

APLU ANALYSIS OF HOUSE COMMITTEE RECONCILIATION BILLS

The budget resolution passed by the House and Senate directs congressional committees to draft sections of a \$3.5 trillion budget reconciliation bill based on elements of President Biden’s American Families and Jobs Plans.

House Democratic committee chairs released and began mark-up on a series of reconciliation bills. Committees are instructed to finish their work by September 15. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi plans for the House to consider the package of bills at the same time as the Senate-passed bipartisan infrastructure bill which is expected to be voted on by September 27.

Below are preliminary analyses of budget reconciliation bills with provisions specific to the higher education community—Agriculture; Education and Labor; Energy and Commerce; Judiciary; Natural Resources; Science, Space, and Technology; and Ways and Means. This document will be updated as additional bills are made available. The analyses are of legislation made available prior to markup, thus not reflective of changes possibly made in committee.

House Markup Schedule and Budget Targets		
Committee	Markup Date	Spending Level
Agriculture	Sept. 10	\$89.1 billion
Education and Labor	Sept. 9	\$779.5 billion
Energy and Commerce	Sept. 13 & 14	\$486.5 billion
Financial Services	Sept. 13	\$339 billion
Homeland Security	Sept. 14	\$500 million
Judiciary	Sept. 13	\$107.5 billion
Natural Resources	Sept. 2	\$25.6 billion
Oversight and Reform	Sept. 2	\$7.5 billion
Science, Space, and Technology	Sept. 9	\$45.51 billion
Small Business	Sept. 9	\$17.5 billion
Transportation and Infrastructure	Sept. 14	\$60 billion
Veterans’ Affairs	Sept. 13	\$18 billion
Ways and Means	Sept. 9 & 10; Sept. 14 & 15	(\$1 billion)

I. AGRICULTURE

The House Committee on Agriculture budget reconciliation bill would provide significant investments in agricultural and forest research, education and for Cooperative Extension’s role in climate and rural development. The bill would support the Department of Agriculture’s National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) to carry out agricultural education, Extension, and research relating to climate change. It would fund the Research Facilities Act (RFA) at \$3.65 billion over ten years, providing direct support to NIFA capacity-eligible institutions construction, alteration, acquisition, modernization, renovation, or remodeling of agricultural

research facilities, and for compliance issues. The bill would also waive requirements that institutions provide a match of federal funding.

In addition to funds for the RFA, \$100 million would be made available for equipment grants; the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) would receive \$500 million over five years; 1890s Centers of Excellence would receive \$15 million over ten years; the Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) would receive \$200 million over five years; Smith Lever would receive \$600 million for five years for climate activities; 1994 Extension would receive \$40 million for five years; 1890s Extension would receive \$126 million for five years; Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AGARDA) would receive \$380 million over five years; and the Agricultural Genome to Phenome Initiative would receive \$20 million over ten years. There would be funding for several sustainable and organic agriculture education, research, and Extension programs, including \$500 million for Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) over five years. Finally, the Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research funds would receive \$540 million over five years.

The bill would provide USDA Rural Development with \$3.5 billion in Rural Prosperity Development Grants for comprehensive rural development and pre-development activities and planning, as well as operating and implementing costs. Cooperative Extension would be an eligible entity. A fund of \$370 million would be included for Rural Prosperity Innovation Grants for capacity building to support rural development. Higher education institutions would be eligible to apply for this funding. The funding for both granting programs would be available for ten years.

Finally, \$1 billion would be allocated to the Wood Innovation Grant Program. This funding would allow for construction of new facilities that advance the program. There would be a 50 percent matching requirement for the program and funding is limited to \$5 million per grant. Grants that consider forest restoration would be given priority.

Title I - Agriculture [Bill Text and Summary]	
Subtitle B—Forestry	
Sec. 11002 - Non-Federal Land Forest Restoration and Fuels Reduction Projects and Research ¹	\$50 million for the forest inventory and analysis program for collaborative partnerships with the National Association of University Forest Resources Programs \$1 billion to provide grants under the wood innovation grant program including for the construction of new facilities that advance the purposes of the program.
Subtitle C — Rural Development and Energy	
Sec. 12008. Rural Partnership Program ²	(a) \$3.5 billion for Rural Prosperity Development Grants that conduct comprehensive rural development and pre-development activities and planning, organizational operating expenses relating to rural development activities, and implementing planned rural development activities and projects. Cooperative Extension is an

¹ [Eligibility](#) for Wood Innovation Grants Program encompasses centers of excellence that include institutions of higher education.

² Funding is available until September 30, 2031.

	<p>eligible entity. There is a 25% matching requirement that can be satisfied by an in-kind contribution.</p> <p>(b) \$370 million for Rural Prosperity Innovation Grants to support activities relating to the development or pre-development planning aspects of rural development; capacity building to support rural development; and to support the recipient in carrying out activities related to the grant. Institutions of higher education are eligible entities. There is a 20 percent matching requirement.</p>
<p>Subtitle D—Research and Urban Agriculture</p>	
<p>SEC. 13001. Department of Agriculture Research Funding³</p>	<p>(1) \$250 million to the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) for agricultural research relating to climate change, including through climate hubs, long-term agroecosystem research, nutrient uses and outcomes, soil carbon data collection, and other related agricultural climate science.</p> <p>(5) to the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to:</p> <p>(A) carry out agricultural education, Extension, and research relating to climate change—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. AFRI - \$25 million for FY22 and FY23; and \$150 million for FY24 through FY26 (total of \$500 million) ii. SARE - \$25 million for FY22 and FY23; and \$150 million for FY24 through FY26 (total of \$500 million) iii. Crop Protection Pest Management - \$30 million iv. Agricultural Genome to Phenome Initiative - \$20 million v. Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative - \$15 million for FY22, \$5 million for FY23, \$60 million for FY24 through FY26 (total of \$200 million) vi. Urban, Indoor, and other Emerging Ag. Production Research, Education, and Extension Initiative - \$20 million vii. 1890s Centers of Excellence - \$15 million viii. Specialty Crop Research Initiative - \$10 million for FY22 and FY23; and \$60 million for FY24 through FY26 (total of \$200 million) ix. Smith Lever - \$60 million for FY22 and FY23; and \$160 million for FY24 through FY26 (total of \$600 million) x. 1994 Extension - \$8 million for FY22 through FY26 (total of \$40 million) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1890 Extension - \$25.2 million for FY22 through FY26 (total of \$126 million) <p>(B) Research Facilities Act - \$2.7 billion for grants for construction, alteration, acquisition, modernization, renovation, or remodeling of agricultural research facilities, and compliance issues</p>

³ All funding is for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until September 30, 2031.

	<p>(C) \$985 million for grants to covered institutions, including 1890s, 1994s, insular institutions, Alaskan and Hawaiian, Hispanic serving, and UDC. No matching is required (total funding for the RFA is \$3.65 billion)</p> <p>(D) \$100 million for research equipment grants</p> <p>(E) 1890s Institution Grant programs - \$10 million for FY22 and FY23; \$50 million for FY24 and FY25; and \$70 million for FY26 (total of \$190 million)</p> <p>(F) \$10 million for FY22 through FY26 for Grants to Tribal Colleges to support students (total of \$50 million)</p> <p>(G) \$10 million for FY22 through FY26 for the Multicultural Scholars Program (total of \$50 million)</p> <p>(6) AGARDA - \$10 million for FY22 and FY23; and \$120 million for FY24 through FY26 (total of \$380 million)</p> <p>(7) FFAR - \$45 million for FY22 and FY23; and \$150 million for FY24 through FY26 (total of \$540 million)</p> <p>(8) Biomass research - \$5 million</p>
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II. EDUCATION & LABOR

The House Education and Labor Committee’s \$761 billion budget reconciliation bill would provide nearly \$111 billion in new funds for higher education. Most new spending in the bill would be allocated toward lowering the cost of childcare and securing universal pre-K for three- and four-year-olds, which accounts for \$450 billion. \$82 billion would be put toward infrastructure investments for the nation’s K-12 public schools.

The bill would increase the maximum Federal Pell Grant by \$500, far less than the Biden administration’s proposed \$1,475 increase in mandatory funds.

The bulk of the new investment would go toward a new federal-state partnership to support tuition-free access to community colleges. Additional funds would provide students enrolled at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribally Controlled Universities, and other Minority-Serving Institutions with tuition reductions for their first two years of schooling. This amount would be determined by the median resident community college tuition and fees per student in all States and would be adjusted annually.

The bill would also create a new \$2 billion HBCU, TCU, and MSI research and development infrastructure grant program. Priority would be given to institutions that receive less than \$10 million in federal research funds. Institutions could use funds for a wide range of purposes, including deferred maintenance, building new facilities, hiring new faculty, providing student fellowships, and more. Further, additional funds would be provided to support institutions through existing HEA Title III-F strengthening HBCUs and MSIs programs.

Finally, a little over \$1 billion would be invested in several teacher preparation programs authorized under the Higher Education Act, Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), and Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA). These programs each target key areas of need in the teacher professional development pipeline, increasing teacher diversity, improving

preparation of teachers working with students with disabilities, and enhancing school leader preparation. Institutions of higher education are all eligible for grants under these programs.

Title II – Committee on Education and Labor [Bill Text and Summary]	
Part 1 – Elementary and Secondary Education	
Sec. 20006. Grow Your Own Programs (pg. 20)	<p>\$197 million, to remain available through September 30, 2025, toward “Grow Your Own” teacher prep programs, a new competitive grant program that would be established within Title II of HEA. Eligible partnerships for applications must include an IHE.</p> <p>GYO programs seek to address shortages of teachers in high-need subjects, fields, schools, and geographic areas, or shortages of school leaders in high-need schools, and to increase the diversity of qualified individuals entering into the teacher, principal, or other school leader workforce by training paraprofessionals and other professionals already within schools.</p>
Sec. 20007. Teacher Residencies (pg. 23)	\$198 million, to remain available through September 30, 2025, to award grants for the development and support of high-quality teaching residency programs authorized under Title II of HEA.
Sec. 20008. Support School Principals (pg. 24)	\$198 million, to remain available through September 30, 2025, to award grants for the development and support of school leadership programs authorized under Title II of ESEA.
Sec. 20009. Hawkins (pg. 24)	\$198 million, to remain available through September 30, 2025, to award grants for the Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence Program authorized in Title II of HEA. Hawkins Centers would fund teacher preparation programs at HBCUs and MSIs and could also provide financial aid for prospective teachers of color. The program is currently unfunded.
Sec. 20010. Funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Part D Personnel Development (pg. 25)	\$297 million, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for personnel development authorized in IDEA, Part D. Under Subpart 2, competitive grants are made to entities such as SEAs, LEAs, IHEs, and nonprofit organizations for personnel development to help ensure that there are adequate numbers of personnel with skills and knowledge needed to help children with disabilities succeed.
Part 2 – Higher Education	
Subpart A – America’s College Promise	
Sec. 20021. Grants for Tuition Free Community College (pg. 25)	Would provide such sums as necessary to create a new federal-state partnership in which the federal government provides matching funds to states to achieve two years of

	<p>tuition-free community or technical college. For the first year of the program (Award Year 2023-2024), the federal government would pick up 100 percent of the costs. States would need to pick up 5 percent every year until the federal share reaches 80 percent (Award Year 2027-2028). Authority to make grants expires with Award Year 2027-2028.</p> <p>The program includes several requirements on participating states including requiring an associate degree to count as two years of a baccalaureate degree for public institutions within the state, among other transfer of credit provisions.</p>
<p>Sec. 20021. Grants for Tuition Free Community College</p> <p>State Maintenance of Effort Provision (pg. 40)</p>	<p>To hold states accountable for maintaining other higher education investments while they invest to achieve free community college, the legislation would require participating states to continue 3 categories of funding based on average levels of the 3 prior fiscal years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) State fiscal support for higher education per FTE b) Operating expenses of public four-year institutions (not including research and capital expenses) c) State need-based financial aid programs <p>The legislation includes automatic waivers of the MOE requirements based on national or state economic conditions tied to unemployment rates. Additionally, with tiered levels of relief, the bill would increase the federal share of the program and decrease states' funding obligations based on levels of unemployment.</p> <p>In the case of a waiver, states would not be allowed to disproportionately reduce its support for the 3 categories of funding as compared to reductions in the states' overall budget over 3 prior fiscal years.</p>
<p>Sec. 20022. Retention and Completion Grants (pg. 63)</p>	<p>Beginning with award year 2023-2024, ED would make competitive grants to states to support college retention and completion activities. ED would reserve 3 percent of funds for Tribally Controlled Universities.</p> <p>State eligibility would be limited to those participating in the federal-state partnership to provide free community college.</p> <p>State applications for the program would need to include a range of information, including identifying strategies to improve completion and retention, benchmarks to measure</p>

	<p>success, and how the state will evaluate the effectiveness of different interventions. Priority would be given to state applications that focus on evidence-based interventions; focus on students of color, low-income students, and first-generation college students; direct funds to schools that serve high proportions of such students or receive less funding per student compared to other institutions in the state; and states that demonstrate a commitment to provide non-Federal support to advance retention and completion.</p> <p>Interventions can include a range of activities, including academic, career, and student support services; direct support services; emergency financial aid grants; accelerated learning opportunities or remedial education supports; strengthening career pathways; or improving transfer success.</p>
<p>Sec. 20023. Tuition Assistance for Students at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs (pg. 73)</p>	<p>Would provide such sums as necessary to provide a significant tuition and fee grant for two years at an eligible four-year year Historically Black College or University (HBCU), Tribally Controlled University (TCU), or Minority-Serving Institution (MSI).</p> <p>For the 2023–2024 award year, the award amount for students would be the median resident community college tuition and fees per student in all States, not weighted for enrollment, for the most recent award year for which data are available. For each year after, the award would be increased by a percentage equal to the estimated percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (as determined by the Secretary) since the date of such determination; or three percent.</p>
<p>Sec. 20024. Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands, and Guam College Access (pg. 87)</p>	<p>Would provide such sums as may be necessary to the Governors of each outlying area for such Governors to award grants to eligible institutions that enroll eligible students to pay the difference between the tuition and fees charged for in-State students and the tuition and fees charged for out-of-State students on behalf of each eligible student enrolled in the eligible institution.</p> <p>The award would not be more than \$15,000 annually, or \$75,000 in total per student.</p>
<p>Subpart B – Pell Grants and Student Loans</p>	
<p>Sec. 20031. Increasing the Maximum Federal Pell Grant (pg. 93)</p>	<p>Would increase the maximum federal Pell Grant award by \$500. (President Biden proposed a \$1,475 increase.)</p>

<p>Sec. 20032. Federal Student Aid Eligibility (pg. 95)</p>	<p>Would amend HEA with respect to eligibility for Title IV grant, loan, or work assistance for award years 2022–2023 through 2029–2030, to include students with a grant of deferred enforced departure, DACA, or temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.</p>
<p>Sec. 20033. Active Duty Deferment Periods Counted Toward PSLF (pg. 95)</p>	<p>Would allow servicemembers on active duty to count any deferment periods while on active duty toward the 120 eligible payments needed for Public Service Loan Forgiveness.</p>
<p>Subpart C – Investments in HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs</p>	
<p>Sec. 20041. Institutional Aid. (pg. 96)</p>	<p>Would provide additional funding over the next five years for six programs within Title III of HEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1-5) Title III-F HSI Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (HSI STEM) Articulation program • (6-10) Title III-F HBCUs and PBIs • (11-15) Title III-F TCCU program • (16-20) Title III-F ANNH program • (21-25) Title III-F AANAPISI program • (26-30) Title III-F NASNTI program
<p>Sec. 20042. Research and Development Infrastructure Competitive Grant Program (pg. 102)</p>	<p>\$2 billion to create a new research and development infrastructure grant program for HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs. Eligible institutions are 4-year institutions that meet the federal definition for MSIs and are not classified as those with “very high research activity” by the Carnegie Classification System.</p> <p>Priority would be given to institutions that receive less than \$10 million in federal research funds. For institutions applying for an implementation grant, priority will be given to those that received a planning grant under this section and have developed and submitted to the Secretary a high-quality strategic plan.</p> <p>Funds may be used to pay for deferred maintenance, or to establish new physical infrastructure, including instructional program spaces, laboratories, or research facilities to support a range of disciplines; hiring or retaining faculty; supporting research internships or fellowships for students; creating and supporting inter- and intra-institutional research centers; and more.</p>

III. ENERGY & COMMERCE

The House Energy and Commerce Committee budget reconciliation bill would provide \$3 billion to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H). As Congress has detailed in other legislation, ARPA-H would use this funding to make pivotal investments in breakthrough technologies that have the potential to transform important areas of medicine and health for the benefit of all individuals and that cannot readily be accomplished through traditional biomedical research or commercial activity.

The bill would also provide funding for health care infrastructure, including \$500 million for community-based care infrastructure; \$1 billion for medical school construction, expansion, and training; \$1 billion for schools of nursing; \$6 billion for graduate medical education health centers; and \$300 million for Nurse Corps.

Subtitle J – Public Health [Bill Text and Summary]	
Part 1 – Health Care Infrastructure and Workforce	
Sec. 31004. Fund for Community-Based Care Infrastructure (pg. 9)	\$500 million for grants to qualified teaching health centers and to behavioral health care centers (including both substance abuse and mental health care facilities) to support the improvement, renovation, or infrastructure at such centers.
Sec. 31005. Funding for Schools of Medicine in Underserved Areas (pg. 10)	\$1 billion for medical school construction, expansion and training in underserved communities that lack quality access to quality health care.
Sec. 31006. Funding for Nursing Education Enhancement and Modernization Grants in Underserved Areas (pg. 13)	\$1 billion for support schools of nursing with program enhancement and infrastructure modernization, simultaneously increasing the number of nursing faculty and students, including rural and underserved areas.
Sec. 31007. Funding for Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education (pg. 15)	\$6 billion for payments to teaching health centers that operate graduate medical education programs and the award of teaching health center development grants.
Sec. 31008. Funding for Nurse Corps (pg. 17)	\$300 million for Nurse Corps, which provides loan repayment assistance to registered nurses (RNs) and advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), in return for a commitment to work at eligible health care facilities with a critical shortage of nurses or serve as nurse faculty in eligible schools of nursing.
Part 3 – Innovation	
Sec. 31031. Funding for Advanced Research Projects for Health (pg. 24)	\$3 billion to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H).

IV. JUDICIARY

The House Judiciary Committee budget reconciliation bill would extend green card eligibility to undocumented individuals meeting the typical legislative definition of persons supported in the DREAM Act. The bill would also provide green card eligibility to Temporary Protected Status recipients, Deferred Enforcement Departure recipients, and certain categories of essential workers. Additionally, by recapturing used visas since Fiscal Year 1992, the legislation would take an important step to address green card backlogs in both family-based and employment-based immigration.

Democrats eagerly wait a decision by the Senate Parliamentarian on whether proposed immigration policy changes are consistent with budget reconciliation rules. If not, provisions will be vulnerable to a point of order on the Senate floor.

Title VI – Committee on the Judiciary [Bill Text]	
Subtitle A – Immigration Provisions	
Sec. 60001. Lawful Permanent Residence for Certain Entrants (pg. 1)	Would extend green card eligibility to undocumented immigrants meeting the historical DREAM Act definition, Temporary Protected Status recipients, Deferred Enforcement Departure recipients, and certain categories of essential workers.
Sec. 60002. Recapture of Unused Immigrant Visa Numbers (pg. 8)	This provision would recapture unused employment and family-based immigrant visas since FY 1992.
Sec. 60003. Adjustment of Status (pg. 12)	Would allow for filing of adjustment of status for most applicants upon the approval of the immigrant visa petition, does not require a visa number to be immediately available, for a supplemental fee. Through September 30, 2031, would create an exemption from the annual and per-country visa numerical limitations for individuals who have filed to adjust status, and their priority date would be at least 2 years before the date of applying for a waiver of limitations, for a supplemental fee.
Sec. 60004. Additional Supplemental Fees (pg. 15)	Would make significant increases in USCIS application fees.

V. NATURAL RESOURCES

The House Committee on Natural Resources budget reconciliation bill would provide significant investments in research, education and jobs training, technical assistance, and cooperative agreements for programs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the United States Geological Survey (USGS). All the terms of funding are for ten years unless otherwise indicated.

The bill would provide NOAA with \$9.5 billion in funding for the Coastal and Great Lakes Restoration and Technical Assistance program for cooperative agreements on restoration and adaptation to climate change. None of the funds are subject to matching requirements. NOAA Coastal Hazards and Sea Level Rise programs would receive \$500 million for upgrades to Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS), shoreline mapping, decision-support frameworks, and research and development. NOAA would also receive \$95 million for research and extension activities that study and characterize blue carbon.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would receive \$100 million to rebuild and restore units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, other Federal public assets, and State wildlife management areas that address the threat of invasive species and increase the resiliency and capacity of habitats and infrastructure to withstand weather events. The USGS Climate Adaptation Science Centers would receive \$100 million to provide localized information for community response to climate change. Finally, in the public lands section, the bill would provide \$900 million to reduce wildfire risk, including for fire science and research.

Subtitle B—Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands [Bill Text]	
Sec. 70205. Wildfire (pg. 20)	\$900 million for Protecting Communities and Ecosystems from Wildfire to reduce wildfire risk on landscapes and communities through fire preparedness, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, rural fire assistance, fuels management activities, the renovation or construction of fire facilities, and for expenses necessary to support firefighter workforce reforms.
Subtitle C—Drought Response and Preparedness	
Sec. 70305. Water Resources Research and Technology Institutes (pg. 30)	\$75 million to carry out section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303).
Subtitle E – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	
Sec. 70501. Coastal and Great Lakes Restoration and Technical Assistance (pg. 37)	\$9.5 billion to remain available through direct expenditure, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to provide funding and technical assistance for the purposes of restoring a marine, estuarine, coastal, or Great Lake habitat; or providing adaptation to climate change, including by protecting, restoring, or establishing ecological features that protects coastal communities from sea-level rise, coastal storms, or flooding; or designing or implementing blue carbon projects. None of the funds provided by this section shall be subject to cost share or matching requirements.
Sec. 70504. Coastal Hazards and Sea Level Rise (pg. 39)	\$500 million for the purposes of making upgrades to the Integrated Ocean Observing System; making upgrades to the Shoreline Mapping Program; developing products, services, and coordinated decision-support frameworks

	with respect to coastal floods, sea level rise, Great Lakes water level, and vertical land motion data and conducting the research and development necessary to support such products and services; producing and maintaining authoritative and timely data, maps, charts, tidal and water level observations and information services for communities to plan for present and future coastal flood risks and to sustain the economic viability of ports and marine transportation system; and providing technical assistance to States, Insular areas, local governments, and end user at-risk communities.
Sec. 70505. Blue Carbon (pg. 40)	\$95 million for research and extension activities to characterize, quantify, map, and study blue carbon ecosystems or protection and restoration efforts in blue carbon ecosystems.
Subtitle F – United States Fish and Wildlife Service	
Sec. 70608. Funding for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to Address Climate-induced Weather Events (pg. 50)	\$100 million through direct expenditure, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, for the purposes of rebuilding and restoring units of the National Wildlife Refuge System including by addressing the threat of invasive species, increasing the resiliency and capacity of habitats and infrastructure to withstand weather events, or reducing the amount of damage caused by those events.
Sec. 70609. Funding for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Wildlife Corridor Conservation (pg. 51)	\$10 million for direct expenditure, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, for mapping wildlife corridors and providing assistance to States and Indian Tribes for the conservation and restoration of wildlife corridors.
Sec. 70610. Funding for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Grassland Restoration (pg. 51)	\$100 million for direct expenditure, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, for the protection and restoration of grassland habitats.
Subtitle H – Energy and Mineral Resources	
Sec. 70803. United States Geological Survey (pg. 59)	b) Climate adaptation science centers — \$100 million for the Regional and National Climate Adaptation Science Centers to provide localized information to help communities respond to climate change.

VI. SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY

The House Science, Space, and Technology Committee budget reconciliation bill would provide significant investments in a number of agency research programs, including funding for the Department of Energy (DOE), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Science Foundation (NSF).

First, NSF would see significant investments with \$3.43 billion in funding for research-enabling equipment, facilities, and infrastructure. \$1 billion of this funding would support academic research facilities modernization, of which \$300 million would be set aside for HBCUs and MSIs. Further, \$7.55 billion would be provided to NSF to fund or extend new and existing research awards, scholarships, and fellowships across all science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and STEM education disciplines, of which \$700 million would be set aside for HBCUs and MSIs. NSF could also use the \$7.55 billion “to fund use-inspired and translational research and development awards, entrepreneurial education, and technology transfer activities.” This language would indicate funding for a new technology focused Directorate that could be authorized in the House passed NSF for the Future Act (H.R. 2225).

The bill would also provide \$10.4 billion in the DOE Office of Science lab infrastructure projects, along with nearly \$5 billion for other DOE offices and projects.

Further, EPA would receive \$264 million for environmental research and development focused on climate change. \$4 billion would be provided to NASA to modernize and repair physical infrastructure and facilities, with additional funds to support climate change research and development and oversight and cybersecurity. NOAA would be provided with \$1.2 billion to support weather, ocean, and climate research and forecasting, as well as \$743 million to conduct deferred maintenance.

Finally, the bill would also provide NIST with \$1.2 billion for scientific and technical research, as well as \$2 billion to support American manufacturing, \$1 billion for NIST research facilities, and additional funds for oversight.

Title I – Committee on Science, Space, and Technology [Bill Text]	
Sec. 90001. Department of Commerce Regional Innovation (pg. 1)	\$5 billion for planning and establishment of regional innovation initiatives; these are regional hubs would be authorized in H.R. 4588, The Regional Innovation Act.
Sec. 90002. Funding for DOE Laboratory Infrastructure (pg. 1)	(a) \$10.4 billion for energy laboratory infrastructure (b) \$349 million for energy efficiency and renewable energy (c) \$408 million for nuclear energy (d) \$20 million for fossil energy and carbon mgmt. (e) \$1.1 billion for laboratory infrastructure
Sec. 90003. DOE Research, Development, and Demonstration Activities (pg. 8)	(a) \$2 billion for Office of Science R/D (b) \$1.1 billion for energy efficiency/renewable energy (c) \$52.5 million for nuclear energy (d) \$10 million for fossil energy and carbon mgmt. (e) \$20 million for diversity support (f) \$50 million for oversight
Sec. 90004. EPA Climate Change Research and Development (pg. 14)	\$264 million to conduct environmental research and development activities related to climate change, including related administrative expenses.

Sec. 90007. NASA Infrastructure (pg. 17)	\$4 billion for repair, recapitalization, and modernization of physical infrastructure and facilities, including related administrative expenses.
Sec. 90008. NASA Climate Change and Research Development (pg. 17)	\$388 million for research and development on sub-seasonal to seasonal models and observations, climate resilience and sustainability, and airborne instruments, campaigns, and surface networks to understand, observe, and mitigate global climate change and its impacts.
Sec. 90009. NASA Oversight and Cybersecurity (pg. 19)	\$7 million for information technology security and cybersecurity activities for which funding is appropriated under sections 90007 and 90008.
Sec. 90010. NIST Research (pg. 19)	\$1.195 billion for scientific and technical research on artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, quantum information science and technology, biotechnology, communications technologies, advanced manufacturing, resilience to natural hazards including wildfires, greenhouse gas and other climate-related measurement, and for related administrative expenses.
Sec. 90011. NIST Supporting American Manufacturing (pg. 20)	\$2 billion, with \$1 billion to support the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership and \$1 billion to provide funds, through existing programs, for advanced manufacturing research, development, and testbeds.
Sec. 90012. NIST Research Facilities (pg. 21)	\$1 billion for construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation and maintenance of existing facilities.
Sec. 90013. NIST Oversight. (pg. 22)	\$5 million for oversight activities by the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General of NIST.
Sec. 90014. NOAA Weather, Ocean, and Climate Research and Forecasting (pg. 22)	\$1.24 billion to increasing the understanding and predictive forecasting of weather and climate phenomena; increasing marine research capacity; enhancing weather, ocean, climate, and other environmental observations, research, data, data assimilation, and modeling; facilitating successful transition of research into operations; acquiring related computing, data management, and storage assets; and developing, leveraging, and employing new capabilities, technologies, and instruments.
Sec. 90015. NOAA Climate Adaption and Resilience Activities (pg. 24)	\$765 million to develop and distribute actionable climate information for communities across all States, territories, and Tribal lands of the United States in an equitable manner, to build climate resilience and develop a climate-ready workforce.
Sec. 90016. NOAA High Performance Computing (pg. 27)	\$70 million to procure and enhance high performance computing, data management, and storage capabilities, and related facilities.

Sec. 90017. NOAA Phased Array Radar (pg. 27)	\$244 million for research and development activities to advance the understanding of phased array radar as a potential future radar technology to improve weather forecasts.
Sec. 90018. NOAA Hurricane Hunter Aircraft (pg. 28)	\$1.024 billion for the procurement of hurricane hunters and related expenses, and the development and acquisition of airborne phased array radar, to prepare for fleet readiness by fiscal year 2030.
Sec. 90019. NOAA Uncrewed Systems (pg. 28)	\$12 million to support uncrewed systems development and application in support of NOAA mission priorities.
Sec. 90020. NOAA Research Infrastructure (pg. 29)	\$743 million to conduct deferred maintenance of meteorological, hydrological, climatological, and other oceanic and atmospheric research and development or operational facilities, and to make improvements to scientific equipment and instruments.
Sec. 90021. NOAA Space Weather (pg. 29)	\$173 million to carry out the provisions of the Promoting Research and Observations of Space Weather to Improve the Forecasting of Tomorrow (PROSWIFT) Act.
Sec. 90022. NOAA Oversight (pg. 30)	\$5 million for oversight by the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General of NOAA.
Sec. 90023. NSF Infrastructure (pg. 30)	<p>\$3.43 billion for research-enabling equipment, facilities, and infrastructure, including mid- scale research infrastructure, Antarctic infrastructure modernization.</p> <p>\$1 billion set-aside for academic research facilities modernization, which may include shore-side facilities for academic research vessels, of which \$300 million will be set aside for HBCUs and MSIs.</p>
Sec. 90024. NSF Research and Development (pg. 31)	<p>\$7.55 billion to fund or extend new and existing research awards, scholarships, and fellowships across all STEM and STEM education disciplines, to fund use-inspired and translational research and development awards, entrepreneurial education, and technology transfer activities, to extend existing research awards and scholarships and fellowships to aid in the recovery from COVID-19 related disruptions, and for related administrative expenses.</p> <p>\$400 million set-aside for climate change research and \$700 million set-aside for research and related activities at HBCUs and MSIs.</p>
Sec. 90025. NSF Oversight (pg. 32)	\$50 million for oversight, investigations, and audits of programs, grants, and projects carried out by the NSF.

VII. TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee budget reconciliation bill includes two provisions of interest to higher education. First, colleges and universities would be eligible for planning grants to help support new neighborhood access and equity grants. Further, the bill would provide \$8 million to support automotive vehicle and mobility innovation, including operating a database, collecting relevant research, and disseminating information broadly to the public.

Title XI – Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure [Bill Text]	
Sec. 110003. Neighborhood Access and Equity Grants (pg. 13)	<p>\$3.95 billion for: (1) grants to improve walkability, safety, and affordable transportation access and (2) mitigation grants to remediate negative impacts on the human or natural environment resulting from a facility in a disadvantaged or underserved community.</p> <p>Institutions of higher education (in partnership a state or local government entity) would be eligible for grants to support planning and capacity building activities in disadvantaged or underserved communities to identify, monitor, or assess local and ambient air quality, emissions of transportation; greenhouse gases, hot spot areas of extreme heat or elevated air pollution, gaps in tree canopy coverage, or flood prone locations; assess transportation equity or pollution impacts and develop local anti-displacement policies and community benefit agreements; conduct predevelopment activities for projects eligible under this subsection; expand public participation in transportation planning by individuals and organizations in disadvantaged or underserved communities; or administer or obtain technical assistance related to activities described in this subsection.</p>
Sec. 110007. Automated Vehicles and Mobility Innovation (pg. 23)	<p>\$8 million to a qualified institution of higher education to operate a national highly automated vehicle and mobility innovation clearinghouse; collect, conduct, and support research on the secondary and societal impacts of highly automated vehicles and mobility innovation on the built environment; and disseminate and make such research available on a public website to assist communities.</p>

VIII. WAYS & MEANS

The House Ways & Means Committee budget reconciliation bill includes many of the CGA’s top tax priorities. Importantly, the bill would reinstate advance refunding and create a new direct-pay bond program. The bill would also provide \$500 million a year for five years (\$2.5 billion) for a new public university research infrastructure tax credit; exclude Pell Grants from a

student’s taxable income; and repeal the existing prohibition that excludes students with a drug conviction from claiming the AOTC.

Further, the Ways and Means bills would also include important changes that would impact employers, including public research universities. Importantly, the bill would implement federally funded universal family and medical leave, which would begin in July 2023. Due to this change, the employer Paid Leave Tax Credit first authorized in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and extended in other COVID-19 relief packages would be phased out two years early on December 31, 2023.

Provisions Related to Infrastructure Financing, Green Energy, Social Safety Net, Prescription Drugs, and Funding Measures [Bill Text and Summary Documents]	
Subtitle F – Infrastructure Financing and Community Development	
Part 1 – Infrastructure Financing	
Subpart A – Bond Financing	
Sec. 135101. Credit to Issuer for Certain Infrastructure Bonds (pg. 1)	<p>Based on the Build America Bonds program in ARRA, issuers of qualified infrastructure bonds would receive a tax credit equal to an applicable percentage of the interest, providing direct financing support for infrastructure investments made by state and local governments. Credits are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022 through 2024: 35 percent • 2025: 32 percent • 2026: 30 percent • 2027 and thereafter: 28 percent <p>The credit can be claimed for bonds whose interest would otherwise be eligible for tax-exempt status in the Internal Revenue Code, and the entirety of whose net proceeds are used for capital expenditures or the operation and maintenance of capital expenditures.</p> <p>This provision would require that 100 percent of the proceeds of a bond issued under this provision meet the requirements in the Davis-Bacon Act. Payments under this section are grossed up in the event of sequestration. This provision would apply to qualified infrastructure bonds issued after December 31, 2021.</p>
Sec. 135102. Advance Refunding Bonds (pg. 10)	<p>Advance refunding refers to a state or local government holding the proceeds of a refunding issue for longer than 90 days before using such proceeds to pay off a refunded issue, allowing State and municipal governments to take advantage of lower interest rates to refinance long-term debt obligations. Prior to repeal in the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, interest on advance refunding bonds was exempt from tax.</p>

	<p>This provision would once again allow interest on advance refunding bonds issued by state and local governments to be exempt from tax. This provision applies to advance refunding bonds issued more than 30 days after date of enactment of this Act.</p>
<p>Subtitle G – Green Energy</p>	
<p>Part 6 – Environmental Justice</p>	
<p>Sec. 136601. Qualified Environmental Justice Program Credit (pg. 348)</p>	<p>The provision creates a capped refundable competitive credit of \$1 billion for each year from 2022 through and including 2031 to institutions of higher education for environmental justice (EJ) programs.</p> <p>The base credit is 20 percent of costs to be spent within five years by the receiving institution. Programs with material participation from HBCUs and MSIs are eligible for a higher credit of 30 percent. Qualifying EJ programs shall be designed to address or improve data about environmental stressors for the primary purpose of improving or facilitating the improvement of health and economic outcomes of individuals residing in low-income areas or areas risk of that experience, experiencing, multiple exposures to qualified environmental stressors.</p>
<p>Subtitle H – Strengthening the Social Safety Net and Supporting State and Local Governments</p>	
<p>Part 7 – Higher Education</p>	
<p>Sec. 137701. Public University Research Infrastructure Credit (pg. 506)</p>	<p>\$500 million per year over calendar years 2022-26 for a 40 percent general business credit for qualified cash contributions made by a taxpayer to a certified educational institution in connection with a qualifying research infrastructure program. The Treasury Secretary would award credits to institutions on a project application basis with consideration for how much the investment would expand STEM research and a priority for institutions with full-time student populations of less than 12,000. Awards would not exceed \$100 million.</p> <p>Public universities may designate such contributions made by a taxpayer as qualified cash contributions only if such institution is certified as having been allocated a credit amount by the Secretary with respect to a qualifying project. Taxpayers may elect to claim this credit with respect to a qualifying cash contribution in lieu of treating such contribution as a charitable deduction.</p>

Sec. 137703. Treatment of Federal Pell Grants for Income Tax Purposes (pg. 521)	This provision would exclude Federal Pell grants from gross income. For purposes of the American Opportunity Tax Credit, Lifetime Learning Credit, and exclusion of qualified scholarship from income, qualified tuition and related expenses shall not be reduced by any amount paid for the benefit of an individual as a Federal Pell Grant.
Sec. 137704. Repeal of Denial for AOTC on Basis of Felony Drug Conviction (pg. 522)	This provision would repeal the prohibition excluding students convicted of a state or felony drug offense from claiming the American Opportunity Tax Credit.

Subtitle I – Responsibly Funding Our Priorities

Part 5 – Other Provisions

Sec. 138506. Termination of Employer Credit for Paid Family and Medical Leave (pg. 724)	<p>This provision would cause the employer paid leave tax credit created under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) to expire two years early, on December 31, 2023.</p> <p>This change would coincide with the implementation of universal paid family and medical leave included in reconciliation, which would begin July 2023.</p>
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Subtitle A – Provisions Relating to Universal Paid Family and Medical Leave [[Bill Text](#) and [Summary](#)]

Sec. 130001. Paid Family and Medical Leave (pg. 1)	<p>This section would amend the Social Security Act to create a new “Title XXII—Paid Family and Medical Leave Benefits,” which would invest in 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave benefits for all American workers and related conditions of funding.</p> <p>Benefits would start July 2023.</p>
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