



Dear Colleague,

As Chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (LHHS) Appropriations Subcommittee, I wanted to provide you with a rundown of funding within LHHS's jurisdiction that will aid your communities during this moment of crisis.

Our health workforce, health centers, hospitals, state and local public health agencies have played a critical role in confronting this pandemic, and the funding this 3rd coronavirus package contains will help support their efforts. This includes money to purchase PPE, to increase testing capacity, and to expand infection control and mitigation efforts. The package also makes important investments in child care and education, which have caused significant concern for families around the country.

Given the Senate package does not include everything that our communities will need in the coming weeks and months to adjust to life during and after this pandemic, I welcome your continued input into the many areas of concern that fall under Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Subcommittee's jurisdiction. If I or my staff can assist in these efforts, we look forward to working with you or answer any questions you may have.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to me directly or have staff reach out to Caitlin Peruccio in my personal office (Caitlin.Peruccio@mail.house.gov) and Stephen Steigleder (Stephen.Steigleder@mail.house.gov) and Robin Juliano (Robin.Juliano@mail.house.gov) on the Labor-HHS subcommittee staff.

Wishing you, your family, your staff, and your constituents health and safety during this time.

Sincerely,

Rosa L. DeLauro
Chair
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (LHHS) Appropriations Subcommittee

Title VIII – Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education And Related Agencies

Department of Labor -- total \$360 million

- \$345 million to help States and communities with workforce-related impacts and layoffs related to coronavirus.
- \$15 million to ensure new Paid Leave and Unemployment Insurance benefits are implemented swiftly and effectively.

Department of Health and Human Services – total of \$140 billion

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – \$4.3 billion to support federal, state, and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus, including:

- \$1.5 billion to support States, locals, territories, and tribes in their efforts to conduct public health activities, including:
 - purchase of personal protective equipment;
 - surveillance for coronavirus;
 - laboratory testing to detect positive cases;
 - contact tracing to identify additional cases;
 - infection control and mitigation at the local level to prevent the spread of the virus; and
 - other public health preparedness and response activities.
- \$1.5 billion in flexible funding to support CDC’s continuing efforts to contain and combat the virus, including repatriation and quarantine efforts, purchase and distribution of diagnostic test kits (including for state and local public health agencies) and support for laboratory testing, workforce training programs, combating antimicrobial resistance and antibiotic resistant bacteria as a result of secondary infections related to COVID-19, and communicating with and informing public, state, local, and tribal governments and healthcare institutions.
- \$500 million for global disease detection and emergency response;
- \$500 million for public health data surveillance and analytics infrastructure modernization; and
- \$300 million for the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund, which supports immediate response activities during outbreaks.

National Institutes of Health – The bill includes \$945 million to support research to expand on prior research plans, including developing an improved understanding of the prevalence of COVID-19, its transmission and the natural history of infection, novel approaches to diagnosing the disease and past infection, developing countermeasures for the prevention and treatment of its various stages, and funding for research equipment and facilities at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response – \$127 billion for medical response efforts, including:

- \$100 billion for a new program to provide grants to hospitals, public entities, not-for-profit entities, and Medicare and Medicaid enrolled suppliers and institutional providers

to cover unreimbursed health care related expenses or lost revenues attributable to the public health emergency resulting from the coronavirus.

- \$16 billion for the Strategic National Stockpile for critical medical supplies, personal protective equipment, and life-saving medicine;
- At least \$3.5 billion for Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) to advance construction, manufacturing, and purchase of vaccines and therapeutics to the American people. This is in addition to the major investments provided for these activities in the first supplemental.
- At least \$250 million for the Hospital Preparedness Program, including the National Emerging Special Pathogen Training and Education Center (NETEC), regional, State and local special pathogens treatment centers, and hospital preparedness cooperative agreements;
- Funding for innovations in manufacturing platforms to support a U.S.-sourced supply chain of vaccines, therapeutics, and small molecule active pharmaceutical ingredients;
- Funding to support U.S.-based next generation manufacturing facilities;
- Increased medical surge capacity at additional health facilities;
- Enhancements to the U.S. Commissioned Corps;
- Funding to support research related to antibiotic resistant secondary infections associated with coronavirus; and
- Workforce modernization and increased telehealth access and infrastructure to increase access to digital healthcare delivery.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) – The bill includes \$275 million for HRSA, including \$90 million for Ryan White HIV/AIDS programs, \$180 million to support rural critical access hospitals and telehealth programs, including at least \$15 million for tribal health, and \$5 million for poison control centers. The bill also provides \$1.3 billion in mandatory funding (in Division A) for Health Centers to expand capacity to provide health care services.

Administration for Community Living (ACL) – The bill includes \$955 million for ACL to support nutrition programs, home and community-based services, support for family caregivers, and expand oversight and protections for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) – The bill includes \$200 million for CMS to assist nursing homes with infection control and support states' efforts to prevent the spread of coronavirus in nursing homes.

Administration for Children & Families

- **Child Care Development Block Grant** – The bill supports child care and early education programs by including \$3.5 billion for the Child Care Development Block Grant. This funding will allow child care programs to maintain critical operations, including meeting emergency staffing needs and ensuring first responders and health care workers can access child care while they respond to the pandemic.
- **Head Start** – The bill includes \$750 million for Head Start to support students and staff throughout closures, clean and sanitize facilities, and support summer school operations in communities as they recover.

- **Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)** – The bill includes \$1 billion for CSBG to help communities address the consequences of increasing unemployment and economic disruption, including providing housing and utility assistance, health services, and emergency support services.
- **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)** – The bill includes \$900 million to help lower income households heat and cool their homes.
- **Family Violence Prevention Services** – The bill provides \$45 million to support families during this uncertain time, and to prevent and respond to family and domestic violence, including offering shelter and supportive services to those who need it.
- **Child Welfare Services** – The bill provides \$45 million to protect and support at-risk children and families.
- **Runaway and Homeless Youth** – The bill provides \$25 million to provide additional housing and services, increased food, supplies, and health care necessary as a result of quarantines.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration – The bill provides \$425 million for SAMHSA to increase access to mental health services in our communities through Community Behavioral Health Clinics, suicide prevention programs, and emergency response spending that can target support where it is most needed, such as outreach to those experiencing homelessness, as well as support for Tribes and tribal organizations.

Department of Education – total \$30.75 billion

- \$13.5 billion for **elementary and secondary education** available for formula-grants to States, which will then distribute at least 90 percent of funds to local educational agencies to use for coronavirus-response activities, such as planning for and coordinating during long-term school closures; purchasing educational technology to support online learning for all students served by the local educational agency; providing mental health services; sanitizing and cleaning facilities; providing summer learning and afterschool programming; providing resources necessary to address the needs of individual schools; and any additional activities authorized by federal education laws.
- \$14 billion for **higher education emergency relief** for institutions of higher education to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Funds may be used to defray expenses for institutions of higher education, such as lost revenue, technology costs associated with a transition to distance education, and grants to students for food, housing, course materials, technology, health care, and child care. Of this amount:
 - \$1.05 billion for Minority Serving Institutions, and
 - \$348.8 million for grants to institutions with the greatest unmet needs related to coronavirus.
- \$3 billion total for **State Governors** to allocate at their discretion as emergency support grants to local educational agencies that the State educational agency deems have been most significantly impacted by coronavirus. These funds will support the ability of such local educational agencies to continue to provide educational services to their students and to support the on-going operations of the local educational agency; and provide emergency support through grants to institutions of higher education serving students within the State.
- \$308 million in **grants to States** with the highest coronavirus burdens

- \$100 million for **Project SERV** to provide targeted grants to elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities to respond to the immediate needs of coronavirus and the impact on students.

Related Agencies

- **Social Security Administration** – The bill includes \$300 million to support essential telework, communication needs, and salaries and benefits of Federal employees impacted by office closures. This funding also provides the resources necessary for processing disability and retirement workloads and backlogs when SSA offices reopen to the public.
- **Institute of Museum and Library Services** – The bill includes \$50 million for the Institute of Museum and Library Services to expand digital network access in areas of the country where such access is lacking, including the purchase of internet-enabled devices and provisions for technical support services in response to the disruption of schooling and other community services during the COVID-19 emergency.
- **Corporation for Public Broadcasting** – The bill includes \$75 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to make fiscal stabilization grants to public television and radio stations facing declines in non-Federal revenues. These funds will help maintain programming and preserve small and rural stations threatened by declines in non-Federal revenues.