



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

**ANALYSIS**

*of the*

**President's FY 2023  
Budget Request**

*for*

**SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE**

*April 2022*

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## How to interpret budget figures in this document

The budget numbers provided in this report account for the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2023 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 2022 funding levels are not yet available for some subaccounts and programs discussed in this analysis, where noted, comparisons to FY 2022 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 and FY 2022, the amount proposed in the President’s FY 2023 budget request, and a comparisons of the FY 2023 proposed amount to the enacted FY 2022 level expressed as percent change.

FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
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# Introduction

## The President's FY 2023 Budget Request for Social and Behavioral Science

On March 28, the Biden Administration released most of the details of its fiscal year (FY) 2023 budget request to Congress, with proposals for some federal agencies and programs still pending.

In his [message to Congress](#) as part of the FY 2023 budget rollout, President Biden calls out some of his top science priorities for next year, stating:

“As I discussed in my 2022 State of the Union Address, my Budget ... reflects a bipartisan unity agenda—areas where we can all come together to make progress. That includes investments to help beat the opioid epidemic; take on the invisible costs of the mental health crisis, especially among our children; support our veterans; and end cancer as we know it. My super-charged Cancer Moonshot plan has a goal of cutting cancer death rates by at least 50 percent over the next 25 years—while my vision for ARPA-H, the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, seeks breakthroughs in cancer, Alzheimer’s, diabetes, and more.”

As you will read throughout this report, the FY 2023 budget request prioritizes investment in areas of central importance to the Biden Administration, such as innovation and competitiveness, cancer research, and technological advancement.

In addition, like we saw in last year’s budget request, the Administration’s 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. However, as you will read, the budget seeks to achieve these ends through targeted investments that could potentially come at the expense of other programs and agencies; some of the proposals may be viewed as controversial by some in the research community.

The FY 2023 budget request also reflects, for the first time in decades, funding for two new research entities that were requested last year by the Administration and officially established in the FY 2022 omnibus appropriations bill: the new Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships Directorate at the National Science Foundation and ARPA-H at the National Institutes of Health. There are likely to be growing pains in FY 2023 as those entities take shape and as resources are allocated.

Another ongoing 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.

When reading the following analysis, it is important to note that the FY 2022 appropriations process was completed just two weeks prior to the release of the President’s FY 2023 budget request. Therefore, the comparisons throughout may be to FY 2022 or FY 2021 enacted levels, depending on the information available. We attempt to explain when and why we use the comparisons we do.

Snapshot of the President's FY 2023 Budget Request		
	FY 2023 Request	% Change
National Institutes of Health	\$49 billion	+9.1%
National Science Foundation	\$10.5 billion	+18.7%
Department of Defense Basic Research	\$2.4 billion	-14.0%
Census Bureau	\$1.5 billion	+11.2%
State Department Education and Cultural Exchanges	\$741.3 million	-1.6%
Institute of Education Sciences	\$662.5 million	-10.2%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$741.7 million	7.8%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	\$376.1 million	+7.3%
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$200.7 million	+11.5%
National Center for Health Statistics	\$181.9 million	+0.9%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	\$140.9 million	+21.4%
Economic Research Service	\$90.6 million	+6.0%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$45 million	+43.3%
National Institute of Justice	\$43 million	+11.2%

As always, 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, 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

The release of the FY 2023 budget request is the official kick-off of "appropriations season." Congressional committees have begun their oversight hearings for departments and agencies under their purview featuring testimony by Biden Administration officials. 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, 2022 is a midterm election year, which will all but guarantee that the work of Congress will grind to a halt by late summer or early fall. As always, Congress will aim to make as much progress as possible on FY 2023 appropriations before leaving Washington for the elections; however, it is common, if not likely, that Congress will delay final passage of FY 2023 funding legislation at least until after the November elections, if not until next calendar year, depending on the outcome of the midterms.

COSSA will continue to report on the progress of FY 2023 funding legislation in the weeks and months ahead. You can follow our coverage at: <https://www.cossa.org/tag/fy-2023/>.

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 2023 discretionary funding request for REE totals \$4 billion.

USDA's FY 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/budget>.

## Economic Research Service

**The Administration's budget request would provide the Economic Research Service (ERS) with a total of \$99.6 million in FY 2023, an increase of \$11.8 million or 13.4 percent above its FY 2022 appropriation.**

The Administration's request includes an increase of \$2.1 million (compared to an annualized FY 2022 CR) for climate science research for the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). The funding would be used to "expand the modeling, data, and analysis related to the intersection between climate change and the agricultural sector." The request also proposes an investment of \$6.5 million in a second round of USDA's National Household Food Purchase and Acquisition Survey (FoodAPS-2), which produces data on household food purchases.

## National Agricultural Statistics Service

**Under the President's request, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) would receive \$217.5 million, an increase of \$27.3 million or 14.4 percent from the FY 2022 appropriation. This total includes \$155.1 for Agricultural Estimates and \$66.4 for the Census of Agriculture.**

The request includes \$8 million in new funding for the Agricultural Estimates program for enhancements to NASS's geospatial program to provide better information on the impact of extreme weather events in support of the President's climate goals.

## National Institute of Food and Agriculture

**The FY 2023 request for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), USDA's extramural research agency, totals \$1.821 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$184 million or 11.2 percent from its FY 2022 appropriation.**

The Administration's budget repeats a proposal from prior requests 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. This would not change the funding or function of any programs, and according to the request, 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: \$1.2 billion to

Research and Education (an increase of \$167.1 million), \$568.6 million to Extension (an increase of \$18 million), and \$40 million to Integrated Activities (a decrease of \$1 million).

The President’s request includes \$265 million for research conducted at State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the Hatch Act program, a \$5 million increase from its FY 2022 appropriation. Other areas of increased investment in the Biden Administration’s request include Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE), which would receive \$60 million, and the Women and Minorities in STEM Fields Grants Program, which would receive a total of \$2.3 million.

### Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

The FY 2023 budget request would provide the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA’s flagship competitive research grants program, with \$564 million, an increase of \$119 million over the FY 2022 appropriation.

The budget would provide funding across AFRI’s three core research areas: Sustainable Agricultural Systems (\$140 million), Foundational and Applied Science (\$368 million), and Education and Workforce Development (\$56 million). 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.” Within the additional funding requested, the Administration proposes to use \$10 million to support the Cancer Moonshot initiative through “work on nutrition to reduce chronic disease, production of healthy foods that prevent or reduce the risk of cancer, creation of biobased agricultural products as anticancer supplements and treatment agents, and use of dual purpose with dual benefit studies in animals.”

*Figure 1 - Department of Agriculture*

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>Economic Research Service</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>National Agricultural Statistics Service</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>217.5</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
Census of Agriculture	46.3	46.9	66.4	41.8%
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>1570.1</b>	<b>1636.8</b>	<b>1820.9</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
Hatch Act	259.0	260.0	265.0	1.9%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	435.0	445.0	564.0	26.7%

# 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).

*The Department of Commerce's FY 2023 budget request can be found at:*

*<https://www.commerce.gov/about/budget-and-performance/fy-2023-congressional-bureau-justification>.*

## Bureau of Economic Analysis

**The request includes \$140.9 million for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA),** a \$24.9 million increase over its FY 2022 appropriation. Full details on FY 2022 funding for BEA's subaccounts are not yet available, so comparisons are not included in the table below. Proposed investments in FY 2023 include developing new measures of personal income distribution, developing new data on American competitiveness in global supply chains, developing a Space Economy Satellite Account, and improving measurement of the U.S. health care sector.

The request also includes a total of \$13 million for the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, which reflects the proposed realignment of \$7 million in funding from the Census Bureau and elsewhere in BEA to support the development of a Federal Data Service as part of implementation of the *Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act* (see COSSA's [previous coverage](#)).

## Census Bureau

**The Administration's FY 2023 request for the Census Bureau totals \$1.506 billion,** an increase of \$515.5 million from the FY 2022 appropriation.

The President's budget request repeats a proposed reorganization of the Census Bureau's appropriations structure from the FY 2022 budget request. However, Congress explicitly rejected this restructuring in FY 2022 report language. The chart below conforms to the current appropriations structure for the Bureau, though details on final FY 2022 funding for some Census Bureau subaccounts are not yet available.

The Administration's funding request includes \$160 million in funding for the final year of the 2020 Census funding cycle and \$252 million for the 2030 Census to continue its research and testing activities for the next decennial census. The budget also would provide a total of \$245.6 million to the American Community Survey (ACS), which would include a \$10 million initiative to improve the collection of sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) data.

Other notable proposals include \$14.8 million for the Bureau's High Frequency Data Program to better "measure the economic and societal impacts, in near-real-time, of significant events or public policy challenges," \$3.8 million to formalize the Community Resilience Estimates Program (CRE) to move the program from "purely pandemic focused to other disasters and add data for steady state programs," and



\$6.1 million within the Bureau’s Data Dissemination Research and Applications program for evidence building, evaluations, and improving underlying race/ethnicity data for social safety net and business assistance programs.

Figure 2 - Department of Commerce

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>Bureau of Economic Analysis</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>140.9</b>	21.4%
National Economic Accounts	50.7	n/a	60.7	n/a
International Economic Accounts	37.2	n/a	43.2	n/a
Regional Economic Accounts	20.5	n/a	23.9	n/a
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	3.5	n/a	13.0	n/a
<b>Bureau of the Census</b>	<b>1106.6</b>	<b>1354.0</b>	<b>1505.5</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
Current Surveys and Programs	288.4	300.0	336.2	12.1%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	818.2	1054.0	1169.3	10.9%
American Community Survey	226.4	n/a	245.6	n/a
2020 Decennial Census	934.4	n/a	160.0	n/a
2030 Decennial Census	0.0	n/a	252.0	n/a
Periodic Economic Statistics (Economic Census & Census of Governments)	147.8	n/a	187.4	n/a

# 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 2023 would allocate DOD RDT&E a 9.1 percent budget increase over the FY 2022 enacted level. However, although RDT&E across DOD would overall see increases, the basic research programs within DOD would experience large cuts.

DOD's FY 2023 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 2023, the request proposes cuts to all three accounts; Basic Research would receive a 14.0 percent cut, Applied Research would receive a 16.2 percent cut, and Advanced Technology Development would receive a 10.1 percent cut.** 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.

Despite the overall cuts to Basic Research, the budget request asks for \$4 million for a new **Social Sciences for Environmental Security** program within the Defense-Wide (DW) Basic Research account.

## 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 \$36.9 billion in FY 2023, a 1.1 percent decrease compared to the FY 2022 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." Much like previous years' budget requests, Minerva is not mentioned in the FY 2023 budget request. The Minerva program is housed within DOD's Basic Research (6.1) account, which as noted above is slated for a decrease. However, its absence from the budget request is more a reflection of DOD's unique, multiyear budgeting procedures than lack of support. As with previous years, COSSA will be working with Congress and other advocates to secure continued funding for the initiative in FY 2023.

Figure 3 - Department of Defense

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>Research, Development, Test &amp; Evaluation</b>	<b>107135.2</b>	<b>119211.2</b>	<b>130097.4</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
Basic Research (6.1)	2671.477	2763.5	2375.9	-14.0%
Applied Research (6.2)	6446.089	6908.2	5791.1	-16.2%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	7755.595	9220.6	8287.7	-10.1%
<b>Defense Health Program</b>	<b>33684.61</b>	<b>37350.2</b>	<b>36932.2</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>

# Department of Education

The President's FY 2023 budget request includes \$88.3 billion in discretionary spending for the Department of Education. This would constitute a \$8.2 billion increase over the FY 2022 enacted level but is markedly less ambitious than the \$102.8 billion request made last year. The Department's budget would make small cuts for most research programs in the Institute of Education Sciences including the Research, Development and Dissemination account, as well as small cuts to International Education and Foreign Language programs like Title VI and Fulbright-Hays. The budget request also endorses a reauthorization to the research programs within the Institute of Education Sciences that are important to the social and behavioral sciences (more below).

*The Department of Education's FY 2023 budget request can be found at:*

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget23/justifications/index.html>.

## Institute of Education Sciences

**The FY 2023 budget request for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is \$662.5 million, a 10.1 percent cut from the final FY 2022 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 (NCSE). The budget request also acknowledges the IES Operating Plan and Administrative & Staffing Plan included in the FY 2022 appropriations report language and notes the department will comply as directed.

The FY 2023 budget request for the **Research, Development, and Dissemination** account is \$197.9 million, a \$7 million or 3.4 percent cut below the final FY 2022 enacted level. These funds go towards building a base of evidence on education science and the dissemination of agency research. The request also voices support for the reauthorization of the *Education Sciences Reform Act* (ESRA) which would make changes to some of the activities funded by the Research, Development, and Dissemination account by changing generic and inconsistent language to be more specific and updated for current research needs.

The request for the **Statistics** account within IES is \$111.5 million, the same as the FY 2022 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 decrease of \$1.8 million from FY 2022. This account supports a network of 10 regional laboratories for education science.

The request for the **Assessment** account within IES is \$192.8 million, a proposed increase of \$5 million, or 2.7 percent above the enacted FY 2022 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 budget request also acknowledges FY 2022 appropriations report language that IES consider the findings of a National Academies report on the cost efficiency of NAEP to inform future budget requests. The National Academies report has since been released, but the budget request affirms

that while its publication was too late to make a meaningful impact in this year’s budget, the Department will consider the report findings in future requests.

The request for the **Research in Special Education** account, which supports research within NCSER, is \$58.5 million, the same amount as enacted in FY 2022. 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 2022 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 \$11.3 million, a decrease of \$2 million or 15 percent below the enacted FY 2022 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, \$3.5 million or 4.3 percent below the FY 2022 enacted level. Domestic Programs, also known as Title VI, would be cut by \$2.5 million and Overseas Programs, also known as Fulbright-Hayes, would be cut by \$1 million.

Figure 4 - Department of Education

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>Institute of Education Sciences</b>	<b>642.5</b>	<b>737.0</b>	<b>662.5</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>
Research, Development, and Dissemination	197.9	204.9	197.9	-3.4%
Statistics	111.5	111.5	111.5	0.0%
Regional Educational Laboratories	54.0	58.7	57.0	-2.9%
Research in Special Education	58.5	60.3	58.5	-2.9%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	11.3	13.3	11.3	-15.0%
Assessment (NAEP)	172.7	187.7	192.8	2.7%
Statewide Data Systems	33.5	33.5	33.5	0.0%
<b>International Education and Foreign Language Studies</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	69.4	71.9	69.4	-3.4%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	8.8	9.8	8.8	-10.3%

# Department of Energy

The Department of Energy houses the Energy Information Administration, the principal statistical agency that reports objective information on the energy sector. The Department does not have a dedicated social and behavioral science research program but has funded basic and applied research through its Office of Science and Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E).

DOE's FY 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.energy.gov/cfo/articles/fy-2023-budget-justification>.

## Energy Information Administration

The Administration's request for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) calls for \$144.5 million for the agency in FY 2023, an increase of \$15.4 million from the agency's FY 2022 appropriation. The increased funding would be used to support data needs in the implementation of the 2021 infrastructure package (*Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*, P.L. 117-58).

The Administration proposes to use FY 2023 funding to expand EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) to cover Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories, modernize the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) to better cover the impacts of renewable energy sources and model decarbonization scenarios, enhance EIA's data on electricity generation, and provide more responsive information on unforeseen energy disruptions and natural disasters.

Figure 5 - Department of Energy

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
Energy Information Administration	126.8	129.1	144.5	11.9%

# 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 (NIH), 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 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2023/index.html>.

## Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

The FY 2023 budget request for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) is \$354 million, an increase of \$50.4 million or 16.6 percent above the FY 2022 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. More significant increases would go to the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH-IO), the Office of Minority Health, Office of Teen Pregnancy Prevention, and Office on Women's Health. The budget also includes \$3 million to OASH-IO to support the Surgeon General with staffing and public health communications efforts.

## 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 2023 request would provide \$56.7 million for ASPE.** 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). Due to this, the FY 2022 enacted level is not listed in the Appropriations report, but the FY 2023 request would constitute a \$13.5 million or 31.2 percent increase over the annualized continuing resolution (CR) level.

## Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The request would allocate \$376.1 million to AHRQ, which would constitute an increase of \$25.7 million, or 7.3 percent, over AHRQ's FY 2022 appropriation. Of the increase, \$39.8 million would come from PHS Evaluation Funds. This total does not include \$111 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 largest portion of the AHRQ budget is dedicated to the **Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes (HCQO)** account, which would receive \$268.7 million in FY 2023, a \$63.2 million or 30.8 percent increase over FY 2022.

The Agency's portfolio of **Patient Safety** research would receive \$79.4 million, roughly flat with its FY 2022 appropriation. Of this total, \$2.8 million would be immediately invested into diagnostic safety and evaluation of evidence-based tools and resources already developed by AHRQ.

**Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination** would receive \$133.1 million under the President's budget, a \$35.1 million increase compared to the FY 2022 enacted level. The request includes \$61.5 million for investigator-initiated research grants, including \$3 million focused on research to advance health equity. The budget also includes \$8.5 million for primacy research grants and \$9.5 million in new grants to increase equity in treatment access and outcomes. Lastly, \$5 million would be provided to create the infrastructure for and disseminate an All-Payer Claims Database (APCD) to be used to inform public and private policy and address equity issues.

The request would allocate \$7.4 million to an **Improving Maternal Health** research program, an initiative proposed in each of the Biden Administration's budget requests that has not yet been funded. 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 includes \$18.3 million for AHRQ's **Digital Healthcare Research** portfolio (formerly known as Health Information Technology), an increase of \$2 million over the FY 2022 enacted level. This increase would be allocated to focus on evaluating the effects of telehealth on healthcare delivery and outcomes.

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 2022. 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 budget request includes \$19 million for a new initiative to address **Long COVID**, which would evaluate how to best prepare healthcare delivery systems to provide care to people experiencing long-term effects of COVID-19. Another \$1 million would be allocated for staffing support.

The President's budget proposes a requested level of \$71.8 million, flat with the FY 2022 enacted number, for the **Medical Expenditure Panel Survey** (MEPS). The survey collects data from families on medical expenses, insurance, access, and other variables. This portfolio would be directed to continue work on expanding the sample size of the survey, a priority first included in the FY 2021 Appropriations report.

Finally, the portfolio on **Program Support** would increase by \$2.3 million, to \$75.1 million for FY 2023. According to the President's request, this increase would be used to provide a 4.6 percent salary increase, seven new full-time employees to support AHRQ's increased research investments, and staff support for the new Long COVID initiative.

*AHRQ's FY 2023 funding request can be found at:*

*<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/mission/budget/2023/index.html>.*



## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The FY 2023 budget request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calls for nearly **\$10.675 billion in total funding**, which includes \$9.6 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$903 million in transfers through the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$150.5 million in Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers. This amount represents an increase of \$2.122 billion or 28.3 percent over the FY 2022 appropriation. On top of this, the budget includes two new mandatory funding proposals that would allocate new funding to the CDC:

- The **Vaccines for Adults** initiative, which would provide uninsured adults with access to vaccines at no cost, would allocate \$28 billion for CDC over 10 years.
- The **Pandemic Preparedness** initiative, which would allocate \$25 billion for CDC over five years to “advance the Administration’s vision for pandemic preparedness.” This initiative is part of a greater push for pandemic preparedness and would provide a total of \$81.7 billion in mandatory funding to the CDC, NIH, FDA, and the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR).

The budget request also proposes modernizing CDC’s budget structure. Currently, the CDC is structured into 13 separate accounts, which the budget request deems “not flexible enough” to respond to public health emergencies. The request proposes retaining existing programs within CDC but would consolidate them into a single “CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support” account to simplify the CDC’s funding structure and allow the agency to access and move resources more quickly.

The Administration’s proposal calls for a total of \$1.47 billion for **HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis Prevention**, \$125.5 million more than FY 2022. The request allocates \$310 million for the Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative, a \$115 million increase over FY 2022, which would work to reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75 percent over five years and 90 percent over ten years. The budget also includes \$19.5 million or a \$1.5 million increase in funding for the Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic program and \$54.5 million or a \$13.5 million increase for the Viral Hepatitis program.

The budget request for **Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** is \$1.61 billion, \$273.6 million above the FY 2022 enacted level. Within this account, \$153 million or a \$145 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level, would be allocated to the Social Determinants of Health program; and \$164 million, or an \$81 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level, to the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health program.

The request for **Environmental Health** totals \$401.85 million, \$173.5 million above the FY 2022 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.

Under the President’s request, the CDC’s **Injury Prevention and Control** programs would receive a total of \$1.28 billion in FY 2023, \$568.3 million above the FY 2022 level. This investment reflects large increases for programs in the portfolio such as a \$330 million increase for Intentional Injury and a \$222.8 million increase for Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance. The request would increase funding for **Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research** by \$22.5 million, bringing it to a total of \$35 million.

The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) would also receive a \$10 million increase in FY 2023.

The request includes \$181.9 million for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, a \$1.5 million or 0.9 percent increase over FY 2022. If appropriated, the funding would 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 \$200 million for the CDC's **Public Health Data Modernization Initiative** within the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Public Health Information branch, which would double the initiative's budget compared to the FY 2022 enacted level. A small amount of the Data Modernization Initiative funding would go back to NCHS.

The request would allocate \$345.3 million to the **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)**, a \$6.5 million decrease compared to FY 2022 enacted levels. Funding would go toward continued grants on occupational hazards, the effects of working arrangements on fatigue and stress, and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on worker health.

The request for **Global Health** totals \$697 million, an increase of \$101 million or 15.6 percent over FY 2022. 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.

*CDC's FY 2023 funding request can be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2023/FY-2023-CDC-congressional-justification.pdf>.*

## National Institutes of Health

The FY 2023 budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is \$50.453 billion in discretionary budget authority, an increase of \$4.275 billion or 9.3 percent over the FY 2022 enacted level. However, within the total is \$5 billion specifically for the nascent **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, which was authorized in the final FY 2022 spending bill (see additional details below). As a result, the actual budget for NIH's base is \$45.45 billion, an increase of just \$275 million. The proposal for NIH is a significant departure from recent years, which saw annual increases to NIH in the two-to-four-billion dollar range.

On top of the request for NIH, the President is seeking \$12.05 billion in mandatory funding specifically for pandemic preparedness activities (primarily related to clinical research and vaccine development), which would bring the total request for NIH's discretionary and mandatory budget to \$62.503 billion.

Given the uncharacteristically small increase proposed to the NIH base budget, individual NIH institutes and centers (ICs) would experience varying budget effects, as shown in the table below. Some ICs would see budget cuts under the proposal, such as the National Institute on Aging (-4.9%), while others would see much greater increases, including the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (+43.7%) and National Institute on Drugs and Addiction (+15.5%) (the President's request proposes changing the name of the National Institute on Drug Abuse to the National Institute on Drugs and Addiction).

The budget proposal calls out several research priorities for FY 2023 (additional details on those specific to the social and behavioral sciences can be found below):

- **Reigniting the Cancer Moonshot** (\$216 million; funding for cancer research is also expected through ARPA-H)
- **Transforming Nutrition Science** (\$97.2 million)
- **Combatting Overdose and Addiction** (\$2.6 billion, \$811 million for the Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) initiative)
- **Developing a Universal Influenza Vaccine** (\$260 million)
- **Ending the HIV Epidemic in the United States** (\$26 million for NIH-sponsored Centers for AIDS Research)
- **Establishing a Center for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Research** (\$2 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](https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/insti_center_subs.html).

NIH’s FY 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov>.

## Program Highlights and Trans-NIH Initiatives

### ARPA-H

As noted earlier, the President’s request includes a total of \$5 billion for the new Advanced Projects Research Agency for Health (ARPA-H). As [previously reported](#), ARPA-H was authorized in the final FY 2022 omnibus appropriations bill. While the bill did not include ARPA-H funding in the NIH budget, it provided \$1 billion for its establishment within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), with further authority allowing the department to transfer ARPA-H to any agency within HHS, including NIH. The FY 2023 budget request assumes the placement of ARPA-H within NIH. It is important to note that discussions are ongoing in Congress around the appropriate placement of ARPA-H. We expect to see a lot of attention to ARPA-H authorizing legislation this year in Congress.

According to the budget request, ARPA-H is “a new entity that will benefit the health of all Americans by catalyzing health breakthroughs that cannot readily be accomplished through traditional research or commercial activity.” It further states that the “initial focus” will be on cancer and other diseases such as diabetes and dementia.” Other areas identified in the budget as “transformative research” include: “development and implementation of accurate, wearable, ambulatory blood pressure technology, preparation of mRNA vaccines against common forms of cancer, and accelerating development of efficient gene/drug delivery systems to target any organ, tissue, or cell type—a zip code for the human body.”

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 \$30.5 million for OBSSR in FY 2023, a cut of \$8.4 million. The FY 2022 appropriations bill included the highest-ever funding level for OBSSR at \$38.9 million. The President’s request would undo this increase.

### Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The budget request again 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 and FY 2022. In each year, Congress appropriated \$12.5 million, and the funding was administered by OBSSR.

### Measuring Sex, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation

Building upon the consensus study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) on *Measuring Sex, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation*, published in March 2022, the budget includes a total of \$2 million to establish a new Center on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) Research. The center, which would be established within the Office of the NIH Director, would be tasked with “disseminat[ing] best practices in SOGI data collection to be distributed on a government-wide basis.”

### 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.

### Transforming Nutrition Science

Major new investments are proposed for the Office of Nutrition, housed within the Office of the NIH Director. The President proposes \$97.2 million in FY 2023; the FY 2022 level for the office was \$1.2 million. The additional funds would be used to “advance nutrition science to promote health and reduce the burden of diet-related diseases.”

### Diversity and Inclusion in Research Environments

Funded through the Commokn Fund, the President’s request includes \$52.9 million for the Faculty Institutional Recruitment for Sustainable Transformation (FIRST) program, nearly \$20 million more than the FY 2022 level. This program, created in FY 2021, aims to nurture diverse and inclusive research environments at NIH-funded institution using evidence-based strategies and evaluation. For FY 2023, funds would be used to support the “launch of the third faculty cohort of promising researchers with demonstrated commitment to inclusive excellence.”

### Innovating Mental Health Research

The budget proposes targeted increases within the National Institute on Mental Health for research on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health (\$25 million), to study social media’s impact on mental health (\$5 million), and to inform mental health treatment approaches, service delivery, and system transformation (\$5 million).

Figure 6 - Department of Health and Human Services

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health</b>	<b>290.6</b>	<b>303.6</b>	<b>354.0</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	43.2	n/a	56.7	n/a
<b>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>350.4</b>	<b>376.1</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	194.9	205.5	268.7	30.8%
Patient Safety	71.6	79.6	79.4	-0.3%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	95.4	98.0	133.1	35.8%
Digital Healthcare Research	16.3	16.3	18.3	12.2%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0%
Improving Maternal Health	0.0	0.0	7.4	+\$7.4m
Long COVID	0.0	0.0	19.0	+\$19.0m
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	70.0	71.8	71.8	0.0%
Research Management and Support	71.3	73.1	75.4	3.1%
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</b>	<b>7819.4</b>	<b>8457.2</b>	<b>10674.8</b>	<b>26.2%</b>
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1314.1	1345.1	1470.6	9.3%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1276.7	1338.7	1612.3	20.4%
National Center for Health Statistics	175.4	180.4	181.9	0.9%
Environmental Health	222.9	228.4	401.9	76.0%
Injury Prevention and Control	682.9	714.9	1283.2	79.5%
Occupational Safety and Health	345.3	351.8	345.3	-1.8%
Global Health	592.8	646.8	747.8	15.6%
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>	<b>42934</b>	<b>46178.0</b>	<b>50453.0</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
21st Century Cures/Innovation Account	404.0	496.0	1085.0	118.8%
NIH Office of the Director	2283.9	n/a	2728.7	n/a
Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives	509.8	n/a	518.9	n/a
Common Fund (non-add)	648.5	n/a	658.5	n/a
Office of AIDS Research	63.6	n/a	63.6	n/a
Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research	29.9	38.9	30.5	-21.6%
Office of Research on Women's Health	51.5	n/a	52.6	n/a
Office of Nutrition Research	1.1	1.2	97.2	7966.8%
Center for SOGI Research	0.0	0.0	2.0	+\$2.0m
Office of Disease Prevention	13.8	n/a	14.2	n/a
Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO)	180.0	180.0	180.0	0.0%

# 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.” Within DHS, the S&T Directorate would see a small increase in funding compared to its FY 2022 enacted appropriation, yet the research budget within S&T would decrease.

DHS’ FY 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/congressional-budget-justification-fiscal-year-fy-2023>.

## Science and Technology Directorate

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) conducts research, development, testing, and evaluation for DHS and the broader homeland security community. **The Administration’s budget request seeks a 1.1 percent increase for S&T, which would bring the Directorate’s budget up \$14.9 million to a total of \$901.3 million.** Despite this overall increase for S&T, the budget request would allocate \$407.7 million for **Research, Development, & Innovation**, a 14.6 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2022 appropriation. In addition, the Administration’s budget request for the **Office of University Programs (OUP)** totals \$51 million, representing a \$14.5 million or 22.1 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2022 appropriation.

The Administration’s request includes line items for certain priority areas in FY 2023, bringing the total requested funding amounts for the following priorities to the listed levels:

- Innovative Research and Foundational Tools (\$95.1 million)
- Counter Terrorism (\$60.9 million)
- First Responder/Disaster Resilience (\$55.9 million)
- Cybersecurity/Information Analysis (\$48.6 million)

The DHS S&T Directorate FY 2023 budget request can be found at: [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/Science%20and%20Technology%20Directorate\\_Remediated.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-03/Science%20and%20Technology%20Directorate_Remediated.pdf).

Figure 7 - Department of Homeland Security

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>Science and Technology Directorate</b>	<b>765.6</b>	<b>886.4</b>	<b>901.3</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Research, Development, and Innovation	399.4	477.4	407.7	-14.6%
University Programs	44.5	65.5	51.0	-22.1%

# 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 2023 budget request can be found at:

[https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/cfo/reports/fy23\\_CJ](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/cfo/reports/fy23_CJ).

## Office of Policy Development and Research

The Administration's request for the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) totals \$145 million for FY 2023, \$400,000 below its FY 2022 appropriation. 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 \$70 million. 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 \$25 million, up to \$5 million of which would fund climate-related research.

Figure 8 - Department of Housing and Urban Development

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
Office of Policy Development and Research	105.0	145.4	145.0	-0.3%

# 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 2023 budget request for OJP include strengthening public safety, preventing gun violence, and increasing community trust; advancing justice system reforms to promote community safety and well-being, equity, and justice for all; countering the rise in hate crime through support for communities, law enforcement, criminal justice agencies, and collaborative efforts; ensuring rights, access, and equity for all victims of crime; and advancing innovation and the use of science, research, and statistics.

*OJP's FY 2023 budget request can be found at:*

<https://www.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh241/files/media/document/fy23budgetoverview.pdf>.

## 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, which would restore the agency to its FY 2021 level after its funding was cut in the FY 2022 omnibus bill. At the time of this writing, full details of the budget request for BJS have not been released.

## National Institute of Justice

**For FY 2023, the President's budget recommends \$43 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**, DOJ's research and evaluation agency, which would represent a \$13 million increase to the agency above its FY 2022 appropriated level. NIJ's funding was cut significantly in the final FY 2022 appropriations bill; the Administration's request is only a \$2 million increase compared to NIJ's FY 2021 level.

The Administration's request includes \$2 million in new funding to support research on the impact of extractive industries on crime and victimization impacting indigenous populations in the U.S. The request would also increase funding for research on domestic radicalization to \$10 million, up from \$6 million in FY 2021 and 2022. In addition, the request would authorize a transfer of \$8.2 million from the Bureau of Prisons to support research and evaluation related to the *First Step Act*, which was funded at \$4 million via the NIJ base budget in the FY 2022 omnibus.

Finally, the FY 2023 budget request recommends that the set-aside for OJP Research, Evaluation and Statistics activities be increased to 2.5 percent of the total OJP budget, which would translate to \$82.2 million in additional funding for BJS and NIJ, an increase of about \$36 million compared to the FY 2021 transfer amount. 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.



Figure 9 - Department of Justice

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.0	40.0	45.0	12.5%
National Institute of Justice	37.0	30.0	43.0	43.3%

# 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 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dol.gov/general/budget/>.

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

The President's request includes \$741.7 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), an increase of \$53.8 million from the FY 2022 enacted level. This total includes a contingency of \$15.4 million to complete the move of the BLS Headquarters to Suitland, MD. However, Congress approved sufficient funding for the move in the FY 2022 omnibus, though the bill was passed too late for the Administration's request to be amended. Therefore, while the budget request includes this money, the narrative notes that "the additional funding is not needed in FY 2023." Without this funding, the Administration's request totals \$726.3 million, 5.6 percent or \$38.4 million above the FY 2022 appropriation. The remaining increase would be spread amongst BLS's various funding accounts, with Prices and Cost of Living receiving the biggest increase (\$16.8 million above its FY 2021 appropriation).

The President's budget request proposes an increase of \$10.4 million across BLS's accounts and portfolios to "rebuild statistical capacity" and restore staffing levels. Other areas of proposed investment are \$14.5 million to continue the development of a new cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey, \$9.6 million to release data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) more quickly and in more detail, \$1.1 million to restore agricultural industries to the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program (OEWS), \$1 million to reduce the lag in the publication of the Chained CPI, and \$11.9 million to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure.

Figure 10 - Department of Labor

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>688.0</b>	<b>741.7</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
Labor Force Statistics	296.3	302.8	329.5	8.8%
Prices and Cost of Living	216.2	223.4	252.0	12.8%
Compensation and Working Conditions	84.0	87.3	93.0	6.5%
Productivity and Technology	10.5	11.0	12.9	17.4%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	48.0	63.5	54.5	-14.2%
Headquarters Relocation	13.0	28.5	15.4*	-45.9%

\* Included in request as a contingency, but no longer needed after enactment of FY 2022 appropriations.

# 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 2023 budget request can be found at: [https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FY-2023-Congressional-Budget-Justification\\_Final\\_03282022.pdf](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FY-2023-Congressional-Budget-Justification_Final_03282022.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 for ECA, a decrease of \$11.7 million or 1.6 percent from its FY 2022 appropriation.**

This total includes \$363.7 million for Academic Programs (which include the Fulbright and Gilman programs), \$221.3 million for Professional and Cultural Exchanges, and \$52.4 million for Special Initiatives.

Figure 11 - Department of State

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted (%)
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	740.3	753.0	741.3	-1.6%

# Department of Transportation

The Administration’s FY 2023 request for the Department of Transportation reflects implementation of the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*, passed in late 2021 (see [COSSA’s coverage](#)), which authorized federal programs related to highways, roads and bridges, public transportation, and railroads, among other areas, as well as the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

DOT’s FY 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fiscal-year-2023-budget-estimates>.

## Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics is funded by an allocation from the Federal Highway Administration rather than a direct appropriation, with funding levels determined in its authorizing legislation. The *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* laid out incremental increases to the base BTS budget, raising it from \$26 million in FY 2022 to \$27 million by FY 2026. **BTS will receive a total of \$26.25 million in FY 2023**, representing the first growth in BTS’s funding level since FY 2014.

Figure 12 - Department of Transportation

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	26.3	1.0%

# National Science Foundation

The budget request proposes significant increases for the National Science Foundation (NSF) across its many functions, with the exception of major research facilities construction. **The President proposes a total of \$10.5 billion in discretionary funding for NSF, an increase of nearly \$1.7 billion or 18.7 percent over the FY 2022 enacted level.** The request comes on the heels of a less-than-expected increase of \$351 million for NSF in the final FY 2022 appropriations bill enacted in March. According to the budget request, the increases proposed would “accelerate the pace of discovery, tighten the cycle from idea to funding to results, and support national competitiveness in the most important areas of science and engineering.”

NSF established a new **Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships Directorate (TIP)** in March 2022 upon the completion of the FY 2022 appropriations bills. The budget request seeks significant new investments for the TIP directorate in FY 2023 (details below). In addition, the request proposes increases to all of NSF’s other directorates as well, including a total of **\$330 million for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)**, which would be a high-water mark for the directorate if enacted. The President’s budget also seeks a name change for the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) to the **Directorate for STEM Education (EDU)**; the budget includes \$1.38 billion for EDU, a 17.7 percent increase.

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

## NSF Funding for Administration Priorities—FY 2023 Request

Priority Area	Total Proposed*	SBE Share	EDU Share	TIP Share
Advanced Manufacturing	\$421.5 million (-31.4%)	\$3.5 million	\$5 million	\$54.6 million
Advanced Wireless	\$168.6 million (+28.6%)	\$0	\$0	\$30.6 million
Artificial Intelligence	\$734.4 million (+4.6%)	\$19.6 million	\$50 million	\$101.6 million
Biotechnology	\$392.3 million (+16.6%)	\$1.5 million	\$9 million	\$69.1 million
Clean Energy Technology	\$500 million (+30.9%)	\$0	\$0	\$52.5 million
Microelectronics and Semiconductors	\$145.7 million (+11.1%)	\$0	\$0	\$50.2 million
Quantum Information Science	\$261 million (+2.3%)	\$0	\$5 million	\$38.4 million
U.S. Global Change Research Program	\$913.4 million (+60.8%)	\$25.1 million	\$0	\$0

*\*Comparisons are to FY 2021 actual levels; FY 2022 enacted levels are not available.*

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

NSF’s FY 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2023/index.jsp>.

## Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships

NSF announced the creation of the Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP) in March 2022 following passage of the FY 2022 omnibus appropriations bill authorizing first-time funding. Originally proposed in the Biden Administration’s budget request for FY 2022, the new Directorate will support “use-inspired” research with the goal of “fostering innovation and technology ecosystems,

establishing translation pathways, and partnering across sectors to engage the nation’s diverse talent.” The final FY 2022 bill did not include a specific funding amount for TIP; rather NSF was instructed to stand up the directorate using the increase provided for the overarching Research and Related Activities account.

**The President’s FY 2023 budget request includes \$879.9 million for TIP.** The amount includes a transfer of several existing programs into the new directorate, totaling \$369 million, and new investments of \$510.9 million. According to the budget, the goals of TIP are to:

- (1) “Advance emerging technologies to address societal and economic challenges and opportunities;
- (2) Accelerate the translation of research results from lab to market and society; and
- (3) Cultivate new education pathways leading to a diverse and skilled future technical workforce comprising researchers, practitioners, technicians, and entrepreneurs.”

Functionally, the directorate is intended to serve as a “cross-cutting platform that leverages, energizes, and rapidly advances use-inspired research and innovation.”

Programmatically, TIP is seeking to fund several new activities in FY 2023, including:

- **Accelerating Public and Private Partnerships** (\$50.9 million in new funding) – This initiative would provide seed funding “to incentivize the scale-up of public and private partnerships.”
- **Assessments for Science and Technology Investments** (\$40 million in new funding) – Through this activity, TIP would “conduct regular reviews evaluating effectiveness of major federal R&D spending [regarding emerging technologies and industries], and whether it is optimized for advancing U.S. competitiveness.”
- **NSF Entrepreneurial Fellows** (\$25 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, participants would receive training to equip them to bring promising ideas from lab to the market.
- **Technology and Innovation Internships for Experiential Learners** (\$20 million in new funding) – Through this program, TIP would connect STEM learners at all levels with companies, governments, and non-profit organizations for paid internships aimed at growing U.S. innovation capacity.
- **NSF Regional Innovation Engines** (\$200 million in new funding) – Originally proposed in the President’s FY 2022 budget request as Regional Innovation Accelerators, the “NSF Engines” would be “regional-scale innovation ecosystems” focused on catalyzing business and economic growth “in those regions of America that have not fully participated in the technology boom of the past several decades.”

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

As described in the announcement of its formal establishment, the organizational structure of the TIP directorate follows that of existing directorates at NSF. It is aligned with the other six directorates under the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) function—as opposed to being a separate directorate outside of R&RA, like EHR—and is made up of three divisions and one office. The final structure and scope of its divisions differ somewhat from the original proposal outlined in the FY 2022 budget request a year ago.

## Division of Technology Frontiers

The **Division of Technology Frontiers (TF)** is focused on accelerating breakthroughs in emerging technology areas by partnering across the TIP Directorate, with other directorates, other federal agencies, industry, philanthropy, state and local governments, civil society, and investors. The budget explains that TF investments would be used to “spur high-priority innovations in advanced materials, AI, biotechnology, clean energy technology, future manufacturing, next-generation networks and systems, microelectronics and semiconductors, and QIS...” Further, the request states that TF will partner with the SBE and CISE directorates to “advance democracy-affirming technologies, enabling practical privacy solutions.” In addition, the budget states TF would also take the lead on the assessment noted earlier of emerging technologies and industries with respect to the alignment of federal research spending and long-term U.S. competitiveness. If appropriated, the amount requested for the TF Division would be all new funding for new activities.

## Division of Innovation and Technology Ecosystems

The **Division of Innovation and Technology Ecosystems (ITE)** “brings together researchers, practitioners, and users to catalyze iterative co-design and co-creation” with the goal of developing breakthrough technologies and addressing societal challenges. The Division now includes the Convergence Accelerator program, which was transferred from elsewhere in NSF. In FY 2023, NSF proposes the launch of a new regional-scale platform “supporting regionalized cohorts pursuing location-specific challenges in agriculture, energy, and transportation” as part of the Convergence Accelerator. The ITE division also proposes \$150 million for the NSF Engines program discussed above (with the remaining \$50 million coming from the TF division). The total budget for the ITE division represents about \$75 million in funding for existing programs and \$190 million in new investment.

## Division of Translation Impacts

The **Division of Translational Impacts (TI)** has incorporated NSF’s existing portfolio of programs responsible for supporting the translation of research “from the laboratory to society.” This includes the SBIR/STTR programs, NSF Innovation Corps (I-Corps), and Partnerships for Innovation (PFI) program, previously housed in the Engineering Directorate. TI will also support the NSF Entrepreneurial Fellowships mentioned earlier. The majority of the proposed investment for TI is for existing NSF programs, with an additional \$125 million requested for new activities.

## Strategic Partnerships Office

The **Strategic Partnerships Office (PO)** has a proposed budget of \$50.9 million, which would be used “catalyze and scale public and private partnerships” across the foundation. SPO is intended to serve as a central resource for all of NSF, providing expertise, support, and co-funding to assist with building strategic new partnerships. If appropriated, the budget request for SPO would be all new funding.

## Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

The President’s budget includes **\$330.2 million for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)**, about \$61 million or 33 percent above the estimated FY 2022 SBE funding level (note that final FY 2022 levels for individual NSF directorates are not publicly available).

While all of SBE’s functions would see increases in FY 2023 (compared to FY 2021 as FY 2022 levels are not available), the big winner would be the **National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics**, NSF’s federal statistical agency, which would see a 35 percent increase compared to the FY 2021 level. The increased investment would be used, in part, to support NCSES’s role in leading government-wide evidence building activities as required under the [Evidence Act](#). Central among them is the creation of the first-ever standard application process for applying for access to restricted-use data from federal statistical agencies, allowing researchers to securely apply for access in one place. In addition, NCSES leads [America’s DataHub](#), which is a collaboration between industry, academia, non-profits, and government aimed at finding ways to securely access, share, and link data to advance innovation. The work of America’s DataHub is intended to inform the ongoing development of a [National Secure Data Service](#). The proposed increase for NCSES in FY 2023 would enable both the work on America’s DataHub and development of the standard application process.

### Contributions to Biden Priority Areas

As noted in the earlier table, SBE would make significant contributions to several NSF-wide and Biden Administration priorities areas. For **artificial intelligence**, the budget states that key areas of SBE investment will include “advanced Machine Learning (ML); developing natural language processing models; integrating ML advances using big data with learning mechanisms developed in cognitive science’ developing new statistical inferences and algorithms for the analysis of large data sets; and understanding the ethical, legal, and societal implications (ELSI) of AI.”

In the area of **climate change**, coordinated by the interagency U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), the budget calls out SBE’s role in “advancing the fundamental understanding of humans as a component of the Earth system to improve knowledge of the causes and consequences of global change; improving and developing advanced models that integrate across all components of the Earth system, the human with the physical, chemical, and biological; increasing understanding of human and community resilience to global change; improving risk communications; and improving the deployment and accessibility of the SBE sciences to inform mitigation and adaptation decisions.”

### Directorate for Education and Human Resources

The President’s budget request includes **\$1.38 billion for the STEM Education Directorate (EDU), previously known as the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR)**. This would be an increase of \$371 million or 36.9 percent over the FY 2022 enacted level. Of EDU’s four divisions, the Division of Equity for Excellence in STEM (EES)—formerly the Human Resource Development (HRD) Division—would see the greatest boost (51.3 percent over FY 2021; FY 2022 levels for EDU divisions are not yet public). The EES division serves as a central point for NSF’s various activities around broadening participation in STEM, especially among historically underrepresented groups (minority populations, women, and persons with disabilities).

Within this increase, the FY 2023 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 \$50.5 million in FY 2023; the FY 2022 funding level is not yet available.



In addition, the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program, which was consolidated into the EDU Division of Graduate Education from other parts of NSF in FY 2022, would see a 25 percent increase over the FY 2021 level.

Increases are also sought for EDU's Core Research activities aimed at understanding teaching and learning in STEM across all settings. Funding for EDU Core Research is administered through the EES division and the Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings (DRL).

Figure 13 - National Science Foundation

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>National Science Foundation</b>	<b>8486.8</b>	<b>8838.0</b>	<b>10492.1</b>	<b>18.7%</b>
Research and Related Activities	6909.8	7159.4	8426.0	17.7%
Education and Human Resources/STEM Education	968.0	1006.0	1377.2	36.9%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	241.0	249.0	187.2	-24.8%
Agency Operations and Award Management	345.6	400.0	473.2	18.3%
National Science Board	4.5	4.6	5.1	10.7%
Office of the Inspector General	17.9	19.0	23.4	23.1%
<b>NSF Spending by Directorate</b>				
Biological Sciences	817.4	795.0*	970.2	22.0%*
Computer and Information Science and Engineering	1007.1	936.0*	1150.8	22.9%*
Engineering	764.4	769.0*	940.3	22.3%*
Geosciences	1004.2	1002.0*	1239.1	23.7%*
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	1593.3	1418.0*	1746.9	23.2%*
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	282.1	269.0*	330.2	22.8%*
Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP)	369.0	725.0*	879.9	21.4%*
Office of International Science and Engineering	51.3	63.0*	74.0	17.5%*
Integrative Activities	384.9	424.0*	546.0	28.8%*
<b>Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>330.2</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Social and Economic Sciences	102.9	n/a	114.6	n/a
Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	99.4	n/a	113.1	n/a
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	55.5	n/a	74.9	n/a
SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	24.3	n/a	27.6	n/a
<b>STEM Education Directorate (formerly EHR)</b>	<b>1110.9</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1377.2</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	204.2	n/a	242.6	n/a
Undergraduate Education	272.1	n/a	291.6	n/a
Graduate Education	420.6	n/a	519.1	n/a
Equity for Excellence in STEM (formerly HRD)	214.0	n/a	323.9	n/a
<b>Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships</b>	<b>369.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>879.9</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Technology Frontiers (TF)	0.0	n/a	145.0	n/a
Innovation and Technology Ecosystems (IE)	74.9	n/a	265.0	n/a
Translational Impact (TI)	294.1	n/a	419.0	n/a
Strategic Partnerships Office (PO)	0.0	n/a	50.9	n/a

\* Congressional appropriations bills do not provide specific funding levels for NSF's individual directorates; therefore, comparisons to FY 2022 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 \$449.5 million for FY 2023**, representing a \$27.04 million or a 5.7 percent decrease from FY 2022. To restore efforts to support the NARA's Equitable Access to History Initiative, the Administration proposes an increase of \$20.2 million to digitize and make publicly available records that document the history of underserved and underrepresented communities. NARA's request for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) Grants Program appropriation would decrease by \$2.8 million from its FY 2022 appropriation; the grants program aims to preserve and digitize the records of the creation of historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs).

*The National Archives and Records Administration's FY 2023 Budget request can be found at: <https://www.archives.gov/files/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/2023-nara-congressional-justification.pdf>.*

### Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

**The Administration's request for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars totals \$14.86 million for FY 2023**, representing a 0.9 percent decrease from FY 2022. To increase accessibility to its internship program, the Center proposes substituting the unpaid internship program with a new paid one which accounts for a \$63,000 increase in salaries and benefits. To counterbalance this increase and prioritize the funding of full-time equivalent employees, there would be a \$240,000 decrease in funding for the Public Service and Fellowship Program's fellowship, conference, and emerging issues efforts.

*The Woodrow Wilson International Center's FY 2023 request can be found at: [https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/uploads/documents/FY\\_2023\\_President\\_Budget.pdf](https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/uploads/documents/FY_2023_President_Budget.pdf).*

### U.S. 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 \$47.3 million for FY 2023**, representing a \$6.75 million or a 12.5 percent decrease from its FY 2022 appropriation. According to the request, in FY 2023 the USIP will be focusing its efforts on addressing growing threats to U.S. national security and global stability from foreign governments, rivalry between major powers, pandemics, and climate change among other issues.

*The USIP's FY 2023 request can be found at: [https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FY-2023-Congressional-Budget-Justification\\_Final\\_03282022.pdf#page=77](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FY-2023-Congressional-Budget-Justification_Final_03282022.pdf#page=77).*

## National Endowment for the Humanities

The Administration’s request for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) totals \$200.7 million for FY 2023, representing a \$20.68 million or 11.5 percent increase over FY 2022. NEH’s “A More Perfect Union” initiative, which works to promote equality and support projects that make American history accessible, would receive a small increase. The program reflects the Administration’s commitment to racial equity and support for underserved communities, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, American global leadership, and democracy.

*The National Endowment for the Humanities’ FY 2023 request can be found at:*  
<https://www.neh.gov/sites/default/files/inline-files/NEH%20FY%202023%20CJ.pdf>.

*Figure 14 - Other Agencies*

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
National Archives and Records Administration	397.8	476.5	449.5	-5.7%
National Endowment for the Humanities	167.5	180.0	200.7	11.5%
United States Institute of Peace	45.0	54.0	47.3	-12.5%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	14.0	15.0	14.9	-0.9%

## Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center

Figure 15 - National Institutes of Health Request by Institute and Center

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>	<b>42934</b>	<b>46178.0</b>	<b>50453.0</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
National Cancer Institute	6364.9	6718.5	6713.9	-0.1%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3664.8	3808.5	3823.0	0.4%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	484.9	501.2	513.2	2.4%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2132.0	2203.9	2347.5	6.5%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2463.4	2535.4	2768.0	9.2%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6069.6	6322.7	6268.3	-0.9%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2991.4	3092.4	3097.6	0.2%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1590.3	1683.0	1674.9	-0.5%
National Eye Institute	835.7	863.9	853.4	-1.2%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	814.7	842.2	932.0	10.7%
National Institute on Aging	3899.2	4219.9	4011.4	-4.9%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	634.3	655.7	676.3	3.1%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	498.1	514.9	508.7	-1.2%
National Institute of Mental Health	2053.7	2141.0	2210.8	3.3%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1479.7	1595.5	1843.3	15.5%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	554.9	573.7	566.7	-1.2%
National Institute of Nursing Research	175.0	180.9	198.7	9.8%
National Human Genome Research Institute	615.8	639.1	629.2	-1.6%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	410.7	424.6	419.5	-1.2%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	390.9	459.1	659.8	43.7%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	154.2	159.4	183.4	15.1%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	855.4	882.3	873.7	-1.0%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	84.0	86.9	95.8	10.3%
National Library of Medicine	463.8	479.4	472.0	-1.6%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	0.0	1000.0	5000.0	400.0%

## Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies

Figure 16 - Principal Statistical Agencies

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
Bureau of Economic Analysis	111.9	116.0	140.9	21.4%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	45.0	40.0	45.0	12.5%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	655.0	688.0	741.7	7.8%
Bureau of the Census	1106.6	1354.0	1505.5	11.2%
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	26.3	1.0%
Economic Research Service	85.5	87.8	99.6	13.4%
Energy Information Administration	126.80	129.09	144.5	11.9%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	183.9	190.2	217.5	14.4%
National Center for Education Statistics	111.5	111.5	111.5	0.0%
National Center for Health Statistics	175.4	180.4	181.9	0.9%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	99.4	n/a	113.1	n/a
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)	35.7	n/a	38.1	n/a
Statistics of Income (IRS)	37.4	n/a	40.8	n/a