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Analysis of the House FY 2023 Appropriations Bills for Federal Science Agencies | July 1, 2022

Over the last few weeks, the House Appropriations Committee began considering its annual spending bills for fiscal year (FY) 2023, including the bills that fund federal science, research, and data activities. In some cases, the House proposals mirror priorities laid out in the President's FY 2023 budget request. However, in most cases, funding allocations did not allow House appropriators to include the sizeable increases sought by the Biden Administration. Still, achieving increases in a funding environment that continues to be impacted by a global pandemic is an important feat.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022
National Institutes of Health	44959.0	47459.0	5.6%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8457.2	10499.4	24.1%
National Science Foundation	8838.0	9631.2	9.0%
DOD Basic Research (6.1)	2763.5	2598.8	-6.0%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1636.8	1768.0	8.0%
Bureau of the Census	1354.0	1505.5	11.2%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	658.3	-4.3%
Institute of Education Sciences	737.0	844.1	14.5%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	350.4	385.0	9.9%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	190.2	211.0	11.0%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	116.0	127.8	10.2%
Economic Research Service	87.8	90.6	3.2%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	81.7	88.7	8.5%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	45.0	12.5%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	16.7%

Lawmakers have just three more weeks of work in July before leaving for the month-long August recess. House leaders are likely to try to schedule votes on as many of the bills as possible before then.

Of course, this is just half the story. The Senate Appropriations Committee has yet to consider any of its annual spending bills. In addition, many of the proposals in the House Democrat's bills are considered dead on arrival in the highly divided Senate, especially with respect to defense spending levels. The path to completion is anything by straightforward.

However, one thing that could help lawmakers get to a deal on FY 2023 funding before the end of the year is the upcoming retirements of notable Appropriators, who will be looking to secure their legacies

through enactment of the FY 2023 spending bills, presumably by the end of calendar year 2022. These dynamics coupled with the upcoming midterm elections will make for an interesting fall and ending to the FY 2023 appropriations process. COSSA will continue to report on these and other developments as the process unfolds.

The following pages include details on the House of Representatives' FY 2023 funding bills for federal agencies and programs important to the social and behavioral science research community. The analysis is organized by appropriation bill. Read on for full details.

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Stay tuned to COSSA's coverage for the latest developments.

I. Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill

The House Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill was reported out on June 28. This bill contains annual funding proposals for the National Science Foundation, Department of Justice (DOJ), and Census Bureau, among other federal departments and agencies.

The bill text and accompanying report are available on the Appropriations Committee website.

National Science Foundation

The House CJS bill includes $9.63 billion for NSF in FY 2023, roughly the same amount proposed by the House CJS Subcommittee last year. While this amount is about 8 percent below the Biden Administration's budget request—which was seeking a first-ever budget of over $10 billion—the House mark, if appropriated, would be 9 percent above the enacted FY 2022 appropriations.

As COSSA has been reporting, following approval from Congress via the FY 2022 appropriations bill, NSF established its new **Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP)** earlier this year. The House's FY 2023 bill expresses its continued support for the effort but does not identify a specific funding level for TIP and instead would leave the decision to NSF, consistent with how the budgets of the other research directorates at NSF are determined. However, the House bill does propose that no less than $170 million be used for the Regional Innovation Engines initiative, which is TIP's first new signature program. For reference, the President's request proposed a total of $880 million for TIP in FY 2023 and $200 million for the Engines program.

The House bill also accepts NSF's proposal to change the name of the Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR) to the Directorate for STEM Education (EDU) (this change is reflected in the table below).

Research & Related Activities

The House bill includes $7.7 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) and TIP, mentioned above. The mark is 7.6 percent above the FY 2022 appropriation but 8.6 percent below the President's request. While the proposed increase is welcome, it is unclear just how such an increase would be distributed across the seven directorates, especially with the new TIP directorate also being funded out of R&RA. For example, if NSF were to provide TIP with its proposed budget of $880 million in FY 2023, that would leave about $6.8 billion in R&RA for the remaining directorates, which would represent a net decrease from FY 2022. Of course, this is just one possible scenario, and we are still a ways off from finalizing FY 2023 funding. Still, it is important to appreciate how the addition of the new directorate could impact existing directorates this year.

Notable Report Language

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences
In a continued show of growing appreciation for the social and behavioral sciences within the Congress, the House bill includes the following report language, which is similar to language we saw in the FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022 House reports:

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

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)
The House report includes language calling for NCSES, housed within the SBE Directorate, to fund a study on the national cyber workforce, specifically, "to identify, compile, and analyze existing nationwide data, and conduct survey research… to better understand the national cyber workforce." The language continues on to acknowledge the low ratio of NCSES personnel to budget relative to other statistical agencies and endorses the President's request to add personnel (e.g., statisticians, economists, research scientists, and other statistical and support staff). The President's budget sought to staff-up NCSES to facilitate the agency's new efforts in leading government-wide evidence-building activities as part of implementation of the Evidence Act (more information on these activities is available on page 32 of COSSA's analysis of the FY 2023 Budget Request).

Fairness in Merit Review
The House report directs NSF to brief the Appropriations Committee on its findings and actions "in understanding and addressing bias in the merit review process," noting that potential bias in the process could be hindering the success of underrepresented groups in achieving NSF support. The report calls on NSF to consider adoption of "institution-blind, investigator-blind, and dual-anonymous processes for merit review of proposals…"

Research Security
The House report encourages NSF to continues its engagement with universities and other groups on the topic of research security, including evolving guidelines and disclosure requirements. The report also acknowledges disparities between large and smaller institutions in their abilities to manage administrative burdens associated with compliance with such requirements and to attract and retain foreign talent. The Committee calls on NSF to explore ways to assist "less-resourced" institutions with disclosure requirements and foreign talent retention.

Power Dynamics in the Research Community
Similarly, the House report notes that imbalances often exist between lead researchers and graduate students, especially those from other countries, and that students often are not aware of ways to communicate concerns or worry about retaliation upon reporting inappropriate actions or behavior. The

report encourages NSF to "continue to develop approaches to analyze and study means to address potential bias and develop safe spaces to voice concerns without the fear of repercussion."

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
National Science Foundation	8838.0	10492.1	9631.2	9.0%	-8.2%
Research and Related Activities	7159.4	8426.0	7705.5	7.6%	-8.6%
Education and Human Resources	1006.0	1377.2	1250.0	24.3%	-9.2%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	249.0	187.2	187.2	-24.8%	0.0%
Agency Operations and Award Management	400.0	473.2	460.0	15.0%	-2.8%
National Science Board	4.6	5.1	5.1	10.5%	0.0%
Office of the Inspector General	19.0	23.4	23.4	23.1%	0.0%

Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Institute of Justice

The Department of Justice (DOJ) funds the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) within the Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) **Research, Evaluation and Statistics** program line. The House total for Research, Evaluation and Statistics in FY 2023 is $80 million, which reflects an increase of $10 million over the FY 2022 enacted amount but does not restore the agencies back to the FY 2021 enacted amount of $82 million. Both BJS and NIJ had their budgets significantly cut in FY 2022, much to the surprise to the research and statistics communities.

The House bill would provide the **Bureau of Justice Statistics** with $45 million, an increase of $5 million above the FY 2022 enacted amount and even with the Administration's request. This would restore the agency back to the FY 2021 enacted level.

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

> *"Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the timely release of data on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical for policymakers and researchers to understand in combating crime and advancing equality in the justice system."

BJS is also directed to collect and analyze data on the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program, a measure intended to improve the demographic representation of law enforcement officers compared to the communities they police.

The bill would provide the **National Institute of Justice** with $35 million, an increase of $5 million above FY 2022. This level, however, does not restore NIJ back to the FY 2021 level of $37 million and is well below the $43 million requested by the Administration.

Within the amount provided for NIJ, the Committee directs funding for research on domestic radicalization ($8 million) –$8 million is specifically named towards white supremacist domestic radicalization research – violence against American Indians and Alaskan Natives ($2 million), school safety ($1 million), gun violence prevention research ($1 million), and a climate survey on sexual harassment

and assault on college campuses ($1 million). In addition, a little over $1 million from the Office on Violence Against Women would be transferred to NIJ for research on violence against Indian women. NIJ is also directed to examine petitions for habeas relief and the link between animal cruelty and future violence.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	45.0	45.0	12.5%	0.0%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	43.0	35.0	16.7%	-18.6%

Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis

The House bill includes $127.8 million for the **Bureau of Economic Analysis** (BEA), an increase of $11.8 million above the FY 2022 enacted level but $13.1 million below the Administration's request. This level includes $2.7 million to improve and expand distributional measures of growth.

The report includes the following language:

> *"Data Collection Sources*.—The Committee recognizes the value and importance of real-time economic data for the purpose of identifying economic trends and consumer sentiment. The Committee encourages BEA and the Department to use a competitive process to procure consumer sentiment and economic indicator data. Further, as the Department prepares future solicitations for economic data and research, the Committee encourages the Department to conduct robust market research to identify potential new market entrants and to prioritize those leveraging consumer-sourced data that have a strong record of performance and most effectively apply technology to acquire real-time information."

The bill also directs BEA to further research methods that will allow quarterly release schedules, to report on updates to the 2020 report on alternative economic indicators titled "GDP and Beyond: Priorities and Plans" and to consider modernizing and producing more regular economic surveys and statistics for U.S. territories.

The House's proposal would provide the **Census Bureau** with a total of $1.505 billion for FY 2023 in line with the Administration's request and $151.5 million above FY 2022. The committee report directs the Census Bureau to prioritize protecting the security of its internal systems and disclosure avoidance techniques for publicly available data, while ensuring that available data is easily accessible (including on mobile devices across languages).

The report also directs "no less than the fiscal year 2022 level" for the High Frequency Data Program to focus on collecting frequent and timely data on measures related to poverty and material hardship, including measures related to child poverty. In addition, the Bureau is directed to improve annual poverty data collection through both the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) in the Census' Current Population Survey (CPS), including for Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations and American Indian and Alaskan Native (AIAN) populations. It also instructs the Census Bureau to work with the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to modernize its collection of race and ethnicity data, including the addition of a Middle Eastern and North African ethnicity category and the

combination of race and Hispanic origin questions, changes that had been initiated during the Obama Administration but were sidelined under the Trump Administration.

Finally, the House report expresses concerns over the accuracy of the 2020 Census due to alleged "unprecedented engagement in technical matters." The report directs the Census Bureau to present in a briefing the measures the agency will undertake to minimize interferences with the next decennial Census in 2030. In addition, the report recognizes that disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic may have resulted in undercounting in some parts of the country and directs the Bureau to consider flexible methodologies that may improve the accuracy of population estimates in the future.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Bureau of Economic Analysis	116.0	140.9	127.8	10.2%	-9.3%
Bureau of the Census	1354.0	1505.5	1505.5	11.2%	0.0%
Current Surveys and Programs	300.0	336.2	336.2	12.1%	0.0%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1054.0	1169.3	1169.3	10.9%	0.0%

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

The House Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Bill was reported out on June 30. This bill contains annual funding proposals for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Education (ED), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), among other federal departments and agencies.

The bill text and accompanying report are available on the Appropriations Committee website.

National Institutes of Health

The House bill includes a total of $47.5 billion in base funding for NIH in FY 2023, an increase of $2.5 billion or 5.6 percent over the FY 2022 enacted level. If appropriated, this would continue the trend of significant increases to NIH over the last several years; the report accompanying the House bill notes that Congress has increased NIH funding by $15 billion or 49 percent over the course of the last 7 years.

Notably, the total does not include funding within the NIH budget for the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, which was established earlier this year through initial funding in the FY 2022 appropriations bill (see previous coverage). Instead, the House bill includes $2.75 billion for ARPA-H within the HHS budget (more below).

The report accompanying the bill continues to emphasize research related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as calls for increased support for mental health research. In addition, each institute and center would see increases under the House proposal, although at varying levels (more in the below table).

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

ARPA-H

As noted, the report accompanying the House bill does not include funding for ARPA-H within the NIH budget, even though the nascent agency was officially [transferred to NIH](#) earlier this year. Instead, the House bill proposes a total of $2.75 billion for ARPA-H and states, "The Committee believes that given its focus on supporting high-risk, high-reward projects and distinct approach to selecting and managing research projects, establishing ARPA-H as a separate entity within HHS will maximize the likelihood of the agency's success." If the House language were to be included in the final appropriations bills, it is unclear how NIH would respond to this directive and/or alter the current direction of ARPA-H.

The House bills' mark for ARPA-H is $1.75 billion more than the initial investment of $1 billion in FY 2022 but $2.25 billion below the President's request. These funds would be available through FY 2025. In addition, the House report identifies research areas that lawmakers feel should be of focus for ARPA-H. These include ALS research and treatment, mental health research, and "nanovaccine research," specifically to "improve upon existing COVID-19 vaccines such as room temperature stable nanovaccines that can be rapidly designed, tested, and deployed."

Office of the NIH Director

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.
The House report calls on NIH to provide "no less than the FY 2022 enacted level" for the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) for FY 2023. As previously reported (see [COSSA's analysis of the President's FY 2023 budget request](#), page 19), OBSSR received a high-watermark budget of $38.9 million in the final FY 2022 appropriations bill. The President's FY 2023 budget proposed only $30.5 million for the office next year. The language included in the House's report would ensure that OBSSR is funded at least at its FY 2022 enacted level.

In addition, the report continues:

> "The Committee notes that multiple Surgeon General and NASEM reports have concluded that most diseases and health problems facing the Nation have significant behavioral components. Meanwhile, behavioral science issues surrounding the current pandemic, including vaccine hesitancy and health misinformation, have made clear that it is important to better understand healthy behavior and how to improve health communications. The Committee notes the OBSSR's mission to enhance NIH's behavioral sciences research enterprise across all Institutes and Centers, but that its direct authorities to meet its mission are limited. The Committee is pleased that an NIH working group was established to review how better to integrate and realize the benefits of overall health from behavioral research at NIH, and encourages NIH to consider appropriate OBSSR funding levels, resources, and organizational structure to support full implementation of the [working group recommendations](#)."

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research
Once again, the LHHS bill includes $25 million for research related to firearm injury and mortality. Funding for this activity was originally provided by Congress in the FY 2020 appropriations bill and again in FY 2021 and FY 2022. In each year, Congress appropriated $12.5 million, and the funding was administered by OBSSR (equal amounts were also appropriated to CDC those same years). In addition, the House report would require NIH and CDC to collaborate with the National Institute of Justice to "compile, share, and

improve firearm violence data." It further states that data must include the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) as well as data from hospitals treating victims of nonfatal gunshot wounds.

Foundations of Evidence-Based Policymaking Act and OPEN Government Data Act
Language is included calling for a report from NIH on its implementation of the *Foundations of Evidence-Based Policymaking Act* and efforts to ensure that non-sensitive government data is made publicly available as required by the law.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identify Research Center
As previously reported (see page 20 in the linked report), the President's FY 2023 budget request sought to establish a new Center on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identify (SOGI) Research within the Office of the NIH Director. The House bill includes the requested $2 million to create the SOGI center in FY 2023.

Other Notable Report Language

Health Impacts on Children of Technology and Social Media Use
Language is included in the section for the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) expressing concern about negative impacts of technology and social media use on child and adolescent development; the bill would provide no less than $15 million for research in this area. Specifically, the report states:

> *"The Committee appreciates NIH's ongoing engagement on this important topic and encourages NIH to prioritize research into the cognitive, physical, and socioemotional impacts of young people's use of technologies as well as long-term developmental effects on children's social, communication, and creative skills. The Committee also encourages NIH to study the repercussions of increased use of digital media and technologies on suicidal thoughts and ideation among children."*

Impact of COVID-19 on Mental Health
The House report includes an increase of $5 million for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to expand research to better understand and mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on mental health.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
National Institutes of Health	**44959.0**	**62502.7**	**47459.0**	**5.6%**	**-5.9%**
National Cancer Institute	6718.5	6713.9	7162.6	6.6%	6.7%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3808.5	3823.0	3943.7	3.6%	3.2%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	501.2	513.2	526.1	5.0%	2.5%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2203.9	2347.5	2283.5	3.6%	-2.7%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2535.4	2768.0	2608.6	2.9%	-5.8%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6322.7	6268.3	6642.6	5.1%	6.0%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	3092.4	3097.6	3200.2	3.5%	3.3%
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1683.0	1674.9	1756.6	4.4%	4.9%
National Eye Institute	863.9	853.4	891.2	3.2%	4.4%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	842.2	932.0	878.8	4.3%	-5.7%
National Institute on Aging	4219.9	4011.4	4443.2	5.3%	10.8%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	655.7	676.3	676.4	3.2%	0.0%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	514.9	508.7	531.1	3.2%	4.4%
National Institute of Mental Health	2141.0	2210.8	2203.8	2.9%	-0.3%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1595.5	1843.3	1712.8	7.4%	-7.1%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	573.7	566.7	591.8	3.2%	4.4%
National Institute of Nursing Research	180.9	198.7	208.6	15.3%	5.0%
National Human Genome Research Institute	639.1	629.2	659.2	3.2%	4.8%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	424.6	419.5	438.0	3.2%	4.4%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	459.1	659.8	505.3	10.1%	-23.4%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	159.4	183.4	164.4	3.2%	-10.3%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	882.3	873.7	901.7	2.2%	3.2%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	86.9	95.8	99.6	14.7%	4.0%
National Library of Medicine	479.4	472.0	494.6	3.2%	4.8%
Office of the Director	2616.5	2728.7	2537.2	-3.0%	-7.0%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)*	1000.0	5000.0	2750.0	175.0%	-45.0%

*House bill includes ARPA-H funding within the broader HHS budget, not as part of the NIH budget.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The House bill would provide $385 million for the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality** (AHRQ) in FY 2023, a 9.9 percent or $34.6 million increase compared to FY 2022, but $30.9 million below the Administration's budget request.

The bill includes $20 million to fund research on diagnostic safety and to support Diagnostic Safety Centers of Excellence, a $10 million increase over the FY 2022 enacted level. The report also includes "no less than" $5 million for the Center for Primary Care Research within AHRQ to practice and disseminate primary care research nationwide.

The House bill includes language on several priorities for AHRQ to consider, including health systems research for people with Long COVID, improving the provision of data on maternal health, developing adaptations of the Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems to address costs of childbirth and maternity, and research on trafficking awareness in health care. The bill also encourages AHRQ to award grants to states that have developed collaborations between their hospital systems with foundations, associations, and other outside stakeholders.

The report also cites concerns about perceived deficiencies of the U.S. Preventative Services Task Force (USPSTF), including its ability to keep pace with medical innovation. The report encourages the USPSTF to review a recommendation on a timeframe to show new evidence more quickly and to prioritize review of any new screening tests or preventative medicines approved or cleared by the Federal Drug Administration (FDA).

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	350.4	415.8	385.0	9.9%	-7.4%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	205.5	268.7	237.8	15.7%	-11.5%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	71.8	71.8	71.8	0.0%	0.0%
Research Management and Support	73.1	75.4	75.4	3.1%	0.0%

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The House bill includes $10.5 billion for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** (CDC), $2 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level. This total includes $9.6 billion in discretionary funding and $903.3 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The total CDC appropriation, if enacted, would represent a 24.1 percent increase over FY 2022.

The bill includes $190.4 million (an increase of $10 million) for the **National Center for Health Statistics** (NCHS) "to make much-needed investments in the next generation of surveys and products." The committee report also emphasizes the need for NCHS to be "fully integrated" into the CDC's larger Data Modernization Initiative (DMI). The House bill would provide the DMI with $250 million in appropriated funds for FY 2022, $150 million above the amount provided in FY 2022, to enable the CDC to "move from siloed and brittle public health data systems to connected, resilient, adaptable, and sustainable systems to achieve real change."

Within the account for the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Committee report includes $100 million in investments in **Social Determinants of Health** to improve health equity. This funding is a continuation of a pilot program initiated in FY 2021 to award competitive grants for jurisdictions to develop Social Determinants of Health Accelerator Plans, including engaging with qualified research experts for assistance. The report also includes $60 million for Safe Motherhood and Infant Health, $10 million for Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH), and $3 million for expanding Prevention Research Centers.

Within the Environmental Health account, the bill includes $75 million for the **Climate and Health** program, $65 million more than the FY 2022 enacted amount. This program helps States and territories examine potential health effects associated with climate change.

Within the Injury Prevention and Control portfolio, the FY 2023 bill includes $35 million for **research on firearm injury and mortality prevention**, $22.5 million more than the FY 2022 appropriation (in addition to the amount allocated in the NIH budget). The report includes language expressing concern over the prevalence of firearm-related violence across the country and encourages CDC to support research on different kinds of violence such as community gun violence. The report also includes $34.5 million for the National Violence Death Reporting System (NVDRS), an increase of $10 million, to improve data collection efforts and prevention against violent death.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8457.2	10674.8	10499.4	24.1%	-1.6%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1345.1	1470.6	1463.6	8.8%	-0.5%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1338.7	1612.3	1601.9	19.7%	-0.6%
National Center for Health Statistics	180.4	181.9	190.4	5.5%	4.6%
Environmental Health	228.4	401.9	328.9	44.0%	-18.2%
Injury Prevention and Control	714.9	1283.2	897.8	25.6%	-30.0%
Occupational Safety and Health	351.8	345.3	363.3	3.3%	5.2%
Global Health	646.8	747.8	757.8	17.2%	1.3%

Department of Education

Within the Department of Education, the House bill would provide $844.1 million for the **Institute of Education Sciences** (IES), the research, evaluation, and statistical agency of the Department of Education. This amount represents a $107 million or 14.5 percent increase in funding for IES compared to its FY 2022 enacted level and 27.4 percent above the request from the Administration. Most of the accounts within IES would see a portion of the proposed increase, although much of the increase would go to the Research, Development, and Dissemination account (an increase of $85 million or 41.5 percent).

The report allocates $75 million of the new money in the Research, Development and Dissemination account to establish a new **National Center for Advanced Development in Education** (NCADE), a DARPA-like research and development center housed within IES focused on high-risk, high-reward research to address issues facing education systems. The report language states that NCADE will prioritize solutions aligned with the science of learning and development and have the potential to drastically improve

student performance, learning, and opportunity. NCADE management and structure is stated to be "nimble", and personnel will be funded through the Program Administration account of IES.

The House bill would provide $111.5 million for the **National Center for Education Statistics** (NCES), flat funding with the past several fiscal years. The report encourages NCES to examine the demographic composition of the members of governing boards of institutions of higher education and include that data as part of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys. The report also encourages NCES to include non-academic factors such as alumni relationships and legacy status in an expanded IPEDS Admissions survey component (ADM).

The bill proposes increases for the **International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs.** These programs would receive $88.7 million in FY 2023, 8.5 percent more than the FY 2022 enacted level and 13.4 percent more than the President's budget request. The Domestic Programs (also known as Title VI) would receive $76.9 million, a 7 percent increase over FY 2022 enacted level. The Overseas Programs (also known as Fulbright-Hays) would receive $11.8 million, $2 million more than FY 2022, representing a 20.4 percent increase to the program.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Institute of Education Sciences	**737.0**	**662.5**	**844.1**	**14.5%**	**27.4%**
Research, Development, and Dissemination	204.9	197.9	289.9	41.5%	46.5%
Statistics	111.5	111.5	111.5	0.0%	0.0%
Regional Educational Laboratories	58.7	57.0	63.7	8.5%	11.8%
Research in Special Education	60.3	58.5	64.3	6.6%	9.8%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	13.3	11.3	13.3	0.0%	17.7%
Assessment (NAEP)	187.7	192.8	192.8	2.7%	0.0%
Statewide Data Systems	33.5	33.5	35.5	6.0%	6.0%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	**81.7**	**78.2**	**88.7**	**8.5%**	**13.4%**
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	71.9	69.4	76.9	7.0%	10.7%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	9.8	8.8	11.8	20.4%	34.2%

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The House bill would provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) with $726.3 million, a $38.4 million increase above FY 2022 and $15.4 million below the amount requested by the Administration. This amount includes $68 million from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund. The amount does not include funds for the relocation of BLS, which was funded in the FY 2022 final Appropriations bill. This omission is reflected in a decrease in the Executive Direction and Staff Services account.

The committee report expresses support of BLS's National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and notes that the increase provided in the report should be used to continue development of a new cohort. However, the report cautions that in carrying out this and other new activities, BLS should not "reduce or eliminate existing statistical work" and should not reduce its staff capacity beyond its FY 2022 level.

The report encourages BLS to examine the value of including non-profit organizations as a distinct category of employer in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The report also encourages BLS to collect data on the impact of artificial intelligence on the economy, requests that BLS consider recategorizing "public safety telecommunicator" as a protective service occupation rather than an administrative support occupation and encourages BLS to consider measuring labor statistics for spouses of military servicemembers.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	741.7	726.3	5.6%	-2.1%
Labor Force Statistics	302.8	329.5	329.5	8.8%	0.0%
Prices and Cost of Living	223.4	252.0	252.0	12.8%	0.0%
Compensation and Working Conditions	87.3	93.0	93.0	6.5%	0.0%
Productivity and Technology	11.0	12.9	12.9	17.5%	0.0%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	63.5	54.5	39.1	-38.5%	-28.3%

III. Agriculture Appropriations Bill

The House Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill was reported out on June 23. Among other federal departments and agencies, this bill contains annual funding proposals for Department of Agriculture's two statistical agencies, the Economic Research Service (ERS) and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), as well as the Department's primary extramural research agency, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA).

The bill text and accompanying report are available on the Appropriations Committee website.

Economic Research Service

The House bill would allocate $90.6 million to the Economic Research Service, an increase of 3.2 percent above FY 2022, but 9 percent below the Administration's request. The committee report contains several provisions directing ERS to study areas of particular interest to the committee, including supply chain resiliency, the long-term impacts of conservation practices, carbon sequestration policies, and soil health.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

The bill would provide the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) with $211 million, an increase of 11 percent above its FY 2022 appropriation, but 3 percent million below the Biden Administration's request. This amount includes $66.4 million for the Census of Agriculture. Within the additional funding, $2 million would be used to expand existing geospatial programs to better track the impact of critical weather events.

In addition, the Committee directs NASS to undertake a follow-on study to the 2022 Census of Agriculture on agri-tourism; to identify ways to collect better data on urban, indoor, and emerging agricultural production; and to examine emerging trends in land acquisition within its next Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land (TOTAL) Survey.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The House bill includes $1.77 billion in discretionary funding for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), an increase of 8 percent over FY 2022, though 2.9 percent below the Administration's requested amount. The bill includes a total of $265 million for Hatch Act State Agricultural Experiment Stations, $5 million above FY 2022. The Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA's competitive research grant program, would receive $564 million, a 26.7 percent increase over FY 2022 and equal to the amount requested by the Administration.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Economic Research Service	87.8	99.6	90.6	3.2%	-9.0%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	190.2	217.5	211.0	11.0%	-3.0%
Census of Agriculture	46.9	66.4	66.4	41.6%	-.0.1%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1636.8	1820.9	1768.0	8.0%	-2.9%
Hatch Act	260.0	265.0	265.0	1.9%	0.0%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	445.0	564.0	564.0	26.7%	0.0%

IV. Defense Appropriations Bill

The House Defense Appropriations Bill was reported out on June 24. This bill proposes annual funding levels for some of the federal government's largest research accounts, including the Department of Defense's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget and the Defense Health Program, and funds the Defense-Wide and armed services research accounts responsible for the Department's social science research program, the Minerva Research Initiative.

The bill text and accompanying explanatory statement are available on the House Appropriations Committee website.

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

The Department of Defense (DOD) is the largest contributor to federal research and development expenditures, the bulk of which are administered through the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget. Science and technology activities under RDT&E are further divided into Basic Research (6.1), Applied Research (6.2), and Advanced Technology Development (6.3). The House bill would allocate $131.7 billion to the RDT&E budget, constituting an increase in $12.4 billion over FY 2022, and $1.6 billion above the Administration's budget request. However, although the House bill would allocate significantly more overall money to the RDT&E budget, it proposes reductions in RDT&E's science and technology accounts, with a 6 percent decrease for Basic Research, a 5 percent decrease for Applied Research, and a 0.67 percent decrease for Advanced Technology Development. The Administration was seeking much deeper cuts of 14 percent to Basic Research (6.1), 16 percent for Applied Research (6.2) and 10 percent to Advanced Technology Development (6.3).

Defense Health Program

Outside of the RDT&E account is the Defense Health Program, which has been a considerable source of funding for peer-reviewed biomedical research, particularly cancer research, and is a perennial favorite of appropriators in Congress. The House report calls for $38.05 billion for the Defense Health Program, $702 million higher than the FY 2022 appropriation—a 3 percent increase—and $1.12 billion higher than the Administration's budget request. Some of the notable behavioral research priorities listed in the House bill include $175 million for traumatic brain injury and psychological research, $65 million for brain injury and disease prevention research, and $4 million for alcohol and substance use disorders research.

Minerva Research Initiative

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

Like in previous fiscal years, Minerva does not appear as an item in the FY 2023 House bill text or explanatory statement. Instead, language is included in the FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) allocating $5 million from the Defense-Wide Basic Research (6.1) account for Minerva. The armed services are then given the opportunity to allocate small amounts from their Basic Research accounts to fund the program outside of the scope of Congress. To ensure the existence of the program in the Defense-Wide account, similar language would likely need to be included in future NDAA's. COSSA will continue to work with Congress and coalitions to continue funding for the initiative in the coming years.

Social Sciences for Environmental Security

The FY 2023 NDAA authorizes $4 million from the Defense-Wide Applied Research (6.2) account for a **Social Sciences for Environmental Security** program, which was originally proposed in the President's FY 2023 budget request. Like the Minerva Research Initiative, this program is not mentioned in either the FY 2023 House bill text or explanatory statement, so the fate of the new in initiative is unclear. COSSA will continue to monitor the status of this program as the Appropriations process unfolds.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	House vs. FY 2022	House vs. Request
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	119211.2	130097.4	131667.2	10.4%	1.2%
Basic Research (6.1)	2763.5	2375.9	2598.8	-5.96%	9.4%
Applied Research (6.2)	6908.2	5791.1	6566.7	-4.94%	13.4%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	9220.6	8287.7	9158.5	-.067%	10.5%
Defense Health Program	37350.2	36932.2	38052.4	1.88%	3.0%

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