



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

Analysis of the Senate Draft FY 2023 Appropriations Bills for Federal Science Agencies | August 26, 2022

In late July, the Senate Appropriations Committee released drafts of its fiscal year (FY) 2023 appropriations bills. As [previously reported](#), the House introduced its bills in June and passed half of them in July. While the Senate Appropriations Committee is not planning to take up the bills individually through the regular committee process, the release of its bills allows House and Senate appropriators to begin talks and, hopefully, work toward an agreement on final FY 2023 spending in the fall.

Across many of the accounts, the Senate bills seek sizable increases for federal science agencies and programs, in many cases, exceeding the amounts proposed by the House, as illustrated below.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022
National Institutes of Health	44959.0	47459.0	47959.0	6.7%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8457.2	10499.4	10500.8	24.2%
National Science Foundation	8838.0	9631.2	10338.0	17.0%
DOD Basic Research (6.1)	2763.5	2598.8	3361.4	21.6%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1636.8	1768.0	1691.0	3.3%
Bureau of the Census	1354.0	1505.5	1485.0	9.7%
Institute of Education Sciences	737.0	844.1	831.4	12.8%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	658.3	723.5	5.2%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	350.4	385.0	385.4	10.0%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	190.2	211.0	213.6	12.3%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	116.0	127.8	128.0	10.3%
Economic Research Service	87.8	90.6	96.1	9.4%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	81.7	88.7	86.7	6.1%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	45.0	45.0	12.5%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	43.0	43.3%

Now that Congress is returning from summer recess, lawmakers will begin to hash out their differences across the 12 appropriations bills. As has become custom, though, enactment of a continuing resolution (CR) will likely be needed to keep the government from shutting down on October 1 when the new fiscal year begins. With the midterm elections looming this November, it is not likely the FY 2023 appropriations bills will be finalized until later this year. The timeline of an agreement largely hinges on the outcome of the elections and which party will hold the majorities next year.

The following pages include details on the Senate’s draft 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 draft Senate Commerce, Justice, and Science (CJS) Appropriations Bill contains annual funding proposals for the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, National Science Foundation, Department of Justice (DOJ), and Census Bureau, among other federal departments and agencies.

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

Office of Science and Technology Policy

The draft Senate CJS bill includes \$7.7 million for the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), an increase of 16 percent, though 3 percent below the President's request.

Of particular note, the explanatory statement accompanying the bill expresses the Committee's ongoing expectation that OSTP make federally funded research accessible to the public as quickly as possible. The language directs OSTP to report back to the Committee on "article processing charges and transformative agreement costs borne by Federal research grant awards made during the past three fiscal years and how these financing models are affecting which researchers can publish."

National Science Foundation

The draft Senate CJS bill includes \$10.3 billion for NSF in FY 2023, which if appropriated would represent an increase of 17 percent above the FY 2022 level and be the first time the NSF budget exceeds \$10 billion. The Senate number falls short of the President's request by about 1.5 percent but is nearly 7 percent higher than the House bill.

As COSSA has been [reporting](#), NSF established a new **Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP)** earlier this year, thanks to funding received in FY 2022. Similar to the House bill, the Senate draft expresses support for the new entity, including its goals to "advance science and engineering research leading to breakthrough technologies, to find solutions to national and societal challenges, to strengthen U.S. global competitiveness, and to provide training opportunities for the development of a diverse STEM workforce." Still, the Senate bill warns that "the success of TIP will be enhanced through investing in the necessary foundational basic research produced by scientific disciplines across the research spectrum," underscoring the need to preserve NSF's basic science mission alongside implementation of TIP. The Senate bill supports the President's request of up to \$200 million for the [Regional Innovation Engines](#), which is TIP's first new signature program.

The Senate 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 Senate draft bill includes \$8.3 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, discussed above. The proposals is 16.2 percent above the FY 2022 enacted level, more than 7 percent above the House mark, but 1.2 percent below the President’s request.

As we noted in our [analysis of the House CJS bill](#), 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. The President’s request for TIP in FY 2023 is \$880 million. If NSF were to allocate that amount, under the Senate’s proposal, about \$7.4 billion would remain in R&RA for all other directorates, which is about \$283 million more than the total R&RA funding in FY 2022. There is no way to know how funding for TIP will impact other programs at NSF until Congress finalizes its FY 2023 bills. Still, a funding level on par with the Senate’s draft bill would go a long way toward easing any potential strain on existing programs.

Notable Report Language

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences

The Senate draft includes similar language to the House bill in support of the SBE directorate:

“Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences [SBE]. —The Committee supports the SBE Directorate and recognizes the fundamental importance of the research it supports in advancing scientific understanding of public health, defense and security, education and learning, and the interface between humans and technology. The SBE directorate funds more than half of our Nation’s university-based behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Committee believes that behavioral science provides evidence-based understanding of human behavior and recognizes the SBE Directorate’s unique role in funding this research and encourages NSF to continue its support of these programs.”

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)

The Senate draft expresses its support for NCSES and endorses the Administration’s request to increase the number of staff to “fulfill the NCSES’s leadership of government-wide evidence building activities and initiatives required of the Federal statistical agencies under the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435).”

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
National Science Foundation	8838.0	10492.1	9631.2	10338.0	17.0%	-1.5%
Research and Related Activities	7159.4	8426.0	7705.5	8321.9	16.2%	-1.2%
Education and Human Resources	1006.0	1377.2	1250.0	1327.2	31.9%	-3.6%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	249.0	187.2	187.2	187.2	-24.8%	0.0%
Agency Operations and Award Management	400.0	473.2	460.0	473.2	18.3%	0.0%
National Science Board	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	10.7%	0.0%
Office of the Inspector General	19.0	23.4	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 draft Senate CJS bill includes a total of \$88 million for Research, Evaluation and Statistics for FY 2023, an increase of 26 percent over FY 2022. As [previously reported](#), the budgets of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) were cut unexpectedly in the final FY 2022 appropriations bill. The Senate bill would reverse these cuts.

The Senate bill would provide the **Bureau of Justice Statistics** with \$45 million in FY 2023, an increase of \$5 million (12.5 percent) above the FY 2022 enacted amount and level with the Administration’s request. This would restore the agency back to the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill would provide the **National Institute of Justice** with \$43 million, an increase of \$13 million (43 percent) above FY 2022.

Notable Report Language

Assessment of NIJ and BJS

The Senate bill acknowledges the growing demands placed on NIJ and BJS in recent years. The explanatory statement calls for the Office of Justice Programs to assess the agencies’ abilities to respond to these demands:

Directives under the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435) (Evidence Act) and other Congressionally-requested initiatives have given NIJ and BJS additional responsibilities and obligations. The Committee directs OJP to conduct a full assessment of the impact of these dynamics on NIJ and BJS’s ability to keep pace with cutting-edge scientific practices and emerging policy needs. OJP is further directed to develop a forward-looking vision for strengthening these agencies’ ability to respond nimbly to and anticipate future needs and scientific developments over the next decade and identify the resources needed to achieve this vision. These activities should, where possible, be integrated into OJP’s implementation of the Evidence Act. OJP shall provide an update to the Committee on its progress within 180 days from the enactment of this act.

Science Advisory Board

The Senate report includes repeat language calling for the re-establishment of OJP’s Science Advisory Board, stating that the Board should be comprised of “scholars and practitioners in criminology, statistics, and sociology, as well as practitioners in the criminal and juvenile justice fields, and should be tasked with ensuring the programs and activities of OJP are scientifically sound and pertinent to policymakers and practitioners.”

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	12.5%	0.0%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.3%	0.0%

Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Senate bill includes \$128 million for the **Bureau of Economic Analysis** (BEA), an increase of \$12 million above the FY 2022 enacted level but \$12.8 million below the Administration’s request. The Senate proposal is roughly equal to the amount passed by the House.

The Senate recognizes the importance of ESA’s tracking of global supply and distribution. The Committee also recognizes the importance of the outdoor recreation industry and has appointed no less than \$1.5 million to implement the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016.

The Senate recommends improving the Commerce Department’s Concrete Masonry Checkoff Program through administrative remedies to utilize resources efficiently. The Committee recognizes the importance of economic data and encourages the Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration to use a competitive process for improvement.

The Senate’s proposal would provide the **Census Bureau** with a total of \$1.48 billion for FY 2023, a 9.7 percent increase above the FY 2022 enacted level but 1.4 percent below the Administration’s request and the level included in the House bill. The Senate bill once again rejects the Administration’s proposal to merge the Current Surveys and Programs account with the Periodic Censuses and Programs account.

The report 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 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.

The Committee recommends that the Census Bureau works in tandem with the White House Office of Management and Budget to modernize **race and ethnicity data collection**. Further, it also instructs the Census Bureau to work with the data user community to ensure data availability while protecting confidentiality.

Finally, the Senate report states that “The Committee further expects the bureau to evaluate the current questions [in the American Community Survey] to ensure that this survey captures not only the required statutory data needed to be collected but also captures the data that reflects the complex nature of the Nation’s population.”

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
Bureau of Economic Analysis	116.0	140.9	127.8	128	10.3%	-9.1%
Bureau of the Census	1354.0	1505.5	1505.5	1485.0	10%	-1 %
Current Surveys and Programs	300.0	336.2	336.2	330	10%	-1.8%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1054.0	1169.3	1169.3	1155.0	9.6%	-1.2%

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

The draft Senate Labor, HHS, and Education (LHHS) Appropriations 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 Senate Appropriations Committee [website](#).

National Institutes of Health

The draft Senate bill includes a total of \$47.96 billion in total program funding for NIH in FY 2023, an increase of \$3 billion or 6.7 percent over the FY 2022 enacted level, \$500 million or one percent above the House level, but 5 percent below the President's request. Each NIH institute and center (IC) would see increases under the proposal.

Below are details of notable provisions and language within the draft Senate bill and accompanying explanatory statement.

Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health

While support for NIH is virtually universal in Congress, policymakers remain split on whether NIH is the best home for the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, which was established earlier this year following initial funding in the FY 2022 appropriations bill and transferred from HHS to NIH (see [previous coverage](#)). While the House bill proposes to fund ARPA-H outside of NIH, the draft Senate bill accepts its current placement within NIH.

The Senate bill includes \$1 billion for the agency in FY 2023, equal to the FY 2022 level; the President's budget request sought \$5 billion in FY 2023 while the House bill included \$2.75 billion for a standalone agency outside of NIH.

While it accepts the HHS Secretary's decision to [transfer ARPA-H into NIH](#), funding in the Senate bill is expected to be used to establish ARPA-H as a standalone agency *within* NIH. The Senate report maintains that ARPA-H should be physically located away from the main NIH campus and employ a different mission and culture than its parent agency.

Office of the NIH Director

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research

The Senate bill includes language in support of behavioral science at NIH and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) specifically. It urges NIH to increase funding for OBSSR in FY 2023 and to continue to strengthen the behavioral sciences across the agency.

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

Once again, the Senate LHHS bill proposes \$25 million for research related to firearm injury and mortality, consistent with the President's request and double the FY 2022 level. If appropriated, FY 2023 would represent the fourth year of this initiative. The explanatory statement cites the staggering statistics

around firearm injury and death, including a 14 percent single-year increase in 2020, 25 percent increase over the five years prior, and 43 percent increase from a decade earlier.

The Senate report continues:

“Given violence and suicide have a number of causes, the recommendation expects NIH to take a comprehensive approach to studying these underlying causes and evidence-based methods of prevention of injury, including crime prevention, improving understanding of the multi-level determinants of firearm injury and identification of those at risk for firearm injury; innovative interventions to prevent firearm injury and mortality; and approaches to improve the implementation of evidence-based interventions to prevent firearm injury and mortality.”

NIH is further directed to coordinate with CDC and the National Institute of Justice “to compile, share, and improve firearm violence data.”

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. Consistent with the House bill, the Senate proposal 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

The bill includes \$5 million to the National Institute on Mental Health (NIHM) for research into the “mental health repercussions of social media use,” consistent with the President’s request. The language encourages prioritization of research into the “cognitive, physical, and socio-emotional effects of young people’s use of technologies, including social media, but also mobile devices, computers, and virtual reality tools as well as their consumption of video gaming content and television programming.”

Impact of COVID-19 on Mental Health

The draft Senate bill includes a total of \$25 million, an increase of \$5 million, to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to expand research on the impacts of the pandemic on mental health, consistent with the amount requested by the Administration.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
National Institutes of Health	44959.0	62502.7	47459.0	47959.0	6.7%	-4.9%
National Cancer Institute	6718.5	6713.9	7162.6	7203.1	7.2%	7.3%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3808.5	3823.0	3943.7	3946.6	3.6%	3.2%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	501.2	513.2	526.1	526.8	5.1%	2.6%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2203.9	2347.5	2283.5	2432.2	10.4%	3.6%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2535.4	2768.0	2608.6	2765.9	9.1%	-0.1%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6322.7	6268.3	6642.6	6449.8	2.0%	2.9%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	3092.4	3097.6	3200.2	3218.2	4.1%	3.9%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1683.0	1674.9	1756.6	1745.7	3.7%	4.2%
National Eye Institute	863.9	853.4	891.2	890.7	3.1%	4.4%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	842.2	932.0	878.8	918.3	9.0%	-1.5%
National Institute on Aging	4219.9	4011.4	4443.2	4343.0	2.9%	8.3%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	655.7	676.3	676.4	686.0	4.6%	1.4%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	514.9	508.7	531.1	530.8	3.1%	4.4%
National Institute of Mental Health	2141.0	2210.8	2203.8	2332.7	9.0%	5.5%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1595.5	1843.3	1712.8	1684.2	5.6%	-8.6%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	573.7	566.7	591.8	591.4	3.1%	4.4%
National Institute of Nursing Research	180.9	198.7	208.6	196.5	8.6%	-1.1%
National Human Genome Research Institute	639.1	629.2	659.2	658.9	3.1%	4.7%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	424.6	419.5	438.0	437.8	3.1%	4.4%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	459.1	659.8	505.3	534.3	16.4%	-19.0%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	159.4	183.4	164.4	174.3	9.4%	-4.9%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	882.3	873.7	901.7	907.8	2.9%	3.9%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	86.9	95.8	99.6	89.6	3.1%	-6.5%
National Library of Medicine	479.4	472.0	494.6	494.3	3.1%	4.7%
Office of the Director	2616.5	2728.7	2537.2	2560.1	-2.2%	-6.2%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	1000.0	5000.0	2750.0*	1000.0	0.0%	-80.0%

*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 Senate bill would provide \$385.4 million for the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** in FY 2023. This amount is \$400,000 more than the House bill and a 10 percent or \$35 million increase compared to FY 2022, but \$30.5 million below the Administration’s budget request. This does not include \$110 million in mandatory funding from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund.

The bill includes \$18 million to fund research on diagnostic safety and to support Diagnostic Safety Centers of Excellence, \$8 million over the FY 2022 enacted level, but below the \$20 million included in the House bill. The Senate report also includes \$5 million, an increase of \$3 million over FY 2022, for the Center for Primary Care Research within AHRQ to practice and disseminate primary care research nationwide.

The Senate bill includes language on several social and behavioral priorities for AHRQ to consider, including health systems research for people with Long COVID, improving the provision of data on maternal health, developing standards on grief and bereavement care, collaborating with U.S. states’ health extension programs, supporting opioid-related research, and developing a research agenda on care for people with disabilities.

The Senate report encourages the U.S. Preventative Services Task Force (USPSTF) to attempt to keep pace with medical innovation. The report urges 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). Similar language appeared in the House report.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	350.4	415.8	385.0	385.4	10.0%	-7.3%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	205.5	268.7	237.8	239.5	16.5%	-10.9%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	0.0%	0.0%
Research Management and Support	73.1	75.4	75.4	74.1	1.4%	-1.7%

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Senate bill includes \$10.5 billion for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**, \$2.05 billion above the FY 2022 enacted level and roughly even with the House level. This total includes \$9.5 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 24.2 percent increase over FY 2022.

The bill includes \$190.4 million (an increase of \$10 million) for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, the same level as the House version. The increase is directed to go towards expanding the sample size for the National Health Interview Survey. The committee report also comments on the CDC’s larger Data Modernization Initiative (DMI). The House bill would provide the DMI with \$200 million in appropriated funds for FY 2022, \$100 million above the amount provided in FY 2022 but \$50 million below the House level.

Within the account for the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Senate report includes \$100 million in investments in **Social Determinants of Health** to improve health equity, consistent with the House version. 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. Like the House report, the Senate report also includes \$10 million for Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH). The Senate bill also provides \$81 million for **Safe Motherhood and Infant Health**, \$21 million more than the House bill.

Within the Environmental Health account, the bill includes \$100 million for the **Climate and Health** program, \$90 million more than the FY 2022 enacted amount and \$25 million more than the House version. This program helps States and territories examine potential health effects associated with climate change.

Within the Injury Prevention and Control portfolio, the Senate bill includes \$35 million for **research on firearm injury and mortality prevention**, \$22.5 million more than the FY 2022 appropriation and consistent with the House report. The Senate 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, again matching the House level.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8457.2	10674.8	10499.4	10500.8	24.2%	-1.6%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1345.1	1470.6	1463.6	1463.6	8.8%	-0.5%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1338.7	1612.3	1601.9	1347.0	0.6%	-16.5%
National Center for Health Statistics	180.4	181.9	190.4			
Environmental Health	228.4	401.9	328.9	311.9	36.6%	-22.4%
Injury Prevention and Control	714.9	1283.2	897.8	897.8	25.6%	-30.0%
Occupational Safety and Health	351.8	345.3	363.3	363.3	3.3%	5.2%
Global Health	646.8	747.8	757.8	757.8	17.2%	1.3%

Institute of Education Sciences

Within the Department of Education, the Senate bill would provide \$831.4 million for the **Institute of Education Sciences** (IES), the flagship research, evaluation, and statistical agency of the Department of Education. This amount represents a \$94.4 million or 25.5 percent increase in funding for IES compared to its FY 2022 enacted level but is \$13 million below the House level. Several accounts within IES would see a significant increase under the proposal, including the Research, Development, and Dissemination account (an increase of \$41 million or 19.6 percent), the Research in Special Education account (an increase of \$13.5 million or 19.5 percent), and the Statewide Data Systems account (an increase of \$16.5 million or 49.3 percent).

The report acknowledges that IES is establishing a new **Center for Excellence in Education Data Science** to lead data science, collection, and analysis efforts at the institute, and requests that the agency provide more information about the objectives and resource needs of such a center. Unlike the House bill, the Senate bill does not mention the proposed National Center for Advanced Development in Education (NCADE), a DARPA-like research and development center housed within IES. Both of these centers have been [stated priorities](#) of current IES Director Mark Schneider.

The Senate bill would provide \$121 million for the **National Center for Education Statistics** (NCES), a \$10 million increase over the past several fiscal years. The report encourages NCES to examine the role of legacy status or alumni relationships to admissions at institutions of higher education and include that data as part of Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) surveys.

The Senate report also acknowledges the recent National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) reports analyzing IES activities, "[The Future of Education Research at IES](#)" and "[A Vision and Roadmap for Education Statistics](#)." The Senate language encourages IES to examine and implement the recommendations within the NASEM reports and develop an operating timeline of major milestones in the implementation process.

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

The bill proposes increases for the **International Education and Foreign Language Studies** programs. These programs would receive \$86.7 million in FY 2023, 6.1 percent more than the FY 2022 enacted level and 10.8 percent more than the President's budget request. The House requested \$88.7 million, \$2 million less than the Senate's request.

The Domestic Programs (also known as Title VI) would receive \$76.4 million, a 6.3 percent increase over FY 2022 enacted level. The Committee recommends that funds be used to support centers, programs, and fellowships that focus on activities and institutions that remedy the Nation's need for a training and research capacity in foreign languages and international studies. The House recommended a budget of \$76.9 million for the Domestic Programs.

The Overseas Programs (also known as Fulbright-Hays) would receive \$10.3 million, representing a 5 percent increase to the program. The Committee recommends that funds be used to provide group faculty, or doctoral dissertation research abroad, as well as bilateral projects. The House recommended a budget of \$11.8 million, 14.7 percent more than the Senate's recommendation.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
Institute of Education Sciences	737.0	662.5	844.1	831.4	12.8%	25.5%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	204.9	197.9	289.9	245.0	19.6%	23.8%
Statistics	111.5	111.5	111.5	121.0	8.5%	8.5%
Regional Educational Laboratories	58.7	57.0	63.7	63.7	8.5%	11.8%
Research in Special Education	60.3	58.5	64.3	72.0	19.5%	23.1%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	13.3	11.3	13.3	13.3	0.0%	17.7%
Assessment (NAEP)	187.7	192.8	192.8	192.8	2.7%	0.0%
Statewide Data Systems	33.5	33.5	35.5	50.0	49.3%	49.3%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	81.7	78.2	88.7	86.7	6.1%	10.8%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	71.9	69.4	76.9	76.4	6.3%	10.1%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	9.8	8.8	11.8	10.3	5.0%	17.0%

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Senate bill would provide the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) with \$723.5 million, a 5.2 percent increase above FY 2022 and 2.5 percent below the amount requested by the Administration and the House bill. The amount does not include the \$15.4 million allocated for the relocation of BLS, which was fully funded in the FY 2022 final Appropriations bill.

The committee report expresses support of BLS’s National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and includes \$14.5 million for planning and development of a new cohort. The Committee also encourages the development of a new methodology to maintain continuity in measurements to properly represent the changing economy and society.

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).

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	741.7	658.3	723.5	5.2%	-2.5%
Labor Force Statistics	302.8	329.5	329.5	329.5	8.8%	0.0%
Prices and Cost of Living	223.4	252.0	252.0	252.0	12.8%	0.0%
Compensation and Working Conditions	87.3	93.0	93.0	92.0	5.4%	-1.0%
Productivity and Technology	11.0	12.9	12.9	12.0	9.6%	-6.6%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	63.5	54.5	39.1	38	-40.1%	-30.2%

III. Defense Appropriations Bill

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

The bill text and accompanying explanatory statement are available on the Senate 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 Senate bill would allocate \$134.6 billion to the RDT&E budget, constituting an increase in \$15 billion over FY 2022, and \$3 billion above the House number. Unlike the House bill, the Senate bill would increase RDT&E's science and technology accounts, with a 21.6 percent increase for Basic Research (6.1), a 1.3 percent increase for Applied Research (6.2), and a 10.3 percent increase for Advanced Technology Development (6.3). Both the Administration and the House were seeking deep cuts to each of these accounts.

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 Senate report calls for \$37.6 billion for the **Defense Health Program**, slightly less than the amount called for in the House report and slightly more than the President's budget. A notable behavioral research priority listed in the Senate bill includes an increase of \$70 million for traumatic brain injury and psychological research, which is also included in the House report.

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 Defense-Wide Basic Research Office.

Like the FY 2023 House bill, Minerva does not appear as an item in the FY 2023 Senate 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 then allocate small amounts from their Basic Research accounts to fund the program outside of the scope of Congress.

Social Sciences for Environmental Security

The Senate report recommends \$4 million within the Defense-Wide Applied Research (6.2) account for a **Social Sciences for Environmental Security** program, a brand-new program originally proposed in the President’s FY 2023 budget request. Although this program was not mentioned in either the FY 2023 House bill text or explanatory statement, the FY 2023 NDAA authorizes \$4 million from the Defense-Wide Applied Research (6.2) account for the Social Sciences for Environmental Security program.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2022	Senate vs. Request
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	119211.2	130097.4	131667.2	134625.5	12.93%	3.5%
Basic Research (6.1)	2763.5	2375.9	2598.8	3361.4	21.6%	41.5%
Applied Research (6.2)	6908.2	5791.1	6566.7	7001.1	1.3%	20.9%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	9220.6	8287.7	9158.5	10169.3	10.3%	22.7%
Defense Health Program	37350.2	36932.2	38052.4	134625.5	12.93%	3.5%

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