



FISCAL YEAR 2024 BILL SUMMARY

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies

The fiscal year 2024 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies funding bill provides \$225.4 billion for federal programs and activities under the subcommittee's jurisdiction. After accounting for a reduction in Community Project Funding due to the House bill not including projects, the overall total is a slight decrease of \$0.2 billion – 0.1 percent – compared to the fiscal year 2023 level. The funding bill is more than \$40 billion above the House Labor-HHS-Education bill proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. The legislation:

- Provides an increase of \$1 billion above 2023 funding levels for Child Care and Head Start to increase access to quality child care for hard working families and invest in the early childhood education workforce.
- Strengthens lifesaving biomedical research through targeted funding increases for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and continued funding for the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H).
- Maintains critical investments in public health infrastructure at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as well as investments to address our nation's most urgent health crises, including maternal health, mental health, gun violence, and substance misuse, while continuing to support interventions to reduce persistent and unacceptable health disparities.
- Increases funding for high-poverty schools and students with disabilities, while maintaining investments in K-12 and Higher Education.

This legislation protects Democratic priorities in education, health and human services, and labor programs while rejecting more than \$40 billion in funding cuts proposed by House Republicans. This legislation:

- Rejects the House Republican proposal to cut funding for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies by \$15 billion, which would have forced a nationwide reduction of 224,000 teachers from classrooms serving low-income students;
- Rejects the House Republican proposal to cut funding for Head Start by \$750 million, which would have resulted in 80,000 children losing access to early learning and development, health, and family well-being services;
- Rejects the House Republican proposal to cut biomedical research funding at the NIH by \$2.8 billion and ARPA-H by \$1 billion;

- Rejects the House Republican proposal to eliminate funding for Title X Family Planning;
- Rejects the House Republican proposal to eliminate funding for dozens of critical programs, including:
 - Job Corps
 - Healthy Start
 - Ending the HIV Epidemic
 - Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants
 - Preschool Development Grants
 - More than 20 programs supporting K-12 or Higher Education

This legislation rejects more than 50 new poison pill riders proposed by House Republicans, including:

- Seven new riders that would have blocked access to abortion services or reproductive healthcare services.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked firearm injury and mortality prevention research.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Department of Labor from implementing regulatory changes to improve working conditions for workers.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Department of Health and Human Services from implementing rules and regulations to support federal health care programs.
- A rider that would have blocked funding to support gender affirming care.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Department of Education from implementing rules to prevent sex discrimination and sex-based harassment at school, rules to clarify how all students can participate in athletics, and regulations related to student loans and income-based repayment.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the National Labor Relations Board from implementing rules to protect the right to organize for collective bargaining purposes.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Biden Administration's policies to ensure nondiscrimination on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation.
- Multiple riders that would have blocked policies or programs intended to promote diversity, equity, or inclusion.

- Multiple riders that would have blocked the Biden Administration’s executive orders related to climate change.

Bill Summary:

Department of Labor (DOL) – The bill provides a total of \$13.7 billion for DOL. After adjusting for Community Project Funding, the total amount is a slight decrease of \$37 million (0.3 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023. The total amount for DOL is \$4.5 billion above the funding level proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$10.4 billion for the **Employment and Training Administration**, a decrease of \$28 million compared to fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$2.9 billion for **Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act State Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$115 million for the **Reintegration of Ex-Offenders**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$285 million for **Registered Apprenticeships**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$65 million for **Strengthening Community College Training Grants** to help meet local and regional labor market demand for a skilled workforce by providing training to workers in in-demand industries at community colleges and four-year partners, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$1.8 billion for **Job Corps**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$405 million for the **Senior Community Service Employment for Older Americans Program**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$1.9 billion for **Worker Protection Agencies**, equal to fiscal year 2023, protecting funding for the **Wage and Hour Division**, the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration**, and the **Employee Benefits Security Administration**.
- \$116 million for the **Bureau of International Labor Affairs**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$23 million for the **Women’s Bureau**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$66 million for the **Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program**, equal to fiscal year 2023.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – The bill provides a total of \$117.4 billion for HHS. After adjusting for Community Project Funding, the total amount

is an increase of \$955 million (0.8 percent) above fiscal year 2023. The total amount for HHS is \$14 billion above the funding level proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)** – The bill provides \$34 billion for ACF, an increase of \$915 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding).
 - **Early childhood education** programs receive the largest increase in the bill, with an additional \$1 billion over fiscal year 2023:
 - \$8.7 billion for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, an increase of \$725 million above fiscal year 2023; and
 - \$12.3 billion for **Head Start**, an increase of \$275 million above fiscal year 2023 for a Cost-of-Living Adjustment.
 - \$4 billion for the **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program**, an increase of \$25 million above fiscal year 2023.
 - \$315 million for **Preschool Development Grants**, rejecting the program elimination proposed in the fiscal year 2024 House bill and maintaining the fiscal year 2023 level.
 - \$770 million for the **Community Services Block Grant**, maintaining the fiscal year 2023 level.

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** – The bill provides a total of \$48.6 billion for NIH, an increase of \$300 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding mandatory funding from the 21st Century Cures Act).
 - \$7.2 billion for the **National Cancer Institute**, an increase of \$120 million above fiscal year 2023;
 - \$4.5 billion for the **National Institute on Aging**, including a total increase of \$100 million above fiscal year 2023 for **Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias research** (through the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke);
 - \$2.2 billion, an increase of \$75 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **National Institute of Mental Health**;
 - \$75 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for expanded access and activities authorized in the **ACT for ALS**;
 - \$53 million, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **Implementing a Maternal Health and Pregnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) Initiative**;

- \$10 million for initiatives to **Improve Native American Cancer Outcomes** and to support the establishment of a **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Health Research Office** (new);
 - \$12.5 million to continue **firearm injury and mortality prevention research**, which is equal to fiscal year 2023;
 - \$12.5 million to implement a multi-institute research program in **palliative care** (new);
 - \$270 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for **Universal Flu Vaccine Research**;
 - \$90 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **INCLUDE Down syndrome research initiative**; and
 - \$76 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Office of Research on Women’s Health**.
 - \$1.5 billion, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health** (ARPA-H) to accelerate the pace of scientific breakthroughs for diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, and cancer.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** – The bill includes a total of \$9.2 billion for CDC, an increase of \$4.5 million above fiscal year 2023. This includes \$1.2 billion in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.
 - The bill provides increases for public health efforts, including:
 - \$111 million, an increase of \$2.5 million above fiscal year 2023, for **safe motherhood and infant health**.
 - \$72 million, an increase of \$1 million above fiscal year 2023, for **food safety**.
 - The bill protects investments in our nation’s public health infrastructure, workforce, and data modernization at CDC and State and local health departments, and global public health protection.
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** – The bill includes \$7.4 billion, an increase of \$19 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). SAMHSA funding includes:
 - **Mental Health:** \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$20 million over fiscal year 2023, including \$99 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023; and \$520 million for 988 and Behavioral Health Crisis Services, an increase of \$18 million above fiscal year 2023.

- **Substance Use Services:** \$4.2 billion, an increase of \$2 million above fiscal year 2023, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment, recovery, and tribal-focused treatment efforts.
- **Substance Abuse Prevention Services:** \$237 million, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** – The bill includes \$8.9 billion for HRSA, an increase of \$54 million above fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). The amount includes:
 - An increase of \$23 million above fiscal year 2023 to support the **Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Modernization Initiative**, which will modernize and improve the network of life-saving organ donation and transplantation for tens of thousands of Americans;
 - \$1.9 billion, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Health Centers** program;
 - \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$14 million above fiscal year 2023, for **Health Workforce** training, including an increase of \$5 million for **Nursing Programs** and an increase of \$5 million for **Children’s Hospitals Graduate Medical Education**;
 - \$2.6 billion, equal to fiscal year 2023, for the **Ryan White HIV/AIDS** program;
 - \$365 million, an increase of \$12 million above fiscal year 2023, for **Rural Health Programs**; and
 - \$286 million for **Title X Family Planning**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** – The bill provides \$369 million for AHRQ, a decrease of \$4.5 million compared to fiscal year 2023.
- **Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)** – The bill provides a total of \$4.1 billion for CMS administrative expenses, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Administration for Community Living (ACL)** – The bill funds ACL at \$2.5 billion, a slight decrease of \$5 million compared to fiscal year 2023 (excluding Community Project Funding). This amount includes:
 - \$1.1 billion for **Senior Nutrition** programs, with additional funds directed to Congregate and Home Delivered Meals programs;
 - \$219 million for **Family and Native American Caregivers Services**, an increase of \$2 million above fiscal year 2023; and

- \$61 million for **Protecting Elder Rights and Preventing Abuse**, including \$15 million to support **Adult Protective Services Grants**.
- **Office of the Secretary—General Departmental Management** – The bill provides \$646 million, equal to fiscal year 2023. The amount includes:
 - \$74.8 million for the **Office of Minority Health**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$60 million for the **Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$44.1 million for the **Office on Women’s Health**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$100 million for **Cybersecurity**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR)** – The bill provides \$3.6 billion for ASPR, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023. The bill provides funding for the nation’s preparedness for public health emergencies, including:
 - \$1 billion, an increase of \$65 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)**.
 - \$825 million, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023, for **Project BioShield**.
 - \$980 million, an increase of \$15 million above fiscal year 2023, for the **Strategic National Stockpile**.
 - \$335 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for **pandemic influenza preparedness**.

Department of Education (ED) – The bill provides a total of \$79.1 billion in discretionary appropriations for ED. After adjusting for Community Project Funding, the total amount is a modest decrease of \$201 million (0.3 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023. The total amount for the Department of Education is \$22 billion above the funding level proposed by the Republican majority earlier this year. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- **K-12 Education, including Individuals with Disabilities Education Act programs**— The bill provides \$44.7 billion, a modest decrease of \$131 million (0.3 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023 (after adjusting for Community Project Funding). Within this amount, the bill provides:
 - \$18.4 billion for **Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies**, an increase of \$20 million above fiscal year 2023.
 - \$15.5 billion for **Special Education**, an increase of \$14 million above fiscal year 2023. The amount includes:

- \$14.2 billion for **Part B Grants to States**, an increase of \$20 million above fiscal year 2023;
 - \$540 million for **Grants for Infants and Families**, equal to fiscal year 2023;
 - \$115 million for **Personnel Preparation**, equal to fiscal year 2023; and
 - \$36 million for **Special Olympics** education programs, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$890 million for **English Language Acquisition**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$1.4 billion for **Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$1.3 billion for **Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$1.6 billion for **Impact Aid**, an increase of \$7 million above fiscal year 2023.
- \$139 million for **Magnet Schools Assistance**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$23 million for **American History and Civics**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$129 million for **Education for Homeless Children and Youth**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- Continued support for a **Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Initiative** to support SEL and “whole child” approaches to education. Within this amount, the bill provides:
 - \$87 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for evidence-based, field-initiated grants that address student social, emotional, and cognitive needs within the **Education Innovation and Research** program;
 - \$174 million for **School-Based Mental Health Services Grants** and **Mental Health Service Professional Demonstration Grants**, an increase of \$74 million above fiscal year 2023, to support new awards in fiscal year 2024.
 - \$150 million, equal to fiscal year 2023, for **Full-Service Community Schools** to provide comprehensive services and expand evidence-based models that meet the holistic needs of children, families, and communities.

- **Career, Technical and Adult Education**—The bill provides \$2.2 billion for Career, Technical and Adult Education, a decrease of \$10 million compared to fiscal year 2023. This amount includes:
 - \$1.4 billion for **CTE State Grants**, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2023;
 - \$12 million for **CTE National Programs**, a decrease of \$20 million compared to fiscal year 2023; and,
 - \$729 million for **Adult Education**, equal to fiscal year 2023.

- **Student Financial Assistance**— The bill provides \$24.6 billion for Federal student aid programs, equal to fiscal year 2023. Within this amount, the bill provides:
 - \$7,395 for the maximum **Pell Grant**, protecting the historic \$900 increase to the maximum award secured in fiscal years 2022 and 2023.
 - \$910 million for the **Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant** program, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$1.2 billion for **Federal Work Study**, equal to fiscal year 2023.

- **Higher Education**— The bill provides \$3.3 billion for higher education programs, a modest decrease of \$15 million (0.5 percent) compared to fiscal year 2023 (after adjusting for Community Project Funding).
 - Within this amount, the bill provides \$908 million, an increase of \$8 million over fiscal year 2023, to assist **Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)** and **Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs)** in the Aid for Institutional Development account, including:
 - \$401 million for **HBCUs**, an increase of \$5 million above fiscal year 2023.
 - \$229 million for **Hispanic Serving Institutions**, an increase of \$1 million above fiscal year 2023.
 - \$52 million for **Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities**, an increase of \$0.3 million above fiscal year 2023.
 - The bill also provides investments in the following higher education programs:
 - \$1.2 billion for **Federal TRIO programs**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$388 million for **GEAR UP**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$70 million for **Teacher Quality Partnerships**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$75 million for the **Child Care Access Means Parents in School**, equal to fiscal year 2023.

- \$15 million for **Hawkins Centers of Excellence**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$50 million for the **HBCU, TCU, and MSI Research and Development Infrastructure Grants** program, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$45 million for **Postsecondary Student Success Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**— The bill provides \$793 million for IES, a decrease of \$14 million compared to fiscal year 2023.

Related Agencies –

- \$1.3 billion for the **Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)**, a decrease of \$50 million compared to fiscal year 2023.
 - Within the total amount, the bill includes:
 - \$557 million for **AmeriCorps State and National Grants**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
 - \$237 million for **SeniorCorps programs**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$535 million for the **Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)**, in 2026 advance funding, equal to fiscal year 2025. In addition, the bill includes \$60 million for the interconnection system and system wide infrastructure, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$295 million for the **Institute of Museum and Library Services**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$299 million for the **National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)**, equal to fiscal year 2023.
- \$14.2 billion for the **Social Security Administration’s (SSA)** operating expenses, an increase of \$100 million above fiscal year 2023.