

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

Under the President's leadership, America is on the move again. Together, in the face of unprecedented crises and ongoing challenges, we have begun to change the trajectory of our economy to finally make it work for working people—with historic job creation, faster economic growth, and more money in workers' pockets. We are moving forward safely, continuing to combat the pandemic and building better preparedness for the next health emergency. We have mobilized the Federal Government to tackle the climate crisis with the urgency that the science demands. We have launched a Government-wide effort to advance equity and expand opportunity across our Nation and economy. We have revitalized our global alliances and our leadership on the world stage. While much work remains, we are poised to meet the challenges and opportunities ahead.

The President's Budget details his vision for how to carry this momentum forward and build a better America. It is a Budget anchored in the President's bedrock belief that the economy grows from the bottom up and the middle out, and that America is at its best when all Americans—not just the wealthiest few—can get ahead and pursue their promise and potential.

In last year's Budget, the President put forward a set of proposals designed to ensure America emerged from the pandemic even stronger than before. Just months later, the President's proposals to rebuild America's crumbling infrastructure, expand access to clean drinking water, and invest in communities too often left behind were enacted in the Infrastructure Investment

and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law). Earlier this month, the Congress reached a bipartisan agreement to fund the Government for 2022, ending a damaging series of short-term continuing resolutions and taking a first step to reinvest in research, education, public health, and other core functions of the Government.

In the State of the Union, the President reiterated his commitment to work with the Congress to pass legislation to lower costs for American families, reduce the deficit, and expand the productive capacity of the American economy. The President supports legislation that: cuts costs for prescription drugs, healthcare premiums, child care, long-term care, housing, and college, including tuition-free community college and expanded support for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs), and Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs); reduces energy costs by combatting climate change and accelerating the transition to a clean energy economy while creating good-paying jobs for American workers; supports families with access to free, high-quality preschool and paid family and medical leave and by continuing the enhanced Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit; and provides health coverage to millions of uninsured Americans. The President believes these proposals must be paired with reforms that ensure corporations and the wealthiest Americans pay their fair share, including by paying the taxes they already owe and closing loopholes that they exploit.

Because discussions with the Congress continue, the President's Budget includes a deficit

neutral reserve fund to account for future legislation, preserving the revenue from proposed tax and prescription drug reforms for the investments needed to bring down costs for American families and expand our productive capacity. This approach reflects the President's continued commitments to: advancing the policies that strengthen our economy and reduce costs for American families; working collaboratively with the Congress to shape this legislation; and fully paying for the long-term costs of all new investments and reducing the deficit. As the President said in the State of the Union, he is committed to working with the Congress on legislation that both cuts costs for families and reduces the Federal deficit. To be conservative, however, the Budget reflects this reserve fund as deficit neutral.

In addition, the President's 2023 Budget proposes other targeted investments that would: help expand the productive capacity of our economy to create jobs, bring down prices, and continue our historic recovery; improve our public health infrastructure and spur transformational medical research; combat and prevent gun violence and other violent crime; drive action to lead the world in combating the climate crisis; and make higher education more affordable and accessible while advancing equity, opportunity, and security for all Americans. (Due to the timing of enactment, the 2023 Budget does not reflect the details of the 2022 appropriations bill, and investment levels in the Budget are compared to 2021 funding.)

The Budget also provides the resources necessary to deliver on our commitments to the American people's security and prosperity by revitalizing American leadership on the world stage. We are at the beginning of a decisive decade that will determine the future of strategic competition with China, the trajectory of the climate crisis, and whether the rules governing technology, trade, and international economics enshrine or violate our democratic values. The Budget enables us to meet these challenges by investing both in our domestic and international sources of strength—from our dynamic and diverse workforce, to our industrial and innovation base, to our military and development enterprise, to our unparalleled network of allies and partners. In doing so, the Budget enables us to marshal global coalitions to act from a position of strength, whether in the face of Russian aggression or transnational threats.

The Budget also delivers on the President's commitment to fiscal responsibility. The deficit is on track to drop by more than \$1 trillion this year, the largest-ever one-year decline. Under the Budget policies, annual deficits would fall to less than half of last year's levels as a share of the economy, while the economic burden of debt would remain low. The Budget's investments are more than paid for through additional tax reforms that ensure corporations and the wealthiest Americans pay their fair share, allowing us to cut costs for American families, strengthen our economy, and cut deficits and debt by more than \$1 trillion over the coming decade.

PROMOTING JOB CREATION, REDUCING COST PRESSURES, AND BOOSTING THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THE ECONOMY

In 2021, America saw the strongest monthly job growth ever recorded, the largest decline in unemployment ever recorded, and the strongest economic growth in nearly four decades. Importantly, the benefits from this growth were broadly shared, and not only concentrated among those at the very top. At the same time, the United States—like virtually all advanced economies

around the world—is facing pandemic-driven price increases that strain family budgets. That is why the President is laser focused on building a more productive economy that can deliver more goods and services to the American people while bringing down costs and driving growth and job creation. The Budget builds on the progress the Administration has already made—as well

as additional steps the President is pursuing—through a package of investments that would bolster the supply-side of the economy, create jobs and address cost pressures, and expand the economy’s capacity over the medium- and long-term.

Strengthening Supply Chains, Bolstering Manufacturing, and Improving Infrastructure

Strengthens the Nation’s Supply Chains through Domestic Manufacturing. To help ignite a resurgence of American manufacturing and strengthen domestic supply chains, the Budget provides \$372 million, an increase of \$206 million over the 2021 enacted level, for the National Institutes of Standards and Technology’s manufacturing programs to launch two additional manufacturing innovation institutes in 2023 and continue support for the two institutes funded in 2022. The Budget includes a \$125 million increase for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to make America’s small and medium manufacturers more competitive, as well as \$200 million for a new Solar Manufacturing Accelerator at the Department of Energy (DOE) to build domestic capacity in solar energy supply chains while moving away from imported products manufactured using unacceptable labor practices. The Budget provides \$30 million to support programs that help ensure entrepreneurs have the tools and networks they need to bring cutting-edge innovation to the market.

Accelerates Efforts to Move More Goods Faster through American Ports and Waterways. The Budget continues support for the historic levels of Federal investment to modernize America’s port and waterway infrastructure provided under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The Budget includes \$230 million for the Port Infrastructure Development Program to strengthen maritime freight capacity. In addition to keeping the Nation’s supply chain moving by improving efficiency, the Department of Transportation will prioritize projects that also lower emissions—reducing environmental impact in and around America’s ports. The Budget also

includes \$1.7 billion for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund to facilitate safe, reliable, and environmentally sustainable navigation at the Nation’s coastal ports.

Reduces Bottlenecks and Commute Times through Investments in Competitive Programs. The Budget provides robust support for transportation projects that reduce commute times, improve safety, reduce freight bottlenecks, better connect communities, and reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions. For example, investments include \$4 billion for the new Bipartisan Infrastructure Law-authorized National Infrastructure Investments grant programs to support transportation projects with significant benefits across multiple modes.

Modernizes and Upgrades Roads and Bridges. To modernize, repair, and improve the safety and efficiency of the Nation’s network of roads and bridges, the Budget provides \$68.9 billion for the Federal-aid Highway program, including: \$9.4 billion provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for 2023; \$8 billion to rebuild the Nation’s bridges; \$1.4 billion to deploy a nationwide, publicly-accessible network of electric vehicle chargers and other alternative fueling infrastructure; \$1.3 billion for a new carbon reduction grant program; and \$1.7 billion for a new resiliency grant program to make surface transportation infrastructure more resilient to hazards such as climate change.

Invests in Reliable Passenger and Freight Rail. To ensure the safety and performance of the rail industry today and deliver the passenger rail network of the future, the Budget provides a historic \$17.9 billion, a \$15 billion increase over the 2021 enacted level. This includes \$4.7 billion in additional funding on top of the \$13.2 billion already provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for 2023. These resources would support \$7.4 billion to significantly improve Amtrak’s rolling stock and facilities, and \$10.1 billion for existing and new competitive grant programs to support passenger rail modernization and expansion, address critical safety needs, and support the vitality of the freight rail network.

Connects All Americans to High-Speed, Affordable, and Reliable Internet. The President is committed to ensuring that every American has access to broadband, which would not only strengthen rural economies, but also create high-paying union jobs installing broadband. Building on key investments in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Budget provides \$600 million for the ReConnect program, which provides grants and loans to deploy broadband to unserved areas—especially tribal areas—and \$25 million to help rural telecommunications co-operatives refinance their Rural Utilities Service debt and upgrade their broadband facilities.

Addressing Cost Pressures and Expanding Economic Capacity

Increases Affordable Housing Supply. To address the critical shortage of affordable housing in communities throughout the Nation, the Budget proposes \$50 billion in mandatory funding and additional Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) to address market gaps, increase housing supply, and help to stabilize housing prices over the long-term. Specifically, the Budget provides \$35 billion in mandatory funding at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for State and local housing finance agencies and their partners to provide grants, revolving loan funds and other streamlined financing tools, as well as grants to advance State and local jurisdictions' efforts to remove barriers to affordable housing development. In addition, the Budget proposes \$5 billion in mandatory funding for the Department of the Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions Fund to support financing of new construction and substantial rehabilitation that creates net new units of affordable rental and for sale housing. The Budget also proposes modifying LIHTC to better incentivize new unit production, with a 10-year cost of nearly \$10 billion. The Budget also provides more than \$1.9 billion in discretionary funding for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program to construct and rehabilitate affordable rental housing and provide homeownership opportunities—the highest funding level for HOME in nearly 15 years.

Fosters Competitive and Productive Markets and Targets Corporate Concentration. The Budget reflects the Administration's commitment to vigorous marketplace competition through robust enforcement of antitrust law by including historic increases of \$88 million for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and \$139 million for the Federal Trade Commission. The President also supports legislation that would align executives' interests with the long-term interests of shareholders, workers, and the economy by requiring executives to hold on to company shares that they receive for several years after receiving them, and prohibiting them from selling shares in the years after a stock buyback. This would discourage corporations from using profits to repurchase stock and enrich executives, rather than investing in long-term growth and innovation.

Builds a Competitive and Resilient Food Supply Chain. The Budget strengthens market oversight through investments in the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, resulting in competitive meat and poultry product prices for American families and increased protection against invasive pests and zoonotic diseases. These programs build on the pandemic and supply chain assistance funding in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (American Rescue Plan) to address pandemic-related vulnerabilities in the food system and create new market opportunities and good-paying jobs.

Promotes Innovation and Science in Underrepresented Communities. The Budget supports programs, including community-led capacity building and training, that expand equitable inclusion in Federal science and technology programs and the use of scientific and technological innovation to advance equitable outcomes. The Budget provides \$393 million for the National Science Foundation (NSF), an increase of \$172 million or 78 percent above the 2021 enacted level, for programs dedicated to increasing the participation of historically underrepresented communities in science and engineering fields. The Budget also provides \$260 million

for DOE initiatives to build science and technology capacity in underserved institutions, including HBCUs, Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs), and TCCUs. In addition, the Budget provides \$315 million through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in agriculture research, education, and extension grants to build capacity in underserved institutions, including HBCUs, HSIs, and TCCUs.

Expanding Opportunities for Workers and Small Businesses

Expands Access to Capital for Small Businesses. The Budget addresses the need for greater access to affordable capital, particularly in underserved communities. The Budget increases the authorized lending levels in key Small Business Administration (SBA) programs by a total of \$9.5 billion to significantly expand the availability of working capital, fixed capital, and venture capital funding for small businesses. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to ensure small manufacturers have sufficient working capital to help them meet human resource needs and purchase raw materials/inventory, while incentivizing them to finance renewable energy equipment projects.

Supports Minority-Owned Businesses to Narrow Racial Wealth Gaps. The Budget elevates the stature and increases the capacity of the Minority Business Development Agency by providing the full \$110 million authorized in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. This funding would bolster services provided to minority-owned enterprises by expanding the Business Center program, funding Rural Business Centers, opening new regional offices, and supporting innovative initiatives to foster economic resiliency.

Creates New Global Markets for American Goods. The Budget provides an additional \$26 million over 2021 enacted levels to bolster commercial diplomacy and enhance export promotion through a targeted expansion of the Foreign Commercial Service at the International Trade Administration, which would help American

businesses seeking to increase exports abroad, navigate new foreign markets, or find market opportunities.

Equips Workers with Skills They Need to Obtain High-Quality Jobs. The Budget invests \$100 million to help community colleges work with the public workforce development system and employers to design and deliver high-quality workforce programs. The Budget also provides \$100 million for a new Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness program, which would support training programs focused on growing industries, enabling disadvantaged workers to enter on-ramps to middle class jobs, and creating the skilled workforce the economy needs to thrive.

Expands Access to Registered Apprenticeships (RA). RA is a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants' wages and puts them on a reliable path to the middle class. The Budget invests \$303 million, a \$118 million increase above the 2021 enacted level, to expand RA opportunities in high growth fields, such as information technology, advanced manufacturing, healthcare, and transportation, while increasing access for historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and women. To improve access to RA for women, the Budget doubles the Department of Labor's (DOL) investment in its Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations grants, which provide pre-apprenticeship opportunities to boost women's participation in RA.

Provides Youth Training and Employment Pathways. The Budget invests in programs that provide young people with equitable access to high-quality training and career opportunities, including \$75 million for a new National Youth Employment Program to create high-quality summer and year-round job opportunities for underserved youth. The Budget also provides \$145 million for YouthBuild, \$48 million above the 2021 enacted level, to enable more at-risk youth to gain the education and occupational skills they need to obtain good jobs. To further advance equity and inclusion, the Budget also

provides \$15 million to test new ways to enable low-income youth with disabilities—including youth who are in foster care, involved in the

justice system, or are experiencing homelessness—to successfully transition to employment.

RESTORING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP AND CONFRONTING GLOBAL THREATS

To ensure and strengthen American security, prosperity, and democracy, we must both deliver at home and lead on the world stage. The Budget invests in the key pillars of our international strength in order to position us to contend with determined competitors, address transnational threats, and manage crises as they arise. The Budget invests in deepening and modernizing our alliances and partnerships, as we are stronger in managing challenges—whether in the form of China’s trade abuses, Russian aggression, or the worsening climate crisis—when we work in concert with those who share our values or interests. The Budget bolsters our cybersecurity and strengthens our military by ensuring we have the resources necessary to sustain deterrence and backstop our diplomacy, as well as fight and win the Nation’s wars if necessary. Also, the Budget renews our commitment to sustainable and inclusive development, including through the President’s Build Back Better World initiative, which supports building stronger infrastructure to confront the climate crisis, strengthening global health security, working toward gender equality, and shaping the rules of the road for digital connectivity. In addition, the Budget makes critical investments in addressing the root causes of migration while strengthening our immigration system, and in meeting the sacred commitments we have made to our Nation’s veterans.

Confronting 21st Century Threats

Supports United States’ European Allies and Partners. The Budget supports Ukraine, the United States’ strong partnerships with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and other European partner states by bolstering funding to enhance the capabilities and

readiness of U.S. forces, NATO allies, and regional partners in the face of Russian aggression.

Promotes Integrated Deterrence in the Indo-Pacific and Globally. The Budget proposes \$773 billion for the Department of Defense (DOD). To sustain and strengthen deterrence, the Budget prioritizes China as the Department’s pacing challenge. The 2023 Pacific Deterrence Initiative highlights some of the key investments that DOD is making that are focused on strengthening deterrence in the Indo-Pacific region. Also, DOD is building the concepts, capabilities, and posture necessary to meet these challenges, working in concert with the interagency and America’s allies and partners to ensure that deterrence is integrated across domains, theaters, and the spectrum of conflict.

Defends Freedom Globally. To support American leadership in defending democracy, freedom, and security worldwide, the Budget includes nearly \$1.8 billion to support a free and open, connected, secure, and resilient Indo-Pacific Region and the Indo-Pacific Strategy, and \$400 million for the Countering the People’s Republic of China Malign Influence Fund. In addition, the Budget provides \$682 million for Ukraine, an increase of \$219 million above the 2021 enacted level, to counter Russian malign influence and to meet emerging needs related to security, energy, cybersecurity issues, disinformation, macroeconomic stabilization, and civil society resilience.

Supports Democracy Globally. In response to political fragility and increasing authoritarianism around the world, the Budget provides more than \$3.2 billion to support global democracy, human rights, anti-corruption,

and governance programming, consistent with the commitments made during the President's Summit for Democracy. The Budget advances the Presidential Memorandum on Advancing the Human Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex Persons around the World, the U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption, and the Presidential Initiative on Democratic Renewal.

Counters Persistent Threats. While focused on maintaining robust deterrence against China and Russia, the Budget would also enable DOD to counter other persistent threats including those posed by North Korea, Iran, and violent extremist organizations.

Advances U.S. Cybersecurity. The Budget invests in cybersecurity programs to protect the Nation from malicious cyber actors and cyber campaigns. Last year, the President signed Executive Order 14028, "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity," charting a new course to improve the Nation's cybersecurity. Executive Order 14028 prioritizes protecting and modernizing Federal Government systems and data, improving information-sharing between the U.S. Government and the private sector, enhancing standards for secure software development, improving detection of cyber threats and vulnerabilities on Federal systems, and strengthening the United States' ability to respond to incidents when they occur.

Modernizes the Nuclear Deterrent. The Budget maintains a strong, credible nuclear deterrent, as a foundational aspect of integrated deterrence, for the security of the Nation and U.S. allies. The Budget supports the U.S. nuclear triad and the necessary ongoing nuclear modernization programs, to include the nuclear command, control, and communication networks.

Marshalling American Leadership to Tackle Global Challenges

Renews America's Leadership in International Institutions. The Budget continues the Administration's efforts to lead through international organizations by meeting the Nation's commitments to fully fund U.S. contributions and to pay United Nations peacekeeping dues on time and in full. The Budget also provides \$1.4 billion for the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA). This investment restores the United States' historical role as the largest World Bank donor to support the development of low- and middle-income countries, which benefits the American people by increasing global stability, mitigating climate and health risks, and developing new markets for U.S. exports. The U.S. contribution would also support the United States' \$3.5 billion pledge to the next IDA replenishment, a critical component of the global response to the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on developing countries.

Advances American Leadership in Global Health, Including Global Health Security and Pandemic Preparedness. The Budget includes \$10.6 billion to bolster U.S. leadership in addressing global health and health security challenges, a \$1.4 billion increase above the 2021 enacted level. Within this total, the Budget demonstrates U.S. leadership by supporting a \$2 billion contribution to the Global Fund's seventh replenishment, for an intended pledge of \$6 billion over three years, to save lives and continue the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and to support the Global Fund's expanding response to the COVID-19 pandemic and global health strengthening. This total also includes \$1 billion to prevent, prepare for, and respond to future infectious disease outbreaks, including the continued expansion of Global Health Security Agenda capacity-building programs and a multilateral financial intermediary fund for health security and pandemic preparedness. The Budget also invests in the global health workforce and systems to enhance countries' abilities to provide core health services, improve health systems

resiliency, and respond to crises while mitigating the impacts of crises on routine health services. In addition, the Budget includes \$6.5 billion in mandatory funding for the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development over five years to make transformative investments in pandemic and other biological threat preparedness globally in support of U.S. biodefense and pandemic preparedness strategies and plans. This pandemic preparedness funding would strengthen the global health workforce, support pandemic preparedness research and development (R&D), advance global R&D capacity, and support health security capacity and financing to prevent, detect, and respond to future COVID-19 variants and other infectious disease outbreaks.

Advances Equity and Equality Globally. The Budget provides \$2.6 billion to advance gender equity and equality across a broad range of sectors. This includes \$200 million for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund to advance the economic security of women and girls. This total also includes funding to strengthen the participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, and recovery through the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017.

Continues Collaborative U.S. Leadership in Central America and Haiti. As part of a comprehensive strategy to drive systemic reform while addressing the root causes of irregular migration from Central America to the United States, the Budget invests \$987 million in the region to continue meeting the President's four-year commitment of \$4 billion. Further, in response to deteriorating conditions and widespread violence in Haiti, the Budget invests \$275 million to strengthen Haiti's recovery from political and economic shocks, such as strengthening the capacity of the Haitian National Police, combating corruption, strengthening the capacity of civil society, and support services for marginalized populations. These investments would ensure that the United States is able to revitalize partnerships that build economic resilience, democratic stability, and citizen security in the region.

Strengthens U.S. Leadership on Refugee and Humanitarian Issues. The Budget provides more than \$10 billion to respond to the unprecedented need arising from conflict and natural disasters around the world to serve over 70 countries and approximately 240 million people. The Budget continues rebuilding the Nation's refugee admissions program and supports up to 125,000 admissions in 2023.

Strengthening America's Immigration System

Ensures a Fair and Efficient Immigration System. The Administration is committed to ensuring that United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) meets its mission of administering the Nation's lawful immigration system and safeguarding its integrity and promise by efficiently and fairly adjudicating requests for immigration benefits. The Budget provides \$765 million for USCIS to efficiently process increasing asylum caseloads, address the immigration application backlog, and improve refugee processing.

Supports America's Promise to Refugees. The Budget provides \$6.3 billion to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to help rebuild the Nation's refugee resettlement infrastructure and support the resettling of up to 125,000 refugees in 2023. The Budget would also help ensure that unaccompanied immigrant children are unified with relatives and sponsors as safely and quickly as possible and receive appropriate care and services while in ORR custody.

Improves Border Processing and Management. The Budget provides \$15.3 billion for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and \$8.1 billion for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to enforce the immigration laws, further secure the border, and effectively manage irregular migration along the Southwest border, including \$309 million for border security technology and \$494 million for noncitizen processing and care costs.

Improves Immigration Courts. The Budget invests \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$621 million above the 2021 enacted level, in the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to continue addressing the backlog of over 1.5 million cases that are currently pending in the immigration courts. This funding supports 100 new immigration judges, including the support personnel required to create maximum efficiencies in the court systems, as well as an expansion of EOIR's virtual court initiative. The Budget would also invest new resources in legal access programming, including \$150 million in discretionary resources to provide access to representation for adults and families in immigration proceedings. Complementing this new program is a proposal for \$4.5 billion in mandatory resources to expand these efforts over a 10-year period. Providing resources to support legal representation in the immigration court system creates greater efficiencies in processing cases while making the system fairer and more equitable.

Delivering on Our Commitments to Veterans

Prioritizes Veteran Medical Care. The Budget provides \$119 billion—a historic 32-percent increase above the 2021 enacted level for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). In addition to fully funding inpatient, outpatient, mental health, and long-term care services, the Budget supports programs that improve VA healthcare quality and delivery, including investments in training programs for clinicians, health professionals, and medical students. With more women choosing VA for their healthcare than ever before, the Budget also invests \$9.8 billion for all of women veterans' healthcare, including \$767 million toward women's gender specific care. The Budget also further supports VA's preparedness for regional and national public health emergencies.

Prioritizes Veteran Suicide Prevention. The Budget provides \$497 million to support the Administration's veteran suicide prevention initiatives, including: implementation of the Veterans Crisis Line's 988 expansion initiative;

the suicide prevention 2.0 program to grow public health efforts in communities; a lethal means safety campaign in partnership with other agencies; and the Staff Sergeant Parker Gordon Fox Suicide Prevention Grant Program to enhance community-based clinical strategies.

Bolsters Efforts to End Veteran Homelessness. The Budget increases resources for veterans' homelessness programs to \$2.7 billion, with the goal of ensuring every veteran has permanent, sustainable housing with access to healthcare and other supportive services to prevent and end veteran homelessness.

Invests in Caregivers Support Program. The Budget recognizes the important role of family caregivers in supporting the health and wellness of veterans. The Budget provides funding for the Program of General Caregivers Support Services. The Budget also provides \$1.8 billion for the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers, which includes stipend payments and support services to help empower family caregivers of eligible veterans.

Supports Research Critical to Veterans' Health Needs. Extensive research at VA medical centers, outpatient clinics, and nursing homes each year has significantly contributed to advancements in healthcare for veterans and all Americans. The Budget provides \$916 million to continue the development of VA's research enterprise, including research in support of the *American Pandemic Preparedness: Transforming Our Capabilities* plan's goals. The Budget also invests \$81 million within VA research programs for precision oncology to provide access to the best possible cancer care for veterans.

Continues and Enhances Efficient Delivery of Veterans Benefits. The Budget would ensure that veterans receive the benefits they have earned and deserve, such as disability compensation, education and employment training, and home loan guarantees. The Budget invests \$120 million for VA to support automating the disability compensation claims process from submission to authorization which would

increase VA's ability to deliver faster and more accurate claim decisions for veterans.

Addresses Environmental Exposures. The Budget increases resources for new presumptive disability compensation claims related to environmental exposures from military service. The Budget also invests \$51 million within VA research programs and \$63 million within the VA medical care program for Health Outcomes Military Exposures to increase scientific understanding of and clinical support for veterans and

healthcare providers regarding the potential adverse impacts from environmental exposures during military service.

Honors the Memory of All Veterans. The Budget includes \$430 million to ensure veterans and their families have access to exceptional memorial benefits, including two new and replacement national cemeteries. These funds maintain national shrine standards at the 158 VA managed cemeteries and provide the initial operational investment required to open new cemeteries.

STRENGTHENING AMERICA'S PUBLIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

From the President's first days in office, the Administration has mounted a forceful response to the COVID-19 pandemic and taken action to advance the health and well-being of the American people. Through the American Rescue Plan, the Administration secured critical resources to support the President's historic vaccination program, testing and mitigation, therapeutics, and personal protective equipment—and to help make quality health insurance available through the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act more affordable. To build on this progress and bolster America's public health infrastructure, the Budget includes key investments to ensure the United States is prepared to confront future pandemics and other biological threats domestically and globally, expand access to critical health services, address other diseases and epidemics, and advance and accelerate transformative medical research.

Ensuring World-Class Public Health Infrastructure

Prepares for Future Pandemics and Other Biological Threats. While combatting the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the United States must catalyze advances in science, technology, and core capabilities to prepare the Nation for the next biological threat and strengthen U.S. and global health security. The Budget makes

transformative investments in pandemic preparedness across the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) public health agencies—\$81.7 billion available over five years—to enable an agile, coordinated, and comprehensive public health response to protect American lives, families, and the economy and to prevent, detect, and respond to emerging biological catastrophes. The Budget builds toward a goal of making effective vaccines and therapeutics available within 100 days of identifying a new pathogen by investing in basic and advanced R&D of medical countermeasures for high priority viral families and biological threats, including expansion and modernization of clinical trial infrastructure and regulatory capacity necessary to inform evaluation and subsequent authorizations or approvals, as well as expansion of domestic manufacturing capacity to ensure sufficient supply is available. The Budget also enhances public health infrastructure by making significant investments in public health laboratory capacity, domestic and global threat surveillance, and public health workforce development that would enable States, localities, tribal nations, and Territories to mount a rapid and robust response to future threats. Further, the Budget encourages development of innovative antimicrobial drugs through advance market commitments for critical-need antimicrobial drugs. The President also supports extending telehealth coverage under Medicare beyond the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency to study

its impact on utilization of services and access to care. In addition, the Budget supports enhanced DOD and DOE investments in: medical countermeasures, including vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics research and manufacturing; disease detection and biosurveillance; advanced computing; lab biosafety and biosecurity; and threat reduction activities with America's global partners.

Builds Advanced Public Health Systems and Capacity. The Budget includes \$9.9 billion in discretionary funding to build capacity at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and at the State and local levels, an increase of \$2.8 billion over the 2021 enacted level. These resources would improve the core immunization program, expand public health infrastructure in States and Territories, strengthen the public health workforce, support efforts to modernize public health data collection, increase capacity for forecasting and analyzing future outbreaks, including at Center for Forecasting and Outbreak Analytics, and conduct studies on long COVID conditions to inform diagnosis and treatment options. In addition, to advance health equity, the Budget invests in CDC programs related to viral hepatitis, youth mental health, and sickle cell disease. To address gun violence as a public health epidemic, the Budget invests in community violence intervention and firearm safety research.

Expands Access to Vaccines. The Budget establishes a new Vaccines for Adults (VFA) program, which would provide uninsured adults with access to all vaccines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices at no cost. As a complement to the successful Vaccines for Children (VFC) program, the VFA program would reduce disparities in vaccine coverage and promote infrastructure for broad, access to routine and outbreak vaccines. The Budget would also expand the VFC program to include all children under age 19 enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program and consolidate vaccine coverage under Medicare Part B, making more preventive vaccines available at no cost to Medicare beneficiaries.

Guarantees Adequate and Stable Funding for the Indian Health Service (IHS). The Budget significantly increases IHS's funding over time, and shifts it from discretionary to mandatory funding. For the first year of the proposal, the Budget includes \$9.1 billion in mandatory funding, an increase of \$2.9 billion above 2021. After that, IHS funding would automatically grow to keep pace with healthcare costs and population growth and gradually close longstanding service and facility shortfalls. Providing IHS stable and predictable funding would improve access to high quality healthcare, rectify historical underfunding of the Indian Health system, eliminate existing facilities backlogs, address health inequities, and modernize IHS' electronic health record system. This proposal has been informed by consultations with tribal nations on the issue of IHS funding and will be refined based on ongoing consultation.

Advances Maternal Health and Health Equity. The United States has the highest maternal mortality rate among developed nations, with an unacceptably high mortality rate for Black and American Indian and Alaska Native women. The Budget includes \$470 million to: reduce maternal mortality and morbidity rates; expand maternal health initiatives in rural communities; implement implicit bias training for healthcare providers; create pregnancy medical home demonstration projects; and address the highest rates of perinatal health disparities, including by supporting the perinatal health workforce. The Budget also extends and increases funding for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program, which serves approximately 71,000 families at risk for poor maternal and child health outcomes each year, and is proven to reduce disparities in infant mortality. To address the lack of data on health disparities and further improve access to care, the Budget strengthens collection and evaluation of health equity data. Recognizing that maternal mental health conditions are the most common complications of pregnancy and childbirth, the Budget continues to support the maternal mental health hotline and the screening and treatment for maternal depression and related behavioral

health disorders. The Administration also looks forward to working with the Congress to advance the President's goal of doubling the Federal investment in community health centers, which would help reduce health disparities by expanding access to care.

Supports Survivors of Domestic Violence and Other Forms of Gender Based-Violence. The Budget proposes significant increases to support and protect survivors of gender-based violence, including \$519 million for the Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPSA) program to support domestic violence survivors—more than double the 2021 enacted level. This amount continues funding availability for FVPSA-funded resource centers, including those that support the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex community. The Budget would provide additional funding for domestic violence hotlines and cash assistance for survivors of domestic violence, as well as funding to support a demonstration project evaluating services for survivors at the intersection of housing instability, substance use coercion, and child welfare. In addition, the Budget would provide over \$66 million for victims of human trafficking and survivors of torture, an increase of nearly \$21 million over the 2021 enacted level. The Budget also proposes a historic investment of \$1 billion to support Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) programs, a \$487 million or 95-percent increase over the 2021 enacted level. The Budget supports substantial increases for longstanding VAWA programs, including in legal assistance for victims, transitional housing, and sexual assault services. The Budget also provides resources for new programs to support transgender survivors, build community-based organizational capacity, combat online harassment and abuse, and address emerging issues in gender-based violence.

Expands Access to Healthcare Services for Low-Income Women. The Budget provides \$400 million, an increase of nearly 40 percent over the 2021 enacted level, to the Title X Family Planning program, which provides family planning and other healthcare to low-income

individuals. This increase in Title X funding would improve overall access to vital reproductive and preventive health services and advance gender and health equity.

Addressing Other Diseases and Epidemics

Transforms Mental Healthcare. Mental health is essential to overall health, and the United States faces a mental health crisis that has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. To address this crisis, the Budget proposes reforms to health coverage and major investments in the mental health workforce. For people with private health insurance, the Budget requires all health plans to cover mental health and substance use disorder benefits and ensures that plans have an adequate network of behavioral health providers. For Medicare, TRICARE, the VA healthcare system, health insurance issuers, group health plans, and the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program, the Budget lowers costs for mental health services for patients. The Budget also requires parity in coverage between mental health and substance use disorder—or behavioral health—and other medical benefits, and expands the types of providers covered under Medicare to treat these conditions. The Budget invests in increasing the number of mental health providers serving Medicaid beneficiaries, as well as in behavioral health workforce development and service expansion, including in primary care clinics and at non-traditional sites. The Budget also provides sustained and increased funding for community-based centers and clinics, including a State option to receive enhanced Medicaid reimbursement on a permanent basis. In addition, the Budget makes historic investments in youth mental health and suicide prevention programs and in training, educational loan repayment, and scholarships that help address the shortage of behavioral health providers, especially in underserved communities. The Budget also strengthens access to crisis services by building out the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, which will transition from a 10-digit number to 988 in July 2022.

Accelerates Innovation through the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H). The Budget proposes a major investment of \$5 billion for ARPA-H, significantly increasing direct Federal R&D spending in health to improve the health of all Americans. With an initial focus on cancer and other diseases such as diabetes and dementia, this major investment would drive transformational innovation in health technologies and speed the application and implementation of health breakthroughs. Funding for ARPA-H, along with additional funding for the National Institutes of Health, total a \$49 billion request to continue to support research that enhances health, lengthens life, reduces illness and disability, and spurs new biotechnology productions and innovation.

Advances the Cancer Moonshot Initiative. The Budget proposes investments in ARPA-H, the National Cancer Institute, CDC, and the Food and Drug Administration to accelerate the rate of progress against cancer by working toward reducing the cancer death rate by at least 50 percent over the next 25 years and improving the experience of people who are living with or who have survived cancer.

Commits to Ending the HIV/AIDS Epidemic. The *National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States 2022–2025* commits to a 75-percent reduction in HIV infection by 2025.

To meet this ambitious target and ultimately end the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States, the Budget includes \$850 million across HHS to aggressively reduce new HIV cases by increasing access to HIV prevention and care programs and ensuring equitable access to support services. This includes increasing access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (also known as PrEP) among Medicaid beneficiaries, which is expected to improve health and lower Medicaid costs for HIV treatment. The Budget also proposes a new mandatory program to guarantee PrEP at no cost for all uninsured and underinsured individuals, provide essential wrap-around services through States and localities, and establish a network of community providers to reach underserved areas and populations.

Addresses the Opioid and Drug Overdose Epidemic. The drug overdose epidemic claimed an estimated 104,000 lives in the 12-month period ending in September, 2021. To end this epidemic, a full range of service and supports are needed for individuals who use or are at risk of using substances that cause overdose, and their families. The Budget invests in services that prevent substance use disorder, expand quality evidence-based treatment, and help individuals sustain recovery. The Budget also includes \$663 million specific to VA's Opioid Prevention and Treatment programs, including programs in support of the Jason Simcakoski Memorial and Promise Act.

TAKING HISTORIC STEPS TO COMBAT THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND ADVANCE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The President has not only taken bold action to confront the climate crisis, but he has turned it into an opportunity to create good-paying union jobs, advance environmental justice, and position America to lead the industries of the future. At his direction, the Administration has moved swiftly and decisively to restore America's global climate leadership, accelerate clean energy to lower costs and create jobs, jumpstart an electric future that is Made in America, advance environmental justice in line with Justice40 and economic

revitalization, and bolster our Nation's resilience in the face of accelerating extreme weather and natural disasters. To build on this progress, the President's Budget invests a total of \$44.9 billion to tackle the climate crisis, a \$16.7 billion increase over 2021 enacted. The Budget also makes historic investments in environmental justice, coal and powerplant communities facing energy transition, and innovation. These investments would enhance U.S. competitiveness and put America on a path to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 50

to 52 percent by 2030—all while supporting communities that have been left behind and ensuring that 40 percent of the benefits from tackling the climate crisis are targeted toward addressing the disproportionately high cumulative impacts on disadvantaged communities.

Advancing Clean Energy, Climate Data, and Resilience

Invests in Clean Energy Infrastructure and Innovation. The Budget invests \$3 billion to support clean energy projects that would create good-paying jobs and drive progress toward the Administration's climate goals. Investments include \$502 million to weatherize and retrofit low-income homes, including \$100 million for a new Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Advantage pilot to electrify and decarbonize low-income homes. In addition, the Budget funds \$150 million to electrify tribal homes and transition tribal colleges and universities to renewable energy, and \$90 million for a new Grid Deployment Office to build the grid of the future. In addition, the Budget provides \$150 million in credit subsidy for the DOE Title XVII Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program to support up to \$5 billion in loans to eligible projects that avoid, reduce, or sequester greenhouse gas emissions. DOE would also launch a new Net-Zero Laboratory Initiative with a \$58 million competition to reduce emissions across the national laboratory complex.

Strengthens Domestic Clean Energy Manufacturing. Meeting the challenge of climate change will require a dramatic scale-up in domestic manufacturing of key climate and clean energy equipment, providing opportunities for U.S. workers. The Budget includes \$200 million to launch a new Solar Manufacturing Accelerator that would help create a robust domestic manufacturing sector capable of meeting the Administration's solar deployment goals without relying on imported goods manufactured using unacceptable labor practices. At the same time, it is imperative that the United States partners with its allies to create resilient clean energy

supply chains. In addition, the Budget proposes a new \$1 billion mandatory investment to launch a Global Clean Energy Manufacturing effort that would build resilient supply chains for climate and clean energy equipment through engagement with allies, enabling an effective global response to the climate crisis while creating economic opportunities for the United States to increase its share of the global clean technology market.

Increases Demand for American Made, Zero-Emission Vehicles through Federal Procurement. The Budget invests \$757 million for zero-emission fleet vehicles and supporting charging or fueling infrastructure in the individual budgets of 19 Federal agencies to provide an immediate, clear, and stable source of demand to help accelerate American industrial capacity to produce clean vehicles and components. This includes \$300 million for dedicated funds at the General Services Administration for other agencies and for charging infrastructure at the United States Postal Service (USPS).

Provides Resources, Tools, and Coordination to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions. To help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make the Nation's infrastructure more resilient, the Budget invests \$100 million in grants to States and Tribes that would support the implementation of on-the-ground efforts to reduce and prevent greenhouse gas emissions in communities across the Nation, such as ensuring safe and effective oil and gas well pollution management and prevention, and supporting State and local government development of zero emissions vehicle charging infrastructure. The Budget also provides an additional \$35 million over the 2021 enacted level to continue phasing out potent greenhouse gases known as hydrofluorocarbons, as well as resources to spur the development of a Federal climate data portal with support from the Department of the Interior (DOI) that would provide the public with accessible information on historical and projected climate impacts. The Budget also supports multi-agency efforts to integrate science-based tools into conservation planning in order to measure, monitor, report, and verify carbon sequestration,

greenhouse gas reduction, wildlife stewardship, and other environmental services at the farm level and on Federal lands. In addition, the Budget supports enhancement of greenhouse monitoring and measurement capabilities, as well as efforts to make greenhouse gas data more accessible to a broad range of users.

Strengthens Climate Resilience. The Budget provides more than \$18 billion for climate resilience and adaptation programs across the Federal Government, including \$3.5 billion for the Department of Homeland Security, \$5.9 billion at DOI, \$1 billion for HUD, and \$376 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). These critical investments would reduce the risk of damages from floods and storms, restore the Nation's aquatic ecosystems, and make HUD-assisted multifamily homes more energy and water efficient and climate resilient. Resources include \$507 million, \$93 million above the 2021 enacted level, for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) flood hazard mapping program to incorporate climate science and future risks and robust investments in FEMA programs that help disadvantaged communities build resilience against natural disasters. The Budget also sustains funding for key conservation and ecosystem management initiatives, including the Civilian Climate Corps, alongside a historic \$1.4 billion investment in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for ecosystem restoration across America.

Invests in Conservation and Carbon Sequestration. The Budget invests in the Administration's America the Beautiful Initiative, a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional ecosystem management effort that would strengthen conservation partnerships between communities and Federal partners such as DOI, USDA, and NOAA. The President's historic goal of conserving and restoring 30 percent of America's lands and waters by 2030 incentivizes America's farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners to sequester carbon in soils and vegetation, and support the efforts and visions of States and tribal nations.

Bolsters the Nation's Frontline Defenses against Catastrophic Wildfires. Protecting communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure from wildfire requires a resilient and reliable Federal workforce. The Budget provides nearly \$3.9 billion for Forest Service Wildland Fire Management, an increase of \$778 million, plus an additional \$2.6 billion authorized in the suppression cap adjustment. The Budget upholds the President's commitment that no Federal firefighter will make less than \$15 an hour, and increases the size of the Federal firefighting workforce by providing \$1.8 billion for personnel and preparedness. Consistent with the President's commitment to use the latest technologies in the fight against wildfires, the Budget also permanently sustains a pilot program that leverages sensitive satellite imagery to rapidly detect wildfires. The Budget also invests \$646 million in Hazardous Fuels Management and Burned Area Rehabilitation programs to help reduce the risk and severity of wildfires and restore lands that were devastated by catastrophic fire over the last several years. This funding complements the \$2.5 billion for hazardous fuels management and \$650 million for burned area rehabilitation projects provided through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Securing Environmental Justice and Delivering for Communities Left Behind

Advances Equity and Environmental Justice. The Budget provides historic support for underserved communities, and advances the President's Justice40 commitment to ensure 40 percent of the benefits of Federal investments in climate and clean energy reach disadvantaged communities. The Budget includes more than \$12 million to coordinate implementation of the Justice40 initiative at impacted agencies. The Budget bolsters the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) environment justice efforts by investing over \$1.5 billion across numerous programs that would help create good-paying jobs, clean up pollution, implement Justice40, advance racial equity, and secure environmental justice for communities that too often have been left behind,

including rural and tribal communities. To better align with this vision, EPA's Budget structure includes the new Environmental Justice National Program Manager to help administer this work. The Budget also provides over \$670 million for EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance efforts, including funding to implement an enforcement plan for climate and environmental justice inspections and community outreach. The Budget invests over \$3 billion in DOI programs covered under the Justice40 initiative, such as tribal housing improvements, wildlife conservation grants, and energy infrastructure development in insular communities. In addition, the Budget provides DOE with \$47 million to strengthen the Agency's environmental justice mission, \$100 million to launch a new LIHEAP Advantage pilot to retrofit low-income homes with efficient electric appliances and systems, and \$31 million for a new Equitable Clean Energy Transition initiative to help energy and environmental justice communities navigate and benefit from the transition to a clean energy economy. The Budget also provides \$1.4 million for DOJ to establish an Office for Environmental Justice to further this important work.

Supports the Clean Energy Transition in Rural America. The Budget provides \$300 million in new funding for grants, loans, and debt forgiveness for rural electric providers as they transition to clean energy, as well as \$6.5 billion in loan authority for rural electric loans, an increase of \$1 billion over the 2021 enacted level. The Budget also provides \$20 million to support the new Rural Clean Energy Initiative, to provide technical assistance and promote coordination between USDA, DOE, and DOI that is necessary to achieve the President's de-carbonization goals and ensure clean energy funding is implemented effectively in rural areas. The Budget also supports multi-agency efforts to integrate science-based tools into conservation planning in order to measure, monitor, report, and verify carbon sequestration, greenhouse gas reduction, wildlife stewardship, and other environmental services at the farm level and on Federal lands.

Supports Legacy Energy Communities. The Budget includes over \$9 billion in discretionary funding for priority programs and initiatives across the Federal Government that support economic revitalization and job creation in hard-hit coal, oil and gas, and power plant communities. This includes \$100 million to support DOL's role in the multi-agency POWER+ Initiative, which aims to assist displaced workers and transform local economies and communities transitioning away from fossil fuel production to new, sustainable industries. The Budget also includes \$35 million, administered by DOL in partnership with the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Delta Regional Authority, to help Appalachian and Delta communities develop local and regional workforce development strategies that promote long-term economic stability and opportunities for workers, especially those connected to the energy industry.

Upgrades Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Nationwide. The Budget provides roughly \$4 billion for EPA water infrastructure programs, an increase of \$1 billion over the 2021 enacted level. This includes full funding of grant programs authorized by the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, an increase of \$160 million over 2021 enacted for EPA's Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grant program. Outside of EPA, the Budget also includes \$717 million in direct appropriation and \$1.5 billion in loan level for USDA's Water and Wastewater Grant and Loan Program. These resources would help upgrade drinking water and wastewater infrastructure nationwide, with a focus on underserved communities that have historically been overlooked.

Protects Communities from Hazardous Waste and Environmental Damage. Preventing and cleaning up environmental damage that harms communities and poses a risk to public health and safety is a top Administration priority. The Budget includes \$7.6 billion for DOE's Environmental Management program to support the cleanup of community sites used during the Manhattan Project and Cold War for nuclear weapons production, including \$40 million

for a new initiative to support historically underserved communities. The Budget also provides \$1.2 billion for the Superfund program for EPA to continue cleaning up some of the Nation's most contaminated land, respond to environmental emergencies and natural disasters, and begin to adjust for revenue from the Superfund Tax. The Budget also provides \$215 million for EPA's Brownfields program to enable EPA to provide technical assistance and grants to communities, including disadvantaged communities, so they can safely clean up and reuse contaminated properties. These funds complement Brownfields funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. These programs also support presidential priorities such as the Cancer Moonshot Initiative, by addressing contaminants that lead to greater cancer risk.

Tackles Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Pollution. PFAS are a set of man-made chemicals that threaten the health and safety of communities across the Nation, disproportionately impacting historically disadvantaged communities. As part of the President's commitment to tackling PFAS pollution, the Budget provides approximately \$126 million, \$57 million over the 2021 enacted level, for EPA to: increase the understanding of PFAS impacts to human health, as well as its ecological effects; restrict use to prevent PFAS from entering the air, land, and water; and remediate PFAS that have been released into the environment.

Investing in Innovation and Climate Science

Improves Climate Data and Forecasting. The Budget significantly improves the Nation's ability to predict extreme weather and climate events so that American businesses and communities can have accurate and accessible information to allow them to better prepare for such events. This includes a bold investment of \$2.3 billion for the next generation of weather satellites at NOAA which would help support the development of next generation technologies, and \$2.4 billion for the Earth Science program at the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including more than \$200 million to develop an Earth System Observatory that would provide a three-dimensional, holistic view of Earth to better understand natural hazards and climate change. The Budget also provides an additional \$13 million over 2021 enacted levels to bolster EPA's abilities to forecast where smoke from wildfires could harm people and communicate where smoke events are occurring.

Makes Historic Investments in Innovation and Climate Research. To support the Administration's whole-of-Government approach to tackle the climate crisis, the Budget provides a historic investment of \$17 billion for climate science and innovation, including more than \$9 billion to DOE for clean energy research, development and demonstration, an increase of more than 33 percent over the 2021 enacted level. Within this total, the Budget provides \$700 million for the Advanced Research and Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) and proposes expanded authority for ARPA-E to more fully address innovation gaps around adaptation, mitigation, and resilience to the impacts of climate change. The Budget provides \$913 million at NSF for research to better understand climate change and its adverse impacts and \$500 million for R&D in clean energy and emission mitigation technologies. The Budget invests \$6 million in USDA's climate hubs, a multi-agency undertaking to leverage climate science and increase landowner awareness of—and engagement in—efforts to combat climate change. In addition, the overall budget for DOE's Office of Science would grow 11 percent over 2021 enacted levels.

Restoring America's Global Climate Leadership

Advances the President's Historic Climate Pledge. The Budget request includes over \$11 billion in international climate finance, meeting the President's pledge to quadruple international climate finance a year early. U.S. international climate assistance and financing would: accelerate the global energy

transition to net-zero emissions by 2050; help developing countries build resilience to the growing impacts of climate change, including through the *President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE)* and other programs; and support the implementation of the President's *Plan to Conserve Global Forests: Critical Carbon Sinks*. Among these

critical investments are \$1.6 billion for the Green Climate Fund, a critical multilateral tool for financing climate adaptation and mitigation projects in developing countries and support for a \$3.2 billion loan to the Clean Technology Fund to finance clean energy projects in developing countries.

EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, ADVANCING EQUITY, AND STRENGTHENING AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

From his first days in office, the President has pursued an agenda to ensure all Americans can lead lives of dignity and extend the reach of America's promise. To further that agenda, the Budget includes a range of crucial investments to help ensure that all Americans can pursue their potential and fully participate in our economy and our democracy—improving education and supporting students; advancing equity, dignity, and security across our Nation and economy; expanding housing opportunities; and ensuring safety and justice and reinvigorating American democracy.

Improving Education

Makes Historic Investments in High-Poverty Schools. To advance the goal of providing a high-quality education to every student, the Budget provides \$36.5 billion for Title I, more than doubling the program's funding compared to the 2021 enacted level, through a combination of discretionary and mandatory funding. Title I helps schools provide students in low-income communities the learning opportunities and supports they need to succeed. This substantial new support for the program, which serves 25 million students in nearly 90 percent of school districts across the Nation, would be a major step toward fulfilling the President's commitment to addressing long-standing funding disparities between under-resourced schools—which disproportionately serve students of color—and their wealthier counterparts.

Makes Historic Investments in College Affordability and Completion. To help low- and middle-income students overcome financial barriers to postsecondary education, the Budget proposes to double the maximum Pell Grant by 2029. This begins with a historic \$2,175 increase for the 2023-2024 school year, compared to the 2021-2022 school year, thereby expanding access and reaching nearly 6.7 million students. The Budget would also support strategies to improve the retention, transfer, and completion of students by investing the Federal TRIO Programs, Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs, and new retention and completion grants. The Budget also invests in institutional capacity at HBCUs, TCCUs, MSIs, and low-resourced institutions such as community colleges, by providing an increase of \$752 million over the 2021 enacted level. This funding includes \$450 million in four-year HBCUs, TCCUs, and MSIs to expand research and development infrastructure at these institutions. The Administration also looks forward to working with the Congress on changes to the Higher Education Act that ease the burden of student debt, including through improvements to the Income Driven Repayment and Public Service Loan Forgiveness programs.

Expands Access to Affordable, High-Quality Early Child Care and Learning. The Budget provides \$20.2 billion for HHS's early care and education programs, an increase of \$3.3 billion over the 2021 enacted level. This includes \$7.6 billion for the Child Care and Development

Block Grant, an increase of \$1.7 billion over the 2021 enacted level, to expand access to quality, affordable child care for families. In addition, the Budget helps young children enter kindergarten ready to learn by providing \$12.2 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$1.5 billion over the 2021 enacted level. The Budget also helps States identify and fill gaps in early education programs by funding the Preschool Development Grants program at \$450 million, an increase of \$175 million over the 2021 enacted level.

Prioritizes the Health and Well-Being of Students. Disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic continue to take a toll on the physical and mental health of students, teachers, and school staff. Recognizing the profound effect of physical and mental health on academic achievement, the Budget includes a \$1 billion investment to increase the number of school counselors, psychologists, social workers, nurses, and other health professionals in schools.

Increases Support for Children with Disabilities. The President is committed to ensuring that children with disabilities receive the services and support they need to thrive in school and graduate ready for college or a career. The Budget provides an additional \$3.3 billion over 2021 enacted levels—the largest two-year increase ever—for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States, with a total of \$16.3 billion to support special education and related services for students in grades Pre-K through 12. The Budget also doubles funding to \$932 million for IDEA Part C grants, which support early intervention services for infants and families with disabilities that have a proven record of improving academic and developmental outcomes.

Advancing Equity, Dignity, and Security

Expands Opportunities for Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses. The Budget provides a \$31 million increase over the 2021 enacted level to support women, people of color,

veterans, and other underserved entrepreneurs through SBA's Entrepreneurial Development programs. This bold commitment ensures entrepreneurs have access to counseling, training, and mentoring services. The Budget also provides \$331 million for the Department of the Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, an increase of \$61 million, or 23 percent, above the 2021 enacted level. CDFIs provide historically underserved and often low-income communities access to credit, capital, and financial support to grow businesses, increase affordable housing, and reinforce healthy neighborhood development.

Supports Economic Development and Invests in Underserved Communities. The Budget provides \$3.8 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program to help communities modernize infrastructure, invest in economic development, create parks and other public amenities, and provide social services. The Budget includes a targeted increase of \$195 million to spur equitable development and the removal of barriers to revitalization in 100 of the most underserved neighborhoods in the United States.

Empowers and Protects Workers. To ensure workers are treated with dignity and respect in the workplace, the Budget invests \$2.2 billion, an increase of \$397 million above the 2021 enacted level, in DOL's worker protection agencies. Between 2016 and 2020, these agencies lost approximately 14 percent of their staff, limiting their ability to perform inspections and conduct investigations. The Budget would enable DOL to conduct the enforcement and regulatory work needed to ensure workers' wages and benefits are protected, address the misclassification of workers as independent contractors, and improve workplace health and safety. The Budget also ensures fair treatment for millions of workers by restoring resources to oversee and enforce the equal employment obligations of Federal contractors, including protections against discrimination based on race, gender, disability, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

Reduces Lead and Other Home Health Hazards for Vulnerable Families. The Budget provides \$400 million, an increase of \$40 million above the 2021 enacted level, for States, local governments, and nonprofits to reduce lead-based paint and other health hazards in the homes of low-income families with young children. The Budget also includes \$25 million to address lead-based paint and \$60 million to prevent and mitigate other housing-related hazards, such as fire safety and mold, in Public Housing.

Provides Robust Support for Tribal Communities. The Budget requests \$4.5 billion for DOI tribal programs, more than \$1 billion above the 2021 enacted level. These investments would support public safety and justice, social services, climate resilience, and educational needs to uphold Federal trust responsibilities and promote equity for historically underserved communities. This includes a \$156 million increase to support reconstruction work at seven Bureau of Indian Education schools. This funding complements Bipartisan Infrastructure Law investments to address climate resilience needs in tribal communities. The Budget proposes to reclassify Contract Support Costs and Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 Section 105(l) leases as mandatory spending, providing certainty in meeting these ongoing needs through dedicated funding sources. The Budget further proposes to provide mandatory funding to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance of previously enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements, and the Administration is interested in working with the Congress on an approach to provide a mandatory funding source for future settlements. The Budget also complements Bipartisan Infrastructure Law investments to address climate resilience needs in tribal communities with \$673 million in tribal climate funding at DOI.

Advances Child and Family Well-Being in the Child Welfare System. The Budget proposes to expand and incentivize the use of evidence-based foster care prevention services to keep families safely together and to reduce the number of children entering foster care. For children who do

need to be placed into foster care, the Budget provides States with support and incentives to place more children with relatives or other adults who have an existing emotional bond with the child and fewer children in group homes and institutions, while also providing additional funding to support youth who age out of care without a permanent caregiver. The Budget proposes to nearly double flexible funding for States through the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program and proposes new provisions to expand access to legal representation for children and families in the child welfare system. The Budget also provides \$100 million in competitive grants for States and localities to advance reforms that would reduce the overrepresentation of children and families of color in the child welfare system, address the disparate experiences and outcomes of these families, and provide more families with the support they need to remain safely together. In addition, the Budget provides \$215 million for States and community-based organizations to respond to and prevent child abuse.

Supports Health and Economic Security of America's Seniors and People with Disabilities. The Budget provides \$14.8 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion above the 2021 enacted level, to improve services at the Social Security Administration's field offices, State disability determination services, and teleservice centers for retirees, people with disabilities, and their families. At HUD, the Budget supports 2,000 units of new permanently affordable housing specifically for seniors and people with disabilities, supporting the Administration's priority to maximize independent living for people with disabilities. The Budget also includes nearly \$500 million to Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Survey and Certification, a 24-percent increase, to support health and safety inspections at nursing homes and enhances Medicare for seniors by expanding behavioral health benefits, eliminating cost sharing for vaccines, and adding coverage of services from community health workers. The President also looks forward to working with the Congress on other policies to improve economic security and access to healthcare for seniors and people with disabilities.

Strengthens the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program and Combats Fraud. The UI program has helped millions of Americans through periods of unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Budget invests \$3.4 billion, an increase of \$769 million above the 2021 enacted level, to modernize, protect, and strengthen this critical program. This includes several investments aimed at tackling fraud in the UI program, including funding to support more robust identity verification for UI applicants, help States develop and test fraud-prevention tools and strategies, and allow the Office of Inspector General to increase its investigations into fraud rings targeting the UI program.

Improves Healthcare, Nutrition Assistance, and Economic Support for Americans in Puerto Rico and Other Territories. The President supports: eliminating Medicaid funding caps for Puerto Rico and other Territories while aligning their matching rate with States; granting U.S. Territories the option to transition from current block grants to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; and providing parity to U.S. Territories in the Supplemental Security Income Program. The Administration will continue to work with the Congress to advance these policies.

Expanding Housing Opportunity

Expands the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Enhances Household Mobility. The Housing Choice Voucher program currently provides 2.3 million low-income families with rental assistance to obtain housing in the private market. The Budget provides \$32.1 billion, an increase of \$6.4 billion—including emergency funding—over the 2021 enacted level, to maintain services for all currently assisted families and to expand assistance to an additional 200,000 households compared to the 2021 level, particularly those who are experiencing homelessness or fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence or other forms of gender-based violence. The Budget also funds mobility-related supportive services to

provide low-income families with greater options to move to higher-opportunity neighborhoods.

Advances Efforts to End Homelessness. To prevent and reduce homelessness, the Budget provides \$3.6 billion, an increase of \$580 million over the 2021 enacted level, for Homeless Assistance Grants to meet renewal needs and expand assistance to nearly 25,000 additional households, including survivors of domestic violence and homeless youth.

Prevents and Redresses Housing Discrimination and Supports Access to Homeownership for First-Generation Homebuyers. The Budget provides \$86 million in grants to support State and local fair housing enforcement organizations and bolster education, outreach, and training on rights and responsibilities under Federal fair housing laws. The Budget supports access to homeownership for underserved borrowers, including many first-time and minority homebuyers, through Federal Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae credit guarantees. The Budget also provides \$115 million for complementary loan and down payment assistance pilot proposals to expand homeownership opportunities for first-generation and/or low-wealth first-time homebuyers.

Invests in Affordable Housing in Tribal Communities. Native Americans are seven times more likely to live in overcrowded conditions and five times more likely to have inadequate plumbing, kitchen, or heating systems than all U.S. households. The Budget helps address poor housing conditions in tribal areas by providing \$1 billion to fund tribal efforts to expand affordable housing, improve housing conditions and infrastructure, and increase economic opportunities for low-income families.

Addresses Housing Needs in Rural America. The Budget includes \$1.9 billion for USDA's rural housing loan and grant programs, including increases for the rural multifamily housing programs which would help address housing insecurity, rent burdens, and the impacts of climate change in rural America, including through a new

policy requiring construction practices to improve energy or water efficiency, implement green features, or strengthen climate resilience. The multifamily housing programs would fund the preservation or development of 224 affordable multifamily housing properties, totaling 11,100 units and provide rental assistance to 270,000 units. USDA's single-family housing loans would provide new homeownership opportunities to 171,000 rural borrowers. The Budget also provides \$39 million to continue the Rural Partners Network initiative from 2022, which connects America's rural communities to a broad range of programs and resources throughout the Federal Government.

Addressing Violent Crime, Ensuring Justice, and Strengthening American Democracy

Invests in Federal Law Enforcement to Combat Gun Crime and Other Violent Crime. The Budget once again makes robust investments to bolster Federal law enforcement capacity. The Budget includes \$17.4 billion, an increase of \$1.7 billion above the 2021 enacted level, for DOJ law enforcement, including a total of \$1.7 billion for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) to expand multijurisdictional gun trafficking strike forces with additional personnel, increase regulation of the firearms industry, enhance ATF's National Integrated Ballistic Information Network, and modernize the National Tracing Center. The Budget includes \$1.8 billion for the U.S. Marshals Service to support personnel dedicated to fighting violent crime, including through fugitive apprehension and enforcement operations. The Budget also provides the Federal Bureau of Investigation with an additional \$69 million to address violent crime, including violent crimes against children and crime in Indian Country. In addition, the U.S. Attorneys are provided with \$72.1 million to prosecute violent crimes.

Supports State and Local Law Enforcement and Community Violence Prevention and Intervention Programs to Make Our Neighborhoods Safer. The Budget provides

\$3.2 billion in discretionary resources for State and local grants and \$30 billion in mandatory resources to support law enforcement, crime prevention, and community violence intervention.

Reinvigorates Federal Civil Rights Enforcement. In order to address longstanding inequities and strengthen civil rights protections, the Budget invests \$367 million, an increase of \$101 million over the 2021 enacted level, in civil rights protection across DOJ. These resources support police reform, the prosecution of hate crimes, enforcement of voting rights, and efforts to provide equitable access to justice. Investments also provide mediation and conciliation services through the Community Relations Service.

Reforms the Federal Criminal Justice System. The Budget leverages the capacity of the Federal justice system to advance innovative criminal justice reform initiatives and serve as a model for reform that is not only comprehensive in scope, but evidence-informed and high-impact. The Budget supports key investments in First Step Act implementation, including \$100 million for a historic collaboration with the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), DOJ, and DOL for a national initiative to provide comprehensive workforce development services to people in the Federal prison system, both during their time in the BOP facilities and after they are transferred to community placement. In support of Federal law enforcement reform and oversight, the Budget also proposes \$106 million to support the deployment of body-worn cameras (BWC) to DOJ's law enforcement officers, as well as an impact evaluation to assess the role of BWC in advancing criminal justice reform.

Protects U.S. Elections and the Right to Vote. As America's democracy faces threats across the Nation, the State, county, and municipal governments that run Federal elections have struggled to obtain resources commensurate with the improved access and security that voters expect and deserve. Federal funding for the equipment, systems, and personnel that comprise the Nation's critical election infrastructure has been episodic or crisis-driven. To provide State and local election officials with a predictable funding

stream for critical capital investments and increased staffing and services, the Budget proposes \$10 billion in new elections assistance funding to be allocated over 10 years. The Budget also proposes to fund an expansion of USPS delivery

capacity in underserved areas and support for vote-by-mail, including making ballots postage-free and reducing the cost of other election-related mail for jurisdictions and voters.

PUTTING THE NATION ON A SOUND FISCAL AND ECONOMIC COURSE

When the President took office, the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic crisis had driven deficits to high levels: \$3.1 trillion, or 14.9 percent, of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020. Thanks in part to the success of the American Rescue Plan and the President's economic strategy, strong economic growth has driven deficits down dramatically. The Budget projects a deficit of \$1.4 trillion, or 5.8 percent, of GDP for 2022—less than half the deficit the President inherited and more than \$1 trillion less than the deficit for 2021.

The Budget builds on this progress by proposing smart, targeted, and fully-offset investments designed to expand economic capacity, spur durable economic growth, create jobs, reduce cost pressures, and foster shared prosperity. The Budget reflects the President's belief that growing the economy from the bottom up and the middle out creates more growth, higher wages, more jobs, lower prices, less poverty, and makes it easier to achieve fiscal sustainability.

The Budget also reflects the President's commitment to put the Nation on a sound fiscal course by more than fully offsetting the cost of its new investments. Overall, the Budget's policies would reduce deficits by more than \$1 trillion over 10 years through additional tax reforms that ensure corporations and the wealthiest Americans pay their fair share. Under the Budget policies, annual deficits would fall further as a share of the economy, while the economic burden of debt would stay low.

Paying for Investments through a Fairer Tax System

The Budget's investments are more than paid for through reforms that would create a fairer tax system.

Proposes a New Minimum Tax on Billionaires. The tax code currently offers special treatment for the types of income that wealthy people enjoy. This special treatment, combined with sophisticated tax planning and giant loopholes, allows many of the very wealthiest people in the world to end up paying a lower tax rate on their full income than many middle-class households. To finally address this glaring problem, the Budget includes a 20 percent minimum tax on multi-millionaires and billionaires who so often pay indefensibly low tax rates. This minimum tax would apply only to the wealthiest 0.01 percent of households—those with more than \$100 million—and over half the revenue would come from billionaires alone.

Ensures Corporations Pay Their Fair Share. The Budget also includes an increase to the rate that corporations pay in taxes on their profits. Corporations received an enormous tax break in 2017. While their profits have soared, their investment in the economy did not. Those tax breaks did not trickle down to workers or consumers. Instead of allowing some of the most profitable corporations in the world to avoid paying their fair share, the Budget would raise the corporate tax rate to 28 percent, still well below the 35 percent rate that prevailed for most of the last several decades. This increase is complemented by other changes to the corporate tax code that would incentivize job creation and investment in

the United States and ensure that large corporations pay their fair share.

Prevents Multinational Corporations from Using Tax Havens to Game the System.

For decades, American workers and taxpayers have paid the price for a tax system that has rewarded multinational corporations for shipping jobs and profits overseas. Last year, the Administration rallied more than 130 countries to agree to a global minimum tax that will ensure that profitable corporations pay their fair share and incentivizes U.S. multinationals to create jobs and invest in the United States. The Budget contains additional measures to ensure that multinationals operating in the United States cannot use tax havens to undercut the global minimum.

Improving the Nation's Fiscal Outlook

The Budget's investments boost economic growth, reduce cost pressures, and promote shared prosperity in a way that improves the fiscal outlook of the United States and reduces fiscal risks over the long term.

The Administration is on track to becoming the first in history to reduce the deficit by more than \$1 trillion in a single year. Under the Budget's policies, deficits would continue to decline from recent levels. Deficits would fall from 14.9 percent of GDP in 2020 to 5.8 percent of GDP this year and then decline further and remain below 5 percent of GDP through the 10-year window.

Moreover, under the Budget's policies, the medium-term economic burden of Federal debt would remain low. Real interest—the Federal Government's annual interest payments after adjusting for inflation—directly measures the cost of servicing the debt: the real resources that are going toward paying off old debt, instead of investing in the future.

The widespread, persistent, and global phenomenon of interest rates falling even as debt has risen has meant that the burden associated with debt over the near and medium term has decreased. Even as the economy has recovered and growth has come roaring back, interest rates remain well below historical averages.

Real interest has averaged about one percent of the economy since 1980 and was about two percent in the 1990s. Since then, the effective real interest rate on Federal debt has fallen ten-fold, from over 4 percent to 0.4 percent in the 2010s. As a result, real interest has fallen—and real interest costs are expected to remain negative in 2022. The Budget's economic assumptions anticipate that real interest rates would rise over the coming decade, using projections in line with private forecasters. Nevertheless, under these assumptions, the President's policies would keep real interest at or below the historical average over the coming decade. This means that we have the capacity to make fully-offset, critical investments that expand the productive capacity of the economy while also keeping real interest cost burdens low by historical standards.

At the same time, the United States does face fiscal challenges over the long term—driven largely by demographic pressures on health and retirement programs, an inequitable tax system, and rising healthcare costs. There is also uncertainty about the interest rate outlook. The Budget's proposals prudently address these future challenges by reforming the tax system and more than paying for all new policies, reducing deficits over the long run. In total, the Budget policies reduce deficits by more than \$1 trillion over the next 10 years

Overall, the Budget details an economically and fiscally responsible path forward—addressing the long-term fiscal challenges facing the Nation while making investments that produce stronger economic growth and broadly shared prosperity well into the future.