



# FY 2023 Appropriations Priorities

## Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies

Agency	Account	APLU FY2023 Request
Department of Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health (NIH)	\$49.048 billion*
Department of Education	Pell Grant Program	\$13,000 max grant
	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) Program	\$1.09 billion
	Federal Work Study (FWS) Program	\$1.52 billion
	TRIO Programs	\$1.307 billion
	GEAR UP Programs	\$435 million
	Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) Program	\$35 million
	Title VI: International Education & Foreign Language Studies	\$161 million
	Institute for Education Sciences (IES)	\$815 million

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$49.048 billion**

**FY2023 PBR = \$54.495 billion\*; FY2022 = \$45 billion;**

**FY2021 = \$42.934 billion**

APLU requests at least \$49.048 billion for NIH core programs for FY2023, including funds provided through the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act for targeted initiatives. This level is necessary to ensure we continue to develop application of mRNA vaccines to non-COVID diseases so our nation can be better prepared for the next global health crisis, maintain America’s global leadership in medical research, and pursue developments of health treatments and life-saving cures for diseases such as Alzheimer’s and diabetes, re-ignite the Cancer Moonshot initiative and work to reduce health disparities and promote health equity.

Our request represents a \$4.1 billion increase of the FY2022 funding level for NIH, which would allow for the NIH base budget to keep pace with the biomedical research and development price index (BRDPI) and allow meaningful growth of at least five percent. Our FY2023 request does not take into account funding for the establishment of ARPA-H. APLU’s request is in line with congressional testimony provided by former NIH Director Francis Collins, MD, PhD, on how “a stable trajectory of inflation plus five percent for multiple years in a row” would optimally support the medical research enterprise in advancing discovery and improving health. This

proposed funding level is also consistent with the recent report from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences which recommends a sustained real growth rate of at least four percent for basic research across the federal government, with commensurate growth in applied research investment trajectories, in order to maintain U.S. research and development leadership internationally.

NIH, the world's premier biomedical research funding agency, competitively awards grants to scientists at our nation's research universities in all 50 states. In addition to saving lives, improving health, and offering hope to people affected by disease, NIH is also a major catalyst for local economies. According to a [report](#) by United for Medical Research, NIH research funding supported 552,444 jobs and drove \$94.18 billion in economic activity in fiscal year 2021.

This proposed funding level is also consistent with levels recommended by respected think tanks, Members of Congress, and the President to increase federal research and development investments to two percent of U.S. gross domestic product. As one of our nation's largest funders of university research, it is imperative for the NIH to receive robust annual growth in order to maintain U.S. research and development leadership internationally.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### PELL GRANT PROGRAM

**APLU FY2023 Request: Sums necessary to reach max. award of \$13,000  
FY2023 PBR = \$24.275 billion [\$8,670]; FY2022 = \$22.475 billion [\$6,895];  
FY2021 = \$22.475 billion [\$6,495]**

Pell Grants are the cornerstone of financial aid, targeting federal resources to students most in need of support to access and afford a college education. This year marks the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the federal Pell Grant program—during this time, the program has provided over 80 million students with the opportunity to pursue higher learning and achieve their full potential. Over seven million students, or about 40 percent of undergraduates, receive a Pell Grant each year, including more than 2.5 million students at public four-year institutions. Pell Grants are well-targeted to students with clear financial need: approximately three-fourths of all Pell Grant dollars are awarded to students with a family income below \$30,000.

For many students, Pell Grants make the difference between being able to afford college or not. But over the years the size of the grant has not kept pace with the costs of attending college. While the maximum grant used to cover nearly 80 percent of the cost of attending a four-year public institution, today the maximum grant of \$6,495 covers less than 30 percent of that cost. As the nation moves forward with pandemic recovery, we need bold federal action to make higher education more affordable and accessible to those most in need of support.

APLU calls on Congress to double the maximum Pell award to \$13,000, which can occur through a combination of both mandatory and discretionary program increases. APLU also urges that the Pell reserve only be used to fund the Pell program. To the maximum extent possible, the reserve should remain intact to protect the long-term fiscal health of the program and support program modernizations that benefit students. APLU strongly believes that all Americans, regardless of their family income, should be able to pursue a college degree if they so choose, and that family income should not be a barrier. Pell Grants are central to this goal.

## **SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (SEOG)**

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$1.09 billion**

**FY2023 PBR = \$880 million; FY2022 = \$895 million; FY2021 = \$880 million**

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program provides up to \$4,000 in additional grant aid to Pell Grant recipients, serving as a core component of financial aid packages for students with the greatest financial need. Federal SEOG dollars are matched by participating institutions, requiring colleges to contribute at least 25 percent of the awarded funds. This source of funding provides important flexibility to institutions, allowing financial aid officers to target additional assistance to support students who have experienced unexpected changes to their financial circumstances. Given the significant and lasting impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on families across the nation, these supplemental resources are a critical tool to help students continue accessing higher learning opportunities. The SEOG program has seen diminished federal investment since FY2005, limiting the number of students institutions are able to provide with supplemental aid. While Congress began to reverse this trend starting in FY2018, overall program funding has not fully recovered.

APLU urges Congress to fund SEOG at \$1.09 billion for FY2023, which is equal to the FY2005 level of \$779 million adjusted for inflation.

## **FEDERAL WORK STUDY**

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$1.52 billion**

**FY2023 PBR = \$1.19 billion; FY2022 = \$1.21 billion; FY2021 = \$1.19 billion**

The Federal Work Study (FWS) program is a critical partnership between the federal government, institutions, and students. It provides students with the opportunity to earn additional aid through part-time employment on campus, in the community, and in positions related to the student's course of study. FWS is an essential part of a financial aid package and a strong alternative to additional loan debt. In addition to helping students finance their education, students gain valuable work experience that enables them to be more competitive in today's workforce.

APLU requests funding the program at a minimum level of \$1.52 billion, which is the FY2002 level of \$1.011 billion adjusted for inflation.

## **TITLE III & V PROGRAMS: FUNDING FOR HBCUs, HSIs, AND OTHER MSIs**

The programs authorized in Title III and V of the Higher Education Act provide critical support for our nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (ANNAPISIs), Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions (ANNHs), Predominantly Black Institutions (PBIs), and Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs). These programs support capacity building and other activities at these institutions, including strengthening STEM education, enhancing research capacity, investing in academic services and student success, and providing support to students at risk of dropping out. APLU supports strong, reliable funding for the programs authorized through these titles. While mandatory funds for Title III, Part F programs have been restored, these resources should be accompanied by robust discretionary investment. APLU's membership includes 61 MSIs, many of which rely upon this funding for a range of programs to boost student success.

APLU requests Congress provide critical increases for the range of Title III and V programs in FY2023.

## **TRIO PROGRAMS**

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$1.307 billion**

**FY2023 PBR = \$1.298 billion; FY2022 = \$1.137 billion; FY2021 = \$1.097 billion**

The TRIO programs help low-income, first generation, and disabled students prepare for, enter, and graduate from college. The seven programs funded through TRIO provide a range of services for the students they support, including college counseling, academic tutoring, assistance with college transfer, and supports for adult learners who are balancing the demands of higher education with their career and family responsibilities. Without these services, students are often unable to take advantage of the financial assistance provided by the other Title IV programs to access and complete postsecondary education. A rigorous matched comparison study by the Department of Education in 2019 found that TRIO students are 47 percent more likely to complete community college or transfer to a four-year college, and are 18 percent more likely to complete a four-year degree than comparable low-income students.

Nationally, TRIO programs serve nearly 800,000 students through almost 3,000 programs, operating in virtually every United States congressional district and several independent territories. In FY2021, APLU member institutions served more than 145,000 students through nearly 600 TRIO programs.

APLU requests Congress provide \$1.307 billion for the TRIO program for FY2023, scaling program services to meet the needs of students transitioning to and through college.

## **GAINING EARLY AWARENESS & READINESS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS (GEAR UP)**

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$435 million**

**FY2023 PBR = \$408 million; FY2022 = \$378 million; FY2021 = \$368 million**

The GEAR UP grant program substantially increases the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education by providing a range of research-based programs, including tutoring services, mentoring, financial literacy education, parental engagement, and college scholarships. GEAR UP programs also facilitate critical partnerships between high-poverty middle and high schools, colleges, local businesses, and community-based organizations to strengthen local pathways to and through college. APLU institutions leverage both TRIO and GEAR UP grants to build out these partnerships strengthening the pathway from high school to higher education for all students. This is in keeping with our public mission and is one of the many reasons these programs are so important to public colleges and universities.

APLU requests Congress provide \$435 million for the GEAR UP program in FY2023

## **GRADUATE EDUCATION: GRADUATE ASSISTANCE IN AREAS OF NATIONAL NEED (GAANN)**

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$35 million**

**FY2023 PBR = \$23.5 million; FY2022 = \$23.5 million; FY2021 = \$23.5 million**

The Graduate Assistance in Areas on National Need (GAANN) program funds vital fellowships for graduate students with demonstrated financial need to pursue advanced studies in an area of national need, including many STEM disciplines. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the largest share of new job openings annually is for occupations that typically require post baccalaureate study. The GAANN program is an important resource to help ensure a strong pipeline of talented experts who will help meet the demands of our 21st century workforce.

APLU requests \$35 million for FY2023, the program's authorized funding level.

## **TITLE VI: INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION & FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES**

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$161 million**

**FY2023 PBR = \$78.2 million; FY2022 = \$81.7 million; FY2021 = \$78.2 million**

Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs expand the international competency skills for the nation's next generation workforce advancing American global leadership, economic competitiveness, and long-term security. To help address recent concerns over language and culture education programs at U.S. universities funded by other countries, we need much stronger and well-resourced Title VI programs. These programs serve critical national security as well as workforce development goals. As an example, Title VI programs contribute to global competencies of not only students and scholars, but also military servicemembers who have utilized the programs' experts and resources for intensive area and language training.

APLU is grateful for modest increases in funding Congress provided over the last several fiscal years. Many years of stagnant and decreased funding, however, have resulted in a marked reduction in the number of National Resource Centers, endangering the domestic pipeline of experts in less commonly taught, but strategically important, languages and cultures. The reductions have also impeded the ability of universities to offer students opportunities for global learning.

APLU's FY2023 request of \$161 million would fund the program at FY2010 levels adjusted for inflation.

## **INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION SCIENCES**

**APLU FY2023 Request: \$815 million**

**FY2023 PBR = \$662.5 million; FY2022 = \$737 million; FY2021 = \$642.5 million**

Through its four centers, the Institute for Education Sciences (IES) delivers rigorous research that advances effective, evidence-based approaches for learning, as well as produces high-

quality data and statistics that help us understand the effectiveness of our nation's education institutions. In particular, the IES National Center for Education Research (NCER) funds important research to build an evidence-base for effective strategies that support learners of all ages, including strategies to increase postsecondary completion. Public universities are deeply engaged in understanding how to help students succeed in college and beyond, and the work advanced through IES is instrumental in the continued advancement of our nation's education system. Further, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) at IES provides key investments in State Longitudinal Data Systems, which help states link PreK-12, postsecondary, and workforce systems to gain a better understanding of student outcomes.

To continue this critical work and understand the impact COVID-19 has had on learning, as well as evidence-based strategies to mitigate learning loss that has occurred, APLU requests \$815 million for IES in FY2023.

#### **ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC AND LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES**

*APLU is a research, policy, and advocacy organization dedicated to strengthening and advancing the work of public universities. With a membership of 244 public research universities, land-grant institutions, state university systems, and affiliated organizations, APLU's agenda is built on the three pillars of increasing degree completion and academic success, advancing scientific research, and expanding engagement. Annually, its 202 U.S. member campuses enroll 4.2 million undergraduates and 1.2 million graduate students, award 1.2 million degrees, employ 1.1 million faculty and staff, and conduct \$48.7 billion in university-based research.*