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## MEMORANDUM

**TO: Interested Parties**  
**FROM: Penn Hill Group**  
**DATE: July 20, 2017**  
**SUBJECT: FY2018 House Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Legislation**

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The House Committee on Appropriations approved its Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (LHHS) appropriations legislation on July 19, 2017. In general, the legislation recommends \$157 billion in discretionary funding, a reduction of \$5 billion below the FY17 funding levels. Priorities in the House legislation include \$1.1 billion in increased support for medical research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a focus on increasing Alzheimer's disease research, \$200 million increase to cover the costs of ensuring that students with disabilities have access to a free, appropriate and public education, \$500 million to support the Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants, an increase of \$60 million to support the federal TRIO programs and increased support for programs such as Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program.

The bill was approved by the full Committee by a vote of 28-22. An archived replay of the markup can be found [here](#).

Below is an overview of opening statements and amendments offered during the markup as well as a summary of the major education and related provisions of the legislation and Committee Report. Additionally, the memo includes a chart comparing funding of major programs to both FY2017 funding levels and the FY2018 budget request. The bill language can be found [here](#) and the Committee Report can be found [here](#).

### **Opening Statements**

**Subcommittee Chairman Tom Cole (R-OK)** opened by stating he is pleased to provide support to important programs and that with limited allocations, difficult decisions had to be made. He noted that the proposed cuts in the bill amount to "barely three percent" of what was spent in FY2017, and that the proposed funding level is similar to what it was in FY2016. He explained that the bill focuses on key priorities including biomedical research, early childhood education, educational opportunities for first-generation college students and helping people with disabilities. He said the bill supports career and technical education (CTE), historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), public broadcasting and more. Rep. Cole explained that the bill proposes a \$1.1 billion increase in funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which researches cures for diseases such as Alzheimer's and cancer. He expressed that he believes this increase to NIH should be a floor rather than a ceiling. He referenced the proposed funding for several programs including \$500 million for comprehensive opioid addiction programs, a \$22 million increase in funding for Head Start, a \$4 million increase for child care programs, a \$60 million increase to Federal TRIO Programs, a \$500 million increase for Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants and more. He noted that Pell Grants would be maintained at a maximum of \$5,920 per student. He stated that he looked forward to working

with the Senate and across the aisle to find a balanced approach that will benefit every American.

**Subcommittee Ranking Member Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)** began by referring to the LHHS bill as the “people’s bill” because the biggest economic challenge faced by the U.S. is that people are working jobs that cannot provide them with a living wage. She argued that the programs in the bill provide opportunities for Americans to improve themselves and allow our economy to grow. She said the U.S. needs to be a country that works for the middle class and the vulnerable and explained that workers lack skills and experience to get the jobs they need. She asserted that there needs to be policy that allows everyone to benefit from the economic recovery. Rep. DeLauro argued that the middle class is shrinking and that the median income today is below where it was before the financial crisis. She said the U.S. must invest in job training and education, as 70 percent of Americans will not get a four-year college degree, and their skills and needs should be prioritized. She noted that work-based and apprenticeship programs are allowing people to gain skills successfully and that the country needs a pipeline of skilled workers connected to employers.

Rep. DeLauro said she is troubled to see the LHHS bill bearing the “brunt” of Republican FY2018 budget cuts and explained that the overall cut to non-defense discretionary spending is \$8 billion, including a \$5 billion cut to this bill. She said this cut is unnecessary and that the allocations to this bill are \$5 billion below the non-defense spending level allowed under the Budget Control Act. She argued that, adjusting for inflation, the proposed budget for this bill is around \$30 billion below the FY2010 level. She asserted that the proposed funding increases for certain programs including NIH, special education initiatives and more are modest relative to past increases. She said the bill is fundamentally anti-teacher as it eliminates more than \$2 billion for the Supporting Effective Instruction Grants and nearly a dozen education programs. She also said the bill hurts women’s health, as it includes riders to block funding for Planned Parenthood funding and eliminates funding for the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. She also expressed her disappointment that the bill slashes funding for Job Corps and gun violence prevention research and prevents the DOL from ensuring that financial advisors act in the best interest of their clients. She closed by stating the bill benefits those with the most money and lobbyists and does not benefit all Americans.

**Full Committee Chairman Rodney P. Frelinghuysen (R-NJ)** said that the bill reflects Congressional priorities and focuses investment on programs the American people need the most including job, health, and educational programs. He noted the \$1.1 billion proposed increase to NIH and said NIH engages in life-saving research and expressed that funding for public health is prioritized. He stated that opioid abuse is a large-scale epidemic, and that the bill includes \$747 million to address the issue. He said that the country should invest in programs within ED that ensure all students have access to quality education and opportunity for post-secondary education. He said he is pleased to see employment programs for veterans as well. He closed by stating that responsible cuts to the bill save taxpayer dollars and eliminate red tape that is harmful to business growth.

**Full Committee Ranking Member Nita M. Lowey (D-NY)** said one of her proudest achievements is increasing the NIH funding in previous years and said she is pleased that the funding for NIH will again increase. However, she stated that she believes that we will have fewer research scientists in the future because of this bill, which, she asserted, contains cuts that are harmful to teachers and students. She also argued that cuts to anti-tobacco programs and chronic health programs will hurt the good that the NIH budget increase brings. She asserted that funding was only “part of the story” with the bill and that the bill attacks women’s



health by eliminating Title X funding and blocking funding for Planned Parenthood. She also noted the cuts to Pell Grant reserves and various work and health programs. She argued that the bill will leave Americans without the skills they need to get good jobs. She urged the Committee to work together on a more reasonable spending agreement to keep the government open and functioning.

**Rep. Harold Rogers (R-KY)** thanked his fellow members for their work in opioid addiction prevention and referenced Kentucky's 3-day supply limit for prescription opioids as a step in the right direction. He said that opioid addiction is a national epidemic. He stated that \$8 billion is spent on the issue across the government, and expressed his support for the funding increase for the National Institute for Drug Abuse at NIH. He also noted the \$20 million increase for the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Drug Overdose Program. He argued that the bill fulfills the second half of the \$1 billion commitment through the 21st Century Cures Act.

**Rep. Tom Graves (R-GA)** began by saying difficult decisions had to be made with a limited budget, but that he appreciates the support of CDC, which helped diminish the threats of Zika and Ebola in past years.

**Rep. Henry Cuellar (D-TX)** asserted that funding for early childhood education programs is important, and expressed his gratitude for funding increases proposed by the bill. He also argued that Pell Grants are important so that more students can afford to get a post-secondary degree. He then expressed his support for the TRIO and GEAR Up programs.

**Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)** said the bill is "woefully" underfunded and expressed her concern about its priorities. She argued that the bill includes "egregious" policy riders and slashes opportunities for basic living standards for low- and middle-income families. She also stated the bill hurts the opportunity for people to rise out of poverty by doing things such as slashing Pell Grant reserves. She noted that the bill also proposes cuts to the Special Olympics, literacy programs, child care programs and health programs. She argued that eliminating Title X funding puts America's health at risk. Furthermore, she stated that the workforce would be hurt by cuts to the Job Corps, the Senior Community Service Employment Program, apprenticeship programs and more. She also said the policy riders in the bill restrict the Affordable Care Act and women's access to healthcare. She closed by stating that the bill picks "winners and losers," the winners being millionaires and billionaires.

**Rep. Tim Ryan (D-OH)** argued that the programs being funded by the Committee result from "flaws of the free market." He said the Committee exists to "knock the rough edges off capitalism," and that investing in the programs presented in the bill is best for the economy.

**Rep. Sanford D. Bishop, Jr. (D-GA)** said he supports Job Corps programs and that his district has the fourth largest Job Corps center in the country. He said it is a great benefit to students and the community. He expressed his desire for FY2017 level funding for Job Corps to continue through FY2018, rather than the proposed \$16 million cut. He argued that Job Corps can serve thousands of students, including rural students with limited access to traditional education. He concluded by saying young people are "100 percent" of the country's future and that the U.S. must invest in them.

**Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)** expressed her position that the final mark is significantly below where it should be. She said that the nation must make an effort to diagnose and treat mental illness and that the current level of research, along with common drug prescriptions, is not enough to help the problem. She urged the Committee to address the mental illness problem

and asked her fellow members if there were enough funds for early mental health diagnoses in youths.

### **Summary of Amendments and Votes**

*Amendments are in the order in which they were introduced during the markup.*

	<b>Member</b>	<b>Amendment Description</b>	<b>Decision</b>
<b>1</b>	Rep. Tom Cole (R-OK)	Manager's amendment, includes several technical amendments and the adoption of non-controversial report language.	Adopted by a voice vote
<b>2</b>	Reps. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) and Mark Pocan (D-WI)	Restores funding for the apprenticeship program to FY 2017 level	Not adopted by a roll call vote (22 yes, 29 no)
<b>3</b>	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)	Restores funding to six Title VI and Title VII workforce programs which promote ethnic equity in the healthcare profession and promote equal access to healthcare in underserved areas; programs also pertain to public and mental health workforce along with nursing workforce initiatives	Not adopted by a roll call vote (22 yes, 30 no)
<b>4</b>	Rep. David E. Price (D-NC)	Restores funding to four teacher development programs including Title II-A grants, the School Leader Recruitment and Support Program, the Teacher Quality Partnership Grant, and the Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grant program	Not adopted by a roll call vote (23 yes, 29 no)
<b>5</b>	Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN)	Restores funding for Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) to FY 2017 level	Withdrawn
<b>6</b>	Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)	Eliminates policy riders that block ACA funding, Title X family planning funding, target women's healthcare including Planned Parenthood and prohibit DOL from enforcing general labor rules	Not adopted by a voice vote
<b>7</b>	Rep. Nita M. Lowey (D-NY)	Eliminates the "Dickey rider," which blocks gun control initiatives; provides \$10 million to CDC for gun violence research and injury prevention	Not adopted by a voice vote
<b>8</b>	Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)	Restores ACA funding to FY 2017 level and eliminates policy riders, including sections 229 and 527 of the bill, which hinder ACA funding	Not adopted by a roll call vote (21 yes, 29 no)
<b>9</b>	Rep. Chris Stewart (R-UT)	Excludes seasonal employees such as outdoor guides and ski resort workers from the overtime rule	Adopted by a voice vote
<b>10</b>	Rep. José E. Serrano (D-NY)	Allows any schools with TRIO or Upward Bound Program funding applications that were denied based on minor accounting errors to have their applications reviewed if they had scores that made them eligible for funding in the past	Withdrawn
<b>11</b>	Rep. Mark Pocan (D-WI)	Increases maximum Pell Grant to \$6,055 per student	Not adopted by a roll call vote (21 yes, 29 no)
<b>12</b>	Rep. Mike Quigley (D-IL)	Fully funds the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) with \$7.5 million	Not adopted by a voice vote
<b>13</b>	Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)	Allocates \$10 million for the training of psychiatrists, psychologists and other mental health professionals	Withdrawn

14	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)	Restores funding for CDC 317 Immunization Program to FY 2017 level and increase funding for CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program by \$35 million to full authorization level	Not adopted by a voice vote
15	Rep. Nita M. Lowey (D-NY)	Maintains current FY 2017 funding for Title X programs through FY 2018	Not adopted by a roll call vote (23 yes, 27 no)
16	Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN)	Restores funding for arts education by \$27 million to FY 2017 level and offsets this cost by reducing the \$27 million increase from FY 2017 to charter school grants	Not adopted by a voice vote
17	Rep. Rosa L. DeLauro (D-CT)	Restores \$142 million cut to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMSHA) mental health block grant; restores funding for Project AWARE State grants and the Healthy Transitions grant program	Not adopted by a roll call vote (21 yes, 28 no)
18	Rep. Mark Pocan (D-WI)	Restores \$10 million in funding to the Wage and Hours Division of DOL	Not adopted by a voice vote
19	Rep. David E. Price (D-NC)	Restores funding for State Health Insurance Systems Program, Senior Community Service Employment Program, Elder Rights Support Activities and developmental disabilities projects of national significance	Not adopted by a roll call vote (22 yes, 30 no)
20	Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)	Requires HHS to report on the amount spent in Federal funds on drugs, disaggregated by drug class	Not adopted by a roll call vote (24 yes, 27 no)
21	Rep. Mike Quigley (D-IL)	Requires the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to update their blood donor questionnaire to focus on behavior rather than sexual orientation	Not adopted by a voice vote
22	Rep. Rosa L. DeLauro (D-CT)	Provides \$5 billion in funding to the Public Health Emergency Fund	Not adopted by a voice vote
23	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)	Restores funding to Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality to FY2017 level of \$324 million	Not adopted by a voice vote
24	Rep. Katherine M. Clark (D-MA)	Restore funding for Substance Abuse Prevention Program to FY 2017 level	Not adopted by a voice vote
25	Rep. Rosa L. DeLauro (D-CT)	Requires ED to fully implement the borrower defense regulation	Not adopted by a voice vote
26	Rep. David Young (R-IA)	Requires the Secretary of Education to allocate new student loan borrower accounts to student loan servicers based on their performance and capability; allows borrowers to select from nine student loan servicers	Withdrawn
27	Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)	Eliminates Section 536 from the bill, which allows employers and hospitals to reject insurance coverage and health services for women based on religious belief regarding services such as abortion	Not adopted by a roll call vote (21 yes, 29 no)
28	Rep. David E. Price (D-NC)	Restores funding for Fulbright-Hays by \$7 million, which is to be completely offset by a reduction in the increase that the bill contains for charter school grants	Not adopted by a voice vote
29	Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)	Restores funding to Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program to \$107 million and cuts funding for the Abstinence Only Until Marriage program by \$20 million and allocates these funds to Division of Adolescent and School Health	Not adopted by a roll call vote (23 yes, 29 no)

30	Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)	Restores funding for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers	Not adopted by a roll call vote (21 yes, 29 no)
31	Rep. Nita M. Lowey (D-NY)	Prohibits the Administration from exempting businesses from covering contraception benefits	Not adopted by a roll call vote (22 yes, 29 no)
32	Rep. Henry Cuellar (D-TX)	Would update formula for funding for the Low Income Energy Assistance Program at HHS to increase	Withdrawn
33	Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)	Restores funding for Minority Health Programs	Not adopted by a roll call vote (23 yes, 29 no)
34	Rep. Tim Ryan (D-OH)	Restore funding for certain education programs for which funding was eliminated or cut under the bill (including 21 <sup>st</sup> CCLC, American Civics and History, EIR and Arts Education)	Not adopted by a roll call vote (23 yes, 29 no)
35	Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)	Negotiates for lower prices on prescription drugs and vaccines	Not adopted by a voice vote
36	Rep. Mark Pocan (D-WI)	Strikes the bill's prohibition of using fetal tissue for research	Not adopted by a voice vote
37	Rep. Andy Harris (R-MD)	Reverses National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) decision regarding specialty healthcare	Adopted by a voice vote
38	Rep. Rosa L. DeLauro (D-CT)	Restores funding to certain worker protection programs including OSHA, Susan Harwood and MSHA	Not adopted by a roll call vote (22 yes, 29 no)
39	Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)	Restores funding to CDC Office on Smoking and Health	Not adopted by a voice vote
40	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)	Requires ED to follow existing guidance on Title IX enforcement	Not adopted by a roll call vote (22 no, 29 yes)
41	Rep. Katherine M. Clark (D-MA)	Repeals bill language that prohibits funding for Planned Parenthood	Not adopted by a roll call vote (23 yes, 28 no)
42	Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)	Prohibits funds from being used by States to direct school districts on the use of their Title I funding	Withdrawn
43	Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)	Increases funding for job training programs at DOL	Not adopted by a voice vote
44	Rep. Henry Cuellar (D-TX)	Hospital payment	Withdrawn
	Final passage		Adopted by a roll call vote (28 yes, 22 no)

## Overview

The bill funds the Department of Education (ED) at \$66 billion, a \$2.4 billion decrease below the comparable FY2017 level. It is important to note that \$3.3 billion in unobligated Pell Grant funding is rescinded in the bill. In general, the legislation would provide modest increases to support disadvantaged students, special education students and includes \$500 million for the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, an increase of \$100 million from FY 2017 levels. The bill also includes an increase of \$28 million for charter schools. Notably, the bill provides zero funding to support the Furthering Options for Children to Unlock Success (FOCUS) grant program proposal included in the Trump Administration's FY2018 budget that would have supported efforts to implement weighted-student funding formulas combined with open enrollment systems to allow for Federal, State and local funds to follow students to the public school of their choice.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is funded at \$77.6 billion, a decrease of \$542 million below FY2017, including a \$1 billion increase for NIH, \$747 million to fight opioid and heroin abuse and includes increases for CCDBG and Head Start.

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) is funded at \$10.8 billion, \$1.3 billion below the FY2017 level, including a decrease of \$16 million below FY2017 levels for Job Corps and level funding for YouthBuild. In addition, the legislation includes level funding for the Corporation for National and Community Service and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

## U.S. Department of Education

### *Statutory Language*

The FY2018 legislation includes several statutory provisions which impact programs and policies of ED. Key provisions are summarized below:

**Endowment Funds Supported with the Higher Education Act (HEA) Title III or V** – The bill maintains language that would permit the use of income from endowments, supported with funds from Title III or V of HEA, to be used for scholarships. The bill states this authority is to have been considered as allowable under previous appropriations Acts and is in effect until Titles III and V are reauthorized.

**The National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity** – The bill language extends the authority for the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity (NACIQI) through September 30, 2018.

**Student Loan Administrative Costs** – The bill language extends account maintenance fees for guaranty agencies through FY2018.

**Pell Grant Funding** – The bill rescinds \$3.2 billion in unobligated balances under the Pell Grant program.



## *Report Language*

The Committee Report includes a number of provisions which would impact programs and policies of ED. The key provisions are summarized below:

**Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants** – The report recommends no funding for the Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants and states that the program duplicates activities that may be supported with other funds, has not demonstrated success in contributing to improved teacher quality and provides formula-based allocations that are too small to have a meaningful impact.

**STEM and Computer Science Education** – The report notes that funds available under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants program may be used by States and LEAs to provide or improve instruction in the STEM fields, including computer science. The Committee Report further recognizes the importance of funding pre- K-12 computer science education to address national security and ensure American competitiveness. The Committee encourages ED to support pre-K-12 computer science education throughout the country.

**Non-Cognitive Factors** – The report notes that funds available under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grant program may be used to support programs designed to support non-cognitive factors such as critical thinking skills, social skills, work ethic, problem-solving and community responsibility.

**Education Innovation and Research** – The Committee Report recommends no funding to the Education Innovation and Research program and states that due to budget constraints, the Committee has chosen to focus resources on core formula grant programs. Additionally, the Committee Report notes the Trump Administration's FY2018 budget proposal which requested up to \$250 million to fund grants to LEAs to support private school choice efforts, and states that funding for this program will be considered should a program be authorized.

**School Leader Recruitment and Support** – The report recommends no funding for the School Leader Recruitment and Support Program and states that the program supports a small number of grantees and has minimal national impact. Additionally, the Committee Report states that while school leadership is important, other Federal funds can be used to support improved leadership in high-need schools.

**American History and Civics Academies** – The report recommends no funding for the American History and Civics Academies and states that the program reaches a very limited number of teachers.

**Report on English Learner Outcomes** – The Committee expresses interest in information on the effectiveness of English Learner programs in delivering adequate services and accommodations to qualified students. The Committee requests that ED include information on outcomes in English language acquisition and proficiency levels in math and reading nationwide, disaggregated (to the extent possible) by the major race and ethnicity categories in the FY 2019 Congressional Justification.

**Pell Grants** – The report describes the bill language providing for the \$3.27 billion rescission in unobligated balances from the program.



**GEAR UP Competition** – The Committee directs ED to conduct a new grant competition for FY2018 and strongly encourages ED to publish the notice inviting applications as soon as possible.

**Teacher Quality Partnership Programs** – The Committee Report recommends no funding for the Teacher Quality Partnership Grants Program and states that ED has determined that the program is overly restrictive and does not provide States, LEAs and institutions of higher education with the flexibilities needed to make meaningful changes to teacher preparation, recruitment and induction programs. The Committee further notes that other Federal and State programs may be already funding similar activities.

**Report on Strategies for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels** – The report expresses the Committee's concern that little research is made publicly available on the specific needs of students with elevated blood lead levels and encourages ED to collaborate with the Center for Disease Control (CDC) to improve awareness of the educational intervention strategies for students showing these symptoms. The Committee notes that it expects ED and the CDC to implement prioritization initiatives and provide technical assistance that inform educators, parents and other stakeholders on the severity of and symptom of lead poisoning. The Committee requests an update on EDs strategy and outcomes on this topic.

**Absenteeism** – The Committee Report notes the need to support evidence-based strategies to address chronic absenteeism. The report further notes that chronic absenteeism programs that use school, family and community partnership practices can have significant impact.

**Report on Education Costs Related to Illegal Immigration** – The Committee requests an update from ED on the costs taken on by State and local communities as a result of illegal immigration.

**Guidance on Physical Education** – The report notes that the Committee believes that physical education is a foundation for healthy and active lifestyles and encourages ED to provide guidance to States and LEAs on all available funding for physical education activities under ESSA.

**Physician Assistant Education Access** – The report encourages ED to investigate the impact that lower borrowing limits under the Federal student loan programs have on students studying to be physician assistants, including their loan debt and graduate employment in underserved and rural communities.

**Diversity in STEM** – The Committee Report encourages ED to increase diversity in the STEM workforce by working with small and disadvantaged businesses, minority serving institutions and underserved communities.

**Database of Individuals Convicted of Sexual Assault** – The Committee Report encourages ED to study the feasibility of creating a database for schools to document employees of educational institutions who have been convicted of sexual assault.

**Youth Deradicalization** – The report states the Committee's belief that the National Academy of Education would be well suited to conduct exploratory research on best practices to combat the influence of extremist organizations on youth in schools.

**Teacher Stress** – The report states that the Committee is aware of the high levels of stress affecting the health of teachers and encourages NIH to support research on reducing teacher stress and promoting wellbeing by implementing and analyzing evidence-based stress management programs that will help reduce the stress of teachers.

**Maker Education** – The Committee Report notes that the Committee recognizes the need for increased maker education in career and technical education and K-12 curriculum in response to the increasing reliance on tools such as 3D printers, laser cutters, etc. and encourages the expansion of maker-spaces in schools.

### **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

**Head Start** – The bill includes a \$21 million increase for Head Start to support increases for all current Head Start programs, which will help programs keep up with costs, recruit and support highly qualified staff, maintain enrollment levels and continue to provide high quality, comprehensive services for children and families. The bill continues funding for Early Head Start and the Early Head Start Expansion and Child Care Partnerships grants at the same level as FY2017 (\$640 million). The report notes that the Committee continues to be concerned about closures and consolidation of Head Start centers that have resulted from re-competitions across the country. The Committee strongly encourages HHS to consider the consequences of Head Start program closures, reductions and consolidations. In the case of a Head Start Center closure, the Committee recommends that the Office of Head Start work with local grantees to consider the impact on children and encourage grantees to provide transportation to children who are displaced to a new Head Start center that is more than 15 miles from their previous center.

**Preschool Development Grants** – The bill would maintain level funding for the Preschool Development Grant program, as authorized under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). ESSA moved the administration of this program from ED to HHS.

### **U.S. Department of Labor**

**Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)** – The report notes that the Committee continues to be concerned by the skills gap and urges DOL to consider ways that job-training programs can be better targeted and improved within existing authorities to train participants in in-demand fields. Additionally, the Committee urges the Secretary of Labor to research and develop strategies for creating formal partnerships and job-placement services with industry employers and the Adult Employment and Training Activities and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities programs authorized by WIOA. The report also encourages DOL to consider ways that Pay-for-Performance authority within WIOA can be used to improve training and employment programs across the workforce development system.

**Job Corps** – The report notes that the Committee remains deeply concerned about the issue of student safety on Job Corps campuses across the country, as well as findings by DOL's Office of Inspector General regarding the enforcement of Job Corps' disciplinary policies, potentially exposing students to unsafe environments. The Committee supports DOL's efforts to improve safety and urges the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) to continue to review and implement policies that will enhance safety and security on Job Corps campuses. The report also notes the Committee's concern about the backlog in the procurement of Job Corps operations contracts and supports DOL's efforts to reduce such backlogs. Additionally, the

Committee acknowledges the challenges recruiting women participants into the Job Corps program and directs DOL to submit a report to House and Senate Appropriations Committees (within 180 days of enactment) providing details on the current outreach and recruitment activities, barriers to women's participation and ways that recruitment policies can better target women. The Committee also encourages ETA to work with HHS early childhood education programs to assess current partnerships and develop recommendations to improve or expand successful partnership models at Job Corps programs to facilitate the participation of women with children. Lastly, the Committee directs DOL to submit a comprehensive plan to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on plans to identify and close chronically underperforming Job Corps centers. The plan should identify the centers identified for closure, provide the financial rationale for closing each center and the associated costs and savings associating with such closures. The Committee directs such plan to be submitted to relevant committees at least 60 days prior to initiating any Job Corps center closures.

**Funding Comparison of Select Programs under the FY2018 House Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Legislation**  
(in millions)

- Funding levels noted in **red** reflect a reduction in programmatic funding from FY2017
- Funding levels noted in **green** reflect an increase over FY2017 funding

Department of Education	FY2017 Funding Level	FY2018 Budget Request	FY2018 House Bill	Difference FY2017 Funding	Difference FY2018 Request
<b>Education for the Disadvantaged</b>					
Title I (Grants to LEAs)	\$15,459,802	\$14,881,458*	\$15,459,802	\$0	<b>+\$578,343</b>
<i>Furthering Options for Children to Unlock Success (Title I-E)</i>	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	<b>-\$1,000,000</b>
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	\$27,000	\$0	\$27,000	\$0	<b>+\$27,000</b>
Comprehensive Literacy State Development Grants (Formerly Striving Readers)	\$190,000	\$0	\$0	<b>-\$190,000</b>	\$0
<b>School Improvement Programs</b>					
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (ESEA Title II)	\$2,055,803	\$0	\$0	<b>-\$2,055,803</b>	\$0
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	\$77,000	\$69,867	\$77,000	\$0	<b>+\$7,133</b>
21 <sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers	\$1,191,673	\$0	\$1,000,000	<b>-\$191,000</b>	<b>+\$1,000,000</b>
Rural Education	\$175,840	\$175,506	\$175,840	\$0	<b>+\$334</b>
State Assessments	\$369,100	\$377,281	\$369,100	\$0	<b>-\$8,181</b>
Comprehensive Centers	\$50,000	\$51,347	\$50,000	\$0	<b>+\$1,347</b>
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants (Block Grant)	\$400,000	\$0	\$500,000	<b>+\$100,000</b>	<b>+\$500,000</b>
<b>Innovation and Improvement</b>					
Education Innovation and Research	\$100,000	\$370,000	\$0	<b>-\$100,000</b>	<b>-\$370,000</b>
American History and Civics Academies	\$1,815	\$0	\$0	<b>-\$1,815</b>	\$0
American History and Civics National Activities	\$1,700	\$0	\$1,700	\$0	<b>+\$1,700</b>
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	\$200,000	\$199,563	\$200,000	\$0	<b>+\$437</b>
School Leader Recruitment and Support	\$14,500	\$0	\$0	<b>-\$14,500</b>	\$0
Charter Schools Program	\$342,172	\$500,000	\$370,000	<b>+27,828</b>	<b>-\$130,000</b>

Magnet Schools Assistance	\$97,647	\$96,463	\$96,463	-\$1,184	\$0
Ready-to-Learn Television	\$25,741	\$0	\$25,741	\$0	+\$25,741
Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)	\$65,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	-\$23,000	\$0
Arts in Education	\$27,000	\$0	\$0	-\$27,000	\$0
<b>Impact Aid</b>					
Basic Support Payments	\$1,189,233	\$1,166,012	\$1,194,233	+5,000	+\$28,221
Payments for Children with Disabilities	\$48,316	\$48,224	\$48,316	\$0	+\$92
Facilities Maintenance	\$4,835	\$4,826	\$4,835	\$0	+\$9
Construction	\$17,406	\$17,373	\$17,406	\$0	+\$33
Payments for Federal Property	\$68,813	\$0	\$66,813	\$0	+\$68,813
<b>Safe Schools and Citizen Education</b>					
Promise Neighborhoods	\$73,254	\$60,000	\$60,000	-\$13,254	\$0
Full-Service Community Schools	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	+\$10,000
School Safety National Activities	\$68,000	\$74,857	\$68,000	\$0	-\$6,857
<b>English Language Acquisition</b>					
English Language Acquisition (ESEA Title III, Part A)	\$737,400	\$735,998	\$737,400	\$0	+\$1,402
<b>Special Education and Rehabilitative Services</b>					
IDEA Part B – (Grants to States)	\$12,002,848	\$11,890,202	\$12,202,848	+\$200,000	+\$312,646
IDEA Part C – (Infants and Families)	\$458,556	\$457,684	\$458,556	\$0	+\$872
Parent Training and Information Centers	\$27,411	\$27,359	\$27,411	\$0	+\$52
<b>Career, Technical, and Adult Education</b>					
CTE State Grants	\$1,117,598	\$949,499	\$1,117,598	\$0	+\$168,099
CTE National Programs	\$7,421	\$27,407	\$7,421	\$0	-\$19,986
Adult Education State Grants	\$581,955	\$485,849	\$581,955	\$0	+\$96,106
<b>Student Financial Assistance</b>					
Pell Grant Discretionary Funding	\$22,475,352	\$22,432,626	\$22,475,352	\$0	+\$42,726
Pell Grant Maximum (with mandatory add-on)	\$5,920	\$5,920	\$5,920	\$0	\$0
Federal Work Study	\$989,728	\$500,000	\$989,728	\$0	+\$489,728
SEOG	\$733,130	\$0	\$733,130	\$0	+\$733,130



<b>Higher Education</b>					
Strengthening Institutions	\$86,534	\$0	\$86,534	\$0	+\$86,534
Strengthening HBCUs	\$244,694	\$244,229	\$244,694	\$0	+\$465
HBCU Capital Financing Program	\$20,484	\$20,445	\$20,445	-\$39	\$0
Strengthening Historically Black Graduate Institutions	\$63,281	\$63,161	\$63,281	\$0	+\$120
First in the World (under FIPSE)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Federal TRIO Programs	\$950,000	\$808,289	\$1,010,000	+\$60,000	+\$201,711
GEAR UP	\$339,754	\$219,000	\$350,000	+\$10,246	+\$131,000
Teacher Quality Partnerships	\$43,092	\$0	\$0	-\$43,092	\$0
<b>Institute of Education Sciences</b>					
Research, Development and Dissemination	\$187,500	\$194,629	\$187,500	\$0	-\$7,129
Statistics	\$109,500	\$111,787	\$109,500	\$0	-\$2,287
Regional Educational Laboratories	\$54,423	\$54,320	\$54,423	\$0	+\$103
NAEP	\$149,000	\$148,717	\$149,000	\$0	+\$283
Special Education Research	\$54,000	\$53,897	\$54,000	\$0	+\$103
Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems	\$32,281	\$34,473	\$32,281	\$0	-\$2,192
<b>Office for Civil Rights</b>					
Salaries and Expenses	\$108,500	\$106,797	\$108,500	\$0	-\$1,703

\*Does not include SIG money, which was eliminated in the FY2018 budget proposal, and took into account a .19% cut from the 2017 annualized CR.

Program	FY2017 Funding Level	FY2018 Budget Request	FY2018 House Bill	Difference FY2017 Funding	Difference FY2018 Request
<b>Department of Labor</b>					
WIOA Programs:	\$2,709,832	\$1,629,522	\$2,624,108	-\$85,724	+\$994,586
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities</i>	\$815,556	\$490,370	\$776,736	-\$38,820	+\$286,366
<i>Youth Activities</i>	\$873,416	\$523,667	\$831,842	-\$41,574	+\$308,175
<i>Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities</i>	\$1,020,860	\$732,485	\$1,015,530	-\$5,330	+\$283,045
Job Corps	\$1,704,155	\$1,448,444	\$1,688,155	-\$16,000	+\$239,711
Apprenticeship Grants	\$95,000	\$89,829	\$0	-\$95,000	-\$89,829
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>					
Head Start (including Early Head Start)	\$9,253,095	\$9,168,000	\$9,275,000	+\$21,905	+\$106,905
CCDBG	\$2,856,000	\$2,761,000	\$2,860,000	+\$4,000	+\$99,000
NIMH	\$1,601,931	\$1,245,000	\$1,625,461	+\$23,530	+\$380,461



Program	FY2017 Funding Level	FY2018 Budget Request	FY2018 House Bill	Difference FY2017 Funding	Difference FY2018 Request
NICHD	\$1,380,295	\$1,032,000	\$1,401,727	+\$21,432	+\$369,727
Preschool Development Grants	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	+\$250,000
<b>Corporation for National and Community Service</b>					
CNCS Total Funding	\$1,030.4	\$134,992	\$1,030.4	\$0	+\$895,366
AmeriCorps State and National	\$386.0	\$2,341	\$386.0	\$0	+\$383,669
Social Innovation Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)</b>					
IMLS Total Funding	\$231,000	\$23,000	\$231,000	\$0	+\$208,000
Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA)	\$183,572	\$0	\$183,572	\$0	+\$183,572
Grants to States	\$156,103	\$0	\$155,863	-\$240	+\$155,863
Native American Library Services	\$4,063	\$0	\$4,063	\$0	+\$4,063
National Leadership: Libraries	\$13,406	\$0	\$13,092	-\$314	+\$13,406
Laura Bush 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Librarian	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	+\$10,000
Museum Services Act (MSA)	\$30,234	\$0	\$29,862	-\$372	+\$29,862
Museums for America	\$21,149	\$0	\$21,149	\$0	+\$21,149
Native American/Hawaiian Museum Services	\$972,000	\$0	\$972,000	\$0	+\$972,000
National Leadership: Museums	\$8,113	\$0	\$7,741	-\$372	+\$7,741
African American History Culture Act	\$1,481	\$0	\$1,407	-\$74	+\$1,407