



FY2022 Omnibus Summary of APLU Priorities

On March 9, Congress released the FY2022 omnibus appropriations package, the [Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022](#) (see [section by section summary](#)) and joint explanatory statements for all 12 appropriations bills. The House passed the bill that day, with the Senate following suit the following day. President Biden signed the bill into law on March 15. The \$1.5 trillion package funds the federal government through the end of the current fiscal year (September 30, 2022).

APLU has updated our [Appropriations Priorities Chart](#) to reflect funding levels in the FY22 omnibus measure.

The bill provides \$782 billion in defense funding, a \$42 billion increase over FY 2021, and \$730 billion in nondefense funding, a \$46 billion increase over FY2021. The 6.7 percent increase in nondefense spending is the largest increase in four years.

APLU President Peter McPherson released a [statement](#) applauding lawmakers' work, stating, "The FY2022 omnibus appropriations bill congressional leaders announced this morning would make critically important strides in college affordability and cutting-edge federally funded research that powers U.S. innovation and prosperity."

The detailed analysis below contains important FY2022 funding levels and policy provisions of interest to APLU institutions (see [section by section summary](#)). Attached to the spending measure is a full reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) with requirements on colleges and universities to conduct campus climate surveys and provisions on the Department of Education's implementations of FAFSA simplification.

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration **(explanatory statement)**

The omnibus appropriations bill provides \$1.560 billion for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), a 4.25 percent increase over FY2021, including \$1,046 million for Research and Education Activities, \$550.6 million for Extension Activities, and \$39 million in Integrated Activities. The bill includes an increase for the Agricultural and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) of \$10 million (2.3 percent increase), funding the program at \$445 million.

The bill supports Evans-Allen research at \$80 million and 1890s Extension at \$65 million (reflecting increases of 9.5 percent and approximately 4.84 percent respectively over FY2021). Research Grants for the 1994 institutions receive \$4.5 million (12.5 percent increase over FY2021). Extension Services at 1994 Institutions receive \$9.5 million (an 11.76 percent increase). Payments Funding for 1994 institutions receive \$5.5 million (a 22 percent increase). Capacity funding for McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry is flat at \$36 million.

The bill includes modest increases for Hatch Act (State Agricultural Experiment Station) and Smith-Lever (Cooperative Extension at 1862 institutions) accounts, providing \$260 million for SAES/Hatch (a 0.4 percent increase over FY21) and \$320 million for Extension at 1862 institutions (or 1.6 percent). APLU remains concerned about the lack of increases in funding for

both the Experiment Stations and Smith-Lever 3(b) and (c). Of interest, there is \$5 million to establish a Farm of the Future testbed and demonstration site, previously funded in FY 2021 with a grant competition announced last year.

Explanatory language directs NIFA to focus innovations and advancements in organic and grass-fed dairy research, including research projects that lead to innovation in infant nutritional organic and grass-fed dairy products.

The joint explanatory statement includes \$1 million to further build out the planning and management structure of Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority and to hire staff. In addition, the agreement includes \$1 million for the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to undertake a Human Health and Soil Health Study within 60 days of enactment. The study will determine the links between the human microbiome and soil microbiome, focusing on healthy soil management practices to maximize benefits and minimize adverse impacts on human health while exploring areas for future research. The report states that the findings and recommendations shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 18 months after enactment.

The bill includes a waiver for the Specialty Crop Research Initiative matching requirement. This agreement provides funding for Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending. Within Agricultural Research Service Buildings and Facilities, there is \$127.8 million in funding for acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities to carry out (intramural) agricultural research programs of USDA. Of those funds, \$20 million shall be allocated for ARS facilities co-located with university partners, and \$62.4 million shall be for the purposes of fulfilling Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.

The bill provides \$296 million for Forest and Rangeland Research, allowing these funds to be used for contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements including for Fire Science Research. Finally, the bill would also provide \$486.6 million for the ReConnect Broadband Pilot.

Commerce-Justice-Science (explanatory statement)

National Science Foundation

The agreement provides \$8.84 billion for the National Science Foundation, an increase of \$351 million (4%) above the FY 2021 enacted level.

- NSF Research and Related Activities (R&RA) \$7.2 billion, an increase of \$250 million above FY 2021.
- NSF Education and Human Resources \$1.01 billion, an increase of \$38 million above FY 2021.

The agreement supports the new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP) within R&RA. The TIP is directed to build upon and consolidate existing NSF programs and serve as “a cross-cutting platform to advance science and engineering research leading to breakthrough technologies, to find solutions to national and societal challenges, to strengthen U.S. global competitiveness, and to provide training opportunities for the development of a diverse STEM workforce. NSF is encouraged to remember when funding projects within TIP

that good ideas and high-quality research are not bound to certain geographical areas but exist across the country.” (page 140 of the explanatory text)

Other priority area highlights include:

- \$900 million for climate science and sustainability research through the U.S. Global Change Research Program and Clean Energy Technology
- \$636 million for artificial intelligence research including workforce and education partnerships
- \$220 million for quantum information science research
- \$22 million for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Excellence in Research (HBCU-EiR) program
- \$40 million for the Innovation Corps program
- \$249 million for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC)
- \$76.25 million for Mid-scale Research Infrastructure

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The bill provides increases from FY2021 levels to many APLU member priorities for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) accounts, such as \$7.614 billion to its Science Mission Directorate (increase of 4.29 percent), \$880.7 million to the Aeronautics Research Directorate (increase of 6.27 percent), and \$54.5 million to the Space Grant Program (increase of 6.86 percent). The bill provides \$1.1 billion to Space Technology, which represents flat funding from FY2021 enacted levels.

Within the Aeronautics Research Directorate, the joint explanatory statement provides NASA with \$7 million to work with universities who have strong capabilities in aviation, aerospace structures, and materials testing and evaluation (page 131).

The agreement further includes \$54.5 million for the Space Grant Program. The agreement directs that these amounts be allocated to State consortia for competitively awarded grants in support of local, regional, and national STEM needs and directs that all 52 participating jurisdictions be supported at no less than \$860,000 each.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Operations, Research and Facilities Account, Oceanic and Atmospheric Research receives \$599.48 million, representing a 5.056 percent increase. The Sea Grant Program receives \$76 million for the entire program. Report language provides that this is a \$2 million or a 9.35 percent increase over FY2021 for the base program. The Sea Grant Aquaculture Research program receives a modest increase to \$13.5 million, an increase of 3.85 percent over FY2021.

National Institute for Standards and Technology

The National Institute for Standards and Technology’s (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnerships (MEP) received \$158 million, representing a 5.33 percent increase, and the NNMI program received flat funding of \$16.5 million from FY2021 enacted levels.

Within the joint explanatory statement for the NNMI program, Congress directs that no more than \$1 million may be used to support the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's participation in biomanufacturing innovation institutes; \$10 million shall be used for the continuation of the existing NIST-funded institute; and modified the House language on the MEP Supply Chain Database encouraging NIST to support this effort within available funds (page 18).

Economic Development Administration

The omnibus provides \$45 million, an increase of 18.42 percent for grants under the Regional Innovation Partnership (RIP), also referred to as Build to Scale (B2S). Of the amount provided for RIP grants, no less than \$38 million shall be for the i6 Challenge, also referred to as the B2S Venture Challenge, and no less than \$7 million shall be for Seed Fund Support, also referred to as the B2S Capital Challenge. EDA shall continue to ensure that RIP awards go to multiple grantees in multiple and diverse geographic areas, including an increased focus on organizations and States that have not previously received funding from the program. Furthermore, within funds provided for RIP, EDA shall award not less than 40 percent of grants to support rural communities (page 6).

Defense (explanatory statement)

The final bill includes a 3.44 percent increase for DoD Science and Technology Basic Research 6.1 accounts, allocating \$2.763 billion for FY2022. Combined, 6.1-6.3 Science and Technology accounts, received a 4.97 percent increase, growing from \$16.873 billion in FY2021 to \$18.892 billion for FY2022. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) also saw an increase of 10.25 percent for FY2022. The bill overall provides \$3.86 billion for the agency. On a particular note, the Minerva Research Initiative received \$10 million, representing 47.4 percent decrease over FY2021 enacted levels.

Energy and Water Development (explanatory statement)

The bill provides increases for both the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science and ARPA-E. DOE's Office of Science would receive a six percent increase to \$7.457 billion, and ARPA-E would receive a five percent increase to \$450 million.

The agreement also provides not less than \$120 million for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning capabilities across the Office of Science Programs and not less than \$245 million for the Office of Science's coordinated and focused research program in quantum information science (including not less than \$120 million for research and \$125 million for the five National Quantum Information Science Research Centers) (page 114).

Furthermore, the agreement provides \$2 million for collaboration with the National Institutes of Health within the Department's data and computational mission space (page 114).

The agreement supports the House Appropriations direction on traineeships for underrepresented communities. "The Committee supports the Department's efforts to diversify the nuclear physics research community by offering research traineeships to underrepresented communities pursuing STEM undergraduate degrees. The Committee encourages the Department to especially recruit undergraduate students from Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Asian American and Pacific Islander Serving Institutions. The Department is directed to provide to the

Committee not less than 90 days after enactment of this Act a briefing on its efforts; data on students' socioeconomic status, race, or ethnicity; and recommendations on how to expand this program across the Office of Science and more broadly across the Department.” (House Report 117-98, page 146)

Interior and Environment (explanatory statement)

The EPA's Office of Science and Technology funding is \$750.2 million, a 2.87 percent increase over FY2021. The Joint Fire Science Program is funded at \$8 million, an increase of 33.3 percent. Also of interest, report language provides \$20 million for Wood Innovation Grants and of which \$2 million is for grants to develop timber professional cooperatives that will address deficiencies in wood product infrastructure

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) receives \$180 million, a 7.5 percent increase over FY2021. The bill encourages NEH to continue the “We the People” initiative from FY2021 and to support projects that “illustrate the transformative role of women in American history, such as Katherine Johnson and Amelia Earhart, to educate and inspire the next generation of women leaders and professionals in fields such as aviation, advanced computer technologies, and the STEM disciplines.” (Explanatory Statement, page 79)

The bill provides \$14 million in support for the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Water Resources Research Institutes, a 27.27 percent increase. The USGS Cooperative Research Units (CRUs) funding is \$26 million, a four percent increase.

Labor-Health and Human Services-Education (explanatory statement part 1, explanatory statement part 2, funding table and earmarks)

National Institutes of Health

The agreement provides \$45 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) an increase of \$2.25 billion (4.72 percent) above the FY 2021 enacted level. The agreement includes an increase of no less than 3.4 percent for each Institute and Center to support a wide range of biomedical and behavioral research. The agreement makes investments in several priority areas:

- \$6.9 billion, an increase of \$353 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the National Cancer Institute, including \$194 million for the Cancer Moonshot;
- \$3.2 billion, an increase of \$289 million above the FY 2021 enacted level for Alzheimer's disease and related dementias research;
- \$3.2 billion, an increase of \$104 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for HIV/AIDS research, including an increase of \$10 million for the Centers for AIDS Research as part of the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative;
- \$25 million to implement the Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act;
- An increase of \$30 million to support research on maternal morbidity and mortality through the Implementing a Maternal Health and Pregnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) initiative;
- An increase of \$50 million for research related to opioids, stimulants, and pain/pain management;

- An increase of \$50 million for health disparities research;
- \$12.5 million to continue firearm injury and mortality prevention research;
- \$245 million, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Universal Flu Vaccine Research;
- \$75 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the INCLUDE Down syndrome research initiative;
- \$59 million, an increase of \$8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Office of Research on Women's Health; and
- Increased investments in increasing diversity in the biomedical research workforce, including \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level for Research Centers in Minority Institutions, an increase of \$6 million for research workforce programs, and an increase of \$10 million to strengthen the Office of the CIO for Scientific Workforce Diversity.

Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)

The agreement also includes \$1 billion to establish ARPA-H within the HHS Office of the Secretary (separate from NIH) to accelerate the pace of scientific breakthroughs for diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and cancer. The bill gives the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) thirty days to transfer ARPA-H functions, personnel, missions, activities, and funds to any agency or office within DHHS including the National Institutes of Health.

Department of Education

The final appropriations bill includes \$22.475 billion for the Pell Grant program, level with FY2021 appropriations. It increases the maximum Pell Grant award by \$400 to \$6,895 for academic year 2022-2023, the largest increase to the Pell maximum in more than a decade. The bill, however, rescinds \$1.05 billion from the Pell discretionary reserve, as well as \$85 million from Pell mandatory funds.

The bill funds the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program at \$895 million, a 1.7 percent increase over FY2021. The bill also funds the Federal Work Study program (FWS) at \$1.21 billion, also about a 1.7 percent increase over FY2021 levels. Within the FWS total, the agreement includes \$10.8 million for the Work Colleges program authorized through the Higher Education Act (HEA).

The bill funds the TRIO program at \$1.137 billion and the GEAR UP program at \$378 million, increases of 3.7 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. Report language directs the Department of Education (ED) to allocate increases to each TRIO program, which may include directing funds to previously unfunded high-quality applications from previous competitions held in FY 2020 and FY 2021. For GEAR UP, the report language directs ED to direct at least one-third of new award funds to State awards and one-third to Partnership awards.

Title VI International Education programs saw a 4.4 percent increase to \$81.664 million. Within domestic programs, report language directs no less than \$500,000 toward establishing a Native American Language Resource Center, to be administered by the Office of Indian Education.

Funding for the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) program was maintained at \$23.547 million, level with FY2021 funding.

Additionally, the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) received \$737.021 million, a 14.7 percent increase over FY2021 levels. The report language directs the IES Director to submit an operating plan within 90 days detailing how IES plans to allocate funding for research, evaluation, statistics, administration, and other activities.

The bill increases annual appropriations for all Title III programs over FY2021 levels, which includes over \$885 million in aid for institutional development for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), and institutions eligible for Strengthening Institutions Program (SIP) grants. This represents an increase of more than \$96 million over FY2021 levels.

The bill also includes one provision of note on COVID-19 spending flexibility, providing a limited use of higher education emergency grant funds (HEERF) for infrastructure investments. Specifically, institutions may now use HBCU and MSI funds provided through HEERF “for the acquisition of real property or construction directly related to preventing, preparing for and responding to coronavirus.”

The bill increases funding for the Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS) program by \$10 million, to \$65 million for FY2022. The agreement lifts the statutory cap on grant awards and encourages ED to use a portion of the funds to provide supplemental grants to current grantees.

Within the ED budget, \$249 million is allocated for Congressionally directed spending through the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE). Within FIPSE, report language also direct \$76 million to new and existing programs for FY2022, including:

- \$8 million for the Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence Program authorized in Title II of HEA, a program designed to increase the number of exceptional minority educators by expanding and reforming teacher education programs at MSIs (the Hawkins Centers program has not previously been funded);
- \$8 million for a second year of Basic Needs grants—an increase of \$3 million from FY2021 funding—with at least 25 percent reserved for community colleges and 25 percent for four-year HBUs, HSIs, and other MSIs, with a priority for institutions with more than 25 percent Pell enrollment;
- \$8.5 million reserved for the Centers of Excellence for Veterans Student Success program, which is intended to help campuses coordinate student services to address the academic, financial, physical, and social needs of veteran students;
- \$11 million for ED’s ongoing Open Textbooks Pilot, including support to fully fund all continuation grants as well as a new grant competition for FY 2022; and
- \$20 million for a second year of the Rural Postsecondary and Economic Development Grant program—double the amount provided in the FY2021 budget—for additional awards to quality applicants from the competition held in FY 2021.

In addition to these projects, the report language also reserves \$5 million from FIPSE for a new Postsecondary Student Success Grant program, a limited amount of funding to begin identifying and funding evidence-based activities to increase college completion.

Finally, the report language includes a new provision allowing 0.5 percent of program funds, except for funds appropriated for the Pell Grant program, to be used by ED for the evaluation of HEA programs.

State and Foreign Operations (explanatory statement)

The bill provides the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with \$250 million (a 6 percent increase) for higher education, including \$35 million for partnerships between United States higher education institutions, and those in developing countries, to increase international higher education capacity. The bill further states that 45 days after enactment, the USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of funds for the partnerships portion.

The Bureau for Food Security's Feed the Future Innovation Labs receive \$58 million (a 5 percent increase). The role of land-grant institutions is reiterated in the report language, providing that USAID should continue to support the work of public institutions with specialized capabilities in agricultural research and to assist developing countries to improve food production. The related explanatory statement further requests that not later than 120 days after enactment, the USAID Administrator should submit a comprehensive, integrated plan about cross-sectoral programming in health, agriculture, governance, and the environment, and how these programs will be evaluated.

The bill provides \$16 million for study abroad programs under the Benjamin Gilman International Scholarships program and \$275 million for the Fulbright Program. Additionally, the bill calls for the Department of State to increase their support for the Scholar Rescue program, which protects foreign professors and researchers in life or career threatening situations, including those from Afghanistan.

Division R—FAFSA Simplification (pg. 1,938 of legislation)

The bill extends the implementation timeline of the FAFSA Simplification Act by one year, bringing the legislation into alignment with the Department of Education (ED) projected timeline for implementing the Act. Changes to the FAFSA and student aid determinations will be implemented for the 2024-2025 award year. A few other small technical corrections and conforming amendments to the FAFSA Simplification Act are included in this section.

For more information on the FAFSA Simplification Act, see this APLU [bill summary](#).

Division W—Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization (pg. 1,994 of legislation)

The Fiscal Year 2022 omnibus appropriations measures include a comprehensive reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The sections below are of particular interest to the higher education community.

Section 1507 of the legislation requires institutions of higher education to conduct a campus climate survey every two years. While institutions may administer the survey, the Department of Education shall “develop, design, and make available through a secure and accessible online portal” the standardized online survey tool on “student experiences with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking.” In creating the survey, ED is required to consult with a number of stakeholders including institutions of higher education. The ED requirements are intended to standardize some questions across postsecondary institutions for purposes of comparability and transparency. Institutions of higher education

may submit requests to ED for customizing survey instruments to determine additional information. The legislation establishes 11 base requirements of criteria for questions in the survey that ED may expand. Institutions will be required to conduct the survey not later than one year after release by ED, and then every two years thereafter. Institutions must also ensure “to the maximum extent practicable” an “adequate, random, and representative sample size of students (as determined by the Secretary) enrolled at the institution complete the survey tool.” ED will prepare reports on results of the standardized questions and include institution-level information on the College Scorecard. Institutions must also publish results on their websites.

The 11 criteria for standardized questions in the climate survey are below:

- (i) questions that give students the option to report their demographic information;*
- (ii) questions designed to determine the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking;*
- (iii) questions regarding whether students know about institutional policies and procedures related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking;*
- (iv) questions designed to determine, if victims reported domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or stalking— (I) to whom the incident was reported and what response the victim may have received; (II) whether the victim was informed of, or referred to, national, State, local, Tribal, or on-campus resources; and (III) whether the entity to whom the victim reported the incident conducted an investigation and the duration and final resolution of such an investigation;*
- (v) questions regarding contextual factors, such as whether force, incapacitation, or coercion was involved;*
- (vi) questions to determine whether an accused individual was a student at the institution;*
- (vii) questions to determine whether a victim reported an incident to Federal, State, local, Tribal, or campus law enforcement;*
- (viii) questions to determine why the victim chose to report or not report an incident to the institution or State, local, or campus law enforcement;*
- (ix) questions to determine the impact of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking on the victim’s education, including diminished grades, dropped classes, leaves of absence, and negative financial consequences (such as costs associated with loss in paid tuition due to leaves of absence, loss in scholarship awards due to diminished grades, loss of foreign-student visas, and costs associated with counseling, medical services, or housing changes);*
- (x) questions to determine the impact and effectiveness of prevention and awareness programs and complaints processes;*
- (xi) questions to determine attitudes toward sexual violence and harassment, including the willingness of individuals to intervene as a bystander to sex-based (including against lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (commonly referred to as “LGBT”) individuals), race-based, national origin-based, and disability-based discrimination, harassment, assault, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking.*

Section 304 of VAWA is amended to broaden the authorization of grants to college and university campuses for purposes of preventing and responding to violence as well as ensuring a trained campus workforce. The section increases the authorization of funding from \$12 to \$15 million with not less than 10 percent for HBCUs for Fiscal Years 2023-2027.

Not later than one year after enactment the Secretary of Education shall issue a report to Congress on best practices regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on college and university campuses.

Section 1314 creates an interagency taskforce (Education, Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General) the “Taskforce on Sexual Violence in Education” to:

- (1) provide pertinent information to the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, Congress, and the public with respect to campus sexual violence prevention, investigations, and responses, including the creation of consistent, public complaint processes for violations of title IX;*
- (2) provide recommendations to educational institutions for establishing sexual assault prevention and response teams;*
- (3) develop recommendations for educational institutions on providing survivor resources, including health care, sexual assault kits, sexual assault nurse examiners, culturally responsive and inclusive standards of care, trauma-informed services, and access to confidential advocacy and support services;*
- (4) develop recommendations in conjunction with student groups for best practices for responses to and prevention of sexual violence and dating violence for educational institutions, taking into consideration an institution’s size and resources;*
- (5) develop recommendations for educational institutions on sex education, as appropriate, training for school staff, and various equitable discipline models;*
- (6) develop recommendations on culturally responsive and inclusive approaches to supporting survivors, which include consideration of race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, immigrant status, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (commonly referred to as “LGBT”) status, ability, disability, socio-economic status, exposure to trauma, and other compounding factors;*
- (7) solicit periodic input from a diverse group of survivors, trauma specialists, advocates from national, State, and local anti-sexual violence advocacy organizations, institutions of higher education, and other public stakeholders;*
- (8) assess the Department of Education’s ability under section 902 of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1682) to levy intermediate fines for noncompliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) and the advisability of additional remedies for such noncompliance, in addition to the remedies already available under Federal law.*

The Taskforce will submit to Congress, and make publicly available, an annual report of its activities including:

- (1) the number of complaints received regarding sexual violence at educational institutions;*
- (2) the number of open investigations of sexual violence at educational institutions;*
- (3) the number of such complaints that continued to resolution;*
- (4) the number of such complaints resolved using informal resolution;*
- (5) the average time to complete such an investigation;*
- (6) the number of such investigations initiated based on complaints; and*
- (7) the number of such investigations initiated by the Department of Education.*

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.