

The House Appropriations Committee officially kicked off the FY2022 markup process on June 25. The Committee completed passage of all 12 spending bills on July 16.

302(b) Allocation ([report](#))

On June 29, the House Committee on Appropriations approved FY2022 302(b) allocations, which determine funding levels for each of the 12 appropriations subcommittee, totaling 1.506 trillion. Below is a chart comparing FY2022 subcommittee allocations to FY2021 enacted funding levels.

Subcommittee	FY2021 Enacted (billions)	House FY2022 (billions)	Percentage increase
Agriculture	\$23.4	\$26.6	13.68%
Commerce, Justice, Science	\$71.1	\$81.3	14.35%
Defense	\$627.3	\$705.9	12.53%
Energy and Water Development	\$49.5	\$53.2	7.47%
Financial Services and General Government	\$24.4	\$28.5	16.80%
Homeland Security	\$51.9	\$52.8	1.73%
Interior and Environment	\$36.1	\$43.4	20.22%
Legislative Branch	\$174.1	\$237.5	36.42%
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	\$5.3	\$6.0	13.21%
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs	\$112.8	\$124.5	10.37%
State and Foreign Operations	\$47.5	\$62.2	30.95%
Transportation and Housing and Urban Development	\$74.7	\$84.1	12.58%
Total	\$1.298 trillion	\$1.506 trillion	16.02%

FY2022 Appropriations Funding Bills

Below are funding levels and additional items of interest included in House FY2022 spending bills. The [APLU Appropriations Priorities Chart](#) has been updated to reflect House action. The appropriations chart

includes comparisons to APLU requests and percentage increases compared to FY2021, and additional important context.

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

The House Agriculture appropriations bill includes an increase of \$84.715 million over FY21 for the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), a 5.4 percent increase. The bill contains \$450 million for NIFA's signature competitive grants program, the Agricultural and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), a \$15 million (3.45 percent) increase over FY21. In the report, the Committee comments on the eligibility of specific topics within AFRI. The 1862 land-grant institution State Agricultural Experiment Station (Hatch) program receives \$265 million, a \$6 million increase. Evans-Allen, which supports agricultural research at the 1890s land-grant institutions, receives a marked increase of 27.12 percent increase of \$20 million. Cooperative forestry accounts (McIntire-Stennis), which support forestry research, education, and outreach, receives \$38 million, a 5.5 percent increase over FY21.

Cooperative Extension receives increases in the final House bill, with Smith Lever funding at \$320 million and 1890s Extension funding at \$67 million, both increases of \$5 million over FY21. In the report the Committee directs USDA to "make every effort to strengthen partnerships and expand cooperation between 1862, 1890, and 1994 Land Grant institutions, wherever regionally appropriate, to help close gaps in extension and leverage joint collaborative efforts." The Committee report also directs NIFA to "engage with stakeholders to determine new methods to strengthen the delivery of outreach and education programs and enhance technologies such as telehealth, communications, manufacturing, farming, and the arts in rural communities." Extension at 1994 land-grant institutions received a \$1 million increase or 11.76 percent more than FY21.

The Tribal College research and teaching programs each received increases as well, with Payments for 1994 Institutions receiving the largest increase of \$1 million or 22.22 percent over FY21. The AFRI competitive grants program received \$435 million, a \$10 million increase over FY20. In the report, the Committee expresses interest in expanding the work of 1994 land-grant institutions through Extension to improve sustainable agriculture and food production on tribal lands for tribal nutrition.

Sec. 745 of the House bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may waive the matching funds requirement under Section 412(g) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(g)).

Finally, of interest, in the report, the Committee provides \$300,000 for USDA to convene a "blue-ribbon panel to evaluate the overall structure of research and education through public and land-grant universities to define a new architecture that can integrate, coordinate, and assess economic impact of the collective work of these institutions."

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

The Commerce, Justice, Science spending bill would allocate \$9.360 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF) in FY2022, 10.3 percent above FY2021, \$7.7 billion of which is allocated to research and related activities. The committee's recommendation falls below the administration and community request of \$10.2 billion.

The report includes \$3.1 billion for investments in advanced manufacturing, advanced wireless, quantum information science, global change research, and more. There is also language in the report supporting a new technology directorate at NSF: “To ensure collaboration with industry, build on existing programs across the government, and get these important research investments to market, the Committee supports NSF’s proposal to create a Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships funded within the Research and Related Activities account.”

Also included in the bill is \$1 billion for climate and clean energy-related research as well as \$1 million for “NSF to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a study on the current understanding of the spread of COVID–19-related disinformation on the internet and social media platforms.”

The Committee directs \$34 million to the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Excellence in Research program to provide “strategic programs and opportunities for HBCUs that stimulate sustainable improvement in their research and development capacity and competitiveness.” Additional funding is also allocated to broaden participation in STEM.

Additionally, the bill would increase funding for key programs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), including \$7.970 billion for the Science Mission Directorate (9 percent increase), \$935 million for the Aeronautics Research Directorate (up 13 percent), \$1.280 billion for Space Technology (16 percent increase), and \$60 million for the Space Grant Program (up 18 percent). With the exception of Space Technology, the programs were funded at a level higher than the president’s budget request. When calling out specific efforts in addressing climate change, the report notes “funding increases are provided for NASA’s Earth Science activities and aeronautics research aimed at producing more environmentally sustainable aviation.”

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)’s section of the report supports further partnerships with universities on ocean observations, hurricane monitoring, ocean glider research, and research related to offshore wind energy. NOAA’s Sea Grant base program receives \$71 million in the report because the committee report provides \$2 million for the Highly Migratory Species Program, \$2 million for the Local and Regional Seafood Systems Program, and \$10 million for the Sea Grant Resilient Coasts Initiative. The report describes support for the seafood sector and Sea Grant’s work in assisting in business diversification and economic recovery during the COVID–19 pandemic for fishers, aqua culturists, and recreational charters. The committee report also encourages the National Sea Grant program to identify areas of collaboration within the Department of Commerce and other federal agencies to advance business diversification efforts of coastal businesses to make coastal industries more viable and resilient to economic market disruptions. The report recommends a consortium of researchers, government officials, technical assistance providers.

To “help improve our nation’s infrastructure, boost economically recovering communities, and launch innovative community development efforts,” the bill would nearly double funding for the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Program (MEP) at \$275 million and provide \$56.4 million for the Manufacturing USA Program, 83 percent and 242 percent above FY2021 respectively. The Committee provides \$10 million for NIST “to create a national supply chain database for MEP Centers that would connect manufacturers and suppliers across the country in order to enhance the Nation’s preparedness for future events that could disrupt supply chains.” Additionally,

funding for the Manufacturing USA Program would provide for the creation of two new Manufacturing USA Institutes.

The Committee allocates \$50 million for the Build to Scale program, 32 percent above FY2021. The report urges the Economic Development Administration to “invest in university based, high tech business incubators to diversify distressed manufacturing and legacy urban and rural communities by encouraging entrepreneurship, patent creation, and promoting technology commercialization through business startups.”

Lastly, the Committee recognizes the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the U.S. research enterprise and encourages the Department of Commerce, NASA, and NSF to provide funding to continue to support these researchers whose work has been impacted by the pandemic, with a particular focus on the needs of early career researchers.

Defense ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

The House Defense appropriations bill would fund Department of Defense (DoD) Science and Technology Basic Research 6.1 accounts at \$2.441 billion in FY2022, an 8.6 percent decrease from FY2021 enacted. Combined, 6.1-6.3 Science and Technology accounts would receive \$16.003 billion, 5.2 percent below FY2021. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency would be funded at \$3.485 billion, 0.5 percent less than FY2021.

The bill would cut funding for University Research Initiatives, University and Industry Research Centers, Defense Research Sciences, and Basic Research Initiatives at DoD.

For a comprehensive breakdown of basic research program elements of interest to APLU institutions, see the [APLU FY2022 Appropriations Priorities Chart](#).

Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

The Energy and Water Development spending bill includes \$53.226 billion in appropriations for FY2022, an increase of \$1.474 billion above 2021 enacted.

The Department of Energy Office of Science would receive a modest 4 percent increase to \$7.320 billion, below the president’s request of \$7.4 billion and the community’s \$7.7 billion ask. \$600 million would be allocated to the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Energy, 41 percent above FY2021. The Committee notes artificial intelligence and machine learning, collaborative bioscience research with the NIH, quantum information sciences, and traineeships for underrepresented communities as priorities for the Office of Science.

Of note, the bill would allocate \$100 million for a new Build Back Better Challenge Grants program to “support novel state-, local-, and Tribal-level approaches that encourage early action and novel methods for clean energy deployment, prioritizing investments that meet energy needs at the local level and are inclusive in elevating impoverished, disenfranchised, marginalized, or overburdened communities.”

The report provides \$10 million for collaborations between research universities and national laboratories as the National Nuclear Security Administration modernizes manufacturing and production capabilities. Additionally, funding is allocated to the Nuclear Energy University Program, Integrated

University Program, university-based Centers of Excellence, university-led research projects related to resource characterization, university-based regional energy cybersecurity centers, and university-based cyber research and development programs.

The bill does not include funding for the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C) as recommended in the president's budget request. The administration requested \$500 million to launch ARPA-C to spur technologies for fighting climate change. Rather, the Committee notes that climate-related innovation as outlined by the administration is currently being funded through ARPA-E. The Committee directs the Department to conduct the activities proposed by the administration through ARPA-E, including coordinating with other federal agencies in support of ARPA-C's mission.

Lastly, the Committee recognizes the impact of COVID-19 on research and notes that although DOE has taken some steps to engage scientific professional societies, universities and colleges, and other federal agencies to obtain up-to-date information on the impacts to institutions and research communities, responses have been uneven across the Department. The Committee directs the Department to produce a report to the Committee no more than 60 days after the enactment of this Act detailing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on institutions and research as well as funding and costs associated with the impacts. The Committee also encourages the Department to include funding to address the impacts in future budget requests.

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

The House Interior and Environment bill funds the National Endowment for the Humanities at \$201 million, a 20 percent increase above FY21 and consistent with the APLU request.

APLU's other priority areas for the Interior and Environment bill received notable increases in the House mark. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Research Act (WRRRA) program receives \$15 million, a substantial 36.36 percent increase over FY21, in line with the APLU request. The report emphasizes continuation of the development of multi-state research teams to coordinate needed research for aquatic invasive species in the (Mississippi) basin. The Committee also encourages the use of the funding increase for poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) research.

The USGS Cooperative Research Units received a 10 percent increase over FY22 with a House mark of \$27.5 million. In the report, the Committee mentioned that the increase was aimed at maintaining the educational pipeline, including improving and increasing youth involvement in science and resource management. The report further provides that the increase will fill critical vacancies and to establish a CRU at an institution of higher education that does not have a CRU.

The Office of Science and Technology within the Environmental Protection Agency is funded at \$807 million, 10 percent (or \$77.9 million) above the FY21 enacted level. The report emphasizes research for national priorities, providing \$8.5 million be used for extramural research grants, independent of the gram receives \$16 million, \$10 million more than FY21, with \$8 million from USDA Forest Service and \$8 million from the Department of Interior.

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

Health and Human Services

The House bill provides \$49.4 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a \$6.5 billion increase over the FY21 enacted level including a \$3.5 billion increase (8.15%) to the NIH base budget, and a new \$3 billion investment to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H).

The Committee notes continued support for key NIH initiatives, such as the Cancer Moonshot, BRAIN Initiative, and the All of Us Precision Medicine Initiative. The bill also includes sufficient funding to provide an across-the-board increase of no less than five percent for each Institute and Center.

The Committee report provides several recommendations for the establishment of ARPA-H, including prioritizing on developing treatments and cures for cancer, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and ALS, a call that it should be a distinct Institute within NIH and housed separately from the NIH main campus in Bethesda, MD.

The Committee report also recognizes the negative impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had especially on early-career researchers and encourages NIH to develop and disseminate a standardized approach to support funded and no-cost extensions to eligible fellowship and career development awardees across Institutes and Centers.

The House bill also includes the President's budget request to double CDC and NIH funding for firearm violence prevention research to \$25 million. This funding is directed to support research to identify the most effective ways to prevent firearm related injuries and deaths and broaden firearm injury data collection. The bill also funds the PBR's request for \$100 million for the CDC to start a new Community Violence Intervention (CVI) initiative, aimed at preventing intentional violence, including mass casualty and gang violence.

Education

The House bill would provide substantial across-the-board increases to all student aid and higher education programs tracked by APLU, some beyond the president's budget request.

First, the House bill would fund the Pell Grant program at \$24.725 billion, a \$2.25 billion (10 percent) increase over the FY21 enacted level. This is less than President's budget request, which called for a \$3 billion discretionary funding increase for the program. Like the PBR, the House bill would increase the maximum Pell Grant by \$400 to \$6,895 for the academic year 2022-23. The House committee report also includes language to make DACA-eligible students eligible for Pell Grants.

The House bill also includes substantial increases for the two federal campus-based aid programs. The bill would provide 1.028 billion for the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program, an increase of \$148 million or 16.82 percent. Further, the bill would provide 1.43 billion for the Federal Work-Study (FWS) program. This is \$244 million higher than the FY21 enacted funding level, representing an increase of more than 20 percent. The PBR provided flat funding for both federal campus-based aid programs.

The House bill mirrors the President's budget request for an additional \$200 million for TRIO programs (an 18.23 percent increase) and a \$40 million increase for GEAR UP programs (a 10.87 percent increase).

Further, the House bill would provide a \$2 million increase for the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) program. This 8.5 percent increase would bring overall GAANN funding to \$25.5 million. The committee also calls on ED to consider the inclusion of “Computer Science + X” (CS+X) programs as an area of national need—these programs are aimed at integrating the humanities and computer science.

The House bill would provide \$93.2 million for Title VI international education programs, a 19.19 percent increase. This includes \$79.4 million for domestic programs (a \$10 million increase) and \$13.8 million for overseas programs (a \$5 million increase). The \$10 million increase for domestic programs includes a \$3 million set-aside to establish a Native American Language Resource Center under the Language Resource sections 601 and 603 of the HEA.

The House bill includes many other funding boosts in the higher education accounts. Notably, the House mirrored the PBR call for a \$95 million increase for the Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS) program, which is a nearly 75 percent funding increase over the FY21 enacted level. The House also included big increases to teacher preparation programs, similar to the PBR. The House bill also substantially increases funding for Title III and V programs for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and other Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), above what was requested in the PBR.

The House bill would also more than double appropriations for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) to \$168 million, which includes \$92 million for community project funding (earmarks start on pg. 302 of the [report](#)), plus-ups for the Department's Open Textbook Pilot (funded at \$12 million) and Centers of Excellence for Veteran Student Success Program (funded at \$15 million), a new \$8 million competitive program to fund at least eight institutions to provide basic needs grants, and several other initiatives.

The committee report includes several additional policy details and notes of interest. The House bill would change the 90/10 ratio of federal to non-federal funding for for-profit colleges back to the original 85/15 ratio. Also of interest, the committee calls on the Department of Education to work with colleges and universities to increase transparency in college costs, and brief Congress on its progress within 120 days of enactment.

Finally, the Committee directs the Department of Education to work with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to provide technical assistance to state governments and higher education institutions on the use of existing federal funds and model programs to retain high-risk students or reach students who dropped out during the COVID–19 pandemic.

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Higher Education programs receives the first increase in several years in the House bill, with funding at \$250 million, 6.38 percent increase over FY21. In the report, the Committee supports funds “for higher education programs in the Western Hemisphere.” The report further states that “underserved populations in Latin America and the Caribbean” can be reached with (higher) education programs that provide leadership, language skills, and career training. The text indicates that such programs will allow for economic and social development. The Committee urges USAID to prioritize educational opportunities at post-secondary institutions for underserved populations in that region. Within Higher Education programs, new and

ongoing partnerships receives flat support at \$35 million. The House SFOPS report recommends not less than \$150 million for the research initiatives of the Bureau for Food Security, of which \$58 million is for the Feed the Future Innovation Labs, an increase of \$3 million over the prior fiscal year. The Committee supports funding for an Innovation Lab on the use of irrigation and agricultural intensification to support small holder farmers in simple, affordable scalable technology production, financing, and repair. The Committee directs that the request level for the research and development initiatives be designated in the Congressional Budget Justification for FY23.

Of note is report language that directs USAID, pursuant to the Reinforcing Education Accountability in Development Act (Public Law 115–56), that the annual report to Congress on the United States Government Strategy on International Basic Education should include programmatic funding by education level (pre-primary, primary, secondary, post-secondary/non-higher education, and higher education). It further specifies that a list of indicators should be used to monitor performance for education levels and the criteria to prioritize country programs. The report further states that data should be disaggregated by age, sex, and disability when practicable and appropriate. The report should also include unused funds made available in prior fiscal years that are used to maintain education access for children in emergencies and conflict.

Finally, within the Department of State report, the Committee “recognizes the need to close the gap between refugees and their peers in higher levels of education.” The Secretary of State is encouraged to set an ambitious target, consistent with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) goals, for the enrollment of eligible refugees in post-secondary education, including technical and vocational training, connected and traditional degree and diploma programs, in host and third countries by 2030.

While the bill provides increased funding for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs, it does not appropriate direct funding for EducationUSA as requested by the higher education community.

Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development ([bill text](#), [summary](#), and [report language](#))

The Committee report recognizes University Transportation Centers play a key role in conducting research and development activities. “The Committee continues to support UTCs, which are authorized under section 5505 of title 49, United States Code, and funded through FHWA. In addition to the amounts provided under the Investing in a New Vision for the Environment and Surface Transportation (INVEST) in America Act (H.R. 3684), the Committee provides \$5,000,000 under this heading for the National Institute for Congestion Reduction and the National Center for Transportation Infrastructure and Durability and Life-Extension for which the Committee provided funds in fiscal year 2018.”

“Consistent with the INVEST in America Act, the Committee encourages the Department to solicit applications from UTCs that promote safety and improve the environment with the goal of improving outcomes on equity and resiliency. The goals of equity and resiliency dovetail with research that could be conducted at a UTC designed to serve as a clearinghouse for pandemic related transportation research. In addition, the Committee supports the establishment of a National Center of Excellence for Rural Transportation under the auspices of the UTC program at a university-based transportation research institute with a history of conducting research on rural transportation challenges and with relevant laboratories and facilities necessary to conduct the research.”