

Analysis of Final FY 2022 Appropriations for Federal Science Agencies |

March 15, 2022

Nearly six months into the new fiscal year, Congress has finally completed its work on the fiscal year (FY) 2022 appropriations bills, securing funding for federal departments, agencies, and programs through September 30, 2022. After months of stalemate and rocky negotiations, House and Senate leaders agreed to an overall FY 2022 framework that includes roughly equal increases to defense and non-defense funding, delivering a major win to Republicans who were pushing for parity throughout the process. The eleventh hour increase in defense spending in the final package resulted in smaller-than-expected increases to nearly all agencies and programs important to the science community. In just about every instance, the final appropriation for federal science agencies came in less than the amounts originally proposed by the Biden Administration and in earlier versions of the House and Senate bills. Further, a select few agencies will see cuts in FY 2022 despite being slated for increases in the House and Senate bills advanced last year.

The final omnibus package contains all 12 annual appropriations bills as well as emergency funding for Ukraine. It does not include funding for additional COVID-19 relief, which was pulled at the last minute. Lawmakers continue their negotiations on pandemic relief funding.

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| National Institutes of Health | 42935.5 | 49434.0 | 47922.9 | 44959.0 | 4.7% |
| National Science Foundation | 8486.8 | 9634.0 | 9486.8 | 8838.0 | 4.1% |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | 7819.4 | 10571.4 | 9678.9 | 8457.2 | 8.2% |
| DOD Basic Research (6.1) | 2671.5 | 2441.5 | 3005.4 | 2763.5 | 3.4% |
| National Institute of Food and Agriculture | 1570.1 | 1654.8 | 1656.8 | 1636.8 | 4.3% |
| Bureau of the Census | 1106.6* | 1442.4 | 1432.4 | 1354.0 | 22.4% |
| Institute of Education Sciences | 642.5 | 762.5 | 814.5 | 737.0 | 14.7% |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics | 655.0 | 700.7 | 685.2 | 688.0 | 5.0% |
| Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality | 338.0 | 380.0 | 380.0 | 350.4 | 3.7% |
| National Agricultural Statistics Service | 183.9 | 189.2 | 191.7 | 190.2 | 3.4% |
| Bureau of Economic Analysis | 111.9 | 120.5 | 124.6 | 116.0 | 3.7% |
| Economic Research Service | 85.5 | 88.6 | 90.8 | 87.8 | 2.7% |
| International Education and Foreign Language Studies | 78.2 | 93.2 | 85.2 | 81.7 | 4.5% |
| Bureau of Justice Statistics | 45.0 | 50.0 | 45.0 | 40.0 | -11.1% |
| National Institute of Justice | 37.0 | 45.0 | 41.0 | 30.0 | -18.9% |

* Not including carryover funds appropriated in previous fiscal years

Passage of the omnibus package officially closes the book on FY 2022 appropriations. Attention will now turn to the FY 2023 process, which is already behind schedule given that the White House has yet to send its budget request to Congress. This being an election year further complicates the outlook for consideration of the FY 2023 appropriations bills.

We are in store for a busy spring as lawmakers attempt to make as much progress as possible on FY 2023 before all attention turns to the midterm elections beginning this summer. Stay tuned to COSSA’s coverage for all the details.

The following pages include COSSA’s analysis of the final 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:

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Text of the final bills and explanatory statements are available on the [House Rules Committee website](#). For additional details on agency directives included in earlier House and Senate bills, check out COSSA’s coverage at: <https://www.cossa.org/policy>.

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

The Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations (LHHS) bill contains annual funding 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 explanatory statement ([part 1](#), [part 2](#)) are available on the House of Representatives [website](#).

National Institutes of Health

The final agreement includes a total of \$44.96 billion for NIH in FY 2022, an increase of \$2.025 billion or 4.7 percent over the FY 2021 enacted level. Like other agencies in the omnibus, the NIH appropriation falls below the original targets included in the President’s budget request and the earlier House and Senate bills.

Of particular note, the NIH appropriation does not include funding for the proposed **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** (see [previous coverage](#)). Instead, the final agreement provides \$1 billion for the establishment of ARPA-H within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)—NIH’s parent agency—with the caveat that the HHS Secretary may transfer ARPA-H to any agency with HHS, including NIH, within 30 days of passage of the bill. The language thereby punts on the decision about where to place the new agency, a topic that is still being debated in Congress.

The FY 2022 appropriation includes increases of at least 3.4 percent for each institute and center (IC), with a few ICs faring even better. This includes larger increases for the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (+17.4%), the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (+10.4%), and the National Cancer Institute (+8.6%). See the table for details.

As expected, the report accompanying the final agreement includes significant directives related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Several are especially relevant to the social and behavioral science community, including:

- **Impact of COVID-19 on Mental Health** – Increase of \$20 million to NIMH to expand research on the mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Analyzing Sex and Race/Ethnicity Differences and Long-Term Health Effects of COVID-19** – Encourages ICs to work with the Office of Research on Women’s Health to support studies on how “sex as a biological variable and social element, and race/ethnicity variables impact short and long-term outcomes” of COVID-19.
- **Diversity in the Biomedical Research Workforce** – The report directs NIH to study the impact the pandemic has had on participation in the biomedical workforce, specifically with respect to race, ethnicity, age, gender, disability status, and career stage.
- **Impact of COVID-19 on Children** – Increase of \$7.5 million to NICHD for additional research on multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children and other ways in which COVID-19 affects children.

Other Provisions

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.

The final agreement includes a significant increase to NIH's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR). The office receives a total of \$38.9 million in FY 2022, an increase of \$9 million or 30 percent over FY 2021.

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The agreement includes \$12.5 million for research related to firearm injury and mortality, equal to the FY 2021 appropriation. 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).

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| National Institutes of Health | 42934 | 51953.0 | 49434.0 | 47922.9 | 44959.0 | 4.7% |
| National Cancer Institute | 6364.9 | 6539.3 | 6992.1 | 6772.5 | 6718.5 | 5.6% |
| National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute | 3664.8 | 3845.7 | 3866.8 | 3842.0 | 3808.5 | 3.9% |
| National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research | 484.9 | 516.2 | 519.0 | 515.7 | 501.2 | 3.4% |
| National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases | 2132.0 | 2219.3 | 2237.6 | 2367.1 | 2203.9 | 3.4% |
| National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke | 2463.4 | 2707.3 | 2799.5 | 2786.1 | 2535.4 | 2.9% |
| National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases | 6069.6 | 6245.9 | 6557.8 | 6342.8 | 6322.7 | 4.2% |
| National Institute of General Medical Sciences | 2991.4 | 3096.1 | 3139.7 | 3067.6 | 3092.4 | 3.4% |
| <i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development | 1590.3 | 1942.1 | 1689.8 | 1679.0 | 1683.0 | 5.8% |
| National Eye Institute | 835.7 | 858.5 | 877.1 | 857.9 | 863.9 | 3.4% |
| National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences | 814.7 | 937.1 | 941.8 | 936.3 | 842.2 | 3.4% |
| National Institute on Aging | 3899.2 | 4035.6 | 4258.0 | 4180.8 | 4219.9 | 8.2% |
| National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases | 634.3 | 680.2 | 679.4 | 675.1 | 655.7 | 3.4% |
| National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders | 498.1 | 511.8 | 522.8 | 511.3 | 514.9 | 3.4% |
| National Institute of Mental Health | 2053.7 | 2137.6 | 2223.1 | 2142.9 | 2141.0 | 4.2% |
| National Institute on Drug Abuse | 1479.7 | 1852.5 | 1860.3 | 1832.9 | 1595.5 | 7.8% |
| National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism | 554.9 | 570.2 | 582.4 | 569.6 | 573.7 | 3.4% |
| National Institute of Nursing Research | 175.0 | 199.8 | 200.8 | 199.6 | 180.9 | 3.4% |
| National Human Genome Research Institute | 615.8 | 633.0 | 646.3 | 634.6 | 639.1 | 3.8% |
| National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering | 410.7 | 422.0 | 431.1 | 421.6 | 424.6 | 3.4% |
| National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities | 390.9 | 652.2 | 661.9 | 651.1 | 459.1 | 17.4% |
| National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health | 154.2 | 184.3 | 185.3 | 184.2 | 159.4 | 3.4% |
| National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences | 855.4 | 879.0 | 897.8 | 878.1 | 882.3 | 3.1% |
| John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences | 84.0 | 96.3 | 96.8 | 96.3 | 86.9 | 3.4% |
| National Library of Medicine | 463.8 | 474.9 | 486.8 | 476.1 | 479.4 | 3.4% |

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The final omnibus agreement provides \$350.4 million for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), a \$12.4 million or 3.5 percent increase compared to FY 2021.

The explanatory statement includes \$2 million for the establishment of the Center for Primary Care Research, which was included in both the House and Senate proposals. It also includes \$10 million, an increase of \$8 million, for researching diagnostic error and associated risks to patient safety.

The agreement states that while it does not include dedicated funding, it encourages AHRQ to “continue supporting research on health equity, health system innovations responding to COVID-19, improving maternal morbidity and mortality State and local data, opioids research, research on the use of natural products such as kratom to treat pain, and prenatal care for pregnant individuals.”

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality | 338.0 | 380.0 | 380.0 | 380.0 | 350.4 | 3.7% |
| Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes | 194.9 | 234.9 | 234.9 | 234.9 | 205.5 | 5.4% |
| Patient Safety | 71.6 | 71.6 | 72.6 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 11.2% |
| Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination | 95.4 | 128.1 | 127.1 | 120.1 | 98.0 | 2.7% |
| Digital Healthcare Research | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 0.0% |
| U.S. Preventive Services Task Force | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 0.0% |
| Improving Maternal Health | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | n/a |
| Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys | 70.0 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 2.6% |
| Research Management and Support | 71.3 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.1 | 2.5% |

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The omnibus provides a total of \$8.457 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This level includes \$903.3 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health (PPH) Fund, \$55.3 in other mandatory funding, and \$7.498 billion for discretionary spending. The total is \$637.8 million or 8.2 percent over FY 2021 yet is more than a billion dollars below each of the House, Senate, or White House funding proposals.

Within the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion account, the omnibus agreement provides the Social Determinants of Health program with an increase to \$8 million for FY 2022, up from \$3 million in FY 2021 when the program was first started.

The omnibus includes a total of \$180.4 million for the National Center for Health Statistics, a \$5 million or 2.8 percent increase over FY 2021 to “make much-needed investments in the next generation of surveys and products.” The bill also provides \$100 million for the CDC’s larger data modernization initiative to work towards improving public health data infrastructure.

The bill includes \$12.5 million for research on firearm injury and mortality prevention (in addition to another \$12.5 million in funding for complementary research at NIH), matching the FY 2021 appropriation. Just as last year, projects funded under this activity “will be required to fulfill requirements around open data, open code, pre-registration of research projects, and open access to research articles consistent with the National Science Foundation's open science principles.”

Other notable provisions include at least \$4 million in the Global Health account for population-based infectious disease surveillance platforms that enable comparative analysis between urban and rural populations.

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | 7819.4 | 9497.2 | 10571.4 | 9678.9 | 8457.2 | 8.2% |
| HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention | 1314.1 | 1420.6 | 1501.6 | 1436.1 | 1345.1 | 2.4% |
| Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion | 1276.7 | 1452.7 | 1557.1 | 1509.7 | 1338.7 | 4.9% |
| National Center for Health Statistics | 175.4 | 175.4 | 190.4 | 175.4 | 180.4 | 2.8% |
| Environmental Health | 222.9 | 332.9 | 343.4 | 333.4 | 228.4 | 2.5% |
| Injury Prevention and Control | 682.9 | 1103.2 | 1064.2 | 1050.2 | 714.9 | 4.7% |
| Occupational Safety and Health | 345.3 | 345.3 | 360.3 | 347.3 | 351.8 | 1.9% |
| Global Health | 592.8 | 697.8 | 842.8 | 597.8 | 646.8 | 9.1% |

Department of Education

Within the Department of Education, the omnibus provides \$737 million for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), a \$94.5 million or 14.7 percent increase for the agency. However, more than two-thirds of this increase (\$67.1 million) is set aside for a new Program Administration line item, with another \$15 million increase to support the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The Program Administration line item was taken from the Senate proposal and appears to be intended to address issues related to the staffing and management of IES. The explanatory report includes language directing the IES director to submit an operating plan detailing how IES will allocate its available funding for research activities.

The agreement includes language noting the lack of membership on the National Board for Education Sciences (NBES), the advisory body for IES, and requests the Department of Education provide information about NBES plans in future congressional justifications (CJs) such as the upcoming FY 2023 budget request.

The omnibus bill allocates \$81.7 million for the International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs, a \$3.5 million or 4.5 percent increase over FY 2021 for the programs. The total includes \$71.9 million for Domestic Programs (also known as Title VI) and \$9.8 million for Overseas Programs (also known as Fulbright-Hays). The explanatory statement also indicates that no less than \$500,000 will be allocated to Title VI for establishing a Native American Language Resource Center administered by the Office of Indian Education in the Department of Education.

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Institute of Education Sciences | 642.5 | 737.5 | 762.5 | 814.5 | 737.0 | 14.7% |
| Research, Development, and Dissemination | 197.9 | 267.9 | 260.9 | 267.9 | 204.9 | 3.5% |
| Statistics | 111.5 | 111.5 | 114.5 | 111.5 | 111.5 | 0.0% |
| Regional Educational Laboratories | 54.0 | 57.0 | 59.0 | 60.0 | 58.7 | 8.8% |
| Research in Special Education | 58.5 | 58.5 | 59.5 | 65.0 | 60.3 | 3.0% |
| Special Education Studies and Evaluations | 11.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 13.3 | 17.7% |
| Assessment (NAEP) | 172.7 | 187.7 | 212.7 | 187.7 | 187.7 | 8.7% |
| Statewide Data Systems | 33.5 | 33.5 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 0.0% |
| International Education and Foreign Language Studies | 78.2 | 78.2 | 93.2 | 85.2 | 81.7 | 4.5% |
| Domestic Programs (Title VI) | 69.4 | 69.4 | 79.4 | 74.4 | 71.9 | 3.6% |
| Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays) | 8.8 | 8.8 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 11.3% |

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The omnibus agreement includes \$688 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, an increase of \$33 million above FY 2021, but below the House and Senate’s respective bills. The agreement also includes \$28.5 million in funding to finalize the move of the BLS headquarters to Suitland, MD.

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Bureau of Labor Statistics | 655.0 | 700.7 | 700.7 | 685.2 | 688.0 | 5.0% |
| Labor Force Statistics | 296.3 | 299.0 | 299.0 | 312.0 | 302.8 | 2.2% |
| Prices and Cost of Living | 216.2 | 233.0 | 233.0 | 233.0 | 223.4 | 3.3% |
| Compensation and Working Conditions | 84.0 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 87.3 | 3.9% |
| Productivity and Technology | 10.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 4.3% |
| Executive Direction and Staff Services | 48.0 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 37.9 | 63.5 | 32.2% |

II. Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill

The Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations (CJS) bill contains annual funding for the National Science Foundation, Department of Justice (DOJ), and Census Bureau, among other federal departments and agencies.

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

National Science Foundation

The final FY 2022 funding agreement includes **\$8.84 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), an increase of 4.1 percent over the FY 2021 enacted level.** Unfortunately, the \$351 million total increase falls short of the more than \$1 billion boost originally sought by the Biden Administration, House, and Senate throughout the FY 2022 negotiations. While any funding increase is appreciated and needed, this about-face in the final agreement was a disappointing turn of events for science advocates.

Research & Related Activities

The omnibus includes \$7.16 billion for NSF's Research and Related Agencies (R&RA) account, which funds the agency's science directorates, including the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE). The total is \$250 million or 3.6 percent above the FY 2021 appropriation but, like the overall NSF number, significantly less than earlier proposals.

The lower-than-expected increase for R&RA is complicated by the bill's endorsement of the Administration's plan to establish a new **Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP)** (see [COSSA's coverage](#) for full details on the proposed directorate). While both the House and Senate endorsed the new directorate in their respective bills, the assumption was that significant new funding would be provided to NSF to accommodate it without negatively impacting existing programs. Further, unlike the Senate bill, the final agreement does not provide a specific funding level for the new entity. Instead, the report accompanying the bill simple states that Congress supports the new directorate and that it should be funded within the amounts appropriated to the Research and Related Agencies (R&RA) account. The smaller appropriation will make for tough decisions as the agency works toward establishing TIP.

It is important to note, though, that the report accompanying the omnibus maintains longstanding language that "NSF is directed to allocate no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted levels to maintain its core research levels..." This language, which first appeared several years ago when social science funding was being singled out for cuts, is intended to safeguard other programs within R&RA from becoming the bank for new activities, such as a new directorate. However, it remains to be seen how this language will be interpreted by the agency given the smaller final appropriation.

The report accompanying the omnibus also includes funding directives for several specific research areas, including:

- \$900 million for climate science and sustainability research through the U.S. Global Change Research Program
- \$636 million for artificial intelligence research and education
- \$220 million for quantum information science research
- \$215 million for the EPSCoR program
- \$22 million for the HBCU Excellence in Research program

Notable Report Language

Graduate Research Fellowship Program

The omnibus includes language allowing for the transfer of up to \$148 million from R&RA to the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) for the consolidation of the NSF’s Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP). The same amount (\$148 million) is also appropriated to EHR for GRFP.

Online Influence

Similar to language in the House and Senate bills, the omnibus report encourages NSF to support research to counter foreign influence on social media platforms “designed to influence U.S. perspectives, sow discord during times of pandemic and other emergencies, and undermine confidence in U.S. elections and institutions.”

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| National Science Foundation | 8486.8 | 10169.3 | 9634.0 | 9486.8 | 8838.0 | 4.1% |
| Research and Related Activities | 6909.8 | 8139.7 | 7695.7 | 7667.1 | 7159.4 | 3.6% |
| Education and Human Resources | 968.0 | 1287.3 | 1274.3 | 1100.0 | 1006.0 | 3.9% |
| Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction | 241.0 | 249.0 | 249.0 | 249.0 | 249.0 | 3.3% |
| Agency Operations and Award Management | 345.6 | 468.3 | 390.0 | 445.6 | 400.0 | 15.7% |
| National Science Board | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 2.2% |
| Office of the Inspector General | 17.9 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 19.0 | 6.4% |

National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics

In a concerning departure from the overall narrative of modest increases to research and data agencies, the FY 2022 omnibus agreement cuts funding to the Department of Justice’s already under-resourced science agencies, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) will see a \$5 million (11.1 percent) cut, bringing its total FY 2022 budget of \$40 million. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will see a decrease of \$7 million, (18.9 percent), with a total FY 2022 budget of \$30 million.

Further complicating NIJ’s FY 2021 outlook are the number of carve-outs for research on topics of Congressional interest, which together total \$18 million (60 percent of NIJ’s total budget), leaving only 40 percent of its funding available to support its core programs and activities. These include research on school violence (\$1 million), tracking abuse in youth-serving organizations (\$1.5 million), a campus climate survey on sexual harassment and assault (\$5 million), evaluation and research related to the First Step Act (\$4 million), domestic radicalization research (\$6 million), and a clearinghouse for online extremism research (\$500,000). In addition, the explanatory statement contains several additional directives without explicitly allocated funding, including establishing an initiative to evaluate correctional education, conducting a survey on the impact of children’s exposure to violence, conducting a study on the efficacy of non-carceral approaches to reducing community violence, and releasing a solicitation on reducing incarceration rates for minor parole violations.

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Bureau of Justice Statistics | 45.0 | 45.0 | 50.0 | 45.0 | 40.0 | -11.1% |
| National Institute of Justice | 37.0 | 41.0 | 45.0 | 41.0 | 30.0 | -18.9% |

Bureau of Economic Analysis & Census Bureau

The agreement provides \$116 million to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), an increase of \$4.1 million above FY 2021. This includes \$1 million in funding to support the implementation of the [Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act](#). It also includes \$1.5 million for data on the outdoor recreation industry.

The agreement includes a total of \$1.354 billion for the Census Bureau, a \$247.4 million increase above its FY 2021 appropriation. However, when accounting for previously appropriated funding made available to the Census Bureau to spend in FY 2021, the FY 2022 appropriation amounts to a cut of \$310.7 million (18.7 percent).

Within the total amount provided, \$300 million will go to the Bureau’s Current Surveys and Programs and \$1.054 billion will go to Periodic Censuses and Programs (which includes the American Community Survey). The agreement is supportive of the Administration’s new High Frequency Data Program, which is intended to build 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 | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Bureau of Economic Analysis | 111.9 | 125.6 | 120.5 | 124.6 | 116.0 | 3.7% |
| Bureau of the Census | 1106.6* | 1442.4 | 1442.4 | 1432.4 | 1354.0 | 22.4% |
| Current Surveys and Programs | 288.4 | 309.9 | 309.9 | 309.9 | 300.0 | 4.0% |
| Periodic Censuses and Programs | 818.2 | 1190.1 | 1132.5 | 1122.5 | 1054.0 | 28.8% |

* Not including carryover funds appropriated in previous fiscal years

III. Agriculture Appropriations Bill

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations 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), among other federal departments and agencies.

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

Economic Research Service

The agreement provides the Economic Research Service (ERS) with \$87.8 million, an increase of \$2.3 million above FY 2021 but below the amounts proposed in both the House and Senate bills. Within that amount, \$1 million is included to expand ERS’s modeling capabilities and \$200,000 is provided for life-cycle analysis of biobased products. The agreement also directs ERS to coordinate its research into rural economies with the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy in order to “identify clear, consistent, and data-driven methods for accurately defining rural areas in the United States.”

National Agricultural Statistics Service

The omnibus agreement includes \$190.2 million for the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), an increase of \$6.3 million from FY 2021, splitting the difference between the amounts proposed by the House and Senate. The amount includes \$46.9 million for the Census of Agriculture. Further, the agreement provides an additional \$2 million to NASS’s geospatial program and \$1.5 million to resume its Cost of Pollination survey. The explanatory statement directs NASS to “work with stakeholders to better understand how to capture supplemental information for certain crops to help offset data losses from the discontinuation of agricultural statistics district level estimates.”

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The agreement provides \$1.637 billion in discretionary funding for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), an increase of \$66.7 million from FY 2021, though below the amounts in the House and Senate’s bills. The total includes a \$260 for Hatch Act State Agricultural Experiment Stations, \$1 million above FY 2021. The Agricultural and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA’s competitive research grants program, would receive a \$10 million increase from FY 2021, bringing it to a total of \$445 million.

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Economic Research Service | 85.5 | 90.6 | 88.6 | 90.8 | 87.8 | 2.7% |
| National Agricultural Statistics Service | 183.9 | 193.7 | 189.2 | 191.7 | 190.2 | 3.4% |
| Census of Agriculture | 46.3 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 1.2% |
| National Institute of Food and Agriculture | 1570.1 | 1955.9 | 1654.8 | 1656.8 | 1636.8 | 4.3% |
| Hatch Act | 259.0 | 329.4 | 265.0 | 275.0 | 260.0 | 0.4% |
| Agriculture and Food Research Initiative | 435.0 | 700.0 | 450.0 | 445.0 | 445.0 | 2.3% |

IV. Defense Appropriations Bill

The Defense Appropriations 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 ([part 1](#), [part 2](#)) are available on the House of Representatives [website](#).

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

Within the Department of Defense (DOD), the final bill provides \$119.2 billion to the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) account in FY 2022, an increase of \$12 billion over the FY 2021 level. Within RDT&E research activities, Advanced Technology Development (6.3) is the big winner with an 18.9 percent increase to \$9.22 billion. Basic Research (6.1), which funds the social science-focused Minerva Initiative, receives a 3.4 percent increase to \$2.76 billion and Applied Research (6.2) receives a 7.2 percent increase to \$6.91 billion. The final funding level for RDT&E is higher than any of the previous numbers proposed in the House bill, the Senate bill, and the President’s budget request (see table for details).

Defense Health Program

Outside of the RDT&E account, the Defense Health Program is provided \$37.35 billion in the final agreement, a level higher than proposed by either chamber of Congress or the President’s budget request. Included in the explanatory statement is language directing the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to submit a report to Congress on expenditure data on psychological health and traumatic brain injury.

Minerva Research Initiative

The explanatory statement accompanying the final bill shows funding levels for a few key programs relevant to the social science community. Included is a \$10 million increase within the Basic Research account for the Minerva Research Initiative, DOD’s signature social science research program. In addition, there is language proposing the consolidation of several small programs into larger budget lines for Department flexibility. The language specifically notes this may impact the program structure of the Defense-Wide RDT&E accounts in future presidential budget requests.

| | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | FY 2022 House | FY 2022 Senate | FY 2022 Enacted | FY 2022 vs. FY 2021 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) | 107135.2 | 111964.2 | 110368.8 | 116152.5 | 119211.2 | 11.3% |
| Basic Research (6.1) | 2671.5 | 2282.9 | 2441.5 | 3005.4 | 2763.5 | 3.4% |
| Applied Research (6.2) | 6446.1 | 5508.9 | 5924.3 | 6531.9 | 6908.2 | 7.2% |
| Advanced Technology Development (6.3) | 7755.6 | 6893.5 | 7637.7 | 8134.8 | 9220.6 | 18.9% |
| Defense Health Program | 33684.6 | 35592.4 | 36658.5 | 36206.5 | 37350.2 | 10.9% |

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