

# Appropriations Update: Senate Committee Releases Draft FY 2021 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Funding Bill

*Lewis-Burke Associates LLC – November 13, 2020*

On November 10, the Senate Appropriations Committee released its draft fiscal year (FY) 2021 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (L-HHS-ED) Appropriations bill. The release of the draft bill comes about a month before the current Continuing Resolution (CR) expires on December 11. Since the Senate is bypassing the formal process of voting on each appropriations bill through the Committee and fielding votes on the Senate floor, this draft bill primarily reflects Senate Republican priorities. However, this bill will serve as the basis for the Senate's negotiations with the House, which approved its FY 2021 L-HHS-ED bill in July. A major sticking point between the two parties is the inclusion of additional COVID-19 relief in the FY 2021 appropriations process—the House-passed bill included \$24.4 billion in emergency funding for COVID-19 while the Senate draft bill does not provide any such funding.

The bill would provide \$184.5 billion in overall discretionary funding for programs at the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. The bill would provide a sixth consecutive increase for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), funding that agency at \$43.7 billion in FY 2021. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) would receive \$96.3 billion in appropriations in FY 2021, an increase of \$1.9 billion over the FY 2020 level. The draft bill highlights several major themes across HHS programs, including greater investments in promoting diversity workforce programs, strengthening mental health services, curbing opioid and substance use, and ending the HIV epidemic. The Department of Education (ED) would receive more than \$76.8 billion in appropriations, which is \$10.2 billion more than proposed in the President's budget request and \$490 million more than in fiscal year (FY) 2020. While Pell Grants would receive an increase under the FY 2021 bill, many programs important to higher education, including Federal Work Study (FWS) and Title VI international education programs would be flat funded at FY 2020 levels.

## National Institutes of Health (NIH)

The bill would provide \$43.7 billion for the NIH, an increase of \$2 billion (4.8 percent) over FY 2020 enacted levels. This increase would be the sixth consecutive increase for the agency. The Committee's funding recommendation would provide increases to every NIH Institute and Center and would support an estimated 11,500 new and competing grants in FY 2021.

Within the total appropriation, the Committee would provide \$404 million for specific initiatives in the NIH Innovation Account authorized in the *21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act* (Cures), consistent with spending levels enacted in the legislation. The Committee recommends \$195 million for the **Cancer Moonshot** program; \$500 million for the **All of Us precision medicine program** (\$109 million of this total from Cures); and \$500 million for the **Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative** (\$100 million of this total from Cures).

The Committee continues to demonstrate a strong emphasis on Alzheimer's Disease. The bill would provide \$354 million for **Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRD) research**, bringing the total investment in ADRD at NIH to \$3.2 billion. In addition, the bill would provide a total of \$20.5 million to support the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in implementing the *BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act*, an increase of \$5 million over FY 2020.

Of note, the bill would provide \$25 million in targeted funding to support research on **artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in biomedicine** and to “bridge the gap between the biomedical and computer science communities to maximize the promise of AI in FY 2021.” This funding would likely be used to support NIH’s recently launched Artificial Intelligence for Biomedical Excellence (AIBLE) Initiative which is designed to use AI and ML to accelerate the pace of biomedical innovation in the treatment of chronic disease. The report language accompanying the draft bill notes that NIH has already taken important steps to leverage AI and ML in signature trans-agency programs in precision medicine (All of Us) and neuroscience (BRAIN Initiative).

The bill would provide \$500 million for research related to opioid addiction, non-addictive opioid alternatives, pain management, and addiction treatment at the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) as part of NIH’s ongoing **Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) Initiative**. Of note, for the first time, the bill would direct NIH to conduct research on the use and misuse of stimulants (e.g. methamphetamine) as an eligible use of these funds.

The report language accompanying the draft bill details the Committee’s concerns around the need to strengthen programs that support **diversity in the biomedical research workforce**. Within NIH, the bill would provide a targeted increase of \$14.1 million to the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) to strengthen the Institute’s programs that train the next generation of biomedical scientists and enhance diversity in this workforce. These include the Support of Competitive Research (SCORE) program; the Maximizing Opportunities for Scientific and Academic Independent Careers (MOSAIC) program; and the Science Education Partnership Awards (SEPA) program at NIGMS. In addition, the bill would provide \$399.2 million for the research-capacity building **Institutional Development Award (IDeA) program**, an increase of \$12.6 million over FY 2020 enacted levels.

Consistent with prior years, the bill would provide \$50 million for **biomedical research facilities** grants to expand, remodel, or renovate research infrastructure (awarded using NIH’s C06 grant mechanism). The bill would provide an increase of \$18.8 million to the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) **Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) program**, bring total funding for the program to \$596.9 million in FY 2021. Within the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), the bill would provide \$511 million to support research related to combatting **antimicrobial resistance** (AMR) and requests an update on AMR-related research activities to be included in the FY 2022 budget request. The Committee would provide \$12.5 million for on **firearm injury and mortality research** in FY 2021.

Of note, the bill would retain the **investigator salary cap** at Executive Level II (\$197,300), rejecting the Administration’s proposal to lower the cap to Executive Level V (\$160,100). The report language accompanying the bill rejects the President’s budget proposal to cap at 90% the percentage of an investigator’s salary that can be paid for with NIH grant funds. Additionally, the bill once again includes legislative language prohibiting the Trump Administration or HHS from making any changes to **facilities and administrative (F&A) cost policies**.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 House	FY 2021 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2020	Senate vs. Request	Senate vs. House
<b>NIH, Total</b>	<b>41,684,000</b>	<b>46,959,000*</b>	<b>43,684,000</b>	<b>2,000,000 (4.8%)</b>	<b>4,873,000 (12.6%)</b>	<b>-3,275,000 (7.0%)</b>
<b>National Cancer Institute (NCI)</b>	6,440,438	6,494,155	6,722,656	282,218 (4.4%)	841,483 (14.3%)	228,501 (3.5%)
<b>National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)</b>	3,625,258	3,655,428	3,728,307	103,049 (2.8%)	430,303 (13.1%)	72,879 (2.0%)
<b>National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)</b>	477,679	481,535	493,234	15,555 (3.3%)	58,675 (13.5%)	11,699 (2.4%)
<b>National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)</b>	2,115,146	2,132,498	2,169,021	53,875 (2.5%)	244,810 (12.7%)	36,523 (1.7%)
<b>National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)</b>	2,446,577	2,465,110	2,526,245	79,668 (3.3%)	281,135 (12.6%)	61,135 (2.5%)
<b>National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)</b>	5,876,195	6,013,087	6,142,540	266,345 (4.5%)	257,070 (4.8%)	129,453 (2.2%)
<b>National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)</b>	2,937,218	2,972,479	3,046,962	109,744 (3.7%)	374,888 (14.0%)	74,483 (2.3%)
<b>Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)</b>	1,556,909	1,570,269	1,657,606	100,697 (6.5%)	241,240 (17.0%)	87,337 (5.6%)
<b>National Eye Institute (NEI)</b>	823,325	831,177	850,135	26,810 (3.3%)	101,132 (13.5%)	18,958 (2.3%)

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)	802,598	809,501	828,733	26,135 (3.3%)	98,586 (13.5%)	19,232 (2.4%)
National Institute on Aging (NIA)	3,545,869	3,609,150	4,015,333	469,464 (13.2%)	789,551 (24.5%)	406,183 (11.3%)
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)	624,889	630,263	645,237	20,348 (3.3%)	76,757 (13.5%)	14,974 (2.4%)
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders (NIDCD)	490,692	494,912	506,670	15,978 (3.3%)	60,273 (13.5%)	11,758 (2.4%)
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	2,042,966	2,055,303	2,139,491	96,525 (4.7%)	294,626 (16.0%)	84,188 (4.1%)
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	1,457,724	1,474,590	1,505,192	47,468 (3.3%)	73,422 (5.1%)	30,602 (2.1%)
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	546,696	550,063	564,498	17,802	67,152 (13.5%)	14,435 (2.6%)
National Institute on Nursing Research (NINR)	172,363	170,567	177,976	5,613 (3.3%)	21,172 (13.5%)	7,409 (4.3%)
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)	604,118	611,564	623,862	19,744 (3.3%)	73,746 (13.4%)	12,298 (2.0%)
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)	404,638	407,109	417,815	13,177 (3.3%)	49,704 (13.5%)	10,706 (2.6%)
National Institute on	335,812	343,700	391,747	55,935 (16.7%)	305,498 (28.2%)	48,047 (14.0%)

<b>Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)</b>						
<b>National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)</b>	151,877	153,045	156,823	4,946 (3.3%)	18,656 (13.5%)	3,778 (2.5%)
<b>National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)</b>	832,888	840,051	890,009	57,121 (6.9%)	102,306 (13%)	49,958 (5.6%)
<b>John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)</b>	80,827	86,455	83,460	2,633 (3.3%)	9,929 (13.5%)	-2,995 (3.5%)
<b>National Library of Medicine (NLM)</b>	456,911	460,841	471,789	14,878 (3.3%)	56,124 (13.5%)	10,948 (2.4%)
<b>Office of the Director (OD)</b>	2,252,387	2,324,548	2,390,659	138,272 (6.1%)	291,596 (13.9%)	66,111 (2.8%)
<b>Building &amp; Facilities</b>	425,000	425,000	429,000	4,000 (0.9%)	129,000 (43%)	4,000 (0.9%)

\*The House-passed NIH appropriations bill includes \$5 billion in emergency funding for NIH that would be available through FY 2025 (topline total funding). Of this amount, \$2.5 billion would be distributed to NIH Institutes and Centers and the remaining \$2.5 billion may be used to offset losses in laboratory productivity due to pandemic related disruptions. For simplicity, the table only includes emergency funding at the topline agency level and not for each Institute or account listed in the table.

Source: The Senate Appropriations Committee Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations draft bill is available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY2021.pdf>. The related Committee report can be found at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSRept.pdf>.

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

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) would receive \$96.3 billion in appropriations in FY 2021, an increase of \$1.9 billion over the FY 2020 enacted level. The draft bill highlights several themes including greater investments in promoting diversity workforce programs, strengthening mental health services, curbing opioid and substance use, and ending the HIV epidemic.

The **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** would receive \$7.8 billion, a \$130 million increase above the FY 2020 level. This total includes \$6.9 billion in discretionary funding, approximately \$855 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$60 million from the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund for the Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative. Unlike the House bill, the Senate draft bill does not provide the CDC with supplemental COVID-19 emergency funding. Given the current state of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., the draft bill highlights CDC's role in enhancing awareness and knowledge around the safety and effectiveness of vaccines through resources housed within its National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. The Committee also urges CDC to

continue its work in identifying high-risk communities related to outbreaks and vaccine-preventable diseases, as a means to improve vaccination rates in such communities “through improved surveillance, culturally and linguistically appropriate interventions, and research initiatives.” The draft bill would also:

- Provide \$15 million, an increase of \$5 million, to strengthen surveillance and better understand linkages between infectious diseases and the opioid epidemic;
- Provide \$52 million, a \$12 million increase above the FY 2020 level, to support state and local health departments through the Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity Program, to address current and future public health threats;
- Provide \$43 million for CDC’s vector-borne diseases program, which includes an increase of \$5 million to implement the *Kay Hagan Tick Act* to combat rising cases of tick-borne diseases;
- Provide an additional \$5 million to further support provisions in the *BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer’s Act*, which established an Alzheimer’s and Related Dementias Public Health Centers of Excellence program;
- Provide \$12.5 million for research on firearm injury and mortality, the same level of funding as provided in FY 2020;
- Level fund several CDC programs of importance to universities including: the Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness Program, which would receive \$8.2 million; the Prevention Research Centers Program, which would receive \$27 million; and the Education and Research Centers, which would receive \$30 million; and
- Provide an increase of \$45 million to support CDC’s work to protect both domestic and global health security through programs that detect, prevent, and respond to infectious diseases, as well as other global threats.

Within the **Health Resources and Services Administration’s (HRSA)** Bureau of Health Workforce (BHW), Title VII Health Professions and Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs would receive a combined total of \$750.6 million, a \$16 million increase above the FY 2020 level. A majority of the increases within Title VII and Title VIII programs in the draft bill would support HRSA’s diversity workforce programs. However, the bill also proposes to eliminate other diversity pipeline programs, such as the Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP), to offset these increases. The bill would provide funding increases to the following Title VII and VIII programs:

- A \$14 million increase to the Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students (SDS) program;
- A \$6 million increase in the Nurse Education, Practice, and Retention program;
- A \$5 million increase to the Nursing Workforce Diversity program;
- A \$4 million increase for the Geriatrics Programs, which includes the Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program (GWEP) and the Geriatrics Academic Career Award (GACA) program;
- A \$4 million increase to the Area Health Education Centers (AHEC); and
- A \$3 million increase to the Faculty Loan Repayment program.

The Committee’s report also continues several initiatives at HRSA to combat the opioid epidemic, as well as substance use and mental health disorders faced by individuals across the nation. This would include the continuation of HRSA’s Rural Communities Opioid Response program, which is level funded at \$110 million, and ongoing support for HRSA’s Behavioral Health Workforce and Education Training (BHWET) program, which is level funded at \$138 million. The Committee also urges HRSA to further support training on best practices in opioid prescribing, screening, pain management, and other care factors.

Additional priorities highlighted by the Committee include better assessment of the Alzheimer's provider workforce; efforts to end HIV, including a \$50 million increase for the HIV/AIDS Bureau to support the Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative; and activities to bolster telehealth through leveraging the Office of Advancement of Telehealth and existing programs such as the Telehealth Centers of Excellence program. Additionally, the Committee would continue to provide a total of \$50 million in supplementary grant awards to support colleges of medicine at public universities located in the "top quintile of States projected to have a primary care provider shortage in 2025." The bill would also provide \$1.7 billion to community health centers, which is an increase of \$87 million above the FY 2020 level.

The Senate's draft bill would provide just under \$6 billion for the **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**, an increase of \$117 million over the FY 2020 level. Within SAMHSA, the bill would provide: approximately \$1.7 billion for the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), an increase of \$83 million; \$3.8 billion for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), an increase of \$20 million; and level funding of \$206 million for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The bill would also:

- Provide \$9 million, an increase of \$2 million, for grants to universities, medical centers, or other entities to develop and improve infant and early childhood mental health services.
- Provide a \$3 million increase for the Minority Fellowship Program, which aims to increase the number of racial and ethnic minorities working in behavioral health fields;
- Provide a \$19 million increase to SAMHSA's Project AWARE program, which provides grants for improvement of mental health literacy among teachers and other youth-facing professionals, including a \$5 million increase for grants to high-crime, high-poverty areas to address root causes of civil unrest and community violence;
- Provide a \$5 million increase for suicide prevention programs through the Zero Suicide initiative;
- Provide a \$2 million increase for the Comprehensive Opioid Recovery Centers program and relocate the program from within CSAT to CMHS;
- Provide a \$2 million increase to award new grants to hospitals and emergency departments under the Emergency Departments Alternatives to Opioids program;
- Provide a \$2 million increase to award grants to entities for activities aimed at supporting individuals in substance use treatment and recovery with independent living and workforce participation; and
- Encourage SAMHSA to focus on treatment and care for rural populations with substance use disorders, including through telehealth and community-based approaches "involving academic institutions, healthcare providers, and local criminal justice systems."

The bill would also provide \$256.7 million to the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)**, a \$81 million cut compared to the FY 2020 level. The bill rejects the Administration's proposal to consolidate AHRQ into NIH.

Like in previous fiscal years, the **Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC)** would remain flat funded at \$60.4 million. This would include \$5 million to "support HL7 fast healthcare interoperable resource standards-related activities needed to successfully achieve interoperability and information sharing."

Further, the bill would provide \$611.7 million to the **Biomedical Advanced Research Development Authority (BARDA)**, an increase of \$50 million over FY 2020 levels. Within this funding, the Committee would encourage BARDA to continue proactive preparation for infectious disease outbreaks and investment in rapid screening technology, fund development of multi-use diagnostic testing platforms, and support development of new tuberculosis diagnostic tests and therapeutics.

The bill would provide level funding of \$3.7 billion to the **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)** for program management and administrative costs. Specifically, the bill would:

- Direct CMS to study and propose actions to provide short-term relief and long-term viability for vulnerable, rural hospitals at risk of future closure;
- Urge CMS to expand access to care and increase parity for mental health services, and encourage CMS to work with the Department of Labor to ensure compliance with statutory requirements on mental health parity and addiction equity;
- Urge CMS to guarantee reimbursement of FDA-approved devices and therapies for post-surgery patients using alternative pain management approaches, and encourage CMS to direct healthcare providers to track patient pain scores and reductions in opioid use as a result of such pain management approaches;
- Encourage CMS to consider pilot programs aimed at implementing artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies to improve claims payment;
- Encourage CMS to support access to biologics and gene therapies via new pilot programs;
- Encourage CMS to develop creative approaches to lowering healthcare costs for older populations, including approaches that leverage international collaborations;
- Encourage CMS to continue efforts to reduce out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs under Medicare Part D;
- Encourage CMS to make all available non-institutional provider claims file data available for researchers as they have done with other data sources;
- Encourage CMS to promote the ability of Federally Qualified Health Centers to bill Medicare Part B directly for influenza and pneumococcal vaccines to avoid delays in reimbursement;
- Encourage CMS to release an RFI on updates to the SEP-1 sepsis measure with the goal of improving health outcomes;
- Encourage CMS to test a care model that integrates pharmacists in the healthcare delivery team; and
- Encourage CMS to improve vaccination rates among adults aged 65 or older.

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

*(In millions of \$)*

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 House	FY 2021 Senate	Senate vs. FY2020	Senate vs. Request	Senate vs. House
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)	7,333	7,471	7,380	47 (0.6%)	809 (12.3%)	-91 (1.2%)
Title VII	475	513	485	10	318	-28



				(2.1%)	(190.4%)	(5.5%)
<b>Title VIII</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>6</b> (2.4%)	<b>183</b> (220.5%)	<b>-4</b> (1.5%)
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>118</b> (2.0%)	<b>260</b> (4.5%)	<b>13</b> (0.2%)
<b>Mental Health Services</b>	1,676	1,761	1,773	97 (5.8%)	77 (4.5%)	12 (0.7%)
<b>Substance Abuse Treatment</b>	3839	3,848	3,860	21 (0.5%)	52 (1.4%)	12 (0.3%)
<b>Substance Abuse Prevention</b>	206	209	206	--	109 (112.4%)	-3 (1.4%)
<b>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>-81</b> (23.9%)	<b>N/A*</b>	<b>-86</b> (25.1%)
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</b>	<b>7,694</b>	<b>7,925†</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>186</b> (2.4%)	<b>-504</b> (6.0%)	<b>-45</b> (0.6%)
<b>Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion</b>	1,240	1,306	1,250	10 (0.8%)	-166 (11.7%)	-56 (4.3%)
<b>National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)</b>	343	345	344	1 (0.3%)	154 (81.1%)	-1 (0.3%)
<b>Environmental Health</b>	214	237	204	10 (4.7%)	22 (12.1%)	-33 (13.9%)
<b>Administration on Community Living (ACL)</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>12</b> (0.5%)	<b>155</b> (7.4%)	<b>38</b> (1.7%)
<b>National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)</b>	112	112	114	2 (1.8%)	24 (26.7%)	2 (1.8%)
<b>Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</b>	<b>39,523</b>	<b>41,256</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>1,477</b> (3.7%)	<b>6,007</b> (14.7%)	<b>-256</b> (0.6%)
<b>Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	--	9 (17.6%)	--
<b>Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)</b>	562	562 ‡	612	50 (8.9%)	50 (8.9%)	50 (8.9%)

\*Under the President's budget request, AHRQ would be consolidated into the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality within NIH.

† In addition, the Committee included \$9 billion in multi-year emergency appropriations for CDC programs and activities, including emergency appropriations for State and local health departments, State and local public health laboratories, global health and global disease detection, vaccination campaigns, public health data modernization, public health workforce development, and the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund.

‡ In addition, the Committee included \$4.5 billion in emergency appropriations for programs and activities for BARDA.

Source: The Senate Appropriations Committee Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations draft bill is available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY2021.pdf>. The related Committee report can be found at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSRept.pdf>.

## Department of Education (ED)

The Department of Education (ED) would receive more than \$76.8 billion in appropriations, which is \$10.2 billion more than proposed in the President's budget request and \$490 million more than in fiscal year (FY) 2020. While Pell Grants would receive an increase under the FY 2021 bill, many programs important to higher education, including Federal Work Study (FWS) and Title VI international education programs would be flat funded at FY 2020 levels.

For **Pell Grants**, the bill would provide \$6,495 for the maximum individual Pell Grant award for the 2021-2022 school year, a \$150 increase over the current maximum award level. The bill would flat fund the **Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG)** program and **Federal Work-Study (FWS)** program at their FY 2020 levels of \$865 million and of \$1.18 billion, respectively. Similarly, the **TRIO Programs** would be flat funded at \$1.09 billion, and the Committee would direct ED to provide inflationary increases for current grantees and to increase the number and size of new awards in the Talent Search and Educational Opportunity Centers grant competitions.

The bill proposes flat FY 2021 funding for the **Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies** programs for a total of \$76 million for those programs. The bill would also flat fund the **Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)** program at \$23 million, a rejection of the President's proposal to eliminate the program. Unlike in the House bill, the Committee did not direct the Secretary of Education to consider the inclusion of mental health services as an area of need in the next GAANN grant competition. The bill would also maintain funding for the **Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS)** program at the FY 2020 level of \$53 million.

New and expanded initiatives supported by the Committee include a focus on increasing the accessibility of higher education for minority students and strength of Minority Serving Institutions. The Title V **Developing Hispanic Serving Institutions (Developing HSIs)** program and the **Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans (PPOHA)** program would have slight increases. The bill would provide a total of \$145 million for Developing HSIs, a \$2 million increase above the FY 2020 enacted level, and \$13 million for PPOHA. Additionally, the Strengthening Asian American and Native American Pacific-Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISI) program would receive \$4.5 million. Like past years, the Committee bill ignores the President's budget request proposal to consolidate several minority-serving institution programs. The bill includes a proposed \$15 million for the **Minority Science and Engineering Improvement Program**, an increase of \$2.3 million, to improve the pipeline of underrepresented populations to STEM careers. The Committee would also provide \$784.5 million, an increase of \$15 million, for programs to strengthen HBCUs and other minority serving institutions.

The Committee bill would also increase funding for the **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, the Department's education research arm, providing \$635 million for the Institute, a \$12 million increase above the FY 2020 enacted levels that would fund national K-12 assessment efforts. The Committee report rejects the Administration's recommendation to eliminate funding for the IES Regional Educational Laboratories (RELs).

Under the **Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)** account, which would be provided \$17.5 million in total, the Committee bill would provide \$7 million to support a new competition for the **Open Textbook Pilot** program. The bill also creates a new **Rural Postsecondary and Economic Development Grant Program** that would provide \$10 million to institutions of higher education for innovative approaches to increasing the enrollment and completion of higher education for rural students. This focus on rural students also appears in language urging the Department of Education to ensure grant funds are reaching rural areas and in language supportive of setting aside 25% of Education Innovation and Research (EIR) grant funds for rural areas.

In addition to the **Rural Postsecondary and Economic Development Grant Program**, newly proposed grant programs under the bill include: \$2 million to support a **technical assistance center** to disseminate research and best practices for improving inclusion of those with intellectual disabilities through the Transition Programs for Students with Intellectual Disability to institutions of higher education, as well as \$500,000 for the operation of the **National Center for Information and Technical Support for Postsecondary Students with Disabilities**.

The bill would fund the **Education and Innovation Research (EIR)** program at \$130 million for FY 2021, a \$60 million cut from current levels. Of the total, \$75 million would be for STEM education research, an increase of \$10 million, with this funding prioritized for populations historically underrepresented in high-quality elementary and secondary STEM programs. The bill also includes language for the **Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)** grant program, which supports professional development opportunities for school personnel. The bill would continue the **Mental Health Demonstration Grant** and the **Mental Health Personnel Grant** competitions, which support the training of school counselors, social workers, and psychologists, or other mental health professionals qualified to provide school-based mental health services. **Career and Technical Education (CTE)** would see an increase of \$75 million.

In addition to providing proposed funding, the bill includes language that would direct ED to carry-out various policies. Some of these directives include directing the Department to work with institutions to improve the process around Section 117 foreign gift reporting.

Department of Education (in thousands of \$)						
	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 House	FY 2021 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2020	Senate vs. Request	Senate vs. House
<b>Elementary and Secondary Education*</b>						
Promise Neighborhoods	80,000	82,000	80,000	--	80,000 (N/A)	-2,000 (2.4%)
Education Innovation and Research	190,000	195,000	130,000	-60,000 (31.6%)	130,000 (N/A)	-65,000 (33.3%)
<b>Student Financial Assistance*</b>						
Pell Grant†	6,345	6,495	6,495	150	150	--

				(2.4%)	(2.4%)	
SEOG	865,000	880,000	865,000	--	865,000 (N/A)	-15,000 (1.7%)
Federal Work-Study	1,180,000	1,200,000	1,180,000	--	680,000 (136.0%)	-20,000 (1.7%)
<b>Higher Education*</b>						
Title V Aid for Developing HSIs <sup>±</sup>	143,081	155,081	145,870	2,789 (1.9%)	145,870 (N/A)	-9,211 (5.9%)
Promoting Post-Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans <sup>±</sup>	12,838	13,599	13,088	250 (1.9%)	13,088 (N/A)	-511 (3.8%)
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	324,792	344,034	331,123	6,331 (2%)	6,331 (2%)	-12,911 (3.8%)
Strengthening Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions <sup>±</sup>	4,444	4,707	4,531	87 (2%)	4,531 (N/A)	-176 (3.7%)
Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies	76,164	80,323	76,164	--	76,164 (N/A)	-4,159 (5.2%)
TRIO Programs	1,090,000	1,100,000	1,090,000	--	140,000 (14.7%)	-10,000 (0.9%)
GEAR UP	365,000	370,000	365,000	--	365,000 (N/A)	-5,000 (1.4%)
GAANN	23,047	24,047	23,047	--	23,047 (N/A)	-1,000 (4.2%)
Teacher Quality Partnerships	50,092	52,092	50,092	--	50,092 (N/A)	-2,000 (3.8%)
Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools	53,000	55,000	53,000	--	37,866 (250.2%)	-2,000 (3.6%)
<b>Institute of Education Sciences</b>	<b>623,462</b>	<b>630,462</b>	<b>635,462</b>	<b>12,000 (1.9%)</b>	<b>70,022 (12.4%)</b>	<b>5,000 (0.8%)</b>
Research, Development and Dissemination	195,877	197,877	195,877	--	--	-2,000 (1.0%)
Research in Special Education	56,500	58,500	56,500	--	--	-2,000 (3.4%)
Regional Education Laboratories	56,022	57,022	56,022	--	--	-1,000 (1.8%)
Statewide Data Systems	33,000	33,500	33,000	--	--	-500 (1.5%)

\*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.

± Under the President's Budget Request, several Title III and Title V programs, would be eliminated, and a new consolidated MSI Institutional Formula Grant would be established.

Source: The Senate Appropriations Committee Labor, Health, and Human Services appropriations draft bill is available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY2021.pdf>. The related Committee report can be found at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSRept.pdf>.

## **Institute of Museum and Library Services**

The **Institute for Museum and Library Services** (IMLS) would receive \$257 million in FY 2021 under the Senate bill, an increase of \$5 million over FY 2020 levels. As in previous years, the Committee rejects the President's budget request to eliminate this agency. The accompanying report emphasizes the Committee's support for IMLS to "provide assistance to entities whose sole focus is promoting women in the arts." The Committee also provides \$1 million for the Reopening Archives, Libraries, and Museums program.

## **Department of Labor (DOL)**

The Department of Labor (DOL) would receive \$13.6 billion in funding, which is \$108 million less than in FY 2020. The bill would support increased investments in several programs that support workforce development efforts at institutions of higher education. The bill would provide \$195 million for apprenticeship programs, an increase of \$20 million compared to FY 2020. Notably, the report language accompanying the bill notes that that \$10 million of this funding is to support the Industry Recognized Apprenticeship Program (IRAP). Additionally, the report language states, "the Department is encouraged to ensure approval of apprenticeship opportunities in local communities that have high rates of unemployment and high rates of community violence." The bill would provide \$40 million to be split between the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Delta Regional Authority to continue the Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities grant initiative.

### *Sources and Additional Information:*

- The Senate FY 2021 draft bill text is available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSFY2021.pdf>.
- The report that accompanies the Senate FY 2021 draft bill text can be found at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSRept.pdf>.
- A summary of the FY 2021 draft bill's highlights is available at [https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/FY21%20BILL%20HIGHLIGHTS\\_LABORH.pdf](https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/FY21%20BILL%20HIGHLIGHTS_LABORH.pdf).