



FACT SHEET

House Committee on Education and Labor

Chairman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott

President Biden's Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Invests in America's Students, Workers, and Families

On March 28, 2022, the Biden Administration released its [Fiscal Year 2023 \(FY23\) budget request](#). Under the President's leadership, America is getting back on track. President Biden's budget shows his commitment to reimagining and rebuilding a new American economy that invests in the promise and potential of every single American, that makes it easier for families to break into the middle class and stay in the middle class, and that positions the United States to out-compete our rivals. The Budget also calls on Congress to make health care more affordable by lowering prescription drug costs and strengthening access to behavioral health care.

EDUCATION

President Biden's proposed budget doubles down on investments in K-12 education programs that fund America's public schools, increasing discretionary funding by 15.6 percent as compared to the FY2022 enacted level and ensuring that all children can get an education that prepares them for a bright future. Specifically, President Biden's budget:

- More than doubles Title I funding.
- Invests \$100 million to help communities voluntarily develop more racially and socioeconomically diverse schools.
- Meets the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students by including \$1 billion to create a new grant program to increase the number mental health professionals in schools and \$468 million for Full-Service Community Schools.
- Provides \$17.7 billion for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) state grants.
- Invests in our teachers as well as our students, improving teacher training and support so that our schools become engines of growth at every level.
- Makes college more affordable and more accessible for the next generation of America's students by:
 - Increasing the Pell Grant by \$1,775;
 - Supporting student success by investing \$110 million in retention and completion efforts;
 - Investing \$487.6 million in funding for the Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), \$83.1 million in Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and \$627.6 million in Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs); and
 - Providing a \$450 million investment to expand research and development infrastructure at four-year HBCUs, TCCUs, and MSIs.

HEALTH CARE AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

President Biden's proposed budget would strengthen our health care system by expanding and improving coverage, supporting children and families, and making transformative investments in behavioral health care. Specifically, President Biden's budget:

- Expands coverage of mental health and substance use disorder care, including:
 - Requiring private plans to provide coverage of behavioral health care, including employer-sponsored plans covering more than 150 million workers and their families; and
 - Providing the Department of Labor (DOL) with \$275 million in mandatory funding over 10 years, including \$240 million for EBSA and \$35 million for the Office of the Solicitor, to increase capacity for the agencies to perform audits related to services that should be provided by health care plans for Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder (including investigating reimbursement rates as Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitations) and act against non-compliant actors.
- Supports healthy families and communities, including:
 - Investing \$3.975 billion in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP);
 - Increasing funding for *Older Americans Act* (OAA) programs, including nearly \$1.3 billion for senior nutrition programs, such as Meals on Wheels, and \$500 million for home and community-based supportive services;
 - More than doubling investment – to \$519 million – in services for victims of family violence as well as violence prevention efforts through the *Family Violence Services and Prevention Act*; and
 - Providing \$1.7 billion in additional investment for child nutrition programs and \$6 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).
- Invests more than \$20.2 billion for early care and education programs —\$7.6 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), \$12.2 billion for Head Start and \$450 million for the Preschool Development Grants program.
- Creates a new national program that invests \$9.8 billion to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic by expanding access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) at no cost for all uninsured and underinsured people and establishing a network of community providers to reach underserved communities.

LABOR

President Biden's proposed budget would help boost workers' wages, promote worker safety, and strengthen job training, by increasing discretionary funding in FY2023 by nearly 11 percent. Specifically, President Biden's budget:

- Invests in the unemployment insurance system to ensure workers have timely and equitable access to the UI benefits that they have earned.
- Increases funding for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act formula programs (Youth, Adult, Dislocated Workers) to \$3.5 billion, 23.2 percent over the FY2022 enacted level.
- Assists justice involved individuals re-enter the workforce and become financially stable by increases funding for reentry training programs to \$150 million, nearly 50 percent higher than FY2022 enacted levels.
- Expands Registered Apprenticeship programs by increasing funding by nearly 30 percent over the FY2022 enacted level to \$303 million.
- Maintains funding for Job Corps by investing \$1.8 billion, a 1.7 percent increase over FY2022.
- Invests \$100 million for a new Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program, which would develop new, or expand existing, industry or sector-based partnership training for in-demand jobs.

- Invests \$100 million for the Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants program, an increase of \$50 million over the FY2022 enacted level.
- Invests \$75 million for a new National Youth Employment program, which would provide funding, through grants, for summer employment programs.
- Protects workers' rights to organize unions and collectively bargain, by proposing \$319.4 million for the National Labor Relations Board, a 16.5 percent increase over the FY2022 enacted level.
- Protects workers' wages, safety, and retirements by:
 - Increasing funding for the Occupational, Health, and Safety Administration by \$701 million, 14.6 percent increase over the FY2022 enacted level;
 - Increasing funding for the Wage and Hour Division by \$56.7 million, a 22.6 percent over the FY2022 enacted level; and
 - Increasing funding for the Employee Benefits Security Administration by approximately \$47.9 million, or 26.1 percent over the FY2022 enacted level, providing more resources to ensure the security of retirement, health, and other workplace-related benefits for America's workers and their families.
- Protects workers' civil rights by increasing funding for key civil rights agencies, including:
 - Increasing funding for the Office Federal Contractor Compliance Programs by \$38.6 million, 35.6 percent over the enacted FY2022 level of \$108.5 million; and
 - Increasing funding for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by 44.7 million, 10.6 percent over the FY2022 enacted level.

Regrettably, the President's budget for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health proposes \$345 million, which is a \$6.5 million reduction from FY2022. This amount is not sufficient for NIOSH to fulfil its mission to provides scientific research on workplace safety and health and the certification of respirators vital to protecting workers from airborne infectious diseases such as COVID-19.