

Summary of the FY 2024 President's Budget Request

[On March 9, 2023 President Joe Biden released his fiscal year \(FY\) 2024 budget request.](#) The \$6.9 trillion package includes \$1.73 trillion in new FY 2024 discretionary funds (not including emergency supplementals and previously authorized add-ons), which is a 5.5 percent increase above FY 2023. The budget includes an approximate 7.3 percent increase in non-defense funding and 3.3 percent in defense spending, as compared to FY 2023 enacted levels. The proposal, which is unlikely to be adopted by Congress, includes a wide array of new spending aimed at addressing child care issues, affordable housing, reducing home energy bills, making college more affordable and much more, but would rely on tax increases for the wealthiest to pay for these increases and new initiatives.

Below are highlights of the FY 2024 president's budget request and [a chart with the specific funding levels for UC's FY 2024 appropriations priorities can be found online.](#)

EDUCATION

- **Federal Student Aid:** Includes \$820 increase for the maximum Pell Grant with a path to doubling the Pell Grant by 2029. This would provide a maximum Pell Grant of \$8,215 for the 2024-2025 academic year. Proposes to permanently eliminate tax liability for student loan borrowers who have their debts forgiven, including debt that is discharged under income-driven repayment programs. The current temporary relief expires at the end of 2025. Supports expanded access of all Title IV federal student aid programs, including Pell Grants and campus-based aid eligibility, to Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients.
- **Minority Serving Institutions:** Includes a proposal to provide two years of subsidized tuition up to \$4,500 per year for students from families earning less than \$125,000 enrolled in a four-year Historically Black College and University (HBCU), Tribally Controlled College and University (TCCU) or Minority Serving Institution (MSI). Also includes \$350 million for four-year HBCUs, TCCUs and MSIs to expand research and development infrastructure capabilities. Provides \$265.6 million for aid for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (Title V), this is a 4.1 percent increase over FY 2023.
- **Basic Needs:** Includes investments in student support to promote academic success by providing resources to support students' basic needs, including increased funding to help students access non-student aid public benefits and to provide affordable child care for low-income parenting students. This includes:
 - Mandatory funding to support guaranteed assistance for all 20,000 youth who age out of foster care annually through the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.
 - \$95 million for the Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS) program, an increase of \$20 million above FY 2023.

- \$30 million to help build systems that allow students to access non-student aid public benefits. The Systemwide Holistic Student Supports program would provide discretionary grants to state agencies, systems of institutions of higher education (IHEs) or other large consortia of IHEs to provide cross-agency supports to improve the systems and structures necessary expand student access to federal and local benefits beyond financial aid, such as food and housing assistance, and to improve coordination of critical services such as mental health and child care.
- \$150 million for the School/Campus-Based Mental Health Service program, which would provide discretionary grants to institutions of higher education to develop a campus-wide strategy to address student mental health needs including hiring additional providers on their campuses.

RESEARCH

- **National Science Foundation:** Includes \$11.3 billion in discretionary funding for the National Science Foundation (NSF), a \$1.8 billion or 18.6 percent increase over FY 2023 enacted, and provides \$1.2 billion for the CHIPS and Science Act-authorized Directorate for Technology, Innovation and Partnerships to help translate research into practical applications. Also provides \$1.4 billion to accelerate STEM education and workforce development.
- **National Institutes of Health:** Includes \$48.26 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a \$881 million or 2 percent increase over FY 2023, including \$716 million for the Cancer Moonshot Initiative.
- **Department of Energy:** Includes \$8.8 billion for the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science, a \$680 million or 9 percent increase over FY 2023.
- **Agriculture and Food Research Initiative:** Includes \$550 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), a \$95 million or 20 percent increase over FY 2023.
- **Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health:** Includes \$2.5 billion for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health (ARPA-H), a \$1 billion increase or 66 percent over FY2023.
- **Economic Development Agency:** Includes \$4 billion in mandatory funding for the Economic Development Agency's regional technology and innovation hub program.

HEALTH CARE

- **Preparing for Future Pandemics:** Includes \$20 billion in mandatory funding, available over 5 years, for U.S. Department of Health and Human Services public health agencies, to support the administration's pandemic prevention and preparedness and biodefense priorities. Also includes \$10.5 billion in discretionary funding to build public health capacity at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and at state and local levels.
- **Health Workforce:** Provides \$2.7 billion to the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) workforce program, including \$947 million in mandatory resources, to expand workforce capacity across the country. Also includes \$106 million within the CDC to support public health training and fellowship programs.

- **Mental and Behavioral Health:** Proposes \$387 million in HRSA to train 18,000 behavioral health providers. Also includes \$200 million for the NIH to prioritize innovative mental health research and treatment.
- **Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund:** Proposes new tax revenue sources and drug reform savings that extend solvency of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund by at least 25 years.
- **Maternal Health:** Includes \$1.9 billion in HRSA’s Maternal and Child Health programs, of which \$276 million is directed towards reducing maternal mortality and morbidity. The budget also requires all states to provide continuous Medicaid coverage for 12 months postpartum.
- **Telehealth:** Includes \$45 million for telehealth, an increase of \$7 million above FY 2023. Also includes \$2 million in Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) funding that would help create two “Centers of Excellence in Telehealthcare Implementation.”

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