,235,000	25,000 (2%)	45,000 (3.6%)	8,882 (0.7%)
Higher Education*							
Title V Aid for Developing HSIs [±]	182,854	236,732	246,732	236,732	54,148 (22.9%)	--	10,000 (4.2%)
Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans	19,661	28,845	28,845	28,845	9,184 (31.8%)	--	--
Strengthening Institutions	110,070	209,007	175,070	179,007	68,937 (38.5%)	30,000 (16.8%)	3,937 (2.2%)
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	362,823	402,619	402,619	402,619	39,796 (9.9%)	--	--
Strengthening Asian American- and Native American Pacific Islander-serving Institutions (AANAPISI)	10,936	20,120	20,120	20,120	9,184 (45.6%)	--	--
Strengthening Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions [±]	7,834	12,120	12,120	12,120	4,286 (35.4%)	--	--
Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies	81,664	78,164	88,664	86,644	4,980 (5.7%)	8,480 (9.8%)	2,020 (2.3%)
TRIO Programs	1,137,000	1,297,761	1,297,761	1,275,000	138,000 (10.8%)	22,761 (1.8%)	22,761 (1.8%)
GEAR UP	378,000	408,000	408,000	400,000	22,000 (5.5%)	8,000 (2.0%)	8,000 (2.0%)
GAANN	23,547	23,547	24,047	23,547	--	--	500

							(21.2%)
Teacher Quality Partnerships	59,092	132,092	132,092	75,000	15,908 (21.2%)	57,092 (76.1%)	57,092 (76.1%)
Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools	65,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	30,000 (31.6%)	--	--
Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence	8,000	20,000	30,000	12,000	4,000 (33.3%)	8,000 (66.6%)	18,000 (150%)
Institute of Education Sciences	737,021	662,516	844,075	831,395	94,374 (11.4%)	168,879 (20.3%)	12,680 (1.5%)
Research, Development and Dissemination	204,877	197,877	289,877	245,000	40,123 (16.4%)	47,123 (19.2%)	44,877 (18.3%)
Research in Special Education	60,255	58,500	64,255	72,000	11,745 (16.3%)	13,500 (18.8%)	7,745 (10.8%)
Regional Education Laboratories	58,733	57,022	63,733	63,733	5,000 (7.8%)	6,711 (10.5%)	--
Statewide Data Systems	33,500	33,500	35,500	50,000	16,500 (33%)	16,500 (33%)	14,500 (29%)

*Categories included for ease of reading the chart.

† The Pell Grant is listed as the total maximum grant award an individual could receive, including mandatory and discretionary funding. It is *not* listed in thousands of dollars.

Source: <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY23REPT.pdf>

Department of Labor (DOL)

The Department of Labor (DOL) would receive \$15.3 billion in funding in FY 2023, which is \$939 million more than in FY 2022. Programs that would see increased investments include:

- *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA) programs for Adults (\$885.6 million), Youth (\$958.1 million), and Dislocated Workers (\$1.1 billion);
- \$330.8 million for the Dislocated Workers National Reserve, which is \$30 million more than FY 2022 funding. The Department may use this funding for several activities including demonstration projects. The report directs DOL to use:
 - \$10 million for grants to support the direct care workforce;
 - \$20 million for “Career Pathways for Youth Grants;”
 - \$50 million for the **Strengthening Community College Training Grants** program; and
 - \$50 million for the **Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities** program.
- \$125 million for **Reentry Employment Opportunities** programs, an increase of \$22.9 million compared to FY 2022;
 - \$25 million would be for national and regional intermediaries.
- \$6 million for the **Workforce Data Quality Initiative**, which is flat compared to the FY 2022 level;
- \$300 million for **Registered Apprenticeships** (RA) grants, which is \$65 million more than the FY 2022 level. The report “encourages the use of “next-gen” apprenticeship grants to encourage

higher education institutions to support registered apprenticeships in emerging and nontraditional industries.”;

- \$12.7 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Susan Harwood Training Grant program; and
- \$33.3 million for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) “to support apprenticeship opportunities and employment workshops at military installations, and in virtual classrooms.”

Policy directives included in the report accompanying the bill include encouraging DOL to consider supporting advanced robotics manufacturing in its programs. DOL is also directed to partner with the Department of Education to “facilitate greater collaboration between the workforce development system and State and local educational agencies.” Other initiatives DOL is directed to support include supporting the electric vehicle workforce, expanding industry and sector partnerships, “strengthening systemic supports for individuals who have been involved with the criminal justice system,” and supporting for the wireless infrastructure workforce.

The bill would also include \$92.5 million in Congressionally Directed Spending requests from Senators.

Department of Labor *(in thousands of \$)*

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022 Enacted	Senate vs. FY 2023 Request	House vs. Senate
Training and Employment Services							
Adult Employment and Training Activities	870,649	899,987	940,649	885,649	15,000 (1.7%)	14,328 (1.6%)	55,000 (6.2%)
Youth Training and Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,075,553	1,155,278	1,161,553	1,115,553	40,000 (3.6%)	39,725 (3.6%)	46,000 (4.1%)
National Dislocated Workers Grants	300,859	527,386	457,386	330,859	30,000 (9.7%)	196,527 (37.3%)	126,527 (27.7%)
Apprenticeship Program	235,000	303,000	303,000	300,000	65,000 (27.7%)	3,000 (0.1%)	3,000 (0.1%)
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	--	--	--
National Youth Employment Program	--	75,000	75,000	--	--	--	--
Veterans’ Clean Energy Training Program	--	10,000	10,000	--	--	--	--

Source: <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY23REPT.pdf>

Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

The **Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)** would receive \$301.8 million in FY 2023, an increase of \$33.8 million over FY 2022 levels and \$25 million over the budget request. The report would provide \$4 million for the “continuation and expansion” of the Information Literacy Taskforce as outlined in final FY 2022 appropriations package. The Senate bill would direct IMLS to develop and implement two pilot programs within the Taskforce: the first to evaluate the implementation of the toolkits and interventions disseminated by the Taskforce and the second to support the development of information literacy regarding informed civic engagement, with a special focus on seniors. The bill would also provide \$1 million to support both on-going and new pilot programs in conjunction with the America250 Semiquincentennial celebration, including projects that will “enhance civic engagement, innovation, and community collaboration” through the convening of library and museum professionals.

Sources and Additional Information:

- The full Senate Labor-HHS-ED Committee print of the FY 2023 bill is available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/lhhsfy2023>.
- The Senate explanatory statement accompanying the bill is available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY23REPT.pdf>.
- The Committee summary of the Labor-HHS-ED package can be found at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/lhhs-fy-23-summary>.