

Analysis of Final FY 2023 Appropriations for Federal Science Agencies | December 22, 2022

Earlier this week, [House](#) and [Senate](#) Appropriations Committees released details of the massive fiscal year (FY) 2023 omnibus appropriations and supplemental spending package. The omnibus includes all twelve annual appropriations bills as well as one-time emergency funding for disaster relief and support to Ukraine. However, the path to final passage has been fraught over the ensuing days thanks to ongoing partisan debate over whether to repeal a COVID-related immigration policy known as Title 42. As of this writing, it appears a [deal on amendments](#) has been struck and a final vote on the package is planned for Thursday in the Senate. The House will then take up the package Friday before the December 23 continuing resolution is set to expire, thereby completing the FY 2023 appropriations process, albeit nearly three months late.

As noted, the final package contains \$27 billion in emergency supplemental funding to help respond to recent natural disasters and extreme weather events. Within the disaster spending is \$1 billion in additional research funding, which allows some federal agencies to achieve budget increases in FY 2023, notably the National Science Foundation (see the NSF section for more details). However, given that this additional funding is included as one-time emergency spending and not included as part of agency base funding, it is unclear whether the increases will be sustained in future budgets.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
National Institutes of Health	44959.0	47459.0	47959.0	47459.0	5.6%
National Science Foundation	8838.0	9631.2	10338.0	9876.5	11.8%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8457.2	10499.4	10500.8	9217.6	9.0%
DOD Basic Research (6.1)	2763.5	131667.2	134625.5	139760.5	17.2%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1636.8	1768.0	1691.0	1701.0	3.9%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health	1000.0	2750.0	1000.0	1500.0	50.0%
Bureau of the Census	1354.0	1505.5	1485.0	1485.0	9.7%
Institute of Education Sciences	737.0	844.1	831.4	807.6	9.6%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	658.3	723.5	698.0	1.5%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	350.4	385.0	385.4	373.5	6.6%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	190.2	211.0	213.6	211.1	11.0%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	116.0	127.8	128.0	130.0	12.1%
Economic Research Service	87.8	90.6	96.1	92.6	5.5%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	81.7	88.7	86.7	85.7	4.9%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	45.0	45.0	42.0	5.0%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	43.0	35.0	16.7%

When the 118th Congress takes office in January, attention will quickly turn to the FY 2024 appropriations process, which will officially begin when the Biden Administration delivers its budget request to Congress in February. However, as the Republicans take control of the House next year and attention turns to

reigning in spending, questions abound on how federal funding for research will fare in the years ahead, especially after years of emergency spending for the pandemic, natural disasters, and the conflict in Ukraine, to name a few. Stay tuned to COSSA’s coverage for all the details as the new Congress takes shape over the coming weeks.

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

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

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

The Labor, HHS, and Education (LHHS) Appropriations Bill contains annual funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Education (ED), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), among other federal departments and agencies.

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

National Institutes of Health

The final FY 2023 bill includes \$47.46 billion in total program funding for NIH, an increase of \$2.5 billion or 5.6 percent over the FY 2022 enacted level. The amount is the same as the House mark and slightly below the Senate proposal. Each NIH institute and center (IC) will see increases of at least 3.8 percent (see the table for details).

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

Office of the NIH Director

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The omnibus includes \$12.5 million for research related to firearm injury and mortality for the fourth year in a row. The explanatory statement notes, “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.”

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. While both the House and Senate proposals included funding for the new center, the final agreement does not provide resources to establish it in FY 2023.

Other Notable Report Language

Health Impacts on Children of Technology and Social Media Use

The bill includes \$15 million to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) for research into the “mental health repercussions of social media use,” consistent with the House’s proposal. 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 final bill includes 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	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
National Institutes of Health	44959.0	62502.7	47459.0	47959.0	47459.0	5.6%
National Cancer Institute	6912.5	6713.9	7162.6	7203.1	7320.2	5.9%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3808.5	3823.0	3943.7	3946.6	3982.3	4.6%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	501.2	513.2	526.1	526.8	520.2	3.8%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2353.9	2347.5	2283.5	2432.2	2442.2	3.7%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2611.4	2768.0	2608.6	2765.9	2813.9	7.8%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6322.7	6268.3	6642.6	6449.8	6562.3	3.8%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	3092.4	3097.6	3200.2	3218.2	3239.7	4.8%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1683.0	1674.9	1756.6	1745.7	1749.1	3.9%
National Eye Institute	863.9	853.4	891.2	890.7	896.5	3.8%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	842.2	932.0	878.8	918.3	914.0	8.5%
National Institute on Aging	4219.9	4011.4	4443.2	4343.0	4407.6	4.4%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	655.7	676.3	676.4	686.0	685.5	4.5%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	514.9	508.7	531.1	530.8	534.3	3.8%
National Institute of Mental Health	2217.0	2210.8	2203.8	2332.7	2337.8	5.5%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1595.5	1843.3	1712.8	1684.2	1662.7	4.2%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	573.7	566.7	591.8	591.4	595.3	3.8%
National Institute of Nursing Research	180.9	198.7	208.6	196.5	197.7	9.3%
National Human Genome Research Institute	639.1	629.2	659.2	658.9	663.2	3.8%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	424.6	419.5	438.0	437.8	440.6	3.8%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	459.1	659.8	505.3	534.3	524.4	14.2%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	159.4	183.4	164.4	174.3	170.4	6.9%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	882.3	873.7	901.7	907.8	923.3	4.7%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	86.9	95.8	99.6	89.6	95.2	9.5%
National Library of Medicine	479.4	472.0	494.6	494.3	497.5	3.8%

Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health

The **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** was established earlier this year following initial funding in the FY 2022 appropriations bill (see [previous coverage](#)). It was officially [transferred](#) from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to NIH in April. However, the final FY 2023 appropriations bill does not include funding within the NIH budget; instead, a total of \$1.5 billion is included in the HHS budget. This move is likely in response to intent expressed by Congress that ARPA-H be physically located apart from NIH and that it should have a “very different culture and mission than NIH’s other 27 Institutes and Centers” in order to achieve its unique objectives. Funding the new agency outside of the NIH budget helps to ensure that NIH does not become the bank for ARPA-H efforts and vice versa.

The FY 2023 appropriation is \$500 million or 50 percent above the FY 2022 level, though falls significantly short of the \$5 billion sought by the Biden Administration. In addition, the omnibus appropriations bill includes an authorization bill for ARPA-H ([Subtitle C, Chapter 4 of the bill](#)). The authorization officially establishes ARPA-H within NIH and outlines a number of goals and policies, including the ability to exempt ARPA-H personnel from certain NIH policies and requirements.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health	1000.0	5000.0	2750.0	1000.0	1500.0	50.0%

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The final omnibus agreement provides **\$373.5 million for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)**, a \$23.1 million or 6.6 percent increase compared to FY 2022. The entire increase will support AHRQ’s research budget, with it being allocated between the **Patient Safety** and **Health Services Research, Data and Dissemination** activities.

The explanatory statement includes several funding directives for specific research areas, including:

- \$20 million (an increase of \$10 million over FY 2022) for researching **diagnostic error** and associated risks to patient safety.
- \$10 million for health-systems research for those living with **Long COVID**.
- \$2 million for the **Center for Primary Care Research**, which was established in last year’s final bill.
- \$1 million for an evidence review and panel on **grief and bereavement care standards**.
- \$750,000 to develop a research agenda for health promotion and disease prevention strategies for **people with disabilities**.
- \$750,000 to study **sepsis**, including the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the burden of sepsis on the healthcare system.

The bill does not include any dedicated funding for the **Improving Maternal Health** budget activity, despite its inclusion in the Biden Administration request and the Senate version of the bill. The report states that while it does not include dedicated funding, it encourages AHRQ to “fund research to understand the complex challenges of ensuring safe and healthy pregnancies and childbirth, particularly for underserved women who are at substantially higher risk of complication and death.”

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	350.4	415.9	385.0	385.4	373.5	6.6%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	205.5	268.7	237.8	239.5	228.6	11.2%
Patient Safety	79.6	79.4	99.6	87.6	89.6	12.6%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	98.0	133.1	110.3	102.5	101.1	3.2%
Digital Healthcare Research	16.3	18.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	0.0%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0%
Long COVID	--	19.0	0.0	15.0	10.0	+\$10m
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	0.0%
Research Management and Support	73.1	75.4	75.4	74.1	73.4	0.0%

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The omnibus provides a total of \$9.217 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

This level includes \$903.3 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health (PPH) Fund and \$7.498 billion for discretionary spending. The total is \$760.4 million or 9 percent over FY 2022 yet falls short of each of the House, Senate, or White House funding proposals, which all exceeded \$10 billion.

The report includes several funding directives for the CDC and individual centers to research specific public health issues:

- \$350 million (an increase of \$150 million) to support the CDC-wide **Public Health Infrastructure and Capacity** program.
- \$175 million for the Public Health Data Modernization activity to continue development on a **public health data sharing** process between State, tribal, local, and territorial partners.
- \$128.6 million for CDC-wide Public Health Leadership and Support activities, including \$5 million for a new **Office of Rural Health** (ORH) and an increase of \$3.5 million for the John R. Lewis CDC Undergraduate Public Health Scholars Program.
- \$12.5 million within the Injury Prevention and Control account for research on **firearm injury and mortality prevention** (in addition to another \$12.5 million in funding for complementary research at NIH) and \$11 million for Injury Control Research Centers.
- \$8 million within the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion account for the **Social Determinants of Health** program.
- \$4 million in the Global Health account for population-based **infectious disease surveillance** platforms that enable comparative analysis between urban and rural populations.
- \$2 million for research and education activities promoting **healthy eating habits** for students within the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion account.
- \$1 million to collect data on the connection between **brain injury and domestic and sexual violence** within the Injury Prevention and Control account.

Within the **Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** account, the report includes \$108 million for the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health program to reduce the disparities in maternal and infant health outcomes. CDC is directed to use this funding to improve data collection and support for Maternal Mortality Review Committees (MMRC) and to collaborate with state and local authorities to support awareness and data sharing programs for maternal and infant health.

Within the **Injury Prevention and Control** account, the report includes \$505.6 million for Opioid Overdose Prevention and Surveillance. The report includes language that directs CDC to scale up prevention and response activities and data collection on opioid overdose deaths. The report also urges CDC to establish a program on adolescent mental health dedicated to equity, culturally responsive prevention, and early intervention. This program is encouraged to be a collaboration with CDC, the Department of Education, and stakeholders.

The omnibus includes a total of **\$187.4 million for the National Center for Health Statistics**, a \$7 million or 3.9 percent increase over FY 2022 to “make much-needed investments in the next generation of surveys and products.”

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8457.2	10674.8	10499.4	10500.8	9217.6	9.0%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1345.1	1470.6	1463.6	1463.6	1391.1	3.4%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1338.7	1612.3	1601.9	1347.0	1430.4	6.9%
National Center for Health Statistics	180.4	181.9	190.4	190.4	187.4	3.9%
Environmental Health	228.4	401.9	328.9	311.9	246.9	8.1%
Injury Prevention and Control	714.9	1283.2	897.8	897.8	761.4	6.5%
Occupational Safety and Health	351.8	345.3	363.3	363.3	362.8	3.1%
Global Health	646.8	747.8	757.8	757.8	692.8	7.1%

Department of Education

Institute of Education Sciences

Within the Department of Education, the omnibus provides **\$807.6 million for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, a \$70.6 million or 9.6 percent increase for the agency. Of this increase, more than half (\$40.1 million) will support the agency’s Research, Development, and Dissemination budget activity, reflecting a 19.6 percent increase. Notably, the final bill falls short of establishing within IES a National Center for Advanced Development in Education (NCADE), a DARPA-inspired advanced research center proposed in the House version of the bill.

Although the report does not establish NCADE within IES, the report directs IES to use a portion of its research appropriation to support “a new funding opportunity for quick-turnaround, high-reward scalable solutions intended to significantly improve outcomes for students,” giving IES flexibility to explore ARPA-style education research. The report also encourages IES to continue collaborating with NSF through the National Artificial Intelligence Research Institutes and to explore collaboration through Centers for Transformative Education Research and Translation.

Within the \$185 million allocated to administer the **National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)**, \$10 million is appropriated for research and development. NAEP activities related R&D funding are also required to be included in future Congressional Justification documents.

IES, NAEP, and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) are all required to describe in an operating plan on how the agency has responded to three reports from the [National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine](#) (NASEM) providing recommendations for education research and statistics. The operating plan will also require timelines for IES to make changes based on the NASEM reports.

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

The omnibus bill allocates **\$85.7 million for the International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs**, a \$4 million or 4.9 percent increase over FY 2022 for the programs. The total includes \$75.4 million for Domestic Programs (also known as Title VI) and \$10.3 million for Overseas Programs (also known as Fulbright-Hays). The explanatory statement directs the \$3.5 million increase for Title VI to go towards the National Resource Centers program.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Institute of Education Sciences	737.0	662.5	844.1	831.4	807.6	9.6%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	204.9	197.9	289.9	245.0	245.0	19.6%
Statistics	111.5	111.5	111.5	121.0	121.5	9.0%
Regional Educational Laboratories	58.7	57.0	63.7	63.7	58.7	0.0%
Research in Special Education	60.3	58.5	64.3	72.0	64.3	6.6%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	13.3	11.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0%
Assessment (NAEP)	187.7	192.8	192.8	192.8	192.8	2.7%
Statewide Data Systems	33.5	33.5	35.5	50.0	38.5	14.9%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	81.7	78.2	88.7	86.7	85.7	4.9%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	71.9	69.4	76.9	76.4	75.4	4.9%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	9.8	8.8	11.8	10.3	10.3	5.1%

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The omnibus agreement includes **\$698 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics**, an increase of \$10 million above FY 2022. This increase would help BLS implement the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) without moving staff away from existing statistical work or reducing FTE positions. The report also cites that \$14.5 million will go towards planning and development of the NLSY cohort for 2023.

The Executive Direction and Staff Services budget item was cut by 41.7 percent from FY 2022 due to BLS completing its relocation to Suitland, Maryland. BLS is also directed to report to Congress on the use of these resources for the agency relocation.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	741.7	658.3	723.5	698.0	1.5%
Labor Force Statistics	302.8	329.5	329.5	329.5	312.0	3.0%
Prices and Cost of Living	223.4	252.0	252.0	252.0	246.0	10.1%
Compensation and Working Conditions	87.3	93.0	93.0	92.0	91.0	4.2%
Productivity and Technology	11.0	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.0	9.6%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	63.5	54.5	39.1	38.0	37.0	-41.7%

II. Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill

The Commerce, Justice, and Science (CJS) Appropriations 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 [House](#) and [Senate](#) Appropriations Committee [websites](#).

National Science Foundation

The final omnibus includes a total of \$9.88 billion for NSF in FY 2023. While this represents an increase of more than one billion dollars or nearly 12 percent, the entirety of the increase (\$1.038 billion) is provided through the disaster relief supplemental that was added to the spending package, not directly into the NSF base budget. Within the total, \$335 million of the increase is allocated for implementation of the [CHIPS and Science Act](#), sweeping innovation legislation that was enacted over the summer. That leaves roughly \$700 million in supplemental funding for additional research and STEM education activities across NSF. Without the supplemental funding, the NSF base budget in the CJS bill would be flat with the FY 2022 appropriated level. As noted earlier, it is unclear if the budget increase provided through the supplemental will survive as part of the NSF base budget in future years.

Research & Related Activities

The final agreement includes \$7.6 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 the new Technology, Innovation and Partnerships Directorate (TIP). Again, the \$469 million increase is provided through the addition of one-time supplemental funding. Details on how the increase will be distributed will be determined by the agency. However, it is expected that a significant amount will be allocated to the TIP Directorate.

Notable Report Language

Artificial Intelligence

The report accompanying the final bill encourages NSF “to invest in the ethical and safe development of AI...” and to fund research on algorithmic bias in AI, machine learning, and intelligent systems “and its impacts on decisions related to employment, housing, and creditworthiness and to develop methods, tools, and programs for resolving bias within an algorithm.”

Fairness in Merit Review

The final bill contains language identical to the House report directing NSF to brief Congress 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 final agreement supports NSF’s efforts to create clear guidelines that inform the research community on research security and disclosure requirements and encourages the agency to continue engaging with the research community to learn of concerns that NSF should address in its policies. The report also calls on NSF to explore ways to assist “less-resourced” institutions with disclosure requirements and foreign talent retention.

Power Dynamics in the Research Community

The agreement also includes language from the House report noting the imbalances between lead researchers and graduate students, especially those from other countries. 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	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
National Science Foundation	8838.0	10492.1	9631.2	10338.0	9876.5	11.8%
Research and Related Activities	7159.4	8426.0	7705.5	8321.9	7629.3	6.6%
Education and Human Resources	1006.0	1377.2	1250.0	1327.2	1246.0	23.9%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	249.0	187.2	187.2	187.2	187.2	-24.8%
Agency Operations and Award Management	400.0	473.2	460.0	473.2	448.0	12.0%
National Science Board	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	10.7%
Office of the Inspector General	19.0	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.1%

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 omnibus bill includes a total of \$77 million for Research, Evaluation and Statistics for FY 2023, an increase of 10 percent over FY 2022 but still 6 percent below the FY 2021 appropriation. 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 final package does not fully restore the cuts.

The omnibus bill provides the **Bureau of Justice Statistics** with \$42 million in FY 2023, an increase of \$2 million (5 percent) above the FY 2022 enacted amount but still \$3 million below FY 2021 and the Administration's request. The bill includes \$35 million for the **National Institute of Justice**, an increase of \$5 million (16.7 percent) above FY 2022, but still \$2 million short of the FY 2021 level and \$8 million below the President's request.

The report directs funding for specific research activities within NIJ:

- Domestic Radicalization Research (\$7.5 million)
- Research on School Safety (\$1 million)
- Violence Against American Indian/Alaskan Natives at Extraction Sites (\$1 million)
- Gun Violence Prevention (\$1 million)
- Campus Sexual Assault Climate Survey (\$1 million)
- School-Based Hate Crimes (\$1.2 million)
- Law Enforcement Response to Opioid Overdoses (\$1 million)

After accounting for these expenses, \$22.3 million of NIJ's budget is left for the agency's mission-specific activities. Language is included in the report, similar to the Senate bill, calling for an assessment of the impact these types of directives have on NIJ and BJS's ability to meet its research goals (see below).

Notable Report Language

Assessment of NIJ and BJS

The final bill includes language similar to the Senate's acknowledging 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 on NIJ and BJS regarding the Evidence Act and other congressionally-requested initiatives, including their 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 Committees on its progress within 180 days from the enactment of this act.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	42.0	5.0%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	43.0	35.0	43.0	35.0	16.7%

Bureau of Economic Analysis & Census Bureau

The agreement provides \$130 million to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), an increase of \$14 million above FY 2022. This amount is \$10.9 million below the President’s request, \$2.2 million above the House request, and \$2 million above the Senate request.

The final bill recognizes the importance of ESA’s outdoor recreation industry and has allocated no less than \$1.5 million to continue implementing the Outdoor Recreation Jobs and Economic Impact Act of 2016.

The agreement includes a total of \$1.485 billion to the Census Bureau, a \$131 million increase above its FY 2022 appropriation. This amount is \$21 million below the President’s request, \$20 million below the House request, and \$5 million above the Senate request. Within the total amount provided, \$330 million will go to the Bureau’s Current Surveys and Programs and \$1.155 billion to Periodic Censuses and Programs.

The report recommends that the Census Bureau works to modernize **race and ethnicity data collection** and produces a report on their plan for implementation no later than 180 days after the enactment of the bill. Further, it also instructs the Census Bureau to work with the data user community to ensure data availability while protecting confidentiality.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Bureau of Economic Analysis	116.0	140.9	127.8	128.0	130.0	12.1%
Bureau of the Census	1354.0	1505.5	1505.5	1485.0	1485.0	9.7%
Current Surveys and Programs	300.0	336.2	336.2	330.0	330.0	10.0%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1054.0	1169.3	1169.3	1155.0	1155.0	9.6%

III. Agriculture Appropriations Bill

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

The bill does not make meaningful investments in the Advanced Agricultural Research and Development Authority (AgARDA) as had been rumored earlier in the year. AgARDA is an ARPA-style high-risk, high-reward research agency within the Department of Agriculture that has not been appropriated meaningful funding since its inception in 2018.

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

Economic Research Service

The final FY 2023 appropriations bill provides \$92.6 million for the Economic Research Service (ERS), an increase of \$4.8 million above FY 2022 and \$2 million above the House level but \$6.9 million below the Administration’s request and \$3.5 million below the Senate proposal. This amount includes \$3 million for costs associated with the second round of USDA’s National Household Food Purchase and Acquisition Survey and \$500,000 for the development of a honeybee economist position to advise USDA’s efforts to support the specialty crop and honey industry supply chains. The report also directs ERS to develop a quarterly report on the top five agricultural commodity exports and imports.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

The agreement includes a total of \$211 million for the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), \$21 million above FY 2022 and \$76 thousand above the House mark but \$6.4 million below the President’s request and \$2.5 million below the Senate level. Of the total, \$66.4 million is directed to the Census of Agriculture and \$2 million towards expanding the geospatial program. The explanatory statement directs NASS to “work with stakeholders to better understand how to capture supplemental information for certain crops to help offset data losses from the discontinuation of agricultural statistics district level estimates.”

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The final bill provides \$1.7 billion for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), Research and Education Activities, \$63 million above FY 2022. This includes \$1.1 billion for Research and Education Activities, \$585.4 million for Extension activities, and \$41.5 million for Integrated activities. The agreement recommends the continuation of USDA’s Dual Purpose and Dual Benefit partnership with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development at the National Institutes of Health. It also includes \$2 million allocated to grants for agricultural research facilities in support of the Research Facilities Act with a focus on minority serving institutions.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Economic Research Service	87.8	99.6	90.6	96.1	92.6	5.5%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	190.2	217.5	211.0	213.6	211.1	11.0%
Census of Agriculture	46.9	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	41.8%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1636.8	1820.9	1768.0	1691.0	1701.0	3.9%
Hatch Act	260.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	1.9%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	445.0	564.0	564.0	455.0	455.0	2.2%

IV. Defense Appropriations Bill

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

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

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

Within the Department of Defense (DOD), the final bill provides \$139.8 billion to the Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) account in FY 2023, an increase of \$20.6 billion over the FY 2022 level. Within RDT&E research activities, Advanced Technology Development (6.3) enjoys a massive boost with a 26.8 percent increase to \$11.7 billion. Basic Research (6.1), which funds the social science-focused Minerva Initiative, receives a 5.7 percent increase to \$2.9 billion and Applied Research (6.2) receives a 10 percent increase to \$7.6 billion. The final funding level for RDT&E is higher than any of the numbers proposed in the House bill, the Senate bill, and the President’s budget (see table for details).

Defense Health Program

Outside of the RDT&E account, the Defense Health Program is provided \$37.35 billion in the final agreement, a level higher than requested by either chamber of Congress or the President’s budget. Of this amount, \$3.041 billion is allocated for Research, Development, Test, & Evaluation. The Defense Health Program is a perennial favorite in Congress due to its significant biomedical research activities.

Minerva Research Initiative & Social Sciences for Environmental Security

The explanatory statement accompanying the final bill includes \$4 million for the Social Sciences for Environmental Security program, a new Applied Research (6.2) program proposed earlier this year. The Minerva Research Initiative (MRI), DOD’s signature social science program, is not mentioned in the explanatory statement due to the program’s unique funding structure outside of normal appropriations.

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 2023 House	FY 2023 Senate	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2023 vs. FY 2022
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)	119211.2	130097.4	131667.2	134625.5	139760.5	17.2%
Basic Research (6.1)	2763.5	2375.9	2598.8	3361.4	2921	5.7%
Applied Research (6.2)	6908.2	5791.1	6566.7	7001.1	7597	10.0%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	9220.6	8287.7	9158.5	10169.3	11692	26.8%
Defense Health Program	37350.2	36932.2	38052.4	37617.9	39225.10	5.02%

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