



CONSORTIUM of SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

## State of Play: FY 2020 Appropriations for Social Science Research | August 26, 2019

Both chambers of Congress will be back in Washington following the Labor Day holiday and will have only a few weeks to make progress on the fiscal year (FY) 2020 appropriations bills before FY 2019 ends on September 30. At the time of this writing, 10 of the 12 appropriations bills have been passed by the full House of Representatives. However, the Senate had deferred its consideration of any spending bills (even in subcommittee) until a compromise was reached to provide reprieve from budget caps set in place by the *Budget Control Act of 2011*.

On August 2, President Trump signed a [two-year budget agreement](#) that provides federal programs relief from these automatic spending cuts. The deal allows Congress to appropriate increases for defense and non-defense discretionary programs, including for research, healthcare, and the upcoming 2020 Census. However, the House bills, as currently written, total about \$15 billion more in nondefense spending than the final budget cap negotiated for FY 2020, meaning the House will need to revisit some of its bills when they return September 9 and make adjustments.

The passage of the budget deal clears the way for Congress to pass FY 2020 funding bills when it returns. We expect the Senate to hit the ground running on appropriations bills in early September. However, with no appropriations bills currently introduced in the Senate and the end of the fiscal year looming on September 30, time is the most critical factor; Congress could face yet another government shutdown unless bills or a continuing resolution (CR) are passed by both chambers and signed by the President before the end of the fiscal year. We predict a CR will be passed to allow policymakers additional time to complete work on FY 2020.

COSSA has been reporting on the status of the FY 2020 House appropriations bills over the last several months. The following pages provide a recap of where FY 2020 funding proposals currently stand for federal agencies important to the social science research community. Stay tuned for COSSA's continuing coverage throughout the fall.

Full details and COSSA's analysis of the various bills can be viewed on the [COSSA website](#).

FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS SNAPSHOT					
	Enacted FY 2019	President's Request	COSSA's Request	House	Senate
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
Economic Research Service	86.8	60.5	87.8	87.8	
National Agricultural Statistics Service	174.5	163.0	180.8	180.8	
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1471.3	1391.7		1614.1	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>					

Bureau of the Census	3821.4	6149.4	8450.0	8450.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>				
Institute of Education Sciences	615.5	521.6	680.0	650.0
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	72.0	0.0	106.0	89.1
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>				
National Institutes of Health	39084.0	34367.6	41600.0	41084.0
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	338.0	256.0*	460.0	358.2
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	7892.4	6531.8	7800.0	8203.0
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	155.0	175.0	160.4
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>				
Bureau of Justice Statistics	43.0	48.0	48.0	43.0
National Institute of Justice	37.0	46.5	46.5	37.0
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b>				
Bureau of Labor Statistics	615.0	655.0	655.0	675.8
<b>NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION</b>				
	8075.0	7066.0	9000.0	8636.1

\* The President's budget request proposes to consolidate the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality as an institute within the National Institutes of Health.

## National Science Foundation

The House bill includes \$8.6 billion for NSF in FY 2020, which, if enacted, would be an increase of more than \$561 million or 7 percent over FY 2019. The House mark is 22 percent more than the President's request for NSF. In the report accompanying the House bill, the Committee reaffirms its commitment to basic research and existing NSF research activities and includes language stipulating that existing research activities (i.e. NSF's core programs) should not become a bank for investments in NSF's Big Ideas initiatives.

In a show of growing appreciation for the social and behavioral sciences within the Congress, the House bill includes the report language intended to ensure that funding for NSF's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) continues to keep pace with increases provided by the Congress in recent years. Note, Congress does not appropriate funds at the individual directorate level; those decisions are left to NSF. The report language is intended to ensure NSF treats SBE fairly when making these funding determinations.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>National Science Foundation</b>	<b>8075.0</b>	<b>7066.0</b>	<b>8636.1</b>
Research and Related Activities	6520.0	5663.0	7106.3
Education and Human Resources	910.0	823.5	950.0
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	295.7	223.2	223.2
Agency Operations and Award Management	328.5	336.9	336.9
National Science Board	4.4	4.1	4.4
Office of the Inspector General	15.4	15.4	15.4

See COSSA's [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 NSF funding.

## National Institutes of Health

The House bill includes a total of \$41.084 billion for NIH in FY 2020, a \$2 billion or 5 percent increase over the FY 2019 level. This amount is nearly 20 percent above the President's request for FY 2020. Under the House bill, each of NIH's institutes and centers (ICs) would receive healthy increases above the FY 2019 levels (see chart below for details).

Similar to previous years, the House bill rejects attempts by the Trump Administration to create a new institute by transferring the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) into NIH (see the AHRQ section for details).

The House bill includes notable language in support of NIH's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) that urges NIH "to provide OBSSR funding commensurate with increases given to the ICs." The bill includes other relevant report language and directives pertaining to specific NIH programs, institutes and centers.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>	<b>39084</b>	<b>34367.6</b>	<b>41084.0</b>
National Cancer Institute	6143.9	5246.7	6444.2
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3488.3	3002.7	3658.8
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	461.8	397.5	484.4
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2029.8	1897.2	2129.0
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2274.4	2026.0	2385.6
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	5523.3	4754.4	5808.3
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2872.8	2472.8	3033.2
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1506.5	1269.7	1580.1
National Eye Institute	796.5	685.6	835.5
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	774.7	733.4	812.6
National Institute on Aging	3083.4	2654.1	3286.1
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	605.1	520.8	635.6
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	474.4	408.4	497.6
National Institute of Nursing Research	163.0	140.3	171.0
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	525.6	452.4	551.3
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1419.8	1296.4	1489.2
National Institute of Mental Health	1870.3	1630.4	1961.7
National Human Genome Research Institute	575.6	495.4	603.7
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	389.5	335.2	408.5

National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	146.5	126.1	153.6
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	314.7	270.9	341.2
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	78.1	67.2	84.9
National Library of Medicine	442.0	380.5	463.6
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	806.4	694.1	845.8
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality*	0.0	256.0	0.0

See COSSA’s [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 NIH funding.

### Census Bureau

The House’s proposal would provide the Census Bureau with a total of \$8.45 billion for FY 2020, the year of the decennial census, which is \$2.3 billion above the amount requested by the Administration and in line with the [amount sought by the Census stakeholder community](#) (including COSSA). The bill would provide \$275 million to the Bureau’s Current Surveys and Programs, a \$5 million increase compared to FY 2019. The Periodic Censuses and Programs account, which includes the 2020 Census and the American Community Survey, would receive a total of \$8.175 billion.

The version of the bill that passed the House included assertive bill and report language that would bar the inclusion of untested questions on the 2020 Census (i.e. the citizenship question). However, now that the Administration has decided to [end efforts to add the question](#), this language is moot.

In a departure from previous fiscal years, the House’s committee report includes \$218 million for the American Community Survey (ACS) (normally the amount is not specified). This amount is a \$6.6 million increase from FY 2019 and the same as the amount requested in the Administration’s budget request. In addition, the report includes language affirming the importance of the ACS and drops previously reoccurring language that had called it “burdensome.”

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>Bureau of the Census</b>	<b>3821.4</b>	<b>6149.4</b>	<b>8450.0</b>
Current Surveys and Programs	270.0	264.0	275.0
Periodic Censuses and Programs	3551.4	5885.4	8175.0

See COSSA’s [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 Census funding.

### U.S. Department of Agriculture

The House’s FY 2020 Agriculture appropriations bill includes strong language aimed at preventing the Administration from moving the headquarters of the Economic Research Service (ERS) and National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) to the Kansas City area. However, since the bill’s passage in June, the Administration has continued to proceed with the move, with many employees being forced to choose between relocating or losing their jobs over the summer.

As for funding, the bill would allocate \$87.8 million to the Economic Research Service (ERS), a \$1 million increase from FY 2019. The committee report states that it “does not concur with the [Administration’s] request to significantly reduce ERS’ research activities.” The President’s budget proposal would have cut ERS’s overall budget by 30 percent and its budget for its core research programs by nearly half.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>Economic Research Service</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>87.8</b>
<b>National Agricultural Statistics Service</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>180.8</b>
Census of Agriculture	45.3	45.3	45.3
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>1471.3</b>	<b>1391.7</b>	<b>1614.1</b>
Hatch Act	259.0	243.2	265.0
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	415.0	500.0	460.0

See COSSA’s [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 USDA funding.

### **National Institute of Justice & Bureau of Justice Statistics**

The House bill would provide the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) with \$37 million and \$43 million, respectively. This would represent flat funding for NIJ and BJS compared to their FY 2019 funding levels. The report accompanying the bill includes some notable language. NIJ is encouraged to increase funding for research on human trafficking, support comprehensive research on opioid fatalities, provide a report on cybercrime against individuals, and encourage forensic science education through partnerships. The Committee’s report encourages BJS to develop data collection processes to accurately count deaths and injuries from police pursuit and high-risk vehicles, collect information about individuals held in pretrial detention, and urges BJS to collect demographic data on the processing of misdemeanor arrests in a select number of large metropolitan jurisdictions.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>Bureau of Justice Statistics</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>
<b>National Institute of Justice</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>

See COSSA’s [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 Justice funding.

### **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

The House bill includes \$8.2 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a \$920.6 million increase above the FY 2019 enacted level and \$1.7 billion above the Administration’s request for FY 2020.

The bill includes flat funding of \$160.4 million for the CDC’s principal statistical agency, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), rejecting a cut proposed by the Administration. In addition, NCHS is prominently highlighted as part of a new \$100 million multi-year initiative within the larger Public Health Scientific Services account to modernize CDC’s data surveillance and IT infrastructure. Should the

initiative be included in the enacted spending bill, it will be up to the agency to determine how to best allocate the money, but it is clear from the report language that some portion is intended to be used for modernization activities at NCHS.

The bill would also provide \$25 million in new funding for firearm injury and mortality prevention research at the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control—which if enacted would be the first funding for research on gun violence at the CDC in over 20 years.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</b>	<b>7282.4</b>	<b>6531.8</b>	<b>8203.0</b>
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1132.3	1318.1	1335.2
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1187.8	951.3	1350.6
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	155.0	106.4
Environmental Health	209.4	157.0	243.4
Injury Prevention and Control	648.6	628.8	697.6
Occupational Safety and Health	336.3	190.0	346.3
Global Health	488.6	457.0	513.6

See COSSA’s [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 CDC funding.

### Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The House once again rejects the Administration’s repeated proposal to move the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) into the National Institutes of Health. The House bill would provide \$358.2 million for AHRQ in FY 2020, a 6 percent or \$20.2 million increase compared to FY 2019. This increase would give AHRQ’s budget some stability should Congress elect not to reauthorize the Patient Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR) Trust Fund, which is expiring in FY 2020. The PCOR Trust Fund has transferred over \$100 million each year since 2010 in addition to AHRQ’s appropriated budget for the agency to disseminate findings from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>358.2</b>
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	196.7	130.6	215.1
Patient Safety	72.3	65.3	80.8
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	96.3	57.9	105.2
Health Information Technology	16.5	0.0	16.5
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.6	7.4	12.6
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	70.0	71.8	71.8

See COSSA’s [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 AHRQ funding.

## Department of Education

Within the Department of Education, the House bill provides \$650 million for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), the research, evaluation, and statistical agency of the Department of Education. This amount represents a 5.6 percent increase in funding for IES compared to its FY 2019 enacted level and 24.6 percent above the FY 2020 funding request from the Administration. Nearly every account within IES would see part of this proposed increase, including Research, Development, and Dissemination; Regional Education Laboratories; the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES); Research in Special Education; Statewide Data Systems; and Special Education Studies and Evaluations. The Assessment account within IES, which is responsible for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, would receive flat funding. Notably, the House bill provides increases for the Regional Education Laboratories and the Statewide Data Systems, which the Administration proposed eliminating in the FY 2020 IES budget request.

For the International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs, the bill proposes significant increases. The Domestic Programs (also known as Title VI) would receive \$80.4 million and the Overseas Programs (also known as Fulbright-Hays) would receive \$8.73 million, representing a 23 percent increase for both programs compared to their FY 2019 enacted levels. Both programs were proposed for elimination in the Administration's FY 2020 budget request.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>Institute of Education Sciences</b>	<b>615.5</b>	<b>521.6</b>	<b>650.0</b>
Research, Development, and Dissemination	192.7	187.5	205.4
National Center for Education Statistics	109.5	112.5	117.5
Regional Educational Laboratories	55.4	0.0	60.4
Research in Special Education	56.0	54.0	61.0
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	10.8	10.8	11.7
Assessment	158.7	156.7	158.7
Statewide Data Systems	32.3	0.0	35.3
<b>International Education and Foreign Language Studies</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>89.1</b>
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	65.1	0.0	80.4
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	7.1	0.0	8.7

See COSSA's [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 Department of Education funding.

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

The House bill would provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) with \$675.8 million, an increase of \$60.8 million from FY 2019. While the Administration had requested a \$40 million increase for BLS, the entirety of the proposed increase would have been used for a multi-year move of the BLS headquarters. The House provides \$10 million to begin the process of relocation and \$40 million for modernization activities at the Bureau. The bill also provides \$10 million in funding for a new cohort for the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, as the Survey's most recent cohort was born in the early 1980s. In addition, the Committee encourages BLS to study the impact of artificial intelligence on the economy.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	<b>615.0</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>675.8</b>
Labor Force Statistics	276.0	276.0	302.9
Prices and Cost of Living	210.0	210.0	222.9
Compensation and Working Conditions	83.5	83.5	88.4
Productivity and Technology	10.5	10.5	14.2
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35.0	75.0	47.4

See COSSA's [full analysis](#) for details on FY 2020 BLS funding.

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