



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

ANALYSIS

of the

**President's FY 2019
Budget Request**

for

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

February 2018

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Department of Agriculture	7
Economic Research Service	7
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	8
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	8
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	9
Department of Commerce	10
Census Bureau	10
Bureau of Economic Analysis	11
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	11
Department of Defense.....	13
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	13
Defense Health Program.....	13
Minerva Research Initiative	13
Department of Education.....	15
Institute of Education Sciences.....	15
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	16
International and Foreign Language Education	16
Department of Energy.....	18
Energy Information Administration	18
Department of Health and Human Services.....	19
National Institutes of Health.....	19
Department of Homeland Security.....	22
Science and Technology Directorate	22
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	23
Office of Policy Development and Research	23
Department of Justice	24
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	24
National Institute of Justice	24
Department of Labor.....	26
Bureau of Labor Statistics	26
Department of State.....	27
Educational and Cultural Exchanges	27
Department of Transportation	28
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	28
National Science Foundation.....	29
Other Agencies.....	31
National Archives and Records Administration.....	31
National Endowment for the Humanities	31
United States Institute of Peace	31
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	32
Appendix A: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies.....	33

List of Tables

Table 1 – Department of Agriculture..... 9

Table 2 – Department of Commerce 12

Table 3 – Department of Defense 14

Table 4 – Department of Education 17

Table 5 – Department of Energy 18

Table 6 – National Institutes of Health 21

Table 7 – Department of Homeland Security 22

Table 8 – Department of Housing and Urban Development 23

Table 9 – Department of Justice..... 25

Table 10 – Department of Labor 26

Table 11 – Department of State 27

Table 12 – Department of Transportation..... 28

Table 13 – National Science Foundation 30

Table 14 – Miscellaneous Agencies 32

Table 15 – Principal Statistical Agencies..... 33

How to interpret budget figures in this document

The budget numbers provided in this report account for the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2019 request for discretionary spending, unless noted otherwise. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of current dollars, and, in most cases, are rounded to one figure after the decimal. Totals may contain rounding errors.

Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted. The tables in this document list the amounts enacted in FY 2017, the amount proposed in the President’s FY 2019 budget request, and a comparison between FY 2017 and the amount requested for FY 2019, expressed as percent change.

FY 2017	FY 2019	FY 2019 vs.
Enacted	Request	FY 2017

Introduction

The President's FY 2019 Budget Request for Social and Behavioral Science

On February 12, the Trump Administration began releasing details of its fiscal year (FY) 2019 budget request to Congress. At the time of this writing, details for all agencies (such as the National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health) have yet to be released and are expected in the coming days or weeks. In light of a recent bipartisan agreement to increase discretionary spending over the next two years, the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released an addendum to the FY 2019 budget outlining a number of adjustments to the budget request.

The FY 2019 budget is released as Congress furiously works over the next few weeks to finalize the FY 2018 appropriations bills. On February 9, Congress passed, and President Trump signed into law, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, which provides two-year relief from sequestration cuts by raising the caps on discretionary spending by about \$300 billion over the next two years (FY 2018-19). The agreement also provides Congress additional time—until March 23—to complete its work on the FY 2018 appropriations bills now that the spending caps have been adjusted (fiscal year 2018 officially began on October 1, 2017 and most of the federal government has been operating under continuing resolutions since then, despite two brief government shut downs along the way). With the higher spending caps now in place, the Trump Administration's ability to realize sweeping cuts to discretionary spending has been significantly limited, at least for the next two years.

Even still, the President's budget takes a different approach to the spending caps by viewing them as a "ceiling" for FY 2019 funding, not as a funding target. As such, the request violates the budget deal by seeking to shift \$57 billion away from nondefense discretionary spending and over to the defense side of the ledger, stating:

"As reflected in the FY 2019 Budget [released today], the Administration strongly supports the overall defense spending levels included in the bipartisan cap deal. However, given the current fiscal situation, the Administration is not proposing a Budget at the new non-defense caps. The Administration does not believe these non-defense spending levels comport with its vision for the proper role and size of the Federal Government."

Still, while the President's budget is virtually dead-on-arrival with the Congress, the FY 2019 request is an important blueprint for understanding the Trump Administration's funding and policy priorities and provides a window into what we might see as possible policy challenges over the next year.

Further, the Administration promises to deliver the "President's Management Agenda" in March, which will include specific actions that federal agencies will be asked to take (some requiring legislation in Congress) to address what they are calling "three drivers of reform" for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the federal government:

- Modern information technology;
- Data, accountability, and transparency; and
- A modern [federal] workforce.

Part of the agenda will include reorganizing the Executive Branch to accomplish things like “eliminating unnecessary political positions; using shared services to improve IT services and reduce costs through economies of scale; realigning offices and personnel; and revamping regional offices.” COSSA will report on these efforts as they are unveiled this spring.

The budget also boasts its focus on “streamlining government.” It seeks to cut the federal workforce and eliminate entire agencies to achieve savings. Some of the agencies eyed for elimination include the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts, Institute for Museum and Library Services, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (which would be transferred to the National Institutes of Health), and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Of course, for many of these agencies, this is not the first time they have been targeted for elimination or deep cuts, and Congress has managed to keep them intact for the most part.

The bottom line when considering the Trump Administration’s proposals for FY 2019 is that it remains a political, largely symbolic document that outlines the Administration’s priorities for the year ahead; take note of the policy priorities contained within the budget as they could shape some legislative and/or executive actions later in the year. However, as we said last year, Congress is not likely to go along with the bulk of the President’s recommendations, especially cuts for research and domestic programs writ large.

Snapshot of the President’s FY 2019 Budget Request		
	FY 2019 Request	% Change*
National Institutes of Health	\$35.5 billion	+4.2%
National Science Foundation	\$7.5 billion	0%
Department of Defense Basic Research	\$2.3 billion	-0.3%
Census Bureau	\$3.8 billion	+158%
Institute of Education Sciences	\$521.6 million	-13.8%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$609.4 million	+0.1%
Education and Cultural Exchanges	\$159 million	-74.9%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (move to NIH)	\$256 million	-21%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	\$165 million	-3.6%
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$42.3 million	-71.5%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	\$101 million	-5.9%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$41 million	-9.9%
National Institute of Justice	\$36 million	-8.9%

**Comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels since the FY 2018 appropriations bills have not yet been enacted.*

Looking Ahead

The passage of the bipartisan budget deal is a significant victory for all discretionary spending, including for research, as it eliminates the immediate threat of sequestration and major budget cuts that were

likely without a deal. The release of the President's budget request marks the official start of the FY 2019 appropriations process. Once work on FY 2018 spending is complete, Congress will quickly get to work on the FY 2019 bills.

With the pressure of needing to pick winners and losers among countless discretionary programs because of lowered spending caps now off Congress for FY 2018 and 2019, lawmakers can make investments as they deem appropriate. COSSA will be working over the coming months to secure the best possible funding outcome for the agencies and programs important to our community.

Of course, 2018 is an election year. The Congress is expected to get as far as they can on the FY 2019 appropriations bills before they go back home sometime this summer for an extended recess to return to the campaign trail. It has become customary in election years for appropriations to not be completed by the September 30 deadline. We do not think it likely that the FY 2019 process will be completed ahead of the November midterm elections; therefore a stopgap measure will likely be in order come October 1.

We invite you to read on to learn about the President's proposals as they pertain to social and behavioral science research. **Supplements to this report will be issued as additional agency details are released.**

Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) funds scientific activities through its Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area, which comprises USDA's two principal statistical agencies, the Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistics Service; the National Institute of Food and Agriculture; and the Agricultural Research Service, which conducts intramural research in the natural and biological sciences. The Administration's FY 2019 discretionary funding request for REE totals \$2.5 billion.

USDA's FY 2019 budget request can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/budget>.

Economic Research Service

The President's request would cut the budget of the Economic Research Service (ERS) almost in half (48.1 percent), which would bring its FY 2019 funding level to \$45 million, compared to \$86.8 million enacted in FY 2017. As part of the Administration's plan to reorganize the federal government, the details of which will be released in full later this spring, the FY 2019 budget "provides a framework for streamlining statistical services by... examining the potential benefits of consolidating the Economic Research Service with the National Agricultural Statistical Service in fiscal year 2020." The proposed cut would "largely eliminate ERS' research activities" and cut the agency's staff by more than half. All of ERS' research and data portfolios would see significant cuts, and several would be eliminated completely.

ERS' research program on Agricultural Markets and Trade, Farms, Conservation, and Agricultural R&D would be severely curtailed. Within this area, ERS would discontinue its research related to farm, conservation, and trade policy; investments in agricultural research and development; international food security for low- and middle-income countries; and special topics such as policy effectiveness, drought resilience, new energy sources, local and regional food markets, beginning farmers and ranchers, invasive species, and markets for environmental services.

The agency's Food Assistance, Nutrition, and Diet Quality research and analysis program would eliminate its research and data products on USDA food and nutrition assistance programs and food access and consumer food choices. It would continue to measure U.S. food security and produce food price forecasts.

The proposal would significantly reduce funding for ERS' Consumer Data Information Program, eliminating data purchases and modules on national surveys and would "discontinue support for the academic community's access to restricted data for research." ERS' research and analysis programs on Food Safety and Rural Economy and Well-Being would be eliminated completely.

The request proposes that the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) discontinue the 15 state-level estimates currently produced for the largest agricultural-producing states and reduce the frequency of its crop- and livestock-specific surveys.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) would receive \$165 million, a cut of \$6.2 million or 3.6 percent from the FY 2017 enacted level. The total includes \$119.7 million for Agricultural Estimates and \$45.3 million for the Census of Agriculture.

Overall, NASS' **Agricultural Estimates** programs would see a decrease of \$9.4 million (7.4 percent) compared to FY 2017. However, this includes \$5 million in new funding to transition the Farm Labor Survey, which had previously been conducted on a reimbursable basis through the Department of Labor, to NASS as a core program.

In addition, a significant increase is provided to modernize NASS' geospatial data. The funds would be used to integrate a new Decision Support System, which compiles weather, climate, and crop data, into NASS processes and to upgrade the systems supporting production of the Cropland Data Layer and derivative products. The changes would allow for "improved estimates for current estimates and the development of additional estimates for specialty and small crop areas" and "open opportunities for the identification and estimation of commodities not previously estimated."

The additional funding for these new activities magnifies the impact of the overall cut on NASS' remaining Agricultural Estimates programs. At the funding level proposed in the request, NASS would eliminate several parts of its bee and honey program, eliminate its fruit chemical use survey, reduce the frequency and precision of some fruit and vegetable reports, and reduce the sample size of its acreage, crop production, and grain stocks estimates.

Funding for the **Census of Agriculture**, which operates on a five-year cycle, would increase by \$3.1 million compared to the FY 2017 enacted level. The most recent Census was conducted in 2017 and data is still being released. The request provides funding for a 2018 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, which is conducted roughly every five years, and collects detailed information on irrigation practices.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The FY 2019 request for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which funds extramural research, education, and extension programs within USDA, is \$1.3 billion in discretionary funding, a 7.7 percent decrease from the FY 2017 enacted level. The total includes \$794.5 million for Research and Education Activities, \$450.2 million for Extension Activities, and \$13 million for Integrated Activities.

The request includes \$243.2 million for research conducted at State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the Hatch Act program, a \$462,000 cut compared to FY 2017. Like last year's request, the FY 2019 budget would eliminate a number of NIFA programs, including Capacity Building for Non Land-Grant Colleges of Agriculture; Farm Business Management; Sun Grants; Global Change/UV Monitoring; Multicultural Scholars, Graduate Fellowships and Institution Challenge Grants; Secondary and Two-Year Post-Secondary Education; Farm Safety and Youth Farm Safety Education; New Technologies for Agricultural Extension; Rural Health and Safety Education; Renewable Resources Extension Act; and Women and Minorities in STEM Fields.

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

The President’s FY 2019 budget would provide flat funding for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA’s flagship competitive research grants program, continuing its FY 2017 funding level of \$375 million. The request repeats a proposal from last year to restructure AFRI’s three core programs. into Foundational and Applied Science (funded at \$224 million), Sustainable Agricultural Systems (funded at \$98.9 million), and Education and Workforce Development (funded at \$32.1 million).

The Foundational Program would be renamed “Foundational and Applied Science,” and receive \$224 million and would support research foundational, basic, applied research into emerging technologies such as gene editing and machine learning; water for agriculture; the microbiomes of foods animals, plants, and soils; anti-microbial resistant bacteria mitigation; and agriculture cyberinformatics.

Instead of continuing NIFA’s Challenge Areas program (which funded research in critical areas), the budget would create a Sustainable Agricultural Systems program, to be funded at \$98.9 million. The new program would “support large integrative projects that develop solutions to major agricultural system challenges.” The request states that the new integrated approach will “enable NIFA’s goal of advancing the convergence of agricultural sciences with engineering, data science, nutritional and food sciences, social sciences, and other disciplines... to generate new scientific discovers, new products, new markets, and consequently, new high-skilled jobs.”

The request would provide \$32.1 million in FY 2019 for Education and Workforce Development, which has historically been supported through NIFA’s Education and Literacy Initiative (ELI). The program would promote development of a technology- and data-savvy workforce to spur innovation in the agricultural sector.

Table 1 – Department of Agriculture

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Economic Research Service	86.8	45.0	-48.1%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	171.2	165.0	-3.6%
Agricultural Estimates	129.1	119.7	-7.3%
Census of Agriculture	42.2	45.3	7.4%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1362.9	1257.7	-7.7%
Hatch Act	243.7	243.2	-0.2%
Agricultural and Food Research Initiative	375.0	375.0	0.0%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce has broad jurisdiction, serving not only as the home for the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), but also for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Economic Development Administration (EDA), and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). Analysis of the FY 2019 budget requests for Census, BEA, and NOAA are included below.

Currently, the Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) houses the Census Bureau and BEA, although funding for Census is provided through a separate appropriation. The FY 2019 budget carries forward a proposal from the FY 2018 request to consolidate most of ESA's operations within BEA. The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs would reside within the Office of Secretary but would be funded through BEA (see below).

Census Bureau

The FY 2019 request for the Census Bureau is \$3.8 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion from the FY 2017 enacted level. The large increase is part of the ramp-up to the 2020 Decennial Census, which will be entering its execution phase during FY 2019. Although the proposed funding level is more than two and a half times the amount appropriated in FY 2017, Census stakeholders remain concerned that the requested amount may not be enough to adequately finalize preparations for 2020, particularly as the gridlocked appropriations process has made FY 2018 planning and spending incredibly difficult for the Bureau. In addition, even with the large infusion of funds proposed by the Administration, nearly all of the Census' accounts not directly related to the 2020 Census would see decreases under the request.

The request would provide the Census' Current Surveys and Programs with \$249.1 million, a cut of \$20.1 million from the FY 2017 enacted level (this total does not include \$20 million in mandatory funding). The Periodic Censuses and Programs account would receive \$3.5 billion, a \$2.3 billion increase compared to FY 2017, all of which would go to 2020 Census preparations.

In FY 2019, the Bureau will conduct its first field operations (in-field address canvassing to finalize the 2020 Census address list), open nearly 300 field offices, finalize the scope and design of the census, continue to refine its enterprise data collection and processing system, and make media buys in preparation for the 2020 Decennial.

The American Community Survey (ACS) would receive a total of \$211.4 million, a decrease of \$10.2 million (4.6 percent) compared to FY 2017. The Bureau proposes to terminate its use of telephone follow-up interviews for non-responding households in favor of "more effective methods," such as in-person visits.

The Census Bureau's FY 2019 budget request can be found at:
http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY19_CBJ.html.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The request includes \$101 million in funding for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a 5.9 percent cut compared to FY 2017. This total includes \$3 million for the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, previously housed elsewhere. The proposal would give across-the-board cuts of 5.6 percent to each of BEA's four main economic accounts (national, international, industry, and regional).

In FY 2019, BEA plans to continue to explore how new and non-traditional data sources can be used to improve its statistics, research expanding the geographical detail of gross domestic product (GDP) to 3,100 U.S. counties, and identify ways to speed up initial GDP estimates.

The budget carries over three programmatic reductions from the FY 2018 request: discontinuing efforts to separately measure the impact of small business on the U.S. economy, halting research on incorporating improved measures of health care into GDP, and providing less frequent and detailed trade-in-services data.

BEA's FY 2019 budget request can be found at: http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY19_CBI.html.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The budget request includes a total of \$4.56 billion in discretionary funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a decrease of nearly 20 percent below the FY 2017 enacted level. The request is also below the amount President Trump sought for the agency in FY 2018. While NOAA is first and foremost a mission agency and not a basic science grant-making agency like the National Science Foundation, NOAA relies on science from its internal laboratories and experts from throughout the extramural research community to inform its many services and activities. Unfortunately, and similar to last year's budget, the FY 2019 request seeks to accommodate the proposed budget largely through cuts to extramural grants and prioritizing NOAA's operational activities. Another major aspect of the budget reduction is the planned decrease in funding for NOAA's large satellite programs.

The **Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR)** serves as NOAA's central research hub, working to integrate research conducted across the agency's operational offices (e.g. National Ocean Service, National Weather Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, etc.). Unfortunately, the budget request includes a sizable cut of about 37 percent below the FY 2017 enacted level, for a total OAR budget of \$322 million. Again this year, the budget states that the agency will "prioritize OAR's core functions and reduce extramural grants." In particular, the budget seeks to eliminate funding for the Climate Competitive Research program, which provides extramural grants to university researchers, and the National Sea Grant College Program, which is a network of 33 university-based programs that award competitive research grants on coastal and ocean issues, including in the social sciences. The budget includes terminations of several other programs and intramural and extramural research laboratories. More on NOAA's research activities can be found on the [OAR website](#).

NOAA's FY 2019 budget request can be found at: <http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/nbo>.

Table 2 – Department of Commerce

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Bureau of the Census	1470.0	3797.0	158.3%
Current Surveys and Programs	270.0	249.1	-7.7%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1200.0	3547.8	195.7%
American Community Survey	221.6	211.4	-4.6%
2020 Decennial Census	767.3	3015.1	293.0%
Periodic Economic Statistics (Economic Census & Census of Governments)	109.6	108.3	-1.2%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	107.3	101.0	-5.9%
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5677.8	4562.7	-19.6%
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	510.8	321.7	-37.0%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) is one of the few agencies that would receive an increase under the President's FY 2019 budget request as investments in national security continue to be a priority. Unfortunately, the basic and applied research programs within the agency would not see much of that increase.

DOD's FY 2019 budget requests can be found at: <http://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/Budget2019/>.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

DOD is the largest contributor to federal R&D expenditures. The bulk of the funds are administered through the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget. Science and technology activities under RDT&E are further divided into Basic Research (6.1), Applied Research (6.2), and Advanced Technology Development (6.3). For FY 2019, the request proposes minor cuts to all three accounts, with the greatest proposed cut (3.7 percent) slated for applied research. **Basic research and advanced technology development would be cut by 0.3 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.** The proposed decreases are significantly less than those suggested in the President's FY 2018 budget request. Additional RDT&E accounts exist for systems development, prototypes, and demonstration, which receive the majority of RDT&E funds and would all receive increases under the President's budget request.

Defense Health Program

Outside of the RDT&E account is the Defense Health Program, which has been a considerable source of funding for biomedical research, particularly cancer research, and is a favorite of appropriators in Congress. **The Defense Health Program would see a 0.9 percent cut compared to the FY 2017 appropriation,** which is not expected to be the final outcome for the program given its popularity in Congress.

Minerva Research Initiative

In recent years, DOD has taken steps to better harness social science expertise and apply it to its national defense efforts. Most notable is the Minerva Research Initiative, which began in 2008 at the behest of then-Secretary of Defense Robert Gates. Minerva is a university-based social science research program that seeks to "improve DOD's basic understanding of the social, cultural, behavioral, and political forces that shape regions of the world of strategic importance to the U.S."

The Minerva program is not provided with a dedicated appropriation from Congress and is not addressed specifically in the DOD budget request. Instead, funds for Minerva are pooled from the various DOD services, including the Army Research Office (ARO), Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), and Office of Naval Research (ONR). Therefore, it is impossible to know at this point whether and/or at which level Minerva will be supported in FY 2019.

Table 3 – Department of Defense

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	72301.6	92364.7	27.7%
Basic Research (6.1)	2276.0	2269.2	-0.3%
Applied Research (6.2)	5296.0	5100.4	-3.7%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	6439.0	6330.8	-1.7%
Defense Health Program	33781.3	34081.3	0.9%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Education

The President's FY 2019 budget request for the Department of Education is \$63.2 billion in discretionary appropriations, a \$3.6 billion or 5 percent decrease below the FY 2017 funding level. The Administration's request includes \$1.5 billion to support new investment in public and private school choice. Accordingly, the budget request consists of significant reductions across the department's programs and contains 29 program eliminations to accommodate the new investments. As reported previously, the International Education programs (Title VI and Fulbright-Hays) are among the programs proposed for elimination.

*The Department of Education's FY 2019 budget request can be found at:
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget19/index.html>.*

Institute of Education Sciences

The FY 2019 budget request for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is \$521.6 million, a 14 percent decrease below the final FY 2017 appropriation. The budget represents a shift in priorities for the Trump Administration, which had previously sought an increase for IES in FY 2018.

IES supports its activities through its four centers: the National Center for Education Research (NCER), the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), and the National Center for Special Education Research (NCSER).

The FY 2019 budget request for Research, Development, and Dissemination is \$187.5 million, which is flat with FY 2017 funding levels. The request would allow IES to sustain current efforts to produce and support the use of evidence-based practices in the field and in the Department.

The request for the Department's Statistics program is \$112.8 million, slightly above the FY 2017 funding level of \$109.5 million. The Statistics program is operated through competitively awarded contracts administered by NCES. The request would "support the collection, analysis, and dissemination of education-related statistics in response to both legislative requirements and to the particular needs of data providers, data users, and educational researchers." The request also includes \$3 million to support the Privacy Technical Assistance Center, which serves as a resource on issues related to privacy, security, and confidentiality of student records.

The budget request for the Assessment account is \$156.7 million, roughly flat with the FY 2017 funding level. The request would be used to support the ongoing National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB).

For Research in Special Education, the budget includes \$54 million to support continued investment in long-term programs of research, which is flat with FY 2017 funding levels. The request would allow the continued accumulation of empirical knowledge and the development of "evidence-based practices and policies that will result in improved academic achievement, social and emotional well-being, behavior, and physical development for children with disabilities."

The President's request for Special Education Studies and Evaluations is \$10.8 million, the same as the FY 2017 funding level. Funds would be used to support an evaluation of preschool special education practices, a study of state and local implementation of IDEA, a study of post-high school outcomes for youth with disabilities, the Middle Grades Longitudinal Study, and special education reports from the *What Works Clearinghouse*.

Notably, the President's request recommends eliminating the Regional Educational Laboratories (RELs) and the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems. The Administration requested flat-funding for these programs in FY 2018 but now argues that RELs are duplicative of existing investments and that the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems program has fulfilled its original purpose.

Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need

The President's FY 2019 budget request proposes eliminating the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) program. The budget states that "fellowships supported under GAANN are more appropriately supported through other Federal programs, as well as through institutional and other non-Federal resources."

International and Foreign Language Education

As proposed in the FY 2018 budget request, the Administration is again seeking to eliminate the International Education and Foreign Language Studies Domestic and Overseas Programs (Title VI and Fulbright Hays). The budget request states that "other federal agencies whose primary mission is national security implement similar programs and are better equipped to support the objective of these programs." The Administration questions whether the goals of the program are consistent with the Department of Education's core mission. The program's authorization expired in 2014.

Table 4 – Department of Education

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Institute of Education Sciences	605.3	521.6	-13.8%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	187.5	187.5	0.0%
Statistics (National Center for Education Statistics)	109.5	112.5	2.7%
Regional Educational Laboratories	54.4	0.0	-100.0%
Research in Special Education	54.0	54.0	0.0%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	10.8	10.8	0.0%
Assessment	156.8	156.7	0.0%
Statewide Data Systems	32.3	0.0	-100.0%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	72.2	0.0	-100.0%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	65.1	0.0	-100.0%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	7.1	0.0	-100.0%
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	28.1	0.0	-100.0%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Energy

In its 2015 [Quadrennial Technology Review](#), the Department of Energy (DOE) noted several areas in which insights from the social sciences can play a role in enhancing DOE’s research, development, and demonstration activities. The Department houses the Energy Information Administration, the principal statistical agency that reports objective information on the energy sector. The Department does not have a dedicated social and behavioral science research program, but it has funded basic and applied research through its Office of Science and Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E). However, the President’s request carries forward a proposal from the FY 2018 request to eliminate ARPA-E, citing concern about “the potential for ARPA-E’s efforts to overlap with Research & Development (R&D) being carried out, or which should be carried out, by the private sector.”

DOE’s FY 2019 budget request can be found at: <https://energy.gov/cfo/downloads/fy-2019-budget-justification>.

Energy Information Administration

The Administration’s request for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) calls for a \$7 million cut compared to FY 2017. The request states that at the proposed level, EIA will be able to follow through on planned cybersecurity initiatives but would delay expansions of the EIA-930 collection survey, which provides near-real time electricity supply and demand data, and the National Oil and Gas Gateway, which would have collected well-level oil and gas data for additional states.

Table 5 – Department of Energy

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Energy Information Administration	122.00	115.0	-5.7%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services supports a variety of scientific research endeavors with the goal of improving human health and well-being. It supports basic research through the National Institutes of Health, health services research through the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ), and public health research and surveillance through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Additionally, through offices such as the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) and the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), the Department sets policy, coordinates research efforts, and ensures that programs are effective and efficient.

At the time of this writing, full details of the FY 2019 budget request for agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services have not yet been released. Additional details of the HHS budget request, including analysis of the requests for the CDC and AHRQ, will be reported as they are released.

Preliminary FY 2019 budget details for HHS can be found at: <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fy-2019-budget-in-brief.pdf>.

National Institutes of Health

At the time of this writing, full details of the FY 2019 budget request for the National Institutes of Health have not yet been released.

The FY 2019 budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) totals \$35.517. This includes a base appropriation of about \$33 billion, mandatory funding through the *21st Century Cures Act*, incorporation of funds to consolidate three HHS agencies into NIH, and funding for an HHS-wide initiative addressing the opioid epidemic.

As it had with the NSF budget, the Administration originally planned for steep cuts to NIH for FY 2019. However, with the raising of the budget caps, the addendum to the budget adds \$9.167 billion to the original NIH request to bring base funding back up to the FY 2017 level of \$33 billion. The additional funds would be allocated to the office of the NIH Director, which would be given authority to distribute the funds across the NIH institutes and centers.

On top of the \$33 billion, the Administration once again proposes a consolidation of non-NIH HHS agencies into the NIH as new institutes, namely:

- The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) would become the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality, as proposed in FY 2018, with a budget of \$255 million;
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health within CDC would be moved to NIH with a budget of \$380 million; and
- The National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research, which is currently administered by the HHS Administration for Community Living would be moved to NIH with a budget of \$95 million.

Lastly, the total NIH budget of \$35.517 billion would include “an initial allocation of \$750 million to NIH as part of the HHS-wide \$10 billion investment to fight the opioid crisis and address serious mental illness,” including \$400 million for NIH’s public-private partnership on opioids and \$350 million for research on opioids, serious mental illness, and pain.

Additional details of the NIH budget request, including an analysis of the requests for individual institutes and centers, will be reported as they are released.

Preliminary FY 2019 budget details for NIH can be found at: <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fy-2019-budget-in-brief.pdf>.

NIH’s FY 2019 budget request, when available, will be posted at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov>.

Table 6 – National Institutes of Health

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
National Institutes of Health	34084.0	35517.0	4.2%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	72.0	70.0	-2.8%
National Cancer Institute	5660.0	5626.0	-0.6%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	704.0	685.0	-2.7%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	134.0	131.0	-2.2%
National Eye Institute	731.0	711.0	-2.7%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3210.0	3112.0	-3.1%
National Human Genome Research Institute	528.0	513.0	-2.8%
National Institute on Aging	2049.0	1988.0	-3.0%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	482.0	469.0	-2.7%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	4906.0	4762.0	-2.9%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	557.0	545.0	-2.2%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	357.0	347.0	-2.8%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1377.0	1340.0	-2.7%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	436.0	424.0	-2.8%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	425.0	413.0	-2.8%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2010.0	1965.0	-2.2%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1071.0	1137.0	6.2%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	790.0	747.0	-5.4%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2646.0	2573.0	-2.8%
National Institute of Mental Health	1605.0	1612.0	0.4%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	288.0	281.0	-2.4%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	1779.0	1839.0	3.4%
National Institute of Nursing Research	150.0	146.0	-2.7%
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality	n/a	380.0	+\$380.0m
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	n/a	255.0	+\$255.0m
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research	n/a	95.0	+\$95.0m
National Library of Medicine	407.0	395.0	-2.9%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) invests in research through its Science and Technology Directorate, whose mission is to “deliver effective and innovative insight, methods and solutions for the critical needs of the Homeland Security Enterprise.”

DHS’ FY 2019 budget can be found at: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/congressional-budget-justification-fy-2019>.

Science and Technology Directorate

While the department as a whole would see an increase in the President’s budget request, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) would see a sizeable decrease in funding compared to its FY 2017 enacted appropriation. **The budget request seeks a 25.4 percent reduction for S&T, bringing the Directorate’s budget down to \$583.3 million.** This includes \$289.7 million for research and development, a 32.6 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2017 R&D appropriation. The Administration’s budget calls on DHS S&T to prioritize opioid/fentanyl detection and Ports of Entry (POE) based technology to aid the Department’s enforcement mission.

The S&T request includes \$24.6 million for the DHS Apex programs, which fund crosscutting, multi-disciplinary research projects. The work of the programs, which focus on single topics like border control or security screening, is complemented by the establishment of “technology engines” (also known as Apex Engines) which include teams of subject-matter experts that can assist the Apex program managers. The request would provide \$18 million for the Apex Engines, which is consistent with recent funding levels. This includes flat funding for the [Behavioral, Economic, and Social Science Engine \(BESS-E\)](#); other engines would see modest reductions in funding. DHS describes BESS-E’s impact as analyzing “social and behavioral implications of new technologies, programs, and polices to support their research, implementation, and diffusion across Apex programs, Federal, State, Local and Tribal agencies.”

Additionally, the Administration budget request for the Office of University Programs (OUP) totals \$21.9 million, representing a \$19 million or 46 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2017 appropriation. OUP supports homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority issues and enhance capabilities in the long term. The recommended funding decrease would result in the loss of two of DHS’ [Centers of Excellence](#); the potentially eliminated centers were not identified in the budget request.

Table 7 – Department of Homeland Security

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Science and Technology Directorate	781.7	583.3	-25.4%
Research, Development, and Innovation	430.1	289.7	-32.6%
University Programs	40.5	21.9	-46.0%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Budget requests \$41.2 billion in gross discretionary funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a \$6.8 billion or 15 percent decrease from the 2017 enacted level. While research is not the primary function of HUD, social science research is supported through their Office of Policy Development and Research.

HUD's FY 2019 budget request can be found at:

<https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CFO/documents/FY%202019%20Congressional%20Justifications%20-%20Combined%20PDF.pdf>.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The FY 2019 budget request calls for \$85 million for HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), 4.5 percent below the FY 2017 enacted level. PD&R's funds would be used to support policy analysis, research, and surveys in addition to data infrastructure development and information management to help inform housing and community development policy. The request includes funding for three major research and technology categories: (1) \$50 million for core research and technology activities, primarily the [American Housing Survey](#); (2) \$10 million for experimental demonstrations, evaluations, and research, guided by the [Research Roadmap: 2017 Update](#); and (3) \$25 million for technical assistance to HUD's program partners and practitioners to help ensure access to guidance produced by PD&R. This would represent a slightly increased commitment to research related to economic mobility and self-sufficiency and to providing technical assistance, but is relatively consistent with priorities outlined in the FY 2017 HUD appropriations language.

Table 8 – Department of Housing and Urban Development

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Office of Policy Development and Research	89.0	85.0	-4.5%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Justice

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the Department of Justice provides resources and leadership to all levels of the U.S. justice system. The President's budget request for FY 2019 includes \$3.9 billion for OJP, consisting of \$1.5 billion in discretionary funds and \$2.4 billion in mandatory funds, a roughly 9 percent decrease from FY 2017 enacted funding levels. OJP supports programs specializing in victims of crime, violence against women, juvenile justice, as well as the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

DOJ's FY 2019 budget request can be found at: <https://www.justice.gov/doj/fy-2018-budget-and-performance-summary>.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) serves as the principal statistical agency within the Department of Justice. **The President requests a \$4.5 million, or 9.9 percent, decrease in FY 2019 for BJS.** The Administration's request includes directions for BJS to maintain its portfolio of statistical programs and to add to their efforts in the following ways:

- Support redesign efforts of the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails.
- Use criminal history records to support projects that assess criminal histories and recidivism rates and work with states to improve the quality of their criminal history records.
- Expand records linkages among records from the Census Bureau, OJP components, and other Federal agencies to expand the use of administrative records to support BJS projects.
- Provide continued support to other OJP components and other Federal agencies to examine program outcomes and improve measures to better understand the U.S. justice system.

Additionally, the request proposes increasing the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside, which can provide additional funding support to NIJ and BJS, from 2 percent in FY 2017 to 3 percent in FY 2019. This funding allows BJS to develop and enhance basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and NIJ to support research designed to identify best practices within that system.

National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice. **The FY 2019 budget request proposes decreasing NIJ's budget to \$36 million, an 8.9 percent decrease from FY 2017 enacted levels.** The budget request also identifies planned activities for NIJ in 2019, which may include, but are not limited to:

- Social science research addressing human trafficking; evaluation of anti-gang programs; policing; crime and justice; elder abuse; and demonstration field experiments in reentry and probation, among other topics.
- Provision of criminal justice-focused technology assistance to state, local, and tribal governments.

- Funding for the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.
- Development of equipment performance standards to help ensure the safety of equipment used by criminal justice agencies.
- Development of new tools and technologies for law enforcement, corrections, and forensic applications, including tools aimed at improving officer safety, knowledge management, and community supervision.

Table 9 – Department of Justice

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.5	41.0	-9.9%
National Institute of Justice	39.5	36.0	-8.9%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Labor

Housed within the Department of Labor is the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), one of 13 principal federal statistical agencies, responsible for measuring labor market activities as well as working conditions and price changes.

DOL's FY 2019 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dol.gov/general/budget/>.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The President's request includes \$609.4 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a \$400,000 increase compared to the FY 2017 enacted level. This total includes \$274 million for Labor Force Statistics, \$207.2 million for Prices and Cost of Living, \$80.9 for Compensation and Working Conditions, and \$10.6 for Productivity and Technology (see the table for details).

In FY 2019, BLS plans to evaluate whether the questions from the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (TPOPS) could be incorporated into the Consumer Expenditure Survey, eliminating TPOPS as a stand-alone survey. BLS also plans to explore adding a new Electronic Data Interchange Center to expand its collection capacity for the Current Employment Statistics and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Table 10 – Department of Labor

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609.0	609.4	0.1%
Labor Force Statistics	267.7	274.0	0.4%
Prices and Cost of Living	210.4	207.2	0.1%
Compensation and Working Conditions	84.3	80.9	-3.1%
Productivity and Technology	11.0	10.6	1.2%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35.6	36.6	4.6%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of State

As part of its diplomatic efforts, the Department of State sponsors educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs through its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. These programs aim to “increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that assist in the development of peaceful relations.”

The State Departments FY 2019 budget request can be found at:

<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/277155.pdf>.

Educational and Cultural Exchanges

The Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs. **Overall, the agency requests \$159 million, a decrease of nearly 75 percent from the FY 2017 enacted level for ECA.**

The request explains that, under the President’s proposal, ECA would target resources towards more narrowly focused foreign policy priorities while avoiding duplication of exchanges within the private sector. Despite this prioritizing, the Administration requests a 72.2 percent cut to ECA’s academic programs, which include the Fulbright Program. Other notable cuts would include a 76.2 percent cut to the professional and cultural exchanges supported by ECA and a 90.2 percent cut to the Young Leaders Initiatives.

Table 11 – Department of State

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	634.1	159.0	-74.9%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Department of Transportation

The FY 2019 request continues the implementation of the *Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act*, a five-year surface transportation reauthorization bill passed in 2015. The FAST Act authorized funding for federal programs related to highways, roads and bridges, public transportation, and railroads, among other areas, and includes the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

DOT's FY 2019 budget request can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fy-2019-budget-estimates>.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The request includes \$26 million for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, level with FY 2017. BTS' funding is determined by its authorization under the FAST Act, which authorizes an annual appropriation of \$26 million through FY 2020. The FY 2019 budget would allow BTS to "initiate a major research program" that would focus on identifying new data sources and methods to enhance the Freight Analysis Framework and reduce respondent burden for the Commodity Flow Survey.

Table 12 – Department of Transportation

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	0.0%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

National Science Foundation

At the time of this writing, full details of the FY 2019 budget request for the National Science Foundation have not yet been released.

The President's request includes a total of \$7.5 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which is flat with the FY 2017 enacted level. Interestingly, prior to enactment of the bipartisan budget deal to raise discretionary spending caps, the Administration's budget proposal for NSF was \$5.3 billion, a nearly 30 percent cut to the agency. The addendum released alongside the budget outlining funding priorities under the raised caps adds \$2.204 billion to the NSF budget. The additional funds would be used "to advance basic scientific research and [STEM] education, to upgrade U.S. research facilities... and to fund two new cross-disciplinary research activities," namely, the first two of [NSF's ten Big Ideas](#): The Future of Work at the Human-Technology Frontier and Harnessing the Data Revolution. The addendum goes on to say that the funds would be "provided across various NSF accounts for these purposes," meaning not slated for specific NSF Directorates.

To date, only a summary table has been posted for the NSF budget. While the agency's budget would be held flat overall, it appears that the Research and Related Activities account—the account that funds NSF's research directorates—would see a 2 percent increase at the expense of the facilities and equipment account. Further, it appears from tables included in the original budget (pre-budget deal) that each of the NSF directorates were slated for cuts of equal proportion (29 percent across the board). With the additional \$2.2 billion, all directorates would presumably be flat-funded with the FY 2017 level. While flat funding is disappointing, it signals that none of the NSF directorates—such as the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)—are being singled out for unfair treatment, as we've seen in recent years.

The Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), which is funded separately from the other directorates, would also be flat-funded in FY 2019. Details of Administration's priorities within EHR are not yet known.

Additional details of the NSF budget request will be reported as they are released.

NSF's FY 2019 budget request, when available, will be posted at:
<https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2019/index.jsp>.

Table 13 – National Science Foundation

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
National Science Foundation	7472.2	7472	0.0%
Research and Related Activities	6033.6	6151	1.9%
Education and Human Resources	880.0	873	-0.8%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	209.0	95	-54.5%
Agency Operations and Award Management	330.0	334	1.2%
National Science Board	4.4	4	-8.5%
Office of the Inspector General	15.2	15	-1.3%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Other Agencies

National Archives and Records Administration

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) requests \$349.6 million for FY 2019, representing a 7 percent decrease from the FY 2017 enacted level. This request consists of a decrease in spending in NARA's operating expenses and its Office of Inspector General, while its repairs and restoration activities would remain flat compared to FY 2017. NARA is not requesting funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program, which has provided grants to preserve and publish non-Federal records that document American history.

The National Archives and Records Administration FY 2019 request can be found at: <https://www.archives.gov/files/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/fy2019-performance-budget.pdf>.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) would be eliminated under the President's budget request. The NEH requests \$42.3 million to give the agency enough funding to begin closure, a decrease of 71.5 percent from the FY 2017 enacted level. The same amount was requested last year when the NEH was proposed for termination in FY 2018. Among the reasons for the agencies' elimination, the Office of Management and Budget stated that other sources of funding for the humanities are available and that the Administration does not consider the activities of the NEH to be core federal responsibilities.

The National Endowment for the Humanities' FY 2019 budget request can be found at: https://www.neh.gov/files/full_budget.final_fy19.pdf.

United States Institute of Peace

The U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP) would see a major funding decrease under the President's FY 2019 budget request. USIP is an independent institution with a founding mission to prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capability, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. The Administration has requested \$20 million for the agency, a decrease of 47.2 percent from FY 2017. The agency had been identified for elimination under the FY 2018 budget request, being described as having a "niche mission." For FY 2019, the Administration proposes to fund USIP's "core operations and maintenance," but the Institute would be expected to compete for additional funding through interagency agreements.

Justification for USIP's funding reduction can be found at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/msar-fy2019.pdf>.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, like the National Endowment for the Humanities, would be eliminated under the President’s budget request. The Center is an independent, non-partisan think tank that seeks to provide “in-depth research and dialogue that informs actionable ideas on global issues.” The Administration does not consider the Center’s mission to be a core federal responsibility. In addition, the Administration cites the potential for non-public investment in the Center as a reason for its elimination. The budget requests \$7.4 million for the Center, a decrease of 29.5 percent that would allow for the “orderly closeout of federally funded operations” during FY 2019.

Justification for the Woodrow Wilson Center’s termination can be found at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/msar-fy2019.pdf>.

Table 14 – Miscellaneous Agencies

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
National Archives and Records Administration	375.9	349.6	-7.0%
National Endowment for the Humanities	148.6	42.3	-71.5%
United States Institute of Peace	37.9	20.0	-47.2%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	10.5	7.4	-29.5%

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.

Appendix A: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies

Table 15 – Principal Statistical Agencies

	FY 2017 Enacted*	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 vs. FY 2017
Bureau of Economic Analysis	107.3	101.0	-5.9%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.5	41.0	-9.9%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609.0	609.4	0.1%
Bureau of the Census	1470.0	3797.0	158.3%
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	0.0%
Economic Research Service	86.8	45.0	-48.1%
Energy Information Administration	122.00	115.04	-5.7%
Statistics of Income (IRS)	34.0	35.0	2.9%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	171.2	165.0	-3.6%
National Center for Education Statistics	109.5	112.5	2.7%
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	155.0	-3.4%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	60.0	TBA	TBA
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)	24.0	31.0	n/a

* Final FY 2018 appropriations have not yet been enacted by Congress. Therefore, comparisons are made to the FY 2017 enacted levels unless otherwise noted.