



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

Analysis of the House FY 2022 Appropriations Bills for Federal Science Agencies | July 16, 2021

Over the last few weeks, the House Appropriations Committee began considering its annual appropriations bills for fiscal year (FY) 2022, including the bills that fund federal science, research, and data activities. At least on the House side, the FY 2022 bills are in many ways a stark contrast to the spending measures we have seen over the last several years. This is for a few reasons. First, the spending caps that have placed limits on discretionary spending over the last decade expired in FY 2021 and new ones have not yet been set. Second, it is common to see major new investments in the first year of a new Presidential Administration, especially when the House and Senate are of the same party. It is a time for the new Administration and Congress to make their priorities known and set a marker for future directions. It is likely that spending caps will come back into play in the coming year or so, leaving many to believe that FY 2022 is the best opportunity to seek long-desired increases and make down payments for future budget goals.

While in many cases the House bills fall short of the amounts requested by the Biden Administration, federal science agencies would still see major budget increases nearly across the board, with the exception of DOD research:

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021
National Institutes of Health	42935.5	49434.0	15.1%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	7819.4	10571.4	35.2%
National Science Foundation	8486.8	9634.0	13.5%
DOD Basic Research (6.1)	2671.5	2441.5	-8.6%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1570.1	1654.8	5.4%
Bureau of the Census	1106.6	1442.4	30.3%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	655.0	700.7	7.0%
Institute of Education Sciences	642.5	762.5	18.7%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	338.	380.0	12.4%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	183.9	189.2	2.9%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	111.9	120.5	7.7%
Economic Research Service	85.5	88.6	3.6%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	78.2	93.2	19.2%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.0	50.0	11.1%
National Institute of Justice	37.0	45.0	21.6%

In addition, the bills would make significant new investments within agencies; for example, providing funding to establish ARPA-H within the National Institutes of Health and a new Technology, Innovation,

and Partnerships Directorate within the National Science Foundation (more information in the following sections).

House leaders have [announced](#) plans to bring a minibus package containing the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Agriculture bills, among others, to the House floor the week of July 26. While plans for the Commerce, Justice, Science and Defense bills have not yet been announced, House leaders have not ruled out considering other appropriations bills at the same time. Of course, this is just half the story. Timing for consideration of the FY 2022 spending bills in the Senate remains unclear as that chamber is currently focused on infrastructure legislation and emergency funding to support Capitol security. Senate appropriators hope to begin consideration of their bills before the August recess; however, subcommittee and committee markups have not yet been scheduled. COSSA will continue to report on the status of FY 2022 funding legislation as the process unfolds.

The following pages include details on the House FY 2022 funding bills for federal agencies and programs important to the social and behavioral science research community. The analysis is organized by appropriation bill. Read on for full details.

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Stay tuned to [COSSA's coverage](#) for the latest developments.

I. Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Bill

The House Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Bill was reported out on July 15 alongside the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill. This bill contains annual funding proposals for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Education (ED), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), among other federal departments and agencies.

The [bill text](#) and accompanying [report](#) are available on the Appropriations Committee [website](#).

National Institutes of Health

The House bill includes a total of \$49.4 billion for NIH in FY 2022, an increase of \$6.5 billion or 15 percent over the FY 2021 enacted level. Included in the total is \$3 billion for a new Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H) (see [previous coverage](#)), leaving \$3.5 billion for increases to the rest of the agency.

Unsurprisingly, the report accompanying the bill includes significant directives related to the COVID-19 pandemic, calling on the agency to support research related to topics such as the impact of COVID on children, long-term impacts of COVID, health disparity research, impacts of COVID on mental health, and COVID-19-associated illnesses, among others.

In addition to establishing ARPA-H, the bill would provide healthy increases to each institute and center (IC), especially the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (+69.3%) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (+25.7%). No IC would receive less than a five percent bump in FY 2022 under the House proposal.

Below are details of notable provisions and language within the House bill and accompanying report.

ARPA-H

As noted, the House bill includes \$3 billion in new funding to establish an Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H), which is \$3.5 billion below the President's request. Once established, ARPA-H would "make pivotal investments in breakthrough technologies and broadly applicable platforms that have the potential to transform medicine, research, and health." In addition to tackling cancer, Alzheimer's disease, and diabetes, as prioritized in the President's budget request, the Committee urges ARPA-H to also support research leading to treatment and cures for ALS.

Structurally, the Committee encourages NIH to consider housing ARPA-H outside of NIH's Bethesda, MD campus so that it may have a distinct (from other NIH institutes and centers) culture that more closely follows the DARPA model within DOD. Additionally, like DARPA, its projects should be time-limited with identified goals, benchmarks, and accountability, according to the House bill.

Office of the NIH Director

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.

The House bill proposes a large (relative to its budget) increase for the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), a welcome development following years of inadequate funding. **The House bill includes a total of \$49.8 million for OBSSR, which is \$20 million over the FY 2021 level and the President’s request.** The report continues:

“As multiple Surgeons General and NASEM have declared that most health problems facing the nation have significant behavioral components, the Committee strongly supports the continued strengthening of the behavioral science enterprise at NIH and urges OBSSR funding be increased to accomplish [its] mission.”

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The CJS bill 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 (equal amounts were also appropriated to CDC those same years). In addition, the House report would require NIH and CDC to collaborate with the National Institute of Justice to “compile, share, and improve firearm violence data.” It further states that data must include the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) as well as data from hospitals treating victims of nonfatal gunshot wounds.

Harassment Policies

The Committee report calls out NIH for not following through on past directives from Congress related to harassment guidance to extramural researchers. It states, “The Committee is deeply frustrated by NIH’s failure to implement its direction to address harassment in extramural research settings.” Previous appropriations bills directed NIH to revise its guidance to grantee institutions to clarify that grantees must identify any changes to key personnel on an award that are related to harassment. In response, the FY 2022 bill has added a new provision requiring grantee institutions to notify the agency when key personnel are removed from their position as a result of harassment.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
National Institutes of Health	42935.5	51953.0	49434.0	15.1%	-4.8%
National Cancer Institute	6364.9	6539.3	6992.1	9.9%	6.9%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3664.8	3845.7	3866.8	5.5%	0.5%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	484.9	516.2	519.0	7.0%	0.5%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2132.0	2219.3	2237.6	5.0%	0.8%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2463.4	2707.3	2799.5	13.6%	3.4%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6069.6	6245.9	6557.8	8.0%	5.0%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2991.4	3096.1	3139.7	5.0%	1.4%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1590.3	1942.1	1689.8	6.3%	-13.0%
National Eye Institute	835.7	858.5	877.1	5.0%	2.2%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	814.7	937.1	941.8	15.6%	0.5%
National Institute on Aging	3899.2	4035.6	4258.0	9.2%	5.5%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	634.3	680.2	679.4	7.1%	-0.1%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	498.1	511.8	522.8	5.0%	2.1%
National Institute of Mental Health	2053.7	2137.6	2223.1	8.2%	4.0%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1479.7	1852.5	1860.3	25.7%	0.4%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	554.9	570.2	582.4	5.0%	2.1%
National Institute of Nursing Research	175.0	199.8	200.8	14.8%	0.5%
National Human Genome Research Institute	615.8	633.0	646.3	5.0%	2.1%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	410.7	422.0	431.1	5.0%	2.1%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	390.9	652.2	661.9	69.3%	1.5%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	154.2	184.3	185.3	20.2%	0.5%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	855.4	879.0	897.8	5.0%	2.1%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	84.0	96.3	96.8	15.2%	0.5%
National Library of Medicine	463.8	474.9	486.8	5.0%	2.5%
Office of the Director	2283.9	2394.9	2667.4	16.8%	11.4%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	0.0	6500.0	3000.0	+\$3.0b	-53.8%

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The House bill would provide \$380 million for the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** in FY 2022, a 12.4 percent or \$42 million increase compared to FY 2021 and level with the Administration’s budget request. This total includes \$129.2 million in mandatory transfers from the Public Health Service (PHS) Evaluation Fund.

Like the Administration’s budget request, the bill includes \$7.35 million for improving the provision of data about maternal health and the health care system. The bill includes \$5 million to establish a new Center for Primary Care Research within AHRQ to practice and disseminate primary care research nationwide. AHRQ was directed to consider such a center in the [FY 2021 final appropriations bill](#).

The House bill includes \$3 million in additional funding for research on the risks and benefits of kratom and cannabidiol (CBD), plant-based products used to treat pain in place of opioids. It also includes \$5 million on expanded research related to opioid use and misuse. In addition, the Committee proposes an increase of \$3 million to support investigator-initiated research grants on health equity and another \$1 million for research supplements on health equity.

Other provisions in the House report direct AHRQ to improve and increase access to online telehealth platforms and to consider significant reforms to the process and structure of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF).

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	338.0	380.0	380.0	12.4%	0.0%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	194.9	234.9	234.9	20.5%	0.0%
Patient Safety	71.6	71.6	72.6	1.4%	1.4%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	95.4	128.1	127.1	33.2%	-0.8%
Digital Healthcare Research	16.3	16.3	16.3	0.0%	0.0%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0%	0.0%
Improving Maternal Health	0.0	7.4	7.4	+\$7.4m	0.0%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	70.0	71.8	71.8	2.6%	0.0%
Research Management and Support	71.3	73.3	73.3	2.8%	0.0%

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The House bill includes \$10.57 billion for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**, \$2.7 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. This total includes \$9.6 billion in discretionary funding, \$903.3 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$55.4 million from the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program. The total CDC appropriation, if enacted, would represent a 35.2 percent increase over FY 2021 and 11 percent higher than the Administration’s budget request.

The bill includes \$190.4 million or \$15 million increase for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)** “to make much-needed investments in the next generation of surveys and products.” The committee report also emphasizes the need for NCHS to be “fully integrated” into the CDC’s larger Data Modernization Initiative (DMI). The DMI was initially established with a \$50 million appropriation in FY 2020 and has since received significant investment in COVID-19 relief legislation, including \$500 million in both the [CARES Act](#) and the [American Rescue Plan](#). The House bill would provide the initiative with another \$150 million in appropriated funds for FY 2022, \$100 million above the amount provided in FY 2021 to enable the CDC to “move from siloed and brittle public health data systems to connected, resilient, adaptable, and sustainable systems to achieve real change.”

NCHS is directed to ensure that disability data is included “as a core component” across its surveys and surveillance systems. The committee report also directs NCHS to identify ways to improve the timeliness of its data on “fatal overdose, nonfatal overdose, suicide, and suicide attempts/self-harm” and to work with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to improve its vital statistics and death reporting.

Within the account for the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Committee report includes an increase of \$150 million in investments in Social Determinants of Health to improve health equity. This funding is an expansion of a pilot program initiated in FY 2021 to award competitive grants for jurisdictions to develop Social Determinants of Health Accelerator Plans, including engaging with qualified research experts for assistance.

Much like the FY 2021 House bill, the FY 2022 bill includes \$25 million for research on firearm injury and mortality prevention, which would double the FY 2021 appropriation of \$12.5 million (in addition to an equal amount within the NIH budget). It also urges CDC to collaborate with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to improve and disseminate gun violence data including the Uniform Crime Report and data from hospitals that treat nonfatal gunshot injuries.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	7819.4	9497.2	10571.4	35.2%	11.3%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1314.1	1420.6	1501.6	14.3%	5.7%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1276.7	1452.7	1557.1	22.0%	7.2%
National Center for Health Statistics	175.4	175.4	190.4	8.6%	8.6%
Environmental Health	222.9	332.9	343.4	54.1%	3.2%
Injury Prevention and Control	682.9	1103.2	1064.2	55.8%	-3.5%
Occupational Safety and Health	345.3	345.3	360.3	4.3%	4.3%
Global Health	592.8	697.8	842.8	42.2%	20.8%

Department of Education

Within the Department of Education, the House bill would provide \$762.5 million for the **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, the research, evaluation, and statistical agency of the Department of Education. This amount represents an 18.7 percent increase in funding for IES compared to its FY 2021 enacted level and 3.4 percent above the request from the Administration. Every account within IES would see a portion

of the proposed increase, although only a few accounts see substantial growth. Accounts with large increases include Research, Development, and Dissemination which would see a 31.8 percent increase; Special Education Studies and Evaluations which would see an 88.4 percent increase; the Assessment account responsible for administering the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) would see a 23.2 percent increase to conduct a Civics assessment in 2024; and Regional Educational Laboratories would see a 9.2 percent increase. All other accounts would receive minor increases.

Like in FY 2021, the committee report includes a provision expressing concern about ongoing shortages of staff at NCES. The report directs the Department to develop a plan to increase staffing at NCES and to consider funding IES staff in a separate appropriations account outside of IES' Program Administration account.

The bill proposes sizeable increases for the **International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs**. The Domestic Programs (also known as Title VI) would receive \$79.4 million, a 14.4 percent increase over the Administration's budget request and FY 2021 enacted level. Of the total, \$3 million would be to establish a Native American Language Resource Center. The Overseas Programs (also known as Fulbright-Hays) would receive \$13.8 million, \$5 million more than FY 2021, representing a 56.7 percent increase to the program.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Institute of Education Sciences	642.5	737.5	762.5	18.7%	3.4%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	197.9	267.9	260.9	31.8%	-2.6%
Statistics	111.5	111.5	114.5	2.7%	2.7%
Regional Educational Laboratories	54.0	57.0	59.0	9.3%	3.5%
Research in Special Education	58.5	58.5	59.5	1.7%	1.7%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	11.3	21.3	21.3	88.4%	0.0%
Assessment (NAEP)	172.7	187.7	212.7	23.2%	13.3%
Statewide Data Systems	33.5	33.5	34.5	3.0%	3.0%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	78.2	78.2	93.2	19.2%	19.2%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	69.4	69.4	79.4	14.4%	14.4%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	8.8	8.8	13.8	56.7%	56.7%

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The House bill would provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) with \$700.7 million, a \$45.7 million increase above FY 2021 and in line with the amount requested by the Administration.

The committee report expresses support of BLS's plans to develop of a new National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) cohort and approves of the Administration's plans to increase spending on this activity in future fiscal years. However, the report cautions that in carrying out this and other new activities, BLS should not "reduce or eliminate existing statistical work" and should not reduce its staff capacity beyond its FY 2021 level.

The report also encourages BLS to collect data on the impact of artificial intelligence on the economy and requests that BLS provide a plan to and cost estimates for improving the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS).

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Bureau of Labor Statistics	655.0	700.7	700.7	7.0%	0.0%
Labor Force Statistics	296.3	299.0	299.0	0.9%	0.0%
Prices and Cost of Living	216.2	233.0	233.0	7.8%	0.0%
Compensation and Working Conditions	84.0	89.9	89.9	7.0%	0.0%
Productivity and Technology	10.5	12.4	12.4	17.9%	0.0%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	48.0	66.3	66.3	38.2%	0.0%

II. Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill

The House Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill was reported out with the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill on July 15. This bill contains annual funding proposals for the National Science Foundation, Department of Justice (DOJ), and Census Bureau, among other federal departments and agencies.

The [bill text](#) and accompanying [report](#) are available on the Appropriations Committee [website](#).

National Science Foundation

The House CJS bill includes \$9.63 billion for NSF in FY 2022, a historic high-water mark for the agency. While this amount is about five percent below the Biden Administration’s request, it is \$1.15 billion or 13.5 percent over FY 2021. Of particular note, the House bill endorses the President’s proposal to create a new **Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships** (see [COSSA’s coverage](#) for full details on the proposed directorate); it calls for it to be housed alongside existing directorates in the Research & Related Activities (R&RA) account (more below), and therefore does not include a specific appropriation level. For reference, the President’s request proposed a total of \$865 million for the new directorate in FY 2022. By including it in R&RA, it is leaving the authority to determine the best funding level to the agency.

Additionally, consistent with authorizing legislation working its way through Congress (see [COSSA’s coverage](#)), the House appropriations report recommends up to \$3.1 billion for investments in specific technologies, including advanced manufacturing, advanced wireless, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, clean energy technologies, microelectronics and semiconductors, quantum information science, and the U.S. Global Change Research Program. The new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships would be tasked with “ensur[ing] collaboration with industry, build[ing] on existing programs across the government, and get[ting] these important research investments to market.”

Also of note, the House bill recommends up to \$1.39 billion for efforts to broaden participation and advance equity in STEM. It further accepts the President’s proposal to consolidate the Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) into the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR).

Research & Related Activities

The House bill includes \$7.7 billion for NSF's R&RA account, which funds the agency's science directorates, including the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE). The mark is \$786 million or 11.4 percent above the FY 2021 appropriation and 5.5 percent below the request.

As noted earlier, the House report endorses the President's proposal to establish a Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships Directorate (TIP) within the R&RA account. The bill does not stipulate a specific funding amount for TIP; however, for comparison, the President's request called for a total investment of \$865 million in FY 2022, which would include \$365 million in transfers from existing programs and \$500 million in new funding. Should NSF establish the new directorate at the Administration's proposed level in FY 2022, approximately \$286 million would be left in R&RA for increases to the other directorates (i.e., SBE, BIO, GEO, MPS, ENG and CISE). However, there is no way to know at this time the level at which NSF would choose to fund the TIP directorate in its first year.

Notable Report Language

Social and Behavioral Sciences

In a continued show of growing appreciation for the social and behavioral sciences within the Congress, the House bill includes the following report language, which is similar to language in the FY 2020 and FY 2021 House reports:

“Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Sciences.—The Committee supports SBE and recognizes the fundamental importance of its research for advancing our understanding of human behavior and its application to a wide range of human systems, including public health, national defense and security, education and learning, and the integration of human and machine. SBE funds over half of our nation’s university-based social and behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Committee believes this research provides an evidence-based understanding of the human condition, resulting in more-informed policymaking and better-informed spending on a full range of national issues. The Committee encourages NSF to continue its support of these programs.”

Disinformation and Misinformation

The Committee report includes \$1 million for a National Academies study on “the current understanding of the spread of COVID-19-related disinformation and misinformation on the internet and social media platforms.” It calls for the study to address the roles dis- and misinformation have played throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, including public acceptance of vaccines, sources of this influence, the role of social media in dissemination of such content, and strategies for mitigating dis- and misinformation, among others.

In addition, the bill calls on NSF to fund grants on ways to counter “foreign adversaries” on social media and build resilience against misinformation and disinformation.

Cyber Workforce Study

The report calls on the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), NSF's principal statistical agency, to study the national cyber workforce through analysis of existing nationwide data and additional survey research.

Combating Anti-Asian Hate Crimes and Incidents

The Committee calls on NSF to provide a report to Congress on the status of research to address systemic racism and violence, specifically anti-Asian hate and bigotry, inline with President Biden’s [directive](#) to combat anti-Asian hate and crime.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
National Science Foundation	8486.8	10169.3	9634.0	13.5%	-5.3%
Research and Related Activities	6909.8	8139.7	7695.7	11.4%	-5.5%
Education and Human Resources	968.0	1287.3	1274.3	31.6%	-1.0%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	241.0	249.0	249.0	3.3%	0.0%
Agency Operations and Award Management	345.6	468.3	390.0	12.8%	-16.7%
National Science Board	4.5	4.6	4.6	2.2%	0.0%
Office of the Inspector General	17.9	20.4	20.4	14.4%	0.0%

Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Institute of Justice

The House bill would provide the **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** with \$50 million, an increase of \$5 million above both FY 2021 and the Administration’s request.

The Committee’s report includes the following language related to BJS:

“Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).—The Committee recognizes the importance of the timely release of data on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical for policymakers and researchers to understand in combating crime and advancing equality in the justice system... [The increase to BJS] is provided to ensure that BJS has sufficient resources to clear any backlogs in data and report releases and ensure the timely release of data going forward. The increased funding should also be used to initiate the process of redesigning its public website in accordance with current statistical agency best practices for disseminating information in an accessible and usable format. The Committee directs BJS to provide a report no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act detailing the agency’s resource needs associated with such redesign.”

BJS is also directed to collect data on police use of force directed at pets and on solitary confinement practices, including “frequency, conditions of solitary confinement, duration of solitary confinement, the impact of solitary confinement on an individual’s physical and social-emotional health, and the recidivism rate of individuals who have experienced solitary confinement.”

The bill would provide the **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** with \$45 million, an increase of \$8 million above FY 2021 and \$4 million above the Administration’s request.

Within the amount provided for NIJ, the Committee directs funding for research on domestic radicalization (\$12 million)—including \$6 million for research on White supremacist radicalization—school safety (\$1 million), online extremism (\$500,000), and evaluating the data on stops and searches (\$500,000). In addition, NIJ is directed to study strategies for using new and emerging technologies to

surveil the non-privileged communications of the incarcerated population; law enforcement access to mental health, wellness, and resiliency services; community-based public safety strategies; the impact of policies that allow law enforcement officers to delay responding to internal investigations; and the feasibility of establishing a national network to track cases of sexual abuse and maltreatment in youth-serving organizations.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.0	45.0	50.0	11.1%	11.1%
National Institute of Justice	37.0	41.0	45.0	21.6%	9.8%

Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis

The House bill also includes \$120.5 million for the **Bureau of Economic Analysis** (BEA), an increase of \$8.6 million above FY 2021 but \$5.1 million below the Administration’s request.

The committee report finds that the Administration has failed to provide sufficient detail on its plans for a [Federal Data Service](#) such as “projected outyear costs, robust details of the proposed pilots or projects, clear objectives for these projects, and timeframes or milestones to assess the Committee’s return on this investment.” Thus, the bill does not include the increases requested by the Administration for these activities at BEA. However, the House bill does provide an additional \$1 million to continue the implementation of the [Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act](#).

The bill directs BEA to devote additional resources to studying the roles of the travel and tourism industry in the U.S. economy and post-pandemic recovery and to develop a plan to modernize the production of economic indicators for Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

The House’s proposal would provide the **Census Bureau** with a total of \$1.442 billion for FY 2022 in line with the Administration’s request and \$335.8 million above FY 2021. The House bill rejects the Administration’s proposed restructuring of the Census Bureau’s funding accounts but “welcomes continued dialogue with the Department on this effort.”

The committee report directs the Census Bureau to prioritize protecting the security of its internal systems and disclosure avoidance techniques for publicly available data, while ensuring that available data is easily accessible (including on mobile devices across languages).

The report also directs the Bureau to build on existing work to “begin research or pilot development on proxy data collection of SOGI [sexual orientation and gender identity] questions in current surveys.” It also instructs the Census Bureau to work with the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to modernize its collection of race and ethnicity data, including the addition of a Middle Eastern and North African ethnicity category and the combination of race and Hispanic origin questions, changes that had been initiated during the Obama Administration but were sidelined under the Trump Administration.

The House bill also includes the Administration’s requested \$10 million for a new High-Frequency Data Program that builds on the success of the “pulse” surveys created to measure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on households and small businesses.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Bureau of Economic Analysis	111.9	125.6	120.5	7.7%	-4.0%
Bureau of the Census	1106.6	1442.4	1442.4	30.3%	0.0%
Current Surveys and Programs	288.4	309.9	309.9	7.4%	0.0%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	818.2	1190.1	1132.5	38.4%	-4.8%

III. Agriculture Appropriations Bill

The House Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill was reported out on July 6. Among other federal departments and agencies, this bill contains annual funding proposals for Department of Agriculture’s two statistical agencies, the Economic Research Service (ERS) and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), as well as the Department’s primary extramural research agency, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA).

The Committee’s report includes a lengthy provision reflecting on the impact of the Trump Administration’s decision to relocate the headquarters for NIFA and ERS to Kansas City, MO (see [previous coverage](#)). The report notes that both agencies remain below 75 percent of their total staff capacity as a result of the move. It calls the agencies “shells of their former selves” and asserts that “the loss of institutional knowledge each agency has suffered will take years to overcome.” The report “urges the Secretary in the strongest possible terms to take whatever actions are necessary to restore these agencies to their full employment levels.”

The [bill text](#) and accompanying [report](#) are available on the Appropriations Committee [website](#).

Economic Research Service

The House bill would allocate \$88.6 million to the Economic Research Service, an increase of \$3.1 million above FY 2021, but \$2 million below the Administration’s request. Of the proposed increase, \$2 million would be used to enhance ERS’s modeling capabilities related to climate change and its impact on the farm economy and production. The committee report contains a number of provisions directing ERS to study areas of particular interest to the committee, including the long-term impacts of conservation practices, carbon sequestration policies, and soil health.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

The bill would provide the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) with \$189.2 million, an increase of \$5.3 million above its FY 2021 appropriation, but \$4.5 million below the Biden Administration’s request. This amount includes \$46.9 million for the Census of Agriculture. Within the additional funding, \$2 million would be used to expand existing geospatial programs to better track the impact of critical weather events, in line with the Administration’s budget request. While the Administration had also requested an additional \$5 million to track the impact of “climate-smart” conservation technologies and practices, the Appropriations Committee rejected this request on the grounds that not enough

information was provided. NASS is directed to “better highlight where gaps in the data exist and how NASS proposes to supplement ongoing efforts.” In addition, the Committee directs NASS to undertake a follow-on study to the 2022 Census of Agriculture on agri-tourism; to identify ways to collect better data on urban, indoor, and emerging agricultural production; and to examine emerging trends in land acquisition within its next Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land (TOTAL) Survey.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The House bill includes \$1.655 billion in discretionary funding for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), an increase of \$84.7 million from FY 2021, though below the Administration’s requested amount. The bill includes a total of \$265 million for Hatch Act State Agricultural Experiment Stations, \$6 million above FY 2021. The Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA’s competitive research grant program, would receive \$450 million, a \$15 million increase from FY 2021, but well short of the Administration’s proposed \$700 million.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Economic Research Service	85.5	90.6	88.6	3.6%	-2.2%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	183.9	193.7	189.2	2.9%	-2.3%
Census of Agriculture	46.3	46.9	46.9	1.2%	0.0%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1570.1	1955.9	1654.8	5.4%	-15.4%
Hatch Act	259.0	329.4	265.0	2.3%	-19.5%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	435.0	700.0	450.0	3.4%	-35.7%

IV. Defense Appropriations Bill

The House Defense Appropriations Bill was reported out on July 8. This bill proposes annual funding levels for some of the federal government’s largest research accounts, including the Department of Defense’s Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget and the Defense Health Program, and funds the Defense-Wide and armed services research accounts responsible for the Department’s social science research program, the Minerva Research Initiative.

The [bill text](#) and accompanying [explanatory statement](#) are available on the House Appropriations [Committee website](#).

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

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. Science and technology activities under RDT&E are further divided into Basic Research (6.1), Applied Research (6.2), and Advanced Technology Development (6.3). The House bill would allocate \$110.4 billion to the RDT&E budget, constituting an increase in \$3.2 billion over FY 2021, but still \$1.6 billion below the Administration’s budget request. However, although the House bill allocates less overall to the RDT&E budget compared to the Administration’s budget request, it proposes

smaller reductions in RDT&E’s science and technology accounts than the budget request, with an 8.6 percent decrease for Basic Research, an 8.1 percent decrease for Applied Research, and a 1.1 percent decrease for Advanced Technology Development. The Administration was seeking cuts of 14.5 percent to both Basic (6.1) and Applied (6.2) research and 11 percent to Advanced Technology Development.

Defense Health Program

Outside of the RDT&E account is the Defense Health Program, which has been a considerable source of funding for biomedical research, particularly cancer research, and is a perennial favorite of appropriators in Congress. The House report calls for \$36.66 billion for the Defense Health Program, \$3 billion higher than the FY 2021 appropriation—an 8.8 percent increase—and \$1.1 billion higher than the Administration’s budget request.

Minerva Research Initiative

The Minerva Research Initiative (MRI) is a university-based social science research program within the Department of Defense that seeks to “improve DOD’s basic understanding of the social, cultural, behavioral, and political forces that shape regions of the world of strategic importance to the U.S.” The MRI is not provided with a dedicated appropriation from Congress, but rather receives funds from the Navy, the Air Force, and the Basic Research Office (a Defense-Wide account).

As in FY 2021, Minerva does not appear as an item in the FY 2022 House bill text or explanatory statement—most likely due to the unique, multi-year budgeting practices of DOD. Instead, language was included in the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) preventing the elimination of Defense-Wide funding for Minerva. To ensure the existence of the program in FY 2022, similar language would likely need to be included in the FY 2022 NDAA. COSSA will continue to work with Congress and coalitions to continue funding for the initiative in the coming fiscal year.

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 House	House vs. FY 2021	House vs. Request
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	107135.2	111964.2	110368.8	3.0%	-1.4%
Basic Research (6.1)	2671.5	2282.9	2441.5	-8.6%	6.9%
Applied Research (6.2)	6446.1	5508.9	5924.3	-8.1%	7.5%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	7755.6	6893.5	7637.7	-1.51%	10.8%
Defense Health Program	33684.6	35592.4	36658.5	8.8%	3.0%

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