

## Appropriations Update: Senate Releases FY 2022 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Funding Bill

*Lewis-Burke Associates LLC – October 22, 2021*

On October 18 the Senate Appropriations Committee released its fiscal year (FY) 2022 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (Labor-HHS-ED) appropriations bill. The bill would provide a total of \$220.8 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$46.7 billion over FY 2021 levels and \$5.8 billion less than the President's budget request for FY 2022, to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. The Senate bill would fund these Departments and agencies at slightly lower levels than the House Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, which would provide \$237 billion total in FY 2022.

The Senate Labor-HHS-ED bill reflects many of the priorities championed by the Biden Administration, including support for programs focused on public health and pandemic preparedness, maternal and reproductive health, education, and workforce development. Similar to its House counterpart, the bill excludes the controversial abortion-related Hyde amendment. The bill would provide \$117.6 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), a \$20.9 billion increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. Of this amount, the bill would provide \$47.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), an increase of \$5 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level, with \$2.4 billion included to establish the Advanced Research Project Agency for Health (ARPA-H). Additionally, within HHS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) would receive \$9.7 billion, a \$1.9 billion increase above the FY 2021 level, and the Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Title VII Health Professions programs and Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs would receive \$884 million, a \$130 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill would also provide a \$400 increase for the maximum Pell Grant, for a total award of \$6,895. Additionally, the bill would provide \$245 million for Department of Labor (DOL) Registered Apprenticeships, an increase of \$60 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. Lastly, the bill also includes over \$1 billion in congressionally directed Community Project Funding requests across HHS, DOL, and the Department of Education (ED) accounts.

The Senate Appropriations Committee does not plan to advance the Labor-HHS-ED bill through the committee process or hold a vote on the bill in the full Senate. The bill will instead serve as a starting point for negotiations with the House on finalizing FY 2022 appropriations before the current Continuing Resolution (CR) expires on December 3.

### **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**

The bill would provide \$47.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), an increase of \$5 billion (11.6 percent) above the FY 2021 enacted level, and the seventh consecutive funding increase for the agency. Of this amount, \$2.6 billion would be directed to the NIH's base budget, which would support an increase of at least 2.5 percent for each NIH Institute and Center (IC), which is slightly above biomedical research inflation. The remaining \$2.4 billion would be used to establish the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, provided that Congress enacts legislation to authorize the new agency.

ARPA-H, the Biden Administration's signature biomedical research policy initiative, would focus on accelerating the pace of biomedical innovation by using nontraditional methods (e.g. time-limited and milestone-based contracts; significant program manager autonomy in project selection) to support advanced research and development. In the report accompanying its bill, the Committee emphasizes the importance of ARPA-H's independence from NIH. The Committee recognizes that there are differing views on the placement of ARPA-H as an independent entity within NIH or as a separate new agency in the Department of Health of Human Services (HHS). The Committee indicates the placement of ARPA-H funds within the NIH budget should not be viewed as favoring its placement within NIH. In order for it to achieve its mission, ARPA-H culture must be different from standard NIH culture, and to foster those differences, the Committee encourages ARPA-H to be located away from the NIH main campus and to avoid recruiting the ARPA-H workforce from the existing NIH workforce.

The bill would include \$496 million for specific initiatives in the NIH Innovation Account authorized in the *21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act (Cures)*, consistent with the spending levels enacted in the 2016 Cures legislation. The Committee recommends \$194 million for the **Cancer Moonshot** program; \$541 million for the **All of Us Precision Medicine Program** (\$150 million of this total from Cures); and \$640 million for the **Brain Research through Application of Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative** (\$152 million of this total from Cures).

Many of the Biden Administration research priorities for NIH were included in the bill. These include \$110 million, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for research on the impacts of **climate change on human health** at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); \$25 million for **firearm injury prevention research**, an increase of \$12.5 million over the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$30 million for research on **maternal health** through the Implementing a Maternal Health and Pregnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) Initiative.

The bill would provide \$330 million in new funding for **health disparities research** across several ICs, including \$250 million at National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD); \$50 million at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); \$20 million at the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR); and \$10 million at the Fogarty International Center (FIC). The Committee's recommendation 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. Beyond this dedicated funding, the Committee emphasizes the importance of research on health disparities across NIH and encourages several ICs to bolster their efforts in this area in FY 2022.

The Committee also emphasizes the importance of **diversity in the biomedical research workforce**. The bill would provide \$22.2 million to the Office of the Chief Officer for Scientific Workforce Diversity, an increase of \$16 million over FY 2021 levels to continue to lead efforts to combat racism and improve diversity in biomedical research and the biomedical research workforce. The Committee also emphasizes the need to improve diversity in research cohorts and clinical trials and encourages NIH to continue to work across the agency to prioritize biomedical research participation of individuals from underrepresented groups.

The Committee continues to support NIH's effort to develop and expand its efforts in artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and data science. As data repositories proliferate and data access processes are created and implemented the Committee encourages NIH to engage stakeholders

and develop best practices for standardizing access to datasets and analytical processes. To support such activities, the Committee would provide \$122 million for AI and ML activities, including \$50 million for the Bridge2AI initiative and other ML-focused initiatives and \$72 million for the Office of Data Science Strategy (ODSS).

As in past years, the Committee continues to prioritize support for **Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD)** and would provide \$3.4 billion for such research in FY 2022, an increase of \$235 million above the FY 2021 level. In addition, the Committee continues to support NIH’s efforts to combat the opioid public health crisis and would provide \$810.8 million for the **Helping to End Addiction Long-Term (HEAL) Initiative**, an increase of \$270 million above FY 2021 levels, for research related to opioid addiction, the development of non-addictive opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment at the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS).

The Committee would provide \$410 million for the **Institutional Development Award (IDeA)** program, an increase of \$13.9 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. IDeA supports research capacity building in states that have historically low levels of NIH funding. The bill would provide \$600.9 million for the **Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) program** at the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), an increase of \$14 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. In its report accompanying the appropriations bill, the Committee expresses concern for the recent CTSA Funding Opportunity Announcement (PAR-21-293) that alters the budget resources provided to CTSA hubs. The Committee directs NCATS to ensure any CTSA hub that successfully recompetes its CTSA hub receives no more than a five percent reduction in its total annual support. In addition, the Committee directs NCATS to inform them prior to any changes of the CTSA program being implemented.

The bill would provide \$260 million, an increase of \$40 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for basic, translational, and clinical research to develop a **universal influenza vaccine**. Of note, the Committee encourages the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) to support the development of **rapid vaccine development platforms for emerging infectious diseases**, however, unlike the House appropriations bill which would provide \$50 million for this research, the Senate bill does not specify a funding amount for this activity. The bill would provide \$15 million, an increase of \$2.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to grow the **Emerging Centers of Excellence in Genomic Sciences** program at the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI).

The bill would provide \$60 million for **biomedical research facilities** grants to expand, remodel, or renovate research infrastructure (awarded using NIH’s C06 grant mechanism), a \$10 million increase over enacted FY 2021 levels. 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 (\$199,300).

**National Institutes of Health**  
*(in thousands of \$)*

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 House	FY 2022 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2021 Enacted	Senate vs. FY 2022 Request	Senate vs. FY 2022 House
<b>NIH, Total</b>	<b>42,934,000</b>	<b>49,434,000</b>	<b>47,922,891</b>	<b>4,988,891 (11.6%)</b>	<b>-3,809,822 (-7.4%)</b>	<b>-1,511,109 (-3.1%)</b>

<b>National Cancer Institute (NCI)</b>	6,559,852	6,992,056	6,772,469	212,617 <b>(3.2%)</b>	39,167 <b>(0.6%)</b>	-219,587 <b>(-3.1%)</b>
<b>National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)</b>	3,664,811	3,866,828	3,841,998	177,187 <b>(4.8%)</b>	-3,683 <b>(-0.1%)</b>	-24,830 <b>(-0.6%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)</b>	484,867	519,010	515,720	30,853 <b>(6.4%)</b>	-477 <b>(-0.1%)</b>	-3,290 <b>(-0.6%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)</b>	2,281,975	2,237,625	2,217,136	85,161 <b>(4.0%)</b>	-2,162 <b>(-0.1%)</b>	-20,489 <b>(-0.9%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)</b>	2,513,393	2,799,515	2,786,096	272,703 <b>(10.8%)</b>	2,796 <b>(0.1%)</b>	-13,419 <b>(-0.5%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)</b>	6,069,619	6,557,803	6,342,756	273,137 <b>(4.5%)</b>	96,830 <b>(1.6%)</b>	-215,047 <b>(-3.3%)</b>
<b>National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)</b>	2,991,417	3,139,656	3,067,557	76,140 <b>(2.5%)</b>	-28,546 <b>(-0.9%)</b>	-72,099 <b>(-2.3%)</b>
<b>Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)</b>	1,590,337	1,689,786	1,678,970	88,633 <b>(5.6%)</b>	-263,147 <b>(-13.5%)</b>	-10,816 <b>(-0.6%)</b>
<b>National Eye Institute (NEI)</b>	835,714	877,129	857,868	22,154 <b>(2.7%)</b>	-667 <b>(-0.1%)</b>	-19,261 <b>(-2.2%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)</b>	814,675	941,799	936,271	121,596 <b>(14.9%)</b>	-836 <b>(-0.1%)</b>	-5,528 <b>(-0.6%)</b>
<b>National Institute on Aging (NIA)</b>	3,899,227	4,258,049	4,180,838	281,611 <b>(7.2%)</b>	145,247 <b>(3.6%)</b>	-77,211 <b>(-1.8%)</b>
<b>National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)</b>	634,292	679,410	675,106	40,814 <b>(6.4%)</b>	-5,080 <b>(-0.7%)</b>	-4,304 <b>(-0.6%)</b>

<b>National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders (NIDCD)</b>	498,076	522,758	511,280	13,204 (2.7%)	-512 (-0.1%)	-11,478 (-2.2%)
<b>National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)</b>	2,103,708	2,223,085	2,218,900	115,192 (5.5%)	5,326 (0.2%)	-4,185 (-0.2%)
<b>National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)</b>	1,479,660	1,860,329	1,832,906	353,246 (23.9%)	-19,597 (-1.1%)	-27,423 (-1.5%)
<b>National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)</b>	554,923	582,422	569,633	14,710 (2.7%)	-532 (-0.1%)	-12,789 (-2.2%)
<b>National Institute on Nursing Research (NINR)</b>	174,957	200,782	199,595	24,638 (14.1%)	-160 (-0.1%)	-1,187 (-0.6%)
<b>National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)</b>	615,780	646,295	634,598	18,818 (3.1%)	1,625 (0.3%)	-11,697 (-1.8%)
<b>National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)</b>	410,728	431,081	421,617	10,889 (2.7%)	-422 (-0.1%)	-9,464 (-2.2%)
<b>National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)</b>	390,865	661,879	651,101	260,236 (66.6%)	-1,143 (-0.2%)	-10,778 (-1.6%)
<b>National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)</b>	154,162	185,295	184,249	30,087 (19.5%)	-74 (0.04%)	-1,046 (-0.6%)
<b>National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)</b>	855,421	897,812	878,072	22,651 (2.6%)	-885 (-0.1%)	-19,740 (-2.2%)
<b>John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)</b>	84,044	96,842	96,268	12,224 (14.5%)	-54 (-0.1%)	-574 (-0.6%)
<b>National Library of Medicine (NLM)</b>	463,787	486,769	476,074	12,287 (2.6%)	1,210 (0.3%)	-10,695 (-2.2%)
<b>Office of the Director (OD)</b>	2,411,110	2,667,385	2,550,813	139,703 (5.8%)	313,554 (14.0%)	-116,572 (-4.4%)
<b>Building &amp; Facilities</b>	200,000	250,000	275,000	75,000 (37.5%)	25,000 (10.0%)	25,000 (10.0%)

<b>Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)</b>	--	3,000,000	2,400,000	2,400,000 --	-4,100,000 <b>(-63.1%)</b>	-600,000 <b>(-20.0%)</b>
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Source: [https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT\\_FINAL2.PDF](https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT_FINAL2.PDF)

## Other Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

The bill would provide \$117.6 billion in base discretionary funding for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), an increase of \$20.9 billion over FY 2021 levels but \$1.8 billion less than the President’s budget request. Within HHS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) would receive \$9.7 billion, which is an approximately \$1.9 billion increase over the FY 2021 enacted level; \$884 million for Title VII Health Professions programs and Title VII Nursing Workforce Development Programs within the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), a \$130 million increase over the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$9.1 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an increase of \$3.1 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level. Other priority areas in the bill include additional support for public health infrastructure and pandemic preparedness, diversity pipeline efforts, mental health and substance use disorder programs, and rural health initiatives.

The **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** would receive approximately \$9.2 billion, which is a \$1.7 billion increase over the FY 2021 enacted level and \$123 million higher than the FY 2022 House bill. The bill would provide the Bureau of Health Workforce within HRSA with \$1.4 billion in funding, a \$186 million increase over the FY 2021 enacted level but \$155 million lower than the level included in the FY 2022 House bill. Of interest to academic health centers, Title VII Health Professions programs would receive \$604 million and Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs would receive \$280 million, a combined total of \$884 million or a 17 percent increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. Notably, the bill would further support:

- **Several health professions diversity pipeline programs** at levels in line with the budget request but below the House levels. These include \$18.5 million for the Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP), a \$3.5 million increase; \$26.7 million for the Centers of Excellence (COEs), an \$3 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$52.5 million for the Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students (SDS) program, a \$1 million increase.
- **Mental health and substance use disorder workforce programs**, including \$171 million for the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training (BHWET) program, a \$59 million increase, and \$34 million for the Mental and Substance Use Disorder Workforce Training Demonstration program, a \$4 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- **Nursing programs**, including \$80.5 million for Advanced Nursing Education, a \$5 million increase; and \$50 million for the Nursing Education, Practice, Quality, and Retention (NEPQR) program, a \$3 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. Under the NEPQR program, the bill would provide \$6 million, up from \$3 million in FY 2021, to expand experiential learning opportunities, including simulation, with priority to grantees with demonstrated commitment to training rural health professionals in states with high rates of chronic, age-related illnesses.

Other areas of support in the bill would include \$150 million for National Health Service Corps (NHSC), an increase of \$30 million over FY 2021 levels; \$46.5 million for the Geriatric Workforce Enhancement Program (GWEP), an increase of \$3.8 million; \$190 million for the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative, an \$85 million increase; and \$857.7 million for the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant, a \$145 million increase. The bill would provide \$47 million, an increase of \$3.75 million, for the Area Health

Education Centers (AHEC) program and includes \$4 million for grants to AHEC awardees to expand experiential learning opportunities through simulation labs.

The bill would also provide support for several rural health programs, including \$165 million to continue the Rural Communities Opioids Response program, a \$55 million increase; \$10 million for the Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies (RMOMS) program, an increase of \$5 million; and \$7.5 million for the Telehealth Centers of Excellence (COE) program, an increase of \$1 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill would encourage HRSA to provide training programs for delivery of digital mental health services in rural areas, with a particular focus on western mountain states with higher suicide rates and risks. The bill would also include \$728 million in funding for 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 \$9.7 billion, which is an approximately \$1.9 billion increase over the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill would prioritize public health and health preparedness efforts, including activities to strengthen public health infrastructure, workforce, and capacity. Additionally, the bill would provide funding for activities that aim to address social determinants of health, climate and health, antibiotic and antimicrobial resistance, and firearm injury and community violence. Notably, the bill would provide:

- \$600 million for new Public Health Infrastructure and Capacity efforts, which is \$200 million above the President's budget request, and \$106 million to expand the public health workforce, a \$50 million increase over the FY 2021 level. The bill's accompanying report language would also encourage the CDC to invest in fellowship and training programs to rebuild the public health workforce;
- \$153 million to expand the CDC's Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) program, which is a \$150 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level and consistent with the President's budget request;
- \$110 million for the CDC's Climate and Health initiative, consistent with the \$100 million increase included in the budget request, to equip states, cities, and territories with resources necessary to plan for climate related health threats;
- \$25 million to support Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research, or \$12.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, and a \$100 million increase to support community-based violence interventions that focus on those most at risk of being victims of violence;
- \$192 million for the Antimicrobial and Antibiotic Resistance Initiative, which is \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill would also encourage the CDC to focus awards on One Health approaches and include minority-serving institutions (MSIs);
- \$226 million, an increase of \$25 million, to enhance CDC's influenza planning and response activities, including expanding vaccine effectiveness, monitoring, evaluation, and education efforts;
- \$30 million to address infectious diseases associated with substance use, an increase of \$17 million to strengthen efforts.

For the **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**, the Committee is recommending \$9.1 billion, an increase of \$3.1 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level and \$629.4 million less than the President's budget request. For mental health programs of national significance, the Committee is recommending \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level. The Committee is also recommending \$1.6 billion, an \$825 million increase, for the Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG). Increases would be directed to several key mental health programs, including:

- \$180.5 million, an increase of \$73.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Project AWARE, which provides mental health resources for children and youth;
- \$82 million, an increase of \$10 million, for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative; and
- \$27 million, an increase of \$6.8 million, for the Zero Suicide Program.

The Committee echoes the House bill in encouraging SAMHSA to establish a center of excellence program focused on comprehensive mental health treatments and the development, evaluation, and distribution of evidence-based resources regarding comprehensive treatment recommendations.

The Committee would also place a greater emphasis on substance use prevention and treatment programs including:

- \$3 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant;
- \$2 billion for State Opioid Response Grants, an increase of \$500 million;
- \$136.5 million, an increase of \$56.5 million, for Medication Assisted Treatment;
- \$245.7 million, an increase of \$37.4 million, for substance abuse prevention; and
- Comprehensive Opioid Recovery Centers, as authorized by section 7121 of the *SUPPORT Act*, would receive an increase of \$2 million.

For the **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)**, the bill primarily would provide grant funding to states for their Medicaid programs, and payments to the health care trust funds and programs. Key CMS discretionary funding recommendations are listed below.

- In mandatory funding for grants to states for Medicaid, the bill recommends \$368.7 billion, an increase of \$54.8 billion from the FY 2021 enacted level.
- For payments to the health care trust funds, the Committee would provide \$487.8 billion, an increase of \$48.3 billion. Of note, this account includes the general fund subsidy to the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for Medicare Part B benefits, and Medicare drug benefits and administration. It also includes reimbursements to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for benefits and administrative costs, which have not been financed by payroll taxes or premium contributions.

Several additional offices, agencies, and programs would also receive increases. Though funded through a separate appropriations bill, the **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** would receive \$3.4 billion (excluding user fees), an increase of \$200 million over fiscal year 2021. FDA would also receive nearly \$3 billion through various user fee allocations. For the **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)**, the Senate bill provides \$823 million for FY 2022, an increase of \$226 million from FY 2021. The **Office of Minority Health (OMH)** would receive \$66.8 million, \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level but \$9 million below the House bill. The Committee would provide \$3 million, an increase of \$1 million, to the Center for Indigenous Innovation and Health Equity and urges HHS to partner with universities focusing on Indigenous health research and policy among Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. Furthermore, the Committee encourage OMH to support targeted research on a range of diseases including sickle cell, sickle cell trait, lupus, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and peripheral artery disease, as well as stomach, liver, and cervical cancer, with the goal of reducing racial and ethnic disparities that exists with these diseases. The **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)** would receive \$48.6 billion, a \$7.4 billion increase above the FY 2021 level and a \$1.6 billion increase over the House bill. Notably, ACF's Early Childhood Education programs would receive approximately \$19.7 billion, including \$11.9 billion for Head Start. The bill would also



provide \$450 million for the Refugee Support Services (RSS) program, a \$243 million increase, and \$4.9 billion for the Unaccompanied Children Program (UCP), a \$3.6 billion increase. The **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** would receive \$380 million, which is a \$42 million increase above FY 2021 enacted levels. The bill would direct prioritization of antimicrobial research, heart disease research, maternal health, opioid research, and patient safety studies. The Committee also encourages the agency to expand efforts to include health extension program sites connected to public health academic health centers in states with high populations of rural and underserved populations. The **Administration for Community Living (ACL)** would receive \$2.8 billion, a \$570 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill would provide \$47 million to support University Centers for Excellence in Development Disabilities, a \$5 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. Additionally, the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR) would receive \$118 million, a \$6 million increase, to enhance knowledge-generation programs that support individuals with disabilities.

### Department of Health and Human Services (Other)

*(In millions of \$)*

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 House	FY 2022 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2021 Enacted	Senate vs. FY 2022 Request	Senate vs. FY 2022 House
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>1,701 (22.7%)</b>	<b>1,034 (12.7%)</b>	<b>461 (5.3%)</b>
Title VII	490	665	604	114 (23.3%)	27 (4.7%)	61 (-9.2%)
Title VIII	264	314	281	17 (6.4%)	13 (4.9%)	-33 (10.5%)
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>3,087 (51.3%)</b>	<b>631 (-6.5%)</b>	<b>57 (0.62%)</b>
Mental Health Services	1,792	3,161	2,971	1,179 (65.8%)	34 (1.2%)	190 (-6%)
Substance Abuse Treatment	3,855	5,512	5,651	1,796 (46.6%)	758 (-11.8%)	139 (2.5%)
Substance Abuse Prevention	208	244	246	38 (18.3%)	29 (13.4%)	2 (0.82%)
<b>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>42 (12.4%)</b>	--	--
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</b>	<b>7,875</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>9,734</b>	<b>1,859 (23.6%)</b>	<b>181 (1.9%)</b>	<b>837 (-7.9%)</b>
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	1,277	1,453	1,510	233 (18.2%)	57 (3.9%)	57 (3.9%)
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	345	345	347	2 (0.58%)	2 (0.58%)	2 (0.58%)
Environmental Health	223	333	333	110 (49.3%)	--	--

<b>Administration for Community Living (ACL)</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>570 (24.9%)</b>	<b>198 (-6.5%)</b>	<b>76 (-8.8%)</b>
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)	113	119	119	6 (5.3%)	--	--
<b>Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</b>	<b>41,490</b>	<b>46,943</b>	<b>48,616</b>	<b>7,126 (17.2%)</b>	<b>1,672 (3.6%)</b>	<b>1,673 (3.6%)</b>
<b>Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>25 (40.3%)</b>	--	--
<b>Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>226 (37.9%)</b>	--	--

Source: [https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT\\_FINAL2.PDF](https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT_FINAL2.PDF)

## Department of Education (ED)

The Department of Education (ED) would receive more than \$98.4 billion in discretionary appropriations, which is \$24.9 billion more than in fiscal year (FY) 2021 and \$4.4 billion less than the President’s budget request. Initiatives that would see significant increases include Title I grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), the Pell Grant program, the TRIO programs, and programs for Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), among other programs.

### Higher Education

For **Pell Grants**, the bill would provide \$6,895 for the maximum individual Pell Grant award for the 2022-2023 school year, a \$400 discretionary increase over the current maximum award level, which reflects the budget request. Unlike the House bill, the Senate bill does not contain a provision extending Pell Grant eligibility to Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) eligible recipients. Contrasting with the President’s proposed flat budgets for the **Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG)** program and **Federal Work-Study (FWS)** program, the bill would support slight increases for the programs, providing \$905 million and \$1.2 billion, respectively. The explanatory statement accompanying the bill states that the Committee supports legislative efforts to make the distribution of campus-based aid programs more equitable. The **TRIO Programs** would be provided an increase of \$185 million over current levels, up to \$1.28 billion and the **Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)** would receive \$400 million, a \$32 million increase over the FY 2021 enacted level.

The bill proposes a \$7 million increase for the **Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies** programs, for a total of \$85.2 million, and urges ED to preserve their traditional focus on activities that address the United States’ need for strong training and research in international relations and foreign languages. The bill would also increase by \$2 million funding for the **Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)** program, to a level of \$25.5 million. The bill would substantially increase funding for the **Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS)** program to \$110 million, which would double the funds for the program compared to the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill would

also encourage ED to work with grantees to conduct direct outreach to student parents on what federal benefits and tax credits they may be eligible for.

Reflecting President Biden's priority to support Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), the Senate bill would provide significant increases for those institutional programs. The Title V **Developing Hispanic Serving Institutions (Developing HSIs)** program would be funded at \$226 million, a 52 percent increase above the FY 2021 enacted level, and the **Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans (PPOHA)** program would see a \$13 million or 95 percent increase above the FY 2021 enacted level. Additionally, the **Strengthening Institutions Program (SIP)** would see a \$78 million increase over FY 2021 enacted levels to a funding level of \$187.4 million, the **Strengthening Asian American and Native American Pacific-Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISI)** program would receive \$18.3 million, a \$13 million increase, and the **Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program** would receive \$395 million, a \$57 million increase over FY 2021 funding. The bill would provide \$90 million for the Teacher Quality Partnerships grant program, which is less than the House bill and the President's budget request but \$37 million over the FY 2021 enacted level. New this year, the bill calls for \$20 million for the **Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence** program for HBCUs and MSIs to establish centers supporting diverse teacher preparation programs.

The Committee would also increase funding for the **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, the Department's education research arm, providing \$814.4 million for the Institute, a \$171.9 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted levels and \$76.9 million over the budget request. The bill would provide an appropriation directly to IES for administrative expenses, which accounts for a portion of the large increase. In addition to sizable increases to research and demonstration, the Committee report urges IES to strengthen connections between education practitioners and researchers.

The **Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)** account would be provided \$293 million in total, a \$198 million increase over the FY 2021 level. The Committee bill would provide \$7 million to support the **Centers of Excellence for Veteran Student Success** program. The bill would also continue funding of \$14 million to support the **Open Textbook Pilot** program. Additionally, the report notes funding of \$14 million for the **Basic Needs of Students** grant program and \$15 million for the **Rural Postsecondary and Economic Development Grant Program**. Newly proposed grant programs under the bill include \$15 million for a **Postsecondary Student Success Grants** program to improve retention and completion rates and \$3 million to establish teaching assistant programs at HBCUs and MSIs that partner with high-need local education agencies. FIPSE also includes \$167 million in higher education related Community Project Funding requests from individual Senators.

**Career and Technical Education (CTE)** would be funded at \$1.4 billion. \$25 million would support CTE national programs, with \$15 million set aside to support innovative equity-focused CTE programs at high schools and middle schools, including career pathway opportunities. This would be a \$17.6 million increase over the funding for national programs in FY 2021. The bill also would direct ED to work with the Department of Labor (DOL) and Department of Commerce (DOC) to establish a pilot project to study the quality of and participation in submarine construction CTE programs.

ED would also be directed to respond to several policy directives. These include collecting and reporting data on anti-Asian bullying during COVID-19, disaggregated by all racial and ethnic groups identified in the American Community Survey. The bill also commends ED's recent efforts to simplify the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) program. The bill would also encourage ED to use the best practices learned from the Second Chance Pell Pilot Program in the development of regulations for the

reinstatement of Pell Grant eligibility for incarcerated individuals, would direct ED to work with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to develop and provide technical assistance to facilities operating a prison education program, and would encourage ED to establish a clearinghouse for research on effective prison education programs. The bill would also strongly encourage ED to explore incentives for federal student loan servicers to contract with state-based and non-profit service organizations.

### K-12 Education

At the K-12 level, the Title I program, which supports schools serving students from low-income backgrounds, would receive \$33.1 billion, an increase of \$16.6 billion when compared to FY 2021. Other K-12 provisions include:

- \$270 million, an increase of \$76 million compared to FY 2021 for the **Education Innovation and Research (EIR)** program. The Committee notes its support of ED considering priorities that address the impact of COVID-19 on teachers and learners and encourages the Department to consider social-emotional learning and increasing access to high quality STEM opportunities, including computer science education;
- \$7 million for **American History and Civics Education National Activities**, an increase of \$3.7 million compared to FY 2021;
- \$80 million, level with FY 2021 funding for the **Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)** program, with a direction for ED to support projects that would support the preparation of principals and other school leaders;
- \$101 million for the **Promise Neighborhoods** program, which is \$20 million more than FY 2021 funding;
- \$800 million for the **Mental Health Services Professional Demonstration Grants and School Based Mental Health Services Grant Program**, to increase the number of qualified, well-trained mental health professionals in schools, including school counselors, social workers, psychologists, or other mental health professionals;
- \$200 million for the **Personnel Preparation** program, which is almost \$110 million more compared to FY 2021 enacted levels, to help address State-identified needs for personnel who are qualified to work with children with disabilities; and
- \$400 million, a \$370 million increase compared to FY 2021, for **full-service community schools**.

The Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE) would receive \$54 million to support projects with a K-12 focus.

### Department of Education (in thousands of \$)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 House	FY 2022 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2021 Enacted	Senate vs. FY 2022 Request	Senate vs. FY 2022 House
<b>Elementary and Secondary Education*</b>						
Promise Neighborhoods	81,000	96,000	101,000	20,000 (24.7%)	10,000 (11.0%)	5,000 (5.2%)
Education Innovation and Research	194,000	254,000	270,000	76,000 (39.2%)	76,000 (39.2%)	16,000 (6.3%)

Personnel Preparation	90,200	250,000	200,000	109,800 (121.7%)	50,000 (20.0%)	50,000 (20.0%)
CTE National programs	7,421	115,421	25,000	17,579 (236.9%)	90,421 (78.3%)	90,421 (78.3%)
<b>Student Financial Assistance*</b>						
Pell Grant <sup>+</sup>	6,495	6,895	6,895	400 (6.2%)	--	--
SEOG	880,000	1,028,000	905,000	25,000 (2.8%)	25,000 (2.8%)	123,000 (12.0%)
Federal Work-Study	1,190,000	1,434,000	1,230,000	40,000 (3.4%)	40,000 (3.4%)	204,000 (14.2%)
<b>Higher Education*</b>						
Title V Aid for Developing HSIs <sup>±</sup>	148,732	236,732	226,529	77,797 (52.3%)	10,203 (4.3%)	10,203 (4.3%)
Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans	13,845	28,845	27,106	13,261 (95.8%)	1,739 (6.0%)	1,739 (6.0%)
Strengthening Institutions	109,007	209,007	187,413	78,406 (71.9%)	21,594 (10.3%)	21,594 (10.3%)
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	337,619	402,619	395,082	57,463 (17.0%)	7,537 (1.9%)	7,537 (1.9%)
Strengthening Asian American- and Native American Pacific Islander-serving Institutions (AANAPISI)	5,120	20,120	18,381	13,261 (259.0%)	1,739 (8.6%)	1,739 (8.6%)
Strengthening Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions <sup>±</sup>	5,120	12,120	11,308	6,188 (120.9%)	812 (6.7%)	812 (6.7%)
Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies	78,164	93,164	85,164	7,000 (9.0%)	7,000 (9.0%)	8,000 (8.6%)
TRIO Programs	1,097,000	1,297,761	1,282,761	185,761 (16.9%)	15,000 (1.2%)	15,000 (1.2%)
GEAR UP	368,000	408,000	400,000	32,000 (8.7%)	8,000 (2.0%)	8,000 (2.0%)
GAANN	23,547	25,547	25,547	2,000 (8.5%)	2,000 (8.5%)	--
Teacher Quality Partnerships	52,092	132,092	90,000	37,908 (72.8%)	42,092 (31.9%)	42,092 (31.9%)
Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools	55,000	95,000	110,000	55,000 (100.0%)	15,000 (15.8%)	15,000 (15.8%)
<b>Institute of Education Sciences</b>	642,462	762,465	814,492	172,030 (26.8%)	77,027 (10.4%)	52,027 (6.8%)
Research, Development and Dissemination	197,877	260,880	267,880	70,003 (35.4%)	--	7,000 (2.7%)
Research in Special Education	58,500	59,500	65,000	6,500 (11.1%)	6,500 (11.1%)	5,500 (9.2%)
Regional Education Laboratories	57,022	59,022	60,022	3,000 (5.3%)	3,000 (5.3%)	1,000 (1.7%)
Statewide Data Systems	33,500	34,500	33,500	--	--	1,000 (2.9%)

\*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.

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## Department of Labor (DOL)

The Department of Labor would receive \$13.8 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$1.3 billion over the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding would support \$2.9 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) State grants. Other programs that would see funding increases compared to FY 2021 include:

- **Registered Apprenticeships** would receive \$245 million, an increase of \$60 million;
- **Youth Build** would receive \$120 million, an increase of \$24 million;
- **Reentry Employment Opportunities** would receive \$125 million, an increase of \$25 million;

The **Dislocated Worker Assistance** program would receive \$1.1 billion in funding. States may also use these funds for implementing innovative training programs. The **Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities (WORC)** program would receive \$45 million in funding with funding divided amongst the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), Delta Regional Authority (DRA), and Northern Border Regional Commission (NBRC). The **Workforce Data Quality Initiative** would receive \$6 million in funding. The bill would also create and fund at \$25 million a **National Youth Employment Program** to serve disadvantaged youth through summer and year-round youth employment programs. \$10 million would also be provided to create a new **Veterans Clean Energy Training** program.

The Committee also included several policy directives for DOL to consider. These include:

- Addressing the workforce training and certificate programs in collaborative robotics and additive manufacturing;
- Strong encouragement for DOL to ensure that programs and initiatives under the National Programs account support innovative workforce development efforts at four-year institutions of higher education, including via apprenticeships, and other work-based learning opportunities, like cooperative education and upskilling and reskilling efforts in in-demand industries, such as manufacturing, information technology, healthcare, and energy, among others;
- Directions for DOL to consider using its demonstration grant authority under the dislocated worker national reserve to support state-wide or regional workforce development in fields like artificial intelligence, data science, cyber security, and entrepreneurship via competitive grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other funding opportunities; and
- Encouraging “the use of “next-gen” apprenticeship grants to encourage higher education institutions to support registered apprenticeships in emerging and nontraditional industries.

Additionally, \$84 million would be provided to support 90 congressionally directed spending projects via the Employment and Training Administration account.

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

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 House	FY 2022 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2021 Enacted	Senate vs. FY 2022 Request	Senate vs. House
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>						
Adult Employment and Training Activities	862,649	923,174	882,987	20,338 (2.4%)	17,000 (1.9%)	40,187 (4.4%)
Youth Activities	921,130	988,604	944,837	23,707 (2.6%)	19,000 (2%)	43,767 (4.4%)
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,061,553	1,183,554	1,110,278	48,725 (4.6%)	45,000 (3.9%)	73,276 (6.2%)
National Dislocated Workers Grants	280,859	435,859	315,859	35,000 (12.5%)	65,000 (17%)	120,000 (27.5%)
Apprenticeship Program	185,000	285,000	245,000	60,000 (32.4%)	40,000 (14%)	40,000 (14%)
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	7,250	6,000	--	--	1,250 (17.2%)
National Youth Employment Program	--	50,000	25,000	--	--	25,000 (50%)
Veterans' Clean Energy Training Program	--	20,000	10,000	--	--	10,000 (50%)

Source: [https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT\\_FINAL2.PDF](https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT_FINAL2.PDF)

### **Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)**

The **Institute of Museum and Library Services** would receive \$282 million in FY 2022 under the Senate bill, an increase of \$25 million over FY 2021 levels and \$17 million over the budget request. The Senate matched the House proposed level for IMLS. In an effort to tackle increasing challenges with misinformation and disinformation, the accompanying report to the Senate bill directs IMLS to create an information literacy taskforce “tasked with developing guidance, instructional materials, and national strategies on information literacy, to include at a minimum the creation of a website to disseminate best practices on information literacy and toolkits specially designed to help children, students, adults, and seniors understand, evaluate, and discern the reliability and accuracy of information.” This Taskforce, which is to be appointed by the IMLS Director, will also direct interagency coordination on information literacy.

### **Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)**

The Corporation for National and Community Service would receive \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$64 million over FY 2021. While compared to FY 2021 the Senate would provide increases across CNCS programs, the Senate was \$21 million below the President’s requested increase for the AmeriCorps program.

*Sources and Additional Information:*

- The Senate FY 2022 Labor-HHS-Education bill can be found at [https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY2022\\_Final.PDF](https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY2022_Final.PDF).
- The explanatory statement that accompanies the FY 2022 Senate bill is available at [https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT\\_FINAL2.PDF](https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSREPT_FINAL2.PDF)
- A summary of the FY 2022 Senate bill is available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHS1.pdf>.