

## **Fiscal Year 2022 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill Fact Sheet (As part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022)**

On Wednesday, March 9, 2022, Congress unveiled the bipartisan Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 (omnibus legislation) after four months of negotiation between House and Senate Appropriators. Congress is expected to pass the legislation in the coming days to avert a government shutdown.

Besides being the first appropriations legislation during President Biden's term, this bill is also the first time in more than a decade that Congress includes earmarks, now known as Community Funding Projects/Congressionally Directed Spending. ACCT will compile a list of community college projects that were included in the final legislation as an addendum to this fact sheet.

While the final bipartisan proposal is significantly less than what House and Senate Democrats proposed last year (14% increase over Fiscal Year 2021 [FY21] in non-defense discretionary spending [NDD]), it is nonetheless the largest increase (6.7% increase over FY21 in NDD spending) we have seen in four years. Below you can find some highlights of programs important to community colleges:

### **Department of Labor:**

- \$50 million for Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants (**SCCTG**) (\$5 million above FY21)
- \$2.9 for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (**WIOA**) state grants (\$34 million above FY21)
- \$235 million for **Registered Apprenticeships** (\$50 million above FY21)
- \$137.6 million for **Community Funding Projects/Congressionally Directed Spending** (earmarks)

### **Department of Education:**

- **Pell Grant** maximum award increased to \$6,895 (\$400 above FY21)
- \$895 million for Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (**FSEOG**) program (\$15 million above FY21)
- \$1.21 billion for **Federal Work Study** (\$20 million above FY21)
- \$110.07 million for Strengthening Institutions Program (**SIP**) (\$1 million above FY21)
- \$182.8 million for Hispanic Serving Institutions (**HSIs**) (\$34 million above FY21)

- \$362.8 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (**HBCUs**) (\$25 million above FY21)
- \$17.7 million for Predominantly Black Institutions (**PBIs**) (\$3 million above FY21)
- \$10.9 million for Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (**AANAPISIs**) (\$5 million above FY21)
- \$21.3 million for **Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions** (\$2 million above FY21)
- \$7.8 million for **Native American-Serving Nontribal institutions** (\$2.7 million above FY21)
- \$43.8 million for **Tribal Colleges** (\$5.8 million above Fy21)
- \$8 million for **Basic Needs Grants** under the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)
  - First time this grant is funded through appropriations
  - At least 25% must go to Community Colleges
  - At least 25% must go to HBCUs, HSIs, and other MSIs
  - Grant priority for institutions with 25%+ Pell Enrollment
- \$5 million for **Postsecondary Student Success Grants** under FIPSE
  - First time this grant is funded through appropriations
- \$20 million for the **Rural Postsecondary Economic Development Grant** program under FIPSE
- \$1.38 billion for Career and Technical Education (**CTE**) State Grants (\$45 million above FY21)
- \$690 million for **Adult Education State Grants** (\$16 million above FY21)
- \$1.14 billion for **Federal TRIO** programs (\$40 million above FY21)
- \$378 million for **GEAR UP** (\$10 million above FY21)
- \$65 million for Child Care Access Means Parents in School (**CCAMPIS**) program (\$10 million above FY21)
  - The bill lifts the statutory cap on grant awards to institutions of higher education, to more accurately reflect the costs of providing high-quality, convenient child care options for students.
- \$249.4 million for **Community Funding Projects/Congressionally Directed Spending** (earmarks)