
FEDERAL AFFAIRS

Budget

Congress finally approved the FY 22 budget. The sections of this 2,400-page bill that affect Wayne State University are primarily within two budgets – the Labor/HHS/Education and Department of Defense sections. Because of opposition COVID-19 funds being offset by unspent COVID-19 funds in the states (Michigan would have been particularly hard-hit), the COVID section of the bill was removed (and will be considered later). The House finished on Friday, March 11, 2022, and the Senate on Saturday, March 12, 2022.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – The bill provides a total of \$108.3 billion for HHS, an increase of \$11.3 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** – The bill includes \$1 billion to establish ARPA-H within the HHS Office of the Secretary to accelerate the pace of scientific breakthroughs for diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, and cancer.
- **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** – The bill provides a total of \$45 billion for NIH, an increase of \$2.25 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill 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, as well as targeted investments in several high-priority areas, including:
 - \$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.
 - \$75 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the INCLUDE Down syndrome research initiative.

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- \$59 million, an increase of \$8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Office of Research on Women’s Health.
 - 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 Center for Scientific Workforce Diversity.
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – The bill includes a total of \$8.5 billion for CDC, an increase of \$582 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. This includes \$903 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The bill includes significant investments in our nation’s public health infrastructure including:
 - \$200 million in a new, flexible funding stream for public health infrastructure and capacity nationwide.
 - \$100 million, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to modernize public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC and State and local health departments. \$61 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, in public health workforce initiatives.
 - \$180 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the National Center for Health Statistics.
 - \$715 million, an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for public health emergency preparedness cooperative agreements.

The bill provides increases for numerous public health efforts, including:

- \$83 million, an increase \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for safe motherhood and infant health.
- \$195 million, an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative. \$491 million, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for opioid overdose prevention and surveillance.
- \$182 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Antibiotic resistance initiative.
- \$647 million, an increase of \$54 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for global health.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) – The bill funds SAMHSA at \$6.5 billion – an increase of \$530 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. SAMHSA funding includes:
 - Mental Health: \$2 billion, an increase of \$288.8 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, including an \$100 million increase the Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG), making investments across the behavioral health continuum support prevention, screening, treatment, and other services.

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- Mental health resources for children and youth: \$120 million for Project AWARE, an increase of \$13 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; \$81.8 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$10 million for Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, an increase of \$2 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - Suicide prevention: \$101.6 million for the Suicide Lifeline, an increase of \$77.6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level support the implementation of the Lifeline's new 988 number; \$5 million create a new Behavioral Health Crisis and 988 Coordinating Office; and \$38.8 million for Garrett Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention grants, an increase of \$2.3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - Increases the mental health crisis systems set-aside in the MHBG t5 percent of the total.
 - Creates a new Mental Health Crisis Response Partnership Pilot Program, which will provide \$10 million help communities create mobile behavioral health crisis response teams.
 - Substance use treatment: \$3.9 billion, an increase of \$99.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment, recovery, and tribal-focused treatment efforts. This includes \$1.85 billion, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG); \$1.525 billion for State Opioid Response Grants, an increase of \$25 million over the FY 2021 enacted level; \$34.9 million for Pregnant & Postpartum Women, an increase of \$2 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; \$13 million for Building Communities of Recovery, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$101 million, an increase of \$10 million, for Medication Assisted Treatment.
 - Substance abuse prevention: \$218.2 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. This includes \$127.4 million for the Strategic Prevention Framework, an increase of \$8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$12 million for the Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP Act), an increase of \$2 million.
 - Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) – The bill includes \$8.9 billion for HRSA, an increase of \$1.4 billion above the 2021 enacted level. The amount includes:
 - \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$65 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Health Centers program, including \$30 million, an increase of \$25 million, support school-based health centers, and \$5 million establish the Alcee L. Hastings Program for Advanced Cancer Screening in Underserved Communities.
 - \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$71 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program; \$122 million, an increase of \$20 million, in Health Centers and \$125 million, an increase of \$20 million, in the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program for the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative.

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- \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$72 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for HRSA's Bureau of Health Professions programs support health workforce development, including:
 - o \$5 million establish the Pediatric Subspecialty Loan Repayment Program.
 - o \$24 million, an increase of \$8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Loan Repayment Program and
 - o \$375 million, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education.
 - \$1 billion, an increase of \$43 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for programs to improve maternal and child health, including:
 - o \$748 million, an increase of \$35 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.
 - o \$12 million, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Alliance for Maternal Health Safety Bundles.
 - o \$29 million, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for State Maternal Health Innovation Grants.
 - o \$4 million, an increase of \$1 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Maternal Mental Health Hotline.
 - o \$132 million, an increase of \$4 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Healthy Start.
 - o \$6.5 million, an increase of \$1.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression and Related Disorders.
 - o \$366 million, an increase of \$37 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Rural Health Programs, including \$5 million establish the Rural Emergency Hospitals Technical Assistance Program and \$6 million, an increase of \$1 million, for the Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies (RMOMS) program.
 - Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) – The bill provides \$350 million for AHRQ, an increase of \$12 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) – The bill provides a total of \$4 billion for CMS administrative expenses, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - Administration for Children and Families (ACF) – The bill provides \$29.9 billion in discretionary funding for ACF, an increase of \$5.2 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level:

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- Early childhood education programs receive an increase of \$558 million above the FY 2021 enacted level:
 - o \$6.2 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, an increase of \$254 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - o \$11 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$289 million above the FY 2021 enacted.
 - o \$290 million for Preschool Development Grants, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$3.8 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$755 million for the Community Services Block Grant, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$161 million for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants and Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) programs, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$200 million for Family Violence and Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) programs, an increase of \$17.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$15.5 million for the Domestic Violence Hotline, an increase of \$2.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - Administration for Community Living (ACL) – The bill funds ACL at \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$60 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. This amount includes: \$967 million for Senior Nutrition programs, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; \$399 million for Home and Community-based Supportive Services, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$205 million for Family and Native American Caregivers Services, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$36 million for Grants for Native Americans, an increase of \$1 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$8.1 million for the Lifespan Respite Program, an increase of \$1 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - Office of the Secretary—General Departmental Management – The bill provides \$571 million, an increase of \$20.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. The amount includes: \$64.8 million for the Office of Minority Health, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$56.9 million for the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, an increase of \$1.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

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- \$38.1 million for the Office on Women’s Health, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$5 million for KidneyX, equal the FY 2021 enacted level, for a public-private partnership accelerate the development and adoption of novel therapies and technologies improve the diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases.
 - Office of the Secretary – Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF) – The bill provides \$3.2 billion for PHSSEF, an increase of \$352 million above the FY 2021 level.

The bill provides funding improve the nation’s preparedness for public health emergencies, including:

- \$300 million, an increase of \$13 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for pandemic influenza.
- \$745 million, an increase of \$148 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA).
- \$780 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Project BioShield.
- \$845 million, an increase of \$140 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Strategic National Stockpile.
- \$21 million, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, expand the number of Regional Ebola and Other Special Pathogen Treatment Centers.
- Department of Education (ED) – The bill provides a total of \$76.4 billion in discretionary appropriations for ED, an increase of \$2.9 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. Of this amount, the bill includes:
 - Student Financial Assistance – The bill provides \$24.6 billion for Federal student aid programs, an increase of \$35 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. Within this amount, the bill provides:
 - \$6,895 for the maximum Pell Grant, an increase of \$400 above the FY 2021 enacted level. This is the largest increase in the maximum award in more than a decade.
 - \$895 million for the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$1.21 billion for Federal Work Study, an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - **Higher Education** – The bill provides \$3 billion for higher education programs, an increase of \$452 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

Within this amount, the bill provides \$885 million, an increase of \$96 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, assist primarily Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) in the ***Aid for Institutional Development*** account, including:

- \$363 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$183 million for Hispanic Serving Institutions, an increase of \$34 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$44 million for Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

I have been assured by House Appropriations Committee staff increases are also due for the Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions program when the final committee report is completed; the Strengthening Institutions Program (SIP) is called the Aid for Institutional Development program here.

- The bill also provides investments in the following higher education programs:
 - \$1.14 billion for Federal TRIO programs, an increase of \$40 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$378 million for GEAR UP, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$59 million for Teacher Quality Partnerships, an increase of \$7 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
 - \$65 million for the Child Care Access Means Parents in School, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

Lenders lobby resume student loan payments.

Private lenders are lobbying the Biden administration resume student loan payments, citing harms the moratorium has posed their bottom lines. Earlier this month, student refinance company SoFi [informed](#) its investors that the administration's latest prolonging of the payment freeze is expected decrease company profits by more than \$20 million in the first quarter of 2022. The administration's emergency relief has halted payments and interests for forty million borrowers throughout the pandemic. President Biden is currently deciding whether to extend the pause past May 1, 2022, when it is scheduled to end.

Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson to recuse herself from Harvard affirmative action case.

Supreme Court Justice Nominee Ketanji Brown Jackson says she will recuse herself from an affirmative action lawsuit against Harvard University if she was confirmed. During her

confirmation hearing this week, Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX) highlighted Jackson's role on Harvard's Board of Overseers. Jackson subsequently confirmed her intention to abstain from the case. Experts have highlighted the extensive influence the case is likely have on how race is considered in college admissions.

Education Department targets private college owners.

The Biden administration is [holding](#) corporate owners of private colleges financially accountable for financial losses if the school closes or takes part in fraud. On Wednesday, the Department of Education introduced a new policy that requires companies owning private colleges to agree to be held responsible for potential government financial losses. Colleges have traditionally been held liable for covering these costs, though many fail to pay the fees due to bankruptcy. The Department is required to forgive student loan borrowers whose colleges unexpectedly close or mislead borrowers into enrollment.

Secretary of Education Miguel Cardona says inclusion is under attack.

At the Council for Opportunity in Education 41st annual policy seminar, Education Secretary Miguel Cardona [criticized](#) Republican lawmakers' attempts to delay employer and school diversity, equity and inclusion efforts. He highlighted the federal TRIO program's role in assisting low-income, first-generation students in gaining admission and graduating from college. Several states have recently passed bills restricting how race is discussed in classrooms and corporations.

Lawmakers urge President Biden to extend the pause on student loan payments.

In a letter [addressed](#) to President Biden on Thursday, more than 44 House Democrats [asked](#) the administration to extend the freeze on student loan payments. The letter stated that additional relief is still necessary as borrowers are struggling with the effects of the pandemic. The lawmakers claim the Department of Education is not ready to restart payments, citing the Department's lack of ability to transition millions of borrowers to active payment. Instead, resuming payments will lead to a large number of loan defaults. The letter highlighted the risk resuming payments will pose to Social Security retirement benefits and tax refunds while inviting the possibility of lawsuits. President Biden paused the payments until late August 2022.

Democrats ask Biden to discharge debts for defrauded students.

Several House Democrats have [criticized](#) Education Secretary Miguel Cardona and his agency for being “woefully” behind on handling claims for loan forgiveness by students who say they have been defrauded. The letter praised the administration for the “borrower defense” program but says the Department of Education is *unreasonably* delayed in processing loan forgiveness claims. The Department of Education said it has been working to reinvigorate a borrower defense program after the previous administration approved no new findings.

Administration still considering student debt cancelation.

Last week, White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki [confirmed](#) that the Biden administration is still debating canceling federal student loan debt through executive action. On an episode of the *Pod Save America* podcast, Psaki said cancelation is “still on the table” and a decision will be made in the coming months. The student loan payment moratorium has been in effect since March 2020 and is set to expire on August 31, 2022.

President Biden makes loan forgiveness easier for 3.6 million borrowers.

On Tuesday, the Department of Education [announced](#) changes to the student loan system that will bring millions closer to debt forgiveness. The change will extend borrowers’ retroactive credit for “forbearance steering” and track monthly payments on the income-driven repayment program (IDR). Under the move, 40,000 borrowers will become eligible for discharge through the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program while 3.6 million borrowers gain steps toward debt forgiveness. By the end of March, more than 700,000 borrowers were discharged of their outstanding debt, totaling more than \$17 billion.

ICE extends virtual eligibility for international students.

This week, the administration [announced](#) an extension to the Student and Exchange Visitor Program that would allow international students to take courses virtually whether they are abroad or in the country. The Trump administration had instituted the flexibility at the beginning of the pandemic, which previously only allowed international students to take one online class. The guidance will remain in place through the 2022-2023 school year. New international students who were not enrolled in a U.S. institution will not be able to enter the U.S. if their course load is completely online.

STATE AFFAIRS

State Budget for Higher Education

The Governor, the House and Senate Higher Education Subcommittees have all submitted proposals for funding higher education. The details of the proposals are outlined in the charts on pages 12-17 of the DGCA report. The anticipated finalization of the state budget is June 30th, barring any snags in budget negotiations.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Internal Support and External Community Engagement

DGCA continues its work of supporting the various colleges and divisions at the university as well as engaging external community partners. Stacie Clayton, Community Affairs Director, continues to provide internal support and guidance to the university's various colleges, schools and divisions on special events, programs, and other matters, as needed.

Partnership with North American International Auto Show

The Detroit North American International Auto Show (NAIAS) is returning as an in-person event in September. In an effort led by DGCA, WSU will undertake the Detroit Auto Show Survey Project involving WSU students under the direction of SOSW's Dr. David Merolla. This unique and exciting opportunity is the first of its kind for the NAIAS. The DGCA, Dr. Merolla and the students will begin planning the survey project this spring; it will be implemented at the start of the fall semester and conclude in late November.

Sponsorships

66th Annual Fight for Freedom Fund Dinner.

The Detroit Branch NAACP returned to an in-person format for the 66th Annual Fight for Freedom Fund Dinner. WSU continued its tradition of supporting the event and representatives from various offices and divisions of the university attended.

LA SED 22nd Annual Recognition Luncheon.

President Wilson served as an honorary chair for the Latin Americans for Social and Economic Development (LA SED) 22nd annual recognition luncheon. DGCA and the Center for Latin and American Studies hosted a table to see WSU's Dr. José Cuello be honored as part of the event.

Michigan Chronicle's Pancakes and Politics

WSU continued its support as a table sponsor for the 17th season of the Michigan Chronicle's Pancakes and Politics. This series of events is one of the region's most prestigious and

respected forums on economic and social equity issues. The provocative panel discussions have served to drive collaboration across socio-economic, racial, and geographical lines. The May 19 panel focused on education at the K-12 and Community College level post-pandemic. WSU hosted guests from Detroit Public Schools, River Rouge Public Schools, the Detroit Regional Chamber and DAPCEP.

Detroit Public Schools Welcome Home Gala

DGCA Vice President Patrick Lindsey serves on the Board of the Detroit Public Schools Foundation, and many WSU students, staff and alumni are DPS graduates. On Sunday, May 22, the foundation hosted a Welcome Home Gala and WSU was well represented as part of the sponsorship by University Admissions.

LGBT Chamber of Commerce COLOURS Pride Awards Gala

June is Pride Month and WSU supported the Detroit Regional LGBT Chamber of Commerce at its COLOURS Pride Awards Gala on Thursday, June 9, 2022. Representatives from DGCA and other WSU entities attended to show support for the LGBT community.

	Executive Recommendation	House passed (HB 5785) H-4 as amended	Senate passed (SB 842) S-2 as amended
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% (\$73M) for base appropriations • 5% (\$73M) for one-time appropriations • (\$14.6M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (\$14.6M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.5% (\$80.3M) for base appropriations • 5.5% (\$80.3M) for one-time appropriations • All new funding distributed using a new formula based on headcount, degree completions, and across-the-board. • (\$14.6M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed
Floor funding	\$12.7M to bring all universities to minimum of \$3,500/FYES (affects GVSU, OU, SVSU, UM-D, UM-F).	\$63M to bring all universities to minimum of \$4,672/FYES (affects GVSU, OU, SVSU, UM-D, UM-F).	Not included
Tuition restraint	Tuition restraint is set at 5% (2x the projected rate of inflation) or \$722, whichever is greater.	Tuition restraint is set at 4.4% or \$636, whichever is greater.	Tuition restraint is set at 5% (2x the projected rate of inflation) or \$722, whichever is greater.
Tuition restraint penalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new operations (base or one-time) funding for FY23 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new operations (floor) funding for FY23 • No new capital outlay funding for FY24 or FY25 • Legislative intent to revisit appropriations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new operations (base or one-time) funding for FY23, FY24, or FY25 • No new capital outlay funding for FY24 or FY25 • Legislative intent to revisit appropriations
ITEM funding	\$141.5M for infrastructure, technology, equipment, and maintenance in FY22 one-time supplemental funding.	Not included	Not included
Capital outlay	Projects scored but none recommended for planning.	Not included	Not included
Michigan Achievement Scholarships	Not included	Not included	\$361M for new, renewable last-dollar grants for classes of 2022 and after: \$3K/year for CC students or Career/Tech Ed programs, \$6K/year for 4-year students.
Institutional earmarks	Not included	\$259.5M for projects at FSU, GVSU, MSU, WSU, a placeholder for UM, and one with loose affiliation with UM	\$2.5M for a program at MTU

Healthcare workforce collaborative	Not included	\$4.7M to MI Health & Hospital Assoc. for database with higher ed sector associations on workforce needs and degree production alignment	Not included
MPSERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (\$14.3M) for base MPSERS appropriations • (\$84.7M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (\$14.3M) for base MPSERS appropriations • (\$84.7M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed • \$649.6M in FY22 and FY23 one-time funding to completely close out MPSERS UAAL for universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (\$14.3M) for base MPSERS appropriations • (\$84.7M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed • \$581.2M in FY23 one-time funding to completely close out MPSERS UAAL for universities [Difference between House & Senate estimates for closing out costs is unclear]
Funding for U's not researching "aborted fetal tissue"	Not included	\$5M	Not included
Pregnancy Support Services	Not included	\$500K for campus pregnancy centers that do not refer to abortion services	\$500K for campus pregnancy centers that do not refer to abortion services <u>included in individual operations line items</u> (which would each be reduced by \$33K by a line-item veto of associated Sec. 275j.
MSU Ag/Ext	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% for base appropriations • 5% for one-time appropriations • (\$651K) in FY22 one-time funding is removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (\$651K) in FY22 one-time funding is removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% for base appropriations • 3% for one-time appropriations • (\$651K) in FY22 one-time funding is removed
Title IX mandates with 10% appropriation penalty	Included	Included	Included
Michigan Competitive Scholarship	No increase, but maximum award rises from \$1,000 to \$1,200	No increase, but maximum award rises from \$1,000 to \$1,500	No increase, but maximum award rises from \$1,000 to \$1,500
Michigan Tuition Grant	No increase, but maximum award rises from \$2,800 to \$2,900	No increase, but maximum award rises from \$2,800 to \$3,000	No increase, but maximum award rises from \$2,800 to \$3,000
Tuition Incentive Program	(\$6.1M)	\$0	\$0

Cap on TIP payments	Payments to universities restricted to 2.5 times the average rate of in-district community college tuition	Not included. Also removes payment cap on private colleges.	Not included.
Indian Tuition Waiver (ITW)	(\$345K) to adjust for current costs	(\$345K) to adjust for current costs	(\$345K) to adjust for current costs
King-Chavez Parks programs	\$0	\$0	Senate eliminates all KCP programs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (\$2.7M) in standalone line items • (\$2.3M) in programs assumed to be in each university appropriation (resulting a cut to each university's base)
Student retention program	Not included	Not included	\$2M included, distributed as a \$131K increase to each university appropriation
Japan Center for Michigan Universities	(\$500K) in FY22 one-time funding is removed	(\$500K) in FY22 one-time funding is removed	(\$500K) in FY22 one-time funding is removed
Community colleges (for comparison)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% (\$16.2M) for base appropriations • 5% (\$16.2M) for one-time approps. • \$58.5M for FY22 ITEM funding • (\$3.2M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed • No tuition restraint provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.8% (\$25.4M) for base appropriations • (\$3.2M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed • No tuition restraint provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3% (\$9.7M) for base appropriations • 3% (\$9.7M) for one-time appropriations • (\$3.2M) in FY22 one-time funding is removed • Tuition restraint set at 5% or \$226, whichever is greater.
MAJOR BOILERPLATE CHANGES			
Sec. 236k (Floor funding)	New language detailing how floor funding of \$3,500 is calculated	New language detailing how floor funding of \$4,672 is calculated	Not included
Sec. 248 (Michigan Achievement Scholarships)	Not included	Not included	Adds language detailing how the Michigan Achievement Scholarships will be administered
Sec. 256 (TIP changes)	Payments to universities restricted to 2.5 times the average rate of in-district community college tuition	Does not include payment cap for either universities or private colleges. Restricts TIP eligibility period to only the final 36 months before high school graduation, possibly as a drafting error.	Language mirrors Executive technical adjustments, but SFA summary document indicates that language has same effect as House restrictions, which may be unintended.

Sec. 265 (Tuition restraint)	Technical changes as above	Technical changes as above	Technical changes as above
Sec. 265a (Performance funding)	Technical changes	Requires 4 instead of previous 3 reverse transfer agreements with CCs. Adds new bar on receiving funding if universities consider dual enrollment status, delivery method, course location, or class composition when evaluating credits for transfer. Adds intent language that future operations funding will be based on FYES similar to the K-12 per-pupil model.	New language describing the Senate funding formula.
Secs. 265f, 265g, 275, 275b (Prior learning assessments)	N/A	Adds new policy and operational mandates for universities to provide credit through examination and report scores exceed ACE recommendations.	N/A
Sec. 266a (Declining enrollment)	N/A	N/A	Adds intent language that leaders of universities with enrollment declines over 10% in 10 years may be asked to testify to the Legislature about strategic actions.
Sec. 274a (Fetal tissue research)	N/A	Adds new language detailing how universities will receive funding if they agree not to conduct research on “aborted fetal tissue.”	N/A
Sec. 275d (Communications with the legislature)	Deletes	Retains	Retains
Sec. 275f (Free speech)	Deletes	Retains	Retains
Sec. 275g (COVID stimulus financial report)	Deletes	Retains and updates to add CRRSAA and ARP dollars received	Deletes

Sec. 275h (First Amendment / advocacy policy)	Deletes [replaces with attainment goal language]	Retains	Retains
Sec. 275i (vaccine mandate waivers)	Deletes (Declared unenforceable in Sep. 2022 signing letter by Governor)	Retains	Changes into an absolute ban on covid vaccination or testing mandates with the penalty of withholding monthly payments.
Sec. 275j [HOUSE] (Sets state attainment goal of 60%)	Added as edited Sec. 275h	Added state attainment goal of 60% by 2030.	Not included
Sec. 275 [SENATE] (Pregnancy support services)	N/A	N/A	New program requirements and reports for institutions that participate in the new pregnant/parenting support program. Programs cannot provide referrals for abortion.
Sec. 275k (Rainy day funds)	N/A	New intent language encouraging universities to maintain a rainy-day fund equal to at least 5% of the GF budget	N/A
Secs. 276-281a (KCP sections)	Technical changes	Technical changes	Senate eliminates the KCP programs and all associated boilerplate.
Sec. 278 [SENATE] (Student retention program)	N/A	N/A	Adds requirements and reports for the new student retention program appropriation.
Sec. 286b (Bachelor of Science in Nursing report)	Deletes	Retains	Deletes
Sec. 291 (OAG audits)	Deletes language permitting the Auditor General to conduct performance audits of public universities	Retains	Retains