

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021

Health and Human Services Appropriations Provisions Summary

General Appropriations

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS): The bill includes a total of \$97 billion for the HHS, an increase of \$2.1 billion above the fiscal year (FY) 2020 enacted level and \$9.9 billion above the president's budget request. Within the HHS, the following funding was appropriated:

National Institutes of Health (NIH): The bill provides a total of \$42.9 billion for the NIH, an increase of \$1.25 billion above the FY 2020 enacted level. This includes:

- \$3.118 billion, an increase of \$300 million, for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias research.
- \$560 million, an increase of \$60 million, for the BRAIN Initiative.
- \$541 million, an increase of \$8 million, for research related to opioids through the HEAL Initiative.
- \$220 million, an increase of \$20 million, for Universal Flu Vaccine Research.
- \$3.09 billion, an increase of \$20 million, for HIV/AIDS research, including funding for the Centers for AIDS Research as part of the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative.
- \$397 million, an increase of \$10 million, for Institutional Development Awards.
- \$80 million, an increase of \$5 million, for Research Centers in Minority Institutions.
- \$587 million, an increase of \$9 million, for Clinical and Translational Science Awards.
- \$65 million, an increase of \$5 million, for the INCLUDE Down syndrome research initiative.
- \$12.5 million for research on firearm violence prevention.
- \$44 million, an increase of \$5 million, for the Office of Research on Women's Health.
- Funding for new initiatives, including \$10 million for research on premature births, \$10 million for research on tick-borne diseases and \$50 million for research on artificial intelligence to address chronic diseases.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The bill includes a total of \$7.9 billion for the CDC, an increase of \$125 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. This includes \$856 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

The bill's funding for public health preparedness and modernization includes:

- \$201 million, an increase of \$25 million, for influenza planning and response.
- \$695 million, an increase of \$20 million, for public health emergency preparedness cooperative agreements with state and local health departments.
- \$65 million, an increase of \$2 million, for food safety.
- \$361 million, an increase of \$7.5 million, to strengthen epidemiologic and laboratory capacity, and includes \$50 million to support modernization of public health data surveillance and analytics at the CDC, state and local health departments.
- \$56 million, an increase of \$5 million, for public health workforce and career development.

- \$175 million, an increase of \$1 million, for health statistics.

Additional public health funding includes:

- \$175 million, an increase of \$35 million, to support CDC's efforts to reduce new HIV infections.
- \$12 million, an increase of \$2 million, for suicide prevention.
- \$12.5 million, the same amount as the 2020 enacted level, to specifically support firearm injury and mortality prevention research.
- \$237.5 million, an increase of \$7.5 million, to address tobacco and e-cigarettes.
- \$20.5 million, an increase of \$5 million, for Alzheimer's.
- \$63 million, an increase of \$5 million, for safe motherhood.
- \$345 million, an increase of \$2.5 million, for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- \$193 million, an increase of \$20 million, for global disease detection efforts.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): The bill funds the SAMHSA at \$6 billion, an increase of \$133 million above the 2020 enacted level.

Funding for SAMHSA programs include:

- Mental health resources, including a new \$35 million crisis care initiative within the Mental Health Block Grant, and expanded services and support for mental for children and youth, including \$107 million for Project AWARE, an increase of \$5 million and \$72 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$3 million.
- Suicide prevention, including \$21 million for the Zero Suicide program, an increase of \$5 million, and \$24 million for the Suicide Lifeline, an increase of \$5 million.
- Substance abuse treatment: \$3.8 billion, an increase of \$17 million, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment.
- Substance abuse prevention: \$208 million, an increase of \$2 million.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA): The bill includes \$7.5 billion for the HRSA, which is \$151 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. The amount includes:

- \$1.7 billion for the health centers program, an increase of \$57 million.
- \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$35 million, for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, \$102 million in health centers and \$105 million in the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program to reduce new HIV infections by 90% in 10 years.
- \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$30 million, for the HRSA's Bureau of Health Professions programs to support the medical workforce.
- \$975 million, an increase of \$32 million, for programs to improve maternal and child health.
- \$286 million for the Title X Family Planning program.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ): The bill provides \$338 million for the AHRQ, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS): The bill provides \$4 billion for the CMS administrative expenses, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level.

Administration for Children and Families (ACF): The bill provides \$24.7 billion in discretionary funding for the ACF, an increase of \$251 million above the FY 2020 enacted level.

- Early childhood programs receive an increase of \$220 million:
 - \$5.9 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, an increase of \$85 million.
 - \$10.7 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$135 million.
- \$3.8 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, an increase of \$10 million.
- \$745 million for the Community Services Block Grant, an increase of \$5 million.
- \$196 million for Family Violence Prevention and Services and the Domestic Violence Hotline, an increase of \$8.5 million.

Administration for Community Living (ACL): The bill funds the ACL at \$2.3 billion, which is \$35 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. This amount includes:

- \$952 million for Senior Nutrition programs, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2020 enacted level.
- \$200 million for Family Caregivers Services, an increase of \$4 million above the FY 2020 enacted level.

Office of the Secretary, General Departmental Management: The bill provides \$551 million, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. The amount includes:

- \$108 million for the Teen Pregnancy Prevention program.
- \$62 million for the Office of Minority Health, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2020 enacted level.
- \$55 million for the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, an increase of \$1.5 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. \$35 million for the Office on Women's Health, an increase of \$1.5 million above the FY 2020 enacted level.
- \$5 million for KidneyX for the second year of a public-private partnership to accelerate the development and adoption of novel therapies and technologies to improve the diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF): The bill provides \$2.8 billion for the PHSSEF, an increase of \$110 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. The total funding level includes:

- \$597 million for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), an increase of \$35 million.
- \$770 million for Project BioShield, an increase of \$35 million.
- \$705 million for the Strategic National Stockpile, the same as the FY 2020 enacted level and the president's budget request.
- \$287 million for Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, an increase of \$27 million.

Food and Nutrition Programs: The legislation contains discretionary funding, as well as mandatory funding required by law, for food and nutrition programs within U.S. Department of Agriculture. This

includes funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and child nutrition programs.

- \$6 billion for the WIC discretionary funding, which fully funds participation this year, and it includes:
 - \$90 million for the breastfeeding counselor program.
- \$114 billion mandatory spending for SNAP. This fully funds participation as well as the SNAP enhanced allotments authorized by the Families First Act.
- \$25.1 billion in child nutrition programs including:
 - Free or reduced-price school lunches and snacks for children who qualify for the program.
 - Approximately \$552 million for the Summer Food Service Program to ensure low-income children continue to receive nutritious meals when school is not in session.
 - \$42 million for the summer EBT program.
 - \$30 million for school kitchen equipment grants.
 - \$21 million for the WIC farmers market nutrition program.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA): The FDA receives a total of \$3.2 billion in discretionary funding in the bill, \$43 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. Total funding for the FDA, including user fees, is \$5.97 billion. This total includes targeted increases for medical product and food safety activities, including new initiatives to advance new influenza vaccine manufacturing technologies and leverage emerging technologies to monitor food and medical product safety.

Funding is also included to support the development of a framework for regulating cannabidiol products. The bill also appropriates \$70 million to accelerate medical product development as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

COVID Stimulus Funding

Department of Health and Human Services: \$73 billion to support:

- Public health.
- Research, development, manufacturing, procurement, and distribution of vaccines and therapeutics.
- Diagnostic testing and contact tracing.
- Mental health and substance abuse prevention and treatment services.
- Childcare support.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: \$8.75 billion to support federal, state, local, territorial and tribal public health agencies to distribute, administer, monitor and track coronavirus vaccination to ensure broad-based distribution, access and vaccine coverage, including:

- \$4.5 billion for state, local, territorial, and tribal public health departments.
- \$300 million for a targeted effort to distribute and administer vaccines to high-risk and underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minority populations and rural communities.

Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response: \$22.945 billion to respond to coronavirus, including:

- \$19.695 billion for the BARDA for manufacturing and procurement of vaccines and therapeutics, as well as ancillary supplies necessary for the administration of vaccines and therapeutics.
- \$3.25 billion for the Strategic National Stockpile.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund: \$25.4 billion to support testing and contact tracing to effectively monitor and suppress COVID-19, as well as to reimburse for health care related expenses or lost revenue attributable to the coronavirus, including:

- \$22.4 billion for testing, contact tracing, and other activities necessary to effectively monitor and suppress COVID-19, including \$2.5 billion for a targeted effort to improve testing capabilities and contact tracing in high-risk and underserved populations, including racial and ethnic minority populations and rural communities.
- \$3 billion in additional grants for hospital and health care providers to be reimbursed for health care related expenses or lost revenue directly attributable to the public health emergency resulting from coronavirus, along with direction to allocate not less than 85% of unobligated funds in the Provider Relief Fund through an application-based portal to reimburse health care providers for financial losses incurred in 2020.

National Institutes of Health: \$1.25 billion to support research and clinical trials related to the long-term effects of COVID-19, as well as continued support for Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics for COVID-19.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: \$4.25 billion to provide increased mental health and substance abuse services and support, including:

- \$1.65 billion for the Substance Abuse and Prevention Treatment Block Grant.
- \$1.65 billion for the Mental Health Services Block Grant.
- \$600 million for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics.
- \$50 million for suicide prevention programs.
- \$50 million for Project AWARE to support school-based mental health for children.
- \$240 million for emergency grants to states.
- \$10 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Network.
- Not less than \$125 million of funds provided to the SAMHSA must be allocated to tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations, or health service providers to tribes across a variety of programs.

Administration for Children and Families: \$10.25 billion to support early childhood programs and childcare providers through:

- \$10 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grants to provide immediate assistance to childcare providers.
- \$250 million for Head Start.

Administration for Community Living: \$100 million to address abuse, neglect and exploitation of the elderly, including adult protective service and long-term care ombudsman activities.

Resources

[NCSL's COVID-19 Economic Relief Bill Summary](#)

[NCSL's Omnibus Appropriations Bill Summary](#)

[House Democrats' Division-by-Division Summary of Appropriations Provisions](#)

[House Democrats' Division-by-Division Summary of COVID-19 Relief](#)

[House Democrats' Division-by-Division Summary of Authorizing Matters](#)