



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

ANALYSIS

of the

**President's FY 2022
Budget Request**

for

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

June 2021

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Department of Agriculture.....	6
Economic Research Service.....	6
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	6
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	6
Department of Commerce.....	8
Census Bureau.....	8
Department of Defense	10
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation.....	10
Defense Health	10
Minerva Research Initiative.....	10
Department of Education	11
Institute of Education Sciences	11
International Education and Foreign Language Programs	12
Department of Energy	13
Energy Information Administration	13
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate.....	13
Department of Health and Human Services.....	14
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	14
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	14
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	14
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	16
National Institutes of Health	17
Department of Homeland Security.....	20
Science and Technology Directorate	20
Department of Housing and Urban Development	21
Office of Policy Development and Research.....	21
Department of Justice.....	22
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	22
National Institute of Justice.....	22
Department of Labor	24
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	24
Department of State	25
Educational and Cultural Exchanges	25
Department of Transportation	26
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26
National Science Foundation	27
Other Agencies.....	32
National Archives and Records Administration	32
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	32
United States Institute of Peace.....	32
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	32
Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center	34
Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies	35

List of Tables

Table 1 - Department of Agriculture.....	7
Table 2 – Department of Commerce	9
Table 3 - Department of Defense	10
Table 4 - Department of Education	12
Table 5 - Department of Energy	13
Table 6 - ARPA-Climate — FY 2022 Request.....	13
Table 7 - Department of Health and Human Services	19
Table 8 - Department of Homeland Security.....	20
Table 9 - Department of Housing and Urban Development	21
Table 10 - Department of Justice.....	23
Table 11 - Department of Labor	24
Table 12 - Department of State	25
Table 13 - Department of Transportation	26
Table 14 - NSF Funding for Administration Priorities—FY 2022 Request	27
Table 15 - National Science Foundation	31
Table 16 - Other Agencies.....	33
Table 17 - National Institutes of Health Request by Institute and Center	34
Table 18 - Principal Statistical Agencies.....	35

How to interpret budget figures in this document

The budget numbers provided in this report account for the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2022 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.

Because final FY 2021 funding levels are not yet available for some subaccounts and programs discussed in this analysis, where noted, comparisons to FY 2021 are based on estimates included in the budget request, which may be subject to change. The tables in this document list the amounts enacted by Congress FY 2021 (or estimates for where these numbers are not available), the amount proposed in the President’s FY 2022 budget request, and a comparisons of the FY 2022 proposed amount to the enacted FY 2021 level expressed as percent change.

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
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Introduction

The President's FY 2022 Budget Request for Social and Behavioral Science

On May 28, the Biden Administration released details of its fiscal year (FY) 2022 budget request to Congress. A “[skinny budget](#)” with preliminary details was issued on April 9.

As with any first budget of a new presidential administration, the blueprint outlines several shifts in priority from the last administration as well as proposals for new activities and initiatives. Of particular note, the Biden budget underscores the President's commitment to science as a means for addressing large societal challenges, such as climate change, racism, and, of course, pandemic recovery. To this end, the budget request proposes some fairly major changes to U.S. research agencies such as the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. In each case, the President wishes to create new entities within the agencies tasked with bridging the gap between research findings and the market, whether that be cures, therapeutics, new technologies, or other innovations or inventions. See the agency sections for details.

Another major theme in the budget relates to equity and inclusion, particularly within the scientific enterprise. Significant increases are sought for programs and initiatives that would build capacity at research institutions by supporting, evaluating, and promoting best practices for fostering diverse and inclusive research environments.

As the process now moves to Congress and the appropriations cycle, it is important to note that for FY 2022 there currently are no discretionary budget caps in place like we have seen over the last decade. In this year of pandemic recovery, it is unlikely that the Democratically-controlled Congress will enact strict spending caps that would significantly restrict funding. Therefore, the major funding requests included in the President's budget reflect, in many cases, a course correction for agencies and programs that have suffered from years of flat or declining budgets due to cost-cutting measures governing the appropriations process over the last several years.

Snapshot of the President's FY 2022 Budget Request		
	FY 2022 Request	% Change
National Institutes of Health	\$5.2 billion	+21%
National Science Foundation	\$10.2 billion	+19.8%
Department of Defense Basic Research	\$2.3 billion	-14.5%
Census Bureau	\$1.4 billion	+30.3%
State Department Education and Cultural Exchanges	\$741.3 million	+0.1%
Institute of Education Sciences	\$737.5 million	+14.8%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$700.7 million	+7.0%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	\$380 million	+12.4%

National Endowment for the Humanities	\$177.6 million	+6.0%
National Center for Health Statistics	\$175.4 million	0.0%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	\$125.6 million	+12.3%
Economic Research Service	\$90.6 million	+6.0%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$45 million	0.0%
National Institute of Justice	\$41 million	+10.8%

Still, when considering an Administration’s budget proposal, **it is important to remember that it remains a largely symbolic policy document that outlines the Administration’s priorities for the year ahead.** While it is likely that some of the President’s asks will be enacted—especially with Democrats controlling both chambers of Congress and the White House—Congress has the final say over the appropriation of funds. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will soon set their own spending parameters for each of the 12 annual appropriations bills, which may or may not be able to accommodate all of the President’s prioritized investments.

Looking Ahead

With the release of the FY 2022 budget request, Congressional action on appropriations will now begin in earnest. Given the delay in release of the full budget, oversight hearings featuring testimony by Administration officials have already begun. House Appropriations Committees typically try to introduce and mark up their versions of the bills in early summer with the Senate often lagging several weeks behind. The start of the month-long August recess in which lawmakers return home to engage with constituents is a typical target for Appropriations Committees to complete their work on the bills and bring them to the floor for consideration. However, transition years such as this often result in delays that could push the process into the fall and perhaps into the next fiscal year, which begins on October 1.

COSSA will continue to report on the progress of FY 2022 funding legislation in the weeks and months ahead. You can follow our coverage at: <https://www.cossa.org/policy/>.

In the meantime, we invite you to read on to learn about the President’s proposals as they pertain to social and behavioral science research.

Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) funds scientific activities through its Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area, which comprises the National Institute of Food and Agriculture; USDA's two principal statistical agencies, the Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistics Service; and the Agricultural Research Service, which conducts intramural research in the natural and biological sciences. *The Administration's FY 2022 discretionary funding request for REE totals \$4.1 billion.*

USDA's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/budget>.

Economic Research Service

The Administration's budget would provide the Economic Research Service (ERS) with a total of \$90.6 million in FY 2022, an increase of \$5.1 million or 6 percent. The Biden Administration's request for ERS is a notable departure from how the agency fared under the Trump Administration, which consistently proposed steep cuts and the elimination of many of the agency's research programs.

The request would provide an increase of \$4 million to support climate science activities to expand ERS's modeling, data, and analysis related to the intersection between climate change and the agriculture sector.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Under the President's request, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) would receive \$193.7 million, an increase of \$9.7 million or 5.3 percent above the enacted FY 2021 level. The total includes \$146.8 million for Agricultural Estimates and \$46.9 million for the Census of Agriculture.

The request includes \$7 million in funding for the Agricultural Estimates program to better measure climate change. Within the requested funding, \$2 million would go to expand NASS's existing geospatial program to provide better information on the impact of extreme weather events. The remaining \$5 million would be used to establish baseline data for tracking impact of climate-smart conservation technologies and practices.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The FY 2022 request for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), USDA's extramural research agency, totals \$1.96 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$385.8 million or 24.6 percent from FY 2021.

Consistent with the FY 2021 budget request prepared by the last Administration, the FY 2022 budget proposes to change the structure of the appropriations language that funds NIFA by combining the three discretionary funding accounts that currently make up the agency (Research and Education, Extension, and Integrated Activities) into one agency-wide account. According to the request, this would not change the funding or structure of any programs, but would streamline the administration and management of funds. Within the proposed single budget account, funding would be allocated among the three program

areas as follows: \$1.4 billion to Research and Education (an increase of \$385.8 million), \$538.4 million to Extension (flat with FY 2021), and \$39 million to Integrated Activities (flat with FY 2021).

The President’s request includes \$329.4 million for research conducted at State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the **Hatch Act** program, a \$70.4 million increase compared to FY 2021. According to the request, the funding will support “data-driven long-term research on local and regional agricultural systems that are carbon-neutral while maintaining profitability and productivity.” Other areas of increased investment in the Biden Administration’s request include Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE), which would receive \$60 million (an increase of \$20 million from FY 2021), and the Women in STEM Fields Grants Program, which would receive a total of \$1 million (an increase of \$600,000 from FY 2021).

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

The FY 2022 budget request would provide the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA’s flagship competitive research grants program, with \$700 million, an increase of \$265 million over the FY 2021 enacted level.

The budget would provide funding across AFRI’s three core research areas: Sustainable Agricultural Systems (\$175 million), Foundational and Applied Science (\$455 million), and Education and Workforce Development (\$70 million). All three core research areas would have a renewed focus on the development and adoption of “climate-smart carbon-neutral agriculture.” The request for the Sustainable Agricultural Systems program notes that NIFA plans to support the convergence of “agricultural sciences with engineering, data science, nutritional and food sciences, social sciences, and other disciplines...to generate new scientific discoveries, clean energy and other new biobased products.”

Table 1 - Department of Agriculture

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Economic Research Service	85.5	90.6	6.0%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	183.9	193.7	5.3%
Agricultural Estimates	137.6	146.8	6.7%
Census of Agriculture	46.3	46.9	1.2%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1570.1	1955.9	24.6%
Hatch Act	259.0	329.4	27.2%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	435.0	700.0	60.9%

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). At the time of this release full details of the Administration's budget request for BEA and NOAA are not available. COSSA will provide additional information on the requests for these agencies as they become available. Analysis of the FY 2022 budget request for the Census Bureau is below.

Census Bureau

The Administration requests a total of \$1.442 billion in discretionary funding for the Census Bureau, \$335.8 million above its FY 2021 appropriated level. However, the requested amount is less than the total funding available to the Bureau in FY 2021, which included contingency funding appropriated in previous fiscal years that allowed the agency to complete 2020 Census operations.

The FY 2022 budget request proposes to take advantage of the transition period between the 2020 and 2030 Censuses to continue to transform the Census Bureau's "organization and operations from a 20th century survey-centric model to a 21st century data-centric model that blends survey data with administrative and alternative digital data sources." As part of this effort, the Administration would reorganize the Bureau's appropriations structure by combining its programmatic accounts (currently called Current Surveys and Programs and Periodic Censuses and Programs) into a single two-year appropriation called Censuses and Survey Programs. However, the budget request is unclear exactly how the multi-year appropriations would be operationalized. The analysis and chart below reflect the Administration's proposed program structure, but includes the amounts previously appropriated under the existing structure to facilitate comparison.

As outlined in the budget request, the Census Bureau's discretionary appropriations would consist of four main accounts: (1) **Economic Statistics**, which would include Current Economic Statistics (business, construction, manufacturing, etc.), the Economic Census, and the Census of Governments; (2) **Demographic Statistics**, which would include Current Demographic Statistics (including the Survey of Income and Program Participation, Current Population Survey, and Supplemental Poverty Measure) and the American Community Survey; (3) **Decennial Census**, including the 2020 and 2030 Censuses; and (4) **Enterprise Enabling Programs**, which would include Bureau-wide Data Collection, Data Management & Processing, and Dissemination programs. Proposed funding levels for each of the four accounts are detailed in Table 2.

Within the Decennial Census account, the budget request would provide \$333 million to continue to produce and disseminate data products from the 2020 Census, conduct evaluations, and close out operations. It also includes \$151.6 million to begin the process of research and testing for the 2030 Census.

The Administration also proposes the creation of a \$10 million High Frequency Data Program that would build on the Census Bureau's experimental "pulse" surveys created to measure the rapid economic and

demographic changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The new program, which would fund activities in both the Economic and Demographic Statistics programs, would expand the Bureau’s capacity to “measure the economic and societal impacts, in near-real time, of significant events or public policy challenges.”

The Census Bureau’s FY 2022 budget request can be found at: https://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/2021-06/fy2022_census_congressional_budget_justification.pdf.

Table 2 – Department of Commerce

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Bureau of Economic Analysis	111.9	125.6	12.3%
Bureau of the Census	1106.6	1442.4	30.3%
Censuses and Surveys	2750.0	1442.4	-47.5%
Economic Statistics	343.8	374.1	8.8%
Current Economic Statistics	196.0	213.1	8.7%
Economic Census	136.0	147.1	8.2%
Census of Governments	11.8	13.9	17.1%
Demographic Statistics	328.8	330.2	0.4%
Current Demographic Statistics	92.4	96.8	4.7%
American Community Survey	226.4	233.5	3.1%
Decennial Census	1812.0	484.5	-73.3%
2020 Census	1812.0	333.0	-81.6%
2030 Census	0.0	151.6	+\$151.6m
Enterprise Enabling Programs	261.3	264.1	1.1%
Enterprise Data Collection	19.5	89.9	361.8%
Enterprise Data Management and Processing	89.6	113.8	27.0%
Enterprise Data Dissemination	70.9	54.3	-23.4%

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) is the largest contributor to federal research and development expenditures, the bulk of which are administered through the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget. The Biden Administration’s budget request for FY 2022 would allocate DOD a small budget increase. However, although research programs in other agencies enjoyed large increases to their budgets, basic and applied research programs within DOD would experience large cuts.

DOD’s FY 2022 budget requests can be found at: <https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/>.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

Science and technology activities under DOD’s RDT&E budget are further divided into Basic Research (6.1), Applied Research (6.2), and Advanced Technology Development (6.3). **For FY 2022, the request proposes cuts to all three accounts, with the greatest proposed cuts (14.5 percent) slated for Basic Research and Applied Research.** Advanced Technology Development would receive an 11.1 percent cut. Additional RDT&E accounts exist for systems development, prototypes, and demonstration, which receive the most RDT&E funding and would receive some increases under the President’s budget request.

Defense Health

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 receive \$35.6 billion in FY 2022, a 5.7 percent increase compared to the FY 2021 appropriation.**

Minerva Research Initiative

The [Minerva Research Initiative](#) 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.” Minerva has not appeared in the budget requests of the last few years, and FY 2022 is no different. The Minerva program is housed within DOD’s Basic Research (6.1) account, which as noted above is slated for a decrease. However, there is reason to believe that the Biden Administration is supportive of the program, and its absence from the budget request is more a reflection of DOD’s unique, multiyear budgeting procedures than lack of support. COSSA will be working with Congress and other advocates to secure continue funding for the initiative in FY 2022.

Table 3 - Department of Defense

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	107135.2	111964.2	4.5%
Basic Research (6.1)	2671.5	2282.9	-14.5%
Applied Research (6.2)	6446.1	5508.9	-14.5%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	7755.6	6893.5	-11.1%
Defense Health Program	33684.6	35592.4	5.7%

Department of Education

The President's FY 2022 budget request includes \$102.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Department of Education, a \$29.3 billion or 40 percent increase from the FY 2021 enacted level. Marking a change from the zeroed-out items in the previous Administration's requests, the Department's budget includes funding for previously-targeted programs in the Institute of Education Sciences such as the Regional Education Laboratories and the Statewide Data Systems accounts, as well as International Education and Foreign Language programs like Title VI and Fulbright-Hays. The budget request also proposes modest increases to many programs within the Institute of Education Sciences that are important to the social and behavioral sciences (more below).

The Department of Education's FY 2022 budget request can be found at:

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget22/justifications/index.html>.

Institute of Education Sciences

The FY 2022 budget request for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is \$737.5 million, a 14.8 percent increase above the final FY 2021 enacted level. IES supports research, evaluation, and statistics programs 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 (NCSEER).

The FY 2022 budget request for the **Research, Development, and Dissemination** account is \$267.9 million, a \$70 million increase, to more than 35 percent above than the final FY 2021 enacted level. These funds go towards building a base of evidence on education science and the dissemination of agency research. The request specifies that this increase would go towards research on understanding and mitigating the effects of learning loss caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The request for the **Statistics** account within IES is \$111.5 million, the same as the FY 2021 enacted level. The Statistics account includes the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), which collects and disseminates data on education at all levels of study.

The request for the **Regional Educational Laboratories** account within IES is \$57 million, a proposed increase of \$3 million above FY 2021. This account supports a network of 10 regional laboratories for education science. This account was consistently slated for elimination by the previous Administration's budget requests.

The request for the **Assessment** account within IES is \$187.7 million, a proposed increase of \$15 million, or 8.7 percent above the enacted FY 2021 amount. The Assessment account supports the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP); the proposed additional funds would go towards maintaining the assessment schedule and begin research to improve assessment quality while reducing future program costs.

The request for the **Research in Special Education** account, which supports research within NCSEER, is \$58.5 million, which is the same amount as enacted in FY 2021. The requested funds would support research on developmental outcomes and school readiness, core subject area outcomes, improved social

and behavioral outcomes, and college- and career-readiness for young children, children, and adolescents with disabilities.

The request for the **Statewide Data Systems** account is \$33.5 million, the same as the FY 2021 enacted level. The Statewide Data Systems account supports the continuation of grants to design and implement longitudinal data systems at the state and local level. This account was another annual target for elimination by the previous Administration’s budget requests.

The request for the **Special Education Studies and Evaluations** account, which supports evaluations associated with NCSER, is \$21.3 million, an increase of \$10 million or 88.4 percent above the enacted FY 2021 level. This account supports evaluations on effective programs to inform educators and parents. The request proposes the increased funding to support a study on special education expenditures.

International Education and Foreign Language Programs

The International Education and Foreign Language Studies Domestic and Overseas Programs (known as Title VI and Fulbright-Hays) would receive \$78.2 million in the FY 2022 budget request, appearing again in a President’s budget for the first time since FY 2017. Despite previous attempts to eliminate funding for the programs, Congress consistently rejected the proposed cuts, ensuring the programs’ survival over the past few fiscal years. The FY 2022 request is the same amount enacted in FY 2021.

Table 4 - Department of Education

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Institute of Education Sciences	642.5	737.5	14.8%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	197.9	267.9	35.4%
Statistics	111.5	111.5	0.0%
Regional Educational Laboratories	54.0	57.0	5.6%
Research in Special Education	58.5	58.5	0.0%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	11.3	21.3	88.4%
Assessment	172.7	187.7	8.7%
Statewide Data Systems	33.5	33.5	0.0%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	78.2	78.2	0.0%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	69.4	69.4	0.0%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	8.8	8.8	0.0%

Department of Energy

The Department of Energy does not have a dedicated social and behavioral science research program but funds basic and applied research through its Office of Science and Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E). The Administration also proposes to create a new agency, Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate (ARPA-C) in its FY 2022 request (more details below). The Department also houses the Energy Information Administration, the principal statistical agency that reports objective information on the energy sector.

DOE's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.energy.gov/cfo/articles/fy-2022-budget-justification>.

Energy Information Administration

The Administration's request for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) calls for \$126.8 million for the agency in FY 2022, flat with the agency's FY 2021 appropriation. FY 2022 funding would be used to for EIA to carry out its core statistical and analytical programs and to continue efforts to improve cybersecurity at the agency.

Table 5 - Department of Energy

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Energy Information Administration	126.8	126.8	0.0%

Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate

The Biden Administration's FY 2022 budget request also proposes the creation of an Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate (ARPA-C), funded at \$200 million, which would "identify and promote revolutionary advances in climate-related applied sciences, translating scientific discoveries and cutting-edge innovations into products, services, and systems the market, government agencies, and other organizations can adopt." According to the request, ARPA-C's mission would be complementary to ARPA-E "but reflects the need to address research activities that encompass more than energy emissions." The agency would support projects in partnership with other federal agencies. The FY 2022 request includes an additional \$300M across the budgets for the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency for ARPA-C initiatives.

Table 6 - ARPA-Climate — FY 2022 Request

Source of Funds	Total Proposed
Department of Energy	\$200 million
Other Departments and Agencies	\$300 million
Total, ARPA-C	\$500 million

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 Healthcare 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.

HHS's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2022/index.html>.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

The FY 2022 budget request for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) is \$302 million, an increase of \$11.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. OASH supports 12 core public health offices that coordinate public health and science policy across the Department.

Under the proposal, many of OASH's core public health offices, including the Office of Human Research Protection and the Office of Research Integrity, would receive minor funding increases. Most of the overall OASH budget increase would go directly to the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH-IO) and would account for 25 new full-time equivalent (FTE) employees and allow for a new policy unit within the OASH front office. The Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (ODPHP) would also receive a modest increase to address staffing gaps in the areas of nutrition science and data analytics.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) advises the Department on policy development and conducts research and evaluation to support HHS decision-making. ASPE also has a central role in coordinating behavioral health initiatives between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and other offices within the Department. **The FY 2022 request would provide \$56.7 million for ASPE, an increase of \$13.5 million over FY 2021.** This increase would support additional staff, purchased data, and expanded research capabilities to address the Biden Administration's policy research needs. ASPE's funding comes through internal Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers within HHS (not through Congressionally appropriated dollars).

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The Biden Administration's FY 2022 budget request dispenses with the previous administration's repeated proposals to consolidate the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) into the National Institutes of Health (NIH), affirming AHRQ as an independent agency. The budget request also proposes significant increases to many of the research portfolios at AHRQ.

The request would allocate \$380 million to AHRQ, which would constitute an increase of \$42 million, or 12.4 percent, from AHRQ's FY 2021 appropriation. Of the increase, \$27 million would come from PHS

Evaluation Funds. This total does not include \$108.8 million in mandatory funding authorized from the Patient Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR) Trust Fund, which has transferred millions of dollars each year since 2010 to AHRQ to support dissemination of findings from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute.

The Agency's portfolio of **Patient Safety** research would receive \$71.6 million, flat with its FY 2021 appropriation. This total would include \$35.7 million for research grants on preventing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), \$10 million to support the Combatting Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (CARB) initiative, and \$10 million for Patient Safety Learning Labs.

Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination would receive \$128.1 million under the President's budget, a \$32.7 million increase compared to the FY 2021 enacted level. The request includes \$23.7 million for new investigator-initiated research grants, including research on COVID-19's effect on health system innovations. The budget also includes \$7 million in new research grant funding to accelerate evidence on preventing and treating opioid abuse in primary care and \$3.8 million in research contracts to advance new health care models in a post-COVID-19 health system.

The request would allocate \$7.4 million to a new **Improving Maternal Health** program, a five-year initiative first proposed in last year's Presidential budget request. The goal of the initiative is ensuring safe and healthy pregnancies and childbirth through research on data and analytics on maternal health and the healthcare system to allow policymakers to make more informed policy decisions on maternal health.

The request would include \$16.3 million for AHRQ's portfolio of research on Health Information Technology, the same as the FY 2021 enacted level. The request also proposes changing the name of this portfolio to **Digital Healthcare Research** to better reflect the research needs for an evolving digital health system.

The President's budget includes \$11.5 million in funding for support of the **U.S. Preventive Services Task Force** (USPSTF), the same level as FY 2021. The USPSTF is an independent panel of experts in preventative and evidence-based medicine who make recommendations about the effectiveness of preventive services and health promotion.

The President's budget proposes a requested level of \$71.8 million, a \$1.8 million increase, for the **Medical Expenditure Panel Survey** (MEPS). The increase would be used to expand the survey's sample size by 1,000 households and redistribute it across states in order to improve state-level estimates, a measure included in the FY 2021 enacted budget.

Finally, the portfolio on **Program Support** would increase by \$2 million, to \$73.3 million for FY 2022. According to the President's request, this increase would be used to provide a 2.7 percent salary increase, benefit adjustments, and six new full-time employees to support AHRQ's increased research investments.

AHRQ's FY 2022 funding request can be found at:

https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/cpi/about/mission/budget/2022/FY2022_CJ.pdf

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The FY 2022 budget request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calls for nearly \$9.5 billion in total funding, which includes \$8.5 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$903 million in transfers through the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$139 million in Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers. This amount represents an increase of \$1.7 billion (21.5 percent) from the FY 2021 appropriation.

The Administration's proposal calls for a total of \$1.42 billion for **HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis Prevention**, \$106.5 million more than FY 2021. The request allocates \$275 million for the Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative, a \$100 million increase. This initiative aims to reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75 percent over five years and 90 percent over ten years. The budget also includes \$19.5 million in funding for the Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic program, \$6.5 million more than FY 2021. This increase is stated to go towards expanding syringe service programs and preventing drug use related infections.

The budget request for **Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** is \$1.45 billion, \$176 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. This increase is reflected in a \$26 million increase for Maternal Mortality Review Committees in the Safe Motherhood/Infant Health program to collect data on maternal health and a \$150 million increase to scale up the Social Determinants of Health pilot program to collect data to better understand health disparities. Every other program in the portfolio received flat funding.

The request includes \$175.4 million for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, level with the FY 2021 enacted amount. This funding will be used to maintain core data systems and information bases and continue to manage baseline survey sample sizes on public health statistics and data. The request also includes a \$100 million increase for the CDC's **Public Health Data Modernization Initiative** within the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Public Health Information branch, which would provide the initiative with a total of \$150 million in FY 2022. While NCHS has received a small portion of this money to enhance its data collections, the vast majority of this funding goes to other data systems at CDC and to state and local data providers.

The request for **Environmental Health** totals \$332.9 million, \$110 million above the FY 2021 appropriation. The budget proposes to increase funding by \$100 million for the Climate and Health program, which funds research on the health effects of climate change, to expand the program to all U.S. states and territories and implement health adaptation plans. The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention program would receive a \$7 million increase for improving health equity outcomes.

Under the President's request, the CDC's **Injury Prevention and Control** programs would receive a total of \$1.1 billion in FY 2022, \$420 million above the FY 2021 level. This investment reflects large increases for several programs in the portfolio such as a \$160 million increase for Intentional Injury, a \$238 million increase for Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance, \$100 million increase for Community and Youth Violence Prevention, and a \$50 million increase for Rape Prevention. It also would double funding for Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research, a program which was established by Congress in FY 2020, bringing it to a total of \$25 million and matching \$25 million in complementary funding at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) would receive a \$10 million increase in FY 2022 and both the Domestic Violence & Sexual Violence program and the Domestic Violence Community Projects would receive \$5 million increases.

The request would allocate \$345 million to the **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health** (NIOSH), flat with FY 2021. Funding would go toward continued grants on occupational hazards and the effects of working arrangements on fatigue and stress.

The request for **Global Health** totals \$697 million, an increase of \$105 million. The bulk of this increase would go to the Global Public Health Protection program, a \$100 million increase for global disease detection and emergency response, as an effort to combat COVID-19 and future emerging diseases. The Parasitic Diseases and Malaria program would also receive a \$5 million increase.

CDC's FY 2022 funding request can be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2022/FY-2022-CDC-congressional-justification.pdf>.

National Institutes of Health

The FY 2022 budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is \$52 billion, a proposed increase of \$9 billion or 21 percent over the FY 2021 enacted level. Similar to the proposed budget for the National Science Foundation, President Biden is seeking to create a new entity within NIH tasked with bridging the gap between research and cures or new technologies. **The Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H) would receive \$6.5 billion** under the President's proposal, constituting about 72 percent of the total \$9 billion increase to NIH (see additional details below). Without ARPA-H, the increase to NIH's base would be \$2.5 billion or 5.9 percent.

Under the President's request, each NIH institute and center (IC) would see increases; however those increases are not spread evenly among the ICs. Some ICs, such as the National Cancer Institute or the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, would see increases of two to three percent to their base budgets (many would receive additional funding through trans-NIH initiatives and Common Fund programs) while others would see much greater increases. Of particular note is the budget for the **National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities**, which is proposed at \$652 million in FY 2022, a \$261 million or 67 percent increase compared to its FY 2021 appropriation. This sizable increase ties in with President Biden's top policy priority related to racial equity and ending health disparities for underrepresented populations.

The budget boasts several "strategic investments" in other priority areas, including:

- Researching the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and the mental health delivery system (+\$25 million)
- Fighting the opioid epidemic (+\$626.6 million)
- Eradicating HIV in the United States (+\$10 million)
- Tackling maternal mortality and morbidity (+\$30 million)
- Researching the human health impacts of climate change (+\$100 million)

Highlights from the President's budget request for key programs and initiatives are below. In addition, the budget requests for **individual NIH institutes and centers** are available at:

https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/insti_center_subs.html.

NIH's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov>.

Program Highlights and Trans-NIH Initiatives

ARPA-H

As noted earlier, the President has proposed the creation of a new Advanced Projects Research Agency for Health (ARPA-H), with an initial budget of \$6.5 billion. According to the request, ARPA-H will “build platforms and capabilities to deliver cures for cancer, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes and other diseases.”

Structurally, the new agency’s portfolio would be managed by “visionary term-limited program managers who can identify and fund traditional and non-traditional partners to take on critical challenges that are unlikely to move forward quickly without this catalytic assistance.” The budget goes on to say that “ARPA-H will leverage novel public-private partnerships, use directive approaches that will provide quick funding decisions to support projects that are results-driven and time-limited, and identify emergent opportunities through advanced systematic horizon scans of academic and industry efforts.”

Following the DARPA model and breaking with traditional NIH procedure, funding decisions would be made by program managers—not by review panels of extramural experts—in consultation with the ARPA-H Director to ensure research is timely, independent, and informed by project performance.

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)

The budget request includes \$30.3 million for OBSSR in FY 2022, an increase of \$370,000 or 1.2 percent above FY 2021.

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The budget request includes \$25 million for research related to firearm injury and mortality. Funding for this activity was originally provided by Congress in the FY 2020 appropriations bill and again in FY 2021. In each year, Congress appropriated \$12.5 million, and the funding was administered by OBSSR. The doubling of funding for this type of research in the President’s budget is significant as it represents a major departure in long-standing policy about the federal government’s role in researching gun violence.

Maternal Mortality and Morbidity

The budget includes \$30 million for the Implementing a Maternal health and Pregnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) initiative, which aims to support research on ways to mitigate preventable maternal mortality, decrease severe maternal morbidity, and address health equity. In FY 2022, IMPROVE is seeking to launch a national network of Maternal Health Research Centers of Excellence that support integrated biological and biopsychosocial research and incorporate local community needs.

Diversity and Inclusion in Research Environments

Funded through the [Common Fund](#), the President’s request includes \$27.2 million for the Faculty Institutional Recruitment for Sustainable Transformation (FIRST) program. This program, currently in its first year in FY 2021, aims to nurture diverse and inclusive research environments at NIH-funded institution using evidence-based strategies and evaluation. For FY 2022, FIRST is seeking to “establish a faculty cohort model for hiring, mentoring, and professional development; integrated, institution-wide approaches to address faculty equity, mentoring, and work/life issues; and a coordination and evaluation center to conduct independent evaluations of program impacts.”

Table 7 - Department of Health and Human Services

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	290.6	302.0	4.0%
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	43.2	56.7	31.2%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	338.0	380.0	12.4%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	196.7	131.3	-33.2%
Patient Safety	71.6	71.6	0.0%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	95.4	128.1	34.2%
Digital Healthcare Research (<i>formerly Health IT</i>)	16.3	16.3	0.0%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.5	11.5	0.0%
Improving Maternal Health	0.0	7.4	+\$7.4m
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	70.0	71.8	2.6%
Research Management and Support	71.3	73.3	2.8%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	7819.4	9497.2	21.5%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1314.1	1420.6	8.1%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1276.7	1452.7	13.8%
National Center for Health Statistics	175.4	175.4	0.0%
Environmental Health	222.9	332.9	49.4%
Injury Prevention and Control	682.9	1103.2	61.5%
Occupational Safety and Health	345.3	345.3	0.0%
Global Health	592.8	697.8	17.7%
National Institutes of Health	42935.5	51953.0	21.0%
21st Century Cures/Innovation Account	404.0	496.0	22.8%
NIH Office of the Director	2283.9	2394.86	4.9%
Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives	509.8	516.94	1.4%
Common Fund (non-add)	648.5	658.54	1.5%
Office of AIDS Research	63.6	63.59	0.0%
Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research	29.9	30.30	1.2%
Office of Research on Women's Health	51.5	52.30	1.6%
Office of Disease Prevention	13.8	13.99	1.6%

Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) invests in research through its Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate, whose mission is to “deliver effective and innovative insight, methods and solutions for the critical needs of the Homeland Security Enterprise.” Both DHS as a whole and the Science and Technology Directorate would see a sizeable increase in funding compared to its FY 2021 enacted appropriation. The increases in research funding are intended to fund research on cybersecurity, disaster resilience, and counterterrorism.

DHS’ FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/congressional-budget-justification-fy-2022>.

Science and Technology Directorate

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) conducts customer-focused, outcome-oriented research, development, testing, and evaluation for DHS and the broader homeland security community. **The Administration’s budget request seeks a 7.5 percent increase for S&T, which would bring the Directorate’s budget up \$57.3 million to a total of \$822.9 million.** This includes \$452.4 million for research and development, a 13.3 percent increase from the enacted FY 2021 R&D appropriation.

The Administration’s budget request for the **Office of University Programs (OUP)** totals \$51 million, representing a \$6.5 million or 14.7 percent increase from the enacted FY 2021 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 Administration’s request includes increases for certain priority areas in FY 2022, bringing the total requested funding amounts for the following programs to the listed levels:

- Innovative Research and Foundational Tools (\$79.8 million)
- Counter Terrorism (\$69.4 million)
- First Responder/Disaster Resilience (\$64.7 million)
- Cybersecurity/Information Analysis (\$53.6 million)

The DHS S&T Directorate FY 2022 budget request can be found at: https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/science_and_technology_directorate_0.pdf.

Table 8 - Department of Homeland Security

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Science and Technology Directorate	765.6	822.9	7.5%
Research, Development, and Innovation	399.4	452.4	13.3%
University Programs	44.5	51.0	14.7%

Department of Housing and Urban Development

While research is not the primary function of HUD, data collection and social science research are supported through its Office of Policy Development and Research.

HUD's FY 2022 budget request can be found at:

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CFO/documents/2022_Budget_in_Brief_FINAL.pdf.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The Administration's request for the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) totals \$115.2 million for FY 2022, representing a \$40 million or 38 percent increase over FY 2021. 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.

Core research and technology activities, including the [American Housing Survey](#), would receive \$60 million, a \$16 million increase over FY 2021. Technical assistance to HUD's program partners and practitioners to help ensure access to guidance produced by PD&R would receive \$50 million, representing a \$17.2 million increase. The research, evaluations, and demonstrations portfolio would receive \$30 million, a \$16.9 million increase, \$5 million of which would fund research in climate adaptation and resilience with the new Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C) at the Department of Energy. The request proposes to continue HUD's Eviction Prevention Demonstration program and conduct an evaluation of the implementation to develop best practices to avoid eviction altogether for legal and housing services.

Table 9 - Department of Housing and Urban Development

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Office of Policy Development and Research	105.0	145.0	38.1%

Department of Justice

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the Department of Justice provides resources to all levels of the U.S. justice system. OJP supports programs specializing in victims of crime, violence against women, juvenile justice, as well as supporting the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Priority areas within the FY 2022 budget request for OJP include promoting criminal and juvenile justice system reform and enhancing civil rights; preventing and reducing gun violence; addressing substance abuse through effective diversion and treatment programs; combatting sexual assault; and supporting effective reentry programs.

OJP's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.justice.gov/imd/page/file/1399261/download>.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The President's budget request includes \$45 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice, flat with its FY 2021 appropriation. The budget proposes to conclude a \$3 million data collection on Law Enforcement Suicide set aside by Congress in the FY 2021 appropriations bill and return the funding to the base BJS budget.

While the Administration's request is light on details, it maintains that the funding level proposed would be sufficient for BJS to continue its core programs producing statistics on victimization, corrections, law enforcement, courts, recidivism, and tribal communities. However, advocates (including COSSA) have expressed concern about delayed and missing data releases at the agency. In the tables of performance measures accompanying the Administration's budget release, it is noted that BJS has missed several performance targets "due to a decrease in the number of reports released." COSSA plans to continue to work with partners in Congress, within BJS, and outside stakeholders to ensure that BJS has sufficient resources to meet its mandates and to invest in the next generation of justice statistics.

National Institute of Justice

For FY 2022, the President's budget recommends \$41 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), DOJ's research and evaluation agency, which would represent a \$4 million, or 10.8 percent, increase over the final FY 2021 level.

The President's request includes \$2 million within the increase for a new Study of Lethality Assessment Programs, which are programs designed to prevent domestic violence. The request notes that only one such program currently meets the standards for inclusion in the *Crime Solutions* database of evidence-backed programs. The study proposed would work to develop the evidence base regarding the effectiveness of these programs.

The budget proposes to conclude several projects directed by Congress in the FY 2021 appropriations bill and return the funding to the base NIJ budget. These projects include research on reducing trauma for childhood pornography victims (funded at \$1.5 million in FY 2021), identifying a national model for reducing incarceration rates for minor parole violations (\$4 million), and countering unmanned aircraft

systems (\$2 million). Within the reallocated funding, \$4 million would be used to increase the budget of NIJ’s Research on Domestic Radicalization program.

Finally, the FY 2022 budget request recommends that the set-aside for OJP Research, Evaluation and Statistics activities be maintained at two percent of the total OJP budget. This transfer provides BJS and NIJ with an important source of funding that is used to assess existing programs, ensure their alignment with administration priorities, and identify best practices.

Table 10 - Department of Justice

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.0	45.0	0.0%
National Institute of Justice	37.0	41.0	10.8%

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 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dol.gov/general/budget/>.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The President's request includes \$700.7 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a \$45.7 million increase compared to the FY 2021 enacted level.

The Administration requests \$28.5 million to complete the funding for the upcoming relocation of the BLS headquarters to the Suitland, MD Federal Center (which currently houses the Census Bureau). These funds would be available until the end of FY 2026 and would be in addition to \$40 million previously appropriated between FY 2020 and FY 2021. According to the request, "Without this funding, the BLS Suitland move would be interrupted and the project timeline would be prolonged."

The President's budget request proposes an increase of \$10.4 million across BLS's accounts and portfolios to rebuild statistical capacity and staffing that has been lost "due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions." The Administration's request notes that investments in BLS's capacity are "critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure."

Other areas of proposed investment at BLS include \$1 million to reduce the lag in the publication of the final chained Consumer Price Index (CPI) by three months, the development of a new supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to measure the contingent workforce ("gig workers"), and the continued development of a new cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS).

Table 11 - Department of Labor

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Bureau of Labor Statistics	655.0	700.7	7.0%
Labor Force Statistics	296.3	299.0	0.9%
Prices and Cost of Living	216.2	233.0	7.8%
Compensation and Working Conditions	84.0	89.9	7.0%
Productivity and Technology	10.5	12.4	17.9%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35.0	37.9	8.2%
Headquarters Relocation	13.0	28.5	119.0%

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 encourage collaboration across cultures to address global challenges and foster strategic partnerships between the U.S. and foreign actors.

The State Department's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/FY-2022-State_USAID-Congressional-Budget-Justification.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 \$741.3 million, an increase of \$1 million, or 0.1 percent over the FY 2021 levels for ECA.

The increase would go to the Cultural Heritage Center to support the Cultural Antiquities Task Force (CATF). To counterbalance an increase within the Exchanges Support budget, there are notable decreases in three major programs. The decreases include \$4.7 million in the Fulbright Program, \$2.5 million in the Citizen Exchange Program, and \$1.3 million in the International Visitor Leadership Program.

Table 12 - Department of State

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	740.3	741.3	0.1%

Department of Transportation

The Administration’s FY 2022 budget request for the Department of Transportation is complicated by an uncertain authorization landscape. The *FAST Act*, the current authorizing legislation for much of the Department’s programs, expires at the end of FY 2021, and Congress plans to enact a replacement surface transportation reauthorization bill prior to the start of FY 2022. At the same time, the Biden Administration has put forward a \$2.25 trillion *American Jobs Plan*, a legislative package that would include a \$621 billion investment in the Department (but is not in itself a reauthorization bill). Given the lack of an authorization bill, the Department’s FY 2022 request uses the currently authorized funding levels as a baseline for programs authorized by the *FAST Act*, including the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, the Department’s principal statistical agency. However, the Administration’s request notes that “these flat-line levels do not represent funding or program design recommendations by the Administration.”

DOT’s FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fiscal-year-2022-budget-estimates>.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Given the expiration of the *FAST Act* at the end of FY 2021, **the Administration’s budget proposal for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) assumes flat funding of \$26 million.** However, as noted above, the request states, “This is not a policy decision that the next reauthorization should equal *FAST Act* levels, but rather a technical presentation to ensure consistency between the American Jobs Plan (AJP) and the traditional DOT accounts.”

Table 13 - Department of Transportation

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	0.0%

National Science Foundation

The budget request proposes significant changes for the National Science Foundation (NSF) with the creation of a new research directorate focused on advancing research and innovation leading to breakthrough technologies and solutions to national and societal challenges. **The President proposes a total of \$10.17 billion in discretionary funding for NSF, a nearly 20 percent increase over the FY 2021 enacted level and a welcome departure from the budget requests of the last Administration.** Of the \$1.7 billion increase, \$500 million (41 percent) is slated for the new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (see additional details below). Still, under the President’s blueprint, all of NSF’s research directorates would see sizable increases ranging from 7 percent (Math and Physical Sciences) to 20 percent (Engineering) over the FY 2021 estimated level.

According to the budget, the requested amount would allow NSF to “continue to be the champion of basic and fundamental research” while also prioritizing emerging technologies and equity in science and engineering. The proposal seeks a roughly \$100 million increase for programs to increase participation in STEM from underrepresented groups and increased funding for climate and clean energy-related research, including “social, behavioral, and economic research on human responses to climate change.”

In addition, the President’s request seeks major increases in new technologies and industries of priority to the Biden Administration:

Table 14 - NSF Funding for Administration Priorities—FY 2022 Request

Priority Area	Total Proposed	SBE Share	EHR Share	TIP Share
Advanced Manufacturing	\$418.5 million (+31.4%)	\$3.5 million	\$2 million	\$54.6 million
Advanced Wireless	\$166.6 million (+28.4%)	\$0	\$0	\$30.6 million
Artificial Intelligence	\$734.4 million (+20.1%)	\$19.6 million	\$50 million	\$121.6 million
Biotechnology	\$382.3 million (+31.7%)	\$1.5 million	\$9 million	\$69.1 million
Clean Energy Technology	\$440 million (+31.7%)	\$0	\$0	\$52.5 million
Microelectronics and Semiconductors	\$138.9 million (+56.7%)	\$0	\$0	\$50.2 million
Quantum Information Science	\$260 million (+23.8%)	\$0	\$4 million	\$48.4 million
U.S. Global Change Research Program	\$762 million (+46.3%)	\$25.1 million	\$0	\$0

More information: https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2022/pdf/07_fy2022.pdf

Continue reading for full details of the President’s request for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate, the Education and Human Resources Directorate, and the new Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships Directorate.

NSF’s FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2022/index.jsp>.

Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships

As noted, the President’s request includes the creation of a new research directorate that would absorb several existing programs (e.g., Convergence Accelerator, I-Corps, and SBIR/STTR) from other directorates and make major investments in new areas. **The budget includes a total of \$865 million for the first year of the new directorate.** This includes about \$365 million in transfers from existing programs in other directorates and \$500 million in new funding.

As described in the budget, the Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP) would:

- (1) “Advance science and engineering research and innovation leading to breakthrough technologies as well as solutions to national and societal challenges, sustaining and enhancing U.S. competitiveness on a global stage;
- (2) Accelerate the translation of fundamental discoveries from lab to market, advancing the U.S. economy; and
- (3) Create education pathways for every American to pursue new, high-wage, good-quality jobs, supporting a diverse workforce of researchers, practitioners, and entrepreneurs.”

Functionally, the directorate would serve as a “cross-cutting platform that leverages, energizes, and rapidly brings to the market and to society the innovations that result from all of NSF’s investments.”

Programmatically, TIP would fund several new activities, including:

- **Accelerating Public and Private Partnerships** (\$50 million in new funding) – This initiative would provide seed funding “to incentivize the scale-up of public and private partnerships.”
- **NSF Entrepreneurial Fellows** (\$20 million in new funding) – This program would support PhD-trained scientists and engineers “to forge connections between academic research and government, industry, and finance.” Through the fellowship, they would receive training to equip them to bring promising ideas from the lab to the market.
- **Regional Innovation Accelerators** (\$200 million in new funding) – This program would seek to support use-inspired research in several technology areas (e.g., artificial intelligence) and national challenge areas (e.g., climate change) at the individual community and/or regional level.

In addition, as noted in the earlier table, the TIP directorate would contribute significant resources to NSF-wide and Biden Administration priorities areas.

The structure of the TIP directorate would follow that of existing directorates at NSF; it would be aligned with the other six directorates under the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account—as opposed to being a separate directorate outside of R&RA, like EHR—and would be made up of three divisions and one office:

- The **Division of Innovation Ecosystems (IE)** would “bring together teams of researchers, practitioners, and users, catalyzing iterative co-design/co-creation, leading to game-changing technologies and solutions, and paving the way for new, high-wage, good-quality jobs.” Among its proposed areas for investment include \$70 million for the existing Convergence Accelerator program, \$150 million for new Regional Innovation Accelerators, and \$10 million for education activities through the existing I-Corps program, which would be moved over from the Engineering Directorate, and a new NSF Entrepreneurial Fellows program.
- The **Division of Technology Frontiers (TF)** would work with other components of TIP and other NSF directorates to “identify and accelerate the translational impacts of NSF-funded research, with a particular focus on the innovative technologies that will address national and societal challenges as well as enhance U.S. competitiveness and security.” The areas for proposed investment include \$90 million for research, \$50 million for Regional Innovation Accelerators, and \$10 million for the NSF Entrepreneurial Fellowships.

- The **Division of Translational Impact (TI)** would take responsibility for existing programs aimed at translating research to practice, namely the SBIR, STTR, and Partnerships for Innovation (PFI) programs, which would be moved over from the Engineering Directorate.
- The **Partnerships Office (PO)** has a proposed budget of \$50 million, which would be used to “catalyze and scale public and private partnerships agency-wide.” The office is intended to serve as central resources for all of NSF.

As COSSA has been [reporting](#), NSF reauthorization proposals introduced in the House and Senate also include a new technology-focused directorate; however, the foci, funding mechanisms, structure, and processes by which they would be created differ dramatically across the three proposals. While it is becoming increasingly likely that a new directorate will indeed be established, there is no telling at this point what form it will take given the diversity of proposals currently on the table.

Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

The President’s budget includes \$319.7 million for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE), about \$38 million or 13.3 percent above the estimated FY 2021 SBE funding level.

The budget describes the following research emphases for the directorate in FY 2022:

- Enhancing national security and preparedness
- Understanding, mitigating, and adapting to climate change
- Strengthening American infrastructure
- Broadening participation in STEM and studying the causes of, impacts on, and practices for addressing inequity throughout society
- Creating new economic opportunities for populations adversely affected by change
- Empowering American innovation through research in artificial intelligence with a focus on worker productivity and well-being in a growing range of work environments, including in emerging industries
- Reliability of information networks
- Improving the quality of life for communities across the country

In addition, as noted in the earlier table, SBE would contribute to NSF-wide and Biden Administration priorities areas, particularly advanced manufacturing, AI with an emphasis on supporting Minority-Serving Institutions, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, and understanding the causes and effects of online influence.

Finally, the President’s budget includes a 10.8 percent increase to the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), which would enable the creation of a new research center of excellence. “**America’s DataHub**” would work toward providing broad and secure access to linked federal data (e.g., data related to economic recovery, racial equity, and COVID-19 impacts) while advancing privacy protections and data security.

Directorate for Education and Human Resources

The President's budget request includes \$1.29 billion for the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), an increase of \$177 million of 16 percent over the FY 2021 enacted level. Of EHR's four divisions, the Division of Human Resource Development (HRD) would see the greatest boost (43 percent over FY 2021). Within this increase, the FY 2022 budget would provide a significant boost for the NSF INCLUDES initiative, which is the Foundation's signature effort dedicated to broadening participating in STEM by building alliances between institutions and organizations. The President is seeking to more than double the program from \$20 million in FY 2021 to \$46.5 million in FY 2022. Increases are also sought for EHR's other programs focused on broadening participation. In addition, the President's request includes \$60 million for EHR Core Research, an increase of \$12.6 million or 26.6 percent.

As with SBE, EHR would also contribute to NSF-wide and Biden Administration priorities areas, particularly artificial intelligence. See the table above for details.

Table 15 - National Science Foundation

	FY 2021 Enacted*	FY 2022 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
National Science Foundation	8486.8	10169.3	19.8%
Research and Related Activities	6909.8	8139.7	17.8%
Education and Human Resources	968.0	1287.3	33.0%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	241.0	249.0	3.3%
Agency Operations and Award Management	345.6	468.3	35.5%
National Science Board	4.5	4.6	2.2%
Office of the Inspector General	17.9	20.4	14.4%
NSF Spending by Directorate			
Biological Sciences	818.1	948.5	15.9%
Computer and Information Science and Engineering	1005.5	1116.1	11.0%
Engineering	761.9	916.8	20.3%
Geosciences	1004.2	1194.9	19.0%
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	1580.5	1690.7	7.0%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	282.1	319.7	13.3%
Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP)	364.9	864.9	137.0%
Office of International Science and Engineering	51.3	75.3	46.8%
Integrative Activities	384.9	504.9	31.2%
Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate	282.1	319.7	13.3%
Social and Economic Sciences	102.8	117.1	13.9%
Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	99.4	113.2	13.8%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	55.5	61.5	10.8%
SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	24.3	27.9	14.8%
Education and Human Resources Directorate	1110.3	1287.3	15.9%
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	204.2	229.2	12.2%
Undergraduate Education	270.1	283.1	4.8%
Graduate Education	420.6	466.6	10.9%
Human Resource Development	215.4	307.9	43.0%
Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships	364.9	864.9	137.0%
Innovation Ecosystems (IE)	10.0	335.0	3250.0%
Partnerships Office (PO)	0.0	50.0	+\$50m
Technology Frontiers (TF)	0.0	150.0	+\$150m
Translational Impact (TI)	254.9	329.9	29.4%

* Congressional appropriations bills do not provide specific funding levels for NSF's individual directorates; therefore, comparisons to FY 2021 at the directorate level are based on estimates included in the budget request and are subject to change.

Other Agencies

National Archives and Records Administration

The Administration's request for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) totals \$426 million for FY 2022, representing a \$28.9 million or 7.1 percent increase over FY 2021. To promote racial equity, there is an increase of \$20 million and 144 full-time equivalent employees with an emphasis on diversity during the application process using targeted recruitment methods. Continuing the push for cultural diversity, NARA requests \$3 million for a new grants program to preserve and digitize the records of the creation of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

The National Archives and Records Administration's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.archives.gov/files/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/2022performance-budget.pdf>.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Administration's request for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) totals \$177.6 million for FY 2022, representing a \$15.4 million or 9.5 percent increase from FY 2021. In FY 2022, while continuing current activities, NEH plans to shift programs and grants to align with the new Administration's priorities, specifying five areas of interest: racial equity and support for underserved communities, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, American global leadership, and democracy.

The NEH's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: [found at: https://www.neh.gov/sites/default/files/inline-files/NEH%20APPROPRIATIONS%20REQUEST%20FY%202022.pdf](https://www.neh.gov/sites/default/files/inline-files/NEH%20APPROPRIATIONS%20REQUEST%20FY%202022.pdf).

United States Institute of Peace

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, federally funded institution that aims to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide.

The Administration's request for the USIP totals \$45 million for FY 2022, flat with FY 2021. The FY 2022 budget request calls for USIP to continue its independent research, support peacebuilders, and represent the value of nonpartisan unity by organizing bipartisan study groups that produce recommendations for Congress and the Administration. In addition to current programs, USIP plans to support work on mitigating the impact of new global inequities resulting from the COVID-19.

The USIP's FY 2022 budget request can be found at: <https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/USIP-FY22-Budget-Request-Summary.pdf>.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Administration's request for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars totals \$14.1 million for FY 2022, representing a 0.7 percent increase from FY 2021. To prioritize the funding of 47 full-time equivalent employees, there will be a \$918,000 increase in salaries and benefits. To counterbalance

this increase, there will be a \$823,000 decrease in operating expenses across the Center, including \$349,000 in General Administration and \$500,000 in the Public Service and Fellowship Program funding.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center’s FY 2022 request can be found at:

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/uploads/documents/FY2022PresidentBudget.pdf>.

Table 16 - Other Agencies

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
National Archives and Records Administration	397.8	426.0	7.1%
National Endowment for the Humanities	167.5	177.6	6.0%
United States Institute of Peace	45.0	45.0	0.0%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	14.0	14.1	0.7%

Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center

Table 17 - National Institutes of Health Request by Institute and Center

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
National Institutes of Health (Total)	42935.5	51953.0	21.0%
National Cancer Institute	6364.9	6539.3	2.7%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3664.8	3845.7	4.9%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	484.9	516.2	6.5%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2132.0	2219.3	4.1%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2463.4	2707.3	9.9%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6069.6	6245.9	2.9%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2991.4	3096.1	3.5%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1590.3	1942.1	22.1%
National Eye Institute	835.7	858.5	2.7%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	814.7	937.1	15.0%
National Institute on Aging	3899.2	4035.6	3.5%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	634.3	680.2	7.2%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	498.1	511.8	2.8%
National Institute of Mental Health	2053.7	2137.6	4.1%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1479.7	1852.5	25.2%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	554.9	570.2	2.7%
National Institute of Nursing Research	175.0	199.8	14.2%
National Human Genome Research Institute	615.8	633.0	2.8%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	410.7	422.0	2.8%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	390.9	652.2	66.9%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	154.2	184.3	19.6%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	855.4	879.0	2.8%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	84.0	96.3	14.6%
National Library of Medicine	463.8	474.9	2.4%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	0.0	6500.0	+\$6.5b

Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies

Table 18 - Principal Statistical Agencies

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 Request vs. FY 2021 Enacted
Bureau of Economic Analysis	111.9	125.6	12.3%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.0	45.0	0.0%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	655.0	700.7	7.0%
Bureau of the Census	1106.6	1442.4	30.3%
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	0.0%
Economic Research Service	85.5	90.6	6.0%
Energy Information Administration	126.80	126.8	0.0%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	183.9	193.7	5.3%
National Center for Education Statistics	111.5	111.5	0.0%
National Center for Health Statistics	175.4	175.4	0.0%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	99.4	113.2	13.8%

Details for the Social Security Administration's Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics and the IRS's Statistics of Income program are not currently available.