



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

ANALYSIS

of the

**President's FY 2024
Budget Request**

for

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

March 2023

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Department of Agriculture	6
Economic Research Service	6
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	6
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	6
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	7
Department of Commerce	8
Bureau of Economic Analysis	8
Census Bureau	8
Department of Defense.....	10
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	10
Defense Health	10
Minerva Research Initiative	10
Department of Education.....	12
Institute of Education Sciences.....	12
International Education and Foreign Language Programs	13
Department of Energy.....	14
Department of Health and Human Services.....	15
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.....	15
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.....	15
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	16
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.....	17
National Institutes of Health	18
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	20
Department of Homeland Security.....	22
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	23
Department of Justice	24
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	24
National Institute of Justice	24
Department of Labor.....	26
Department of State.....	27
Department of Transportation	28
National Science Foundation.....	29
Other Agencies	33
National Archives and Records Administration.....	33
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	33
U.S. Institute of Peace.....	33
National Endowment for the Humanities	34
Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center.....	35
Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies.....	36

List of Tables

Figure 1 - Department of Agriculture 7

Figure 2 - Department of Commerce 9

Figure 3 - Department of Defense..... 11

Figure 4 - Department of Education 13

Figure 5 - Department of Energy 14

Figure 6 - Department of Health and Human Services 21

Figure 7 - Department of Homeland Security..... 22

Figure 8 - Department of Housing and Urban Development..... 23

Figure 9 - Department of Justice 25

Figure 10 - Department of Labor 26

Figure 11 - Department of State..... 27

Figure 12 - Department of Transportation 28

Figure 13 - National Science Foundation..... 32

Figure 14 - Other Agencies..... 34

Figure 15 - National Institutes of Health Request by Institute and Center 35

Figure 16 - Principal Statistical Agencies 36

How to interpret budget figures in this document

The budget numbers provided in this report account for the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2024 request for discretionary spending, unless noted otherwise. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of current dollars, and, in most cases, are rounded to one figure after the decimal. Totals may contain rounding errors.

Because final FY 2023 funding levels are not yet available for some subaccounts and programs discussed in this analysis, where noted, comparisons to FY 2023 are based on estimates included in the budget request, which may be subject to change. The tables in this document list the amounts enacted by Congress FY 2022 and FY 2023, the amount proposed in the President’s FY 2024 budget request, and a comparison of the FY 2024 proposed amount to the enacted FY 2023 level expressed as percent change.

FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
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Introduction

The President's FY 2024 Budget Request for Social and Behavioral Science

On March 9, the Biden Administration began releasing details of its fiscal year (FY) 2024 budget request to Congress, with additional information rolling out over subsequent days.

In total, the Biden Administration is requesting \$209.7 billion for research and development activities across the federal government in FY 2024, an increase of \$8.9 billion. Within that amount, \$101.2 billion is sought for basic and applied research activities, an increase of \$3.5 billion.

The budget identifies several cross-government priorities for the President, including:

- Cutting the cancer death rate by at least 50 percent over the next 25 years.
- Preparing for and preventing future pandemics.
- Combating climate change.
- Advancing national security and technological competitiveness.
- Broadening participation in science and applying science to achieve equity.
- Investing in STEM education and workforce.

As you will read throughout this report, the FY 2024 budget request prioritizes investment in these and other areas of central importance to the Biden Administration.

Snapshot of the President's FY 2024 Budget Request		
	FY 2024 Request	% Change
National Institutes of Health	51098.1	3.9%
National Science Foundation	11314.7	18.6%
Department of Defense Basic Research (6.1)	2479.7	-15.0%
Census Bureau	1606.0	8.1%
Institute of Education Sciences	870.9	7.8%
State Department Education and Cultural Exchanges	783.7	0.8%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	758.4	8.7%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	447.5	19.8%
National Endowment for the Humanities	211.0	1.9%
National Center for Health Statistics	189.5	1.1%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	154.0	18.5%
Economic Research Service	98.5	6.3%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	78.0	85.7%
National Institute of Justice	63.0	80.0%

As always, when considering an Administration’s budget proposal, **it is important to remember that it remains a largely symbolic policy document that outlines the Administration’s priorities for the year ahead.** While it is possible that some of the President’s requests will be enacted, Congress has the final say over the appropriation of funds. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will soon set their own spending parameters for each of the 12 annual appropriations bills, which may or may not be able to accommodate all the President’s prioritized investments.

Looking Ahead

The release of the FY 2024 budget request is the official kick-off of “appropriations season.” Congressional committees have begun their oversight hearings for departments and agencies under their purview featuring testimony by Biden Administration officials. House Appropriations Committees typically try to introduce and mark up their versions of the bills in late spring or early summer with the Senate often lagging several weeks behind. The start of the month-long August recess in which lawmakers return home to engage with constituents is a typical target for Appropriations Committees to complete their work on the bills and bring them to the floor for consideration.

However, as COSSA has been reporting, the new House Republican majority under the leadership of Speaker Kevin McCarthy (R-CA) is laser-focused on cutting spending for discretionary accounts. Calls in the House to reverse spending back to FY 2022 levels is all but certain to be met with fierce opposition in the Democrat-controlled Senate. The fight over funding is expected to come to a head over the summer as the U.S. approaches the debt limit and threatens to default on its obligations. Republicans are going to demand steep budget cuts in exchange for lifting the debt ceiling.

In addition, as we inch closer to the 2024 Presidential election, finding agreement on appropriations legislation will become all the more complicated. The research community should prepare for any and all scenarios to play out for FY 2024, including the possibility of a year-long continuing resolution that would maintain funding at FY 2023 levels (likely best case), or real cuts to discretionary funding (worst case).

COSSA will continue to report on the progress of FY 2024 funding legislation in the weeks and months ahead. You can follow our coverage at: <https://www.cossa.org/tag/fy-2024/>.

In the meantime, we invite you to read on to learn about the President’s proposals as they pertain to social and behavioral science research.

Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) funds scientific activities through its Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area, which comprises the National Institute of Food and Agriculture; USDA's two principal statistical agencies, the Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistics Service; and the Agricultural Research Service, which conducts intramural research in the natural and biological sciences. The Administration's FY 2024 discretionary funding request for REE totals \$4 billion.

USDA's FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/budget>.

Economic Research Service

The Administration's budget request would provide the Economic Research Service (ERS) with a total of \$98 million in FY 2024, an increase of \$5.9 million or 6.3 percent above its FY 2023 appropriation.

The Administration's request includes an increase of \$6.26 million for climate science research for the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), which includes \$2.5 million for a new conservation data series to provide more insight as to how the agricultural sector effects climate change.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Under the President's request, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) would receive \$241 million, an increase of \$29.9 million or 14.2 percent over the FY 2023 appropriation.

This total includes \$160 million for Agricultural Estimates and \$80 million for the Census of Agriculture. The request includes \$8 million in new funding for the Agricultural Estimates program for enhancements to NASS's geospatial program to provide better information on the impact of extreme weather events in support of the President's climate goals.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The FY 2024 request for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), USDA's extramural research agency, totals \$1.8 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$199 million or 11.7 percent over its FY 2023 appropriation.

The Administration's budget repeats a proposal from prior requests to change the structure of the appropriations language that funds NIFA by combining the three discretionary funding accounts that currently make up the agency (Research and Education, Extension, and Integrated Activities) into one agency-wide account. This would not change the funding or function of any programs, and according to the request, would streamline the administration and management of funds. Within the proposed single budget account, funding would be allocated among the three program areas as follows: \$1.2 billion to Research and Education (an increase of \$121 million), \$611 million to Extension (an increase of \$39.5 million), and \$41.5 million to Integrated Activities (the same level as FY 2023).

The President’s request includes \$265 million for research conducted at State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the Hatch Act program, the same level as its FY 2023 appropriation. Other areas of increased investment in the Biden Administration’s request include Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE), which would receive \$60 million, and the Women and Minorities in STEM Fields Grants Program, which would receive a total of \$2.3 million.

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

The FY 2024 budget request would provide the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA’s flagship competitive research grants program, with \$550 million, an increase of \$95 million over the FY 2023 appropriation.

The budget would provide funding across AFRI’s three core research areas: Sustainable Agricultural Systems (\$140 million), Foundational and Applied Science (\$355 million), and Education and Workforce Development (\$55 million). The request for the Sustainable Agricultural Systems program notes that NIFA plans to support the convergence of “agricultural sciences with engineering, data science, nutritional and food sciences, social sciences, and other disciplines...to generate new scientific discoveries, clean energy and other new biobased products.” Within the additional funding requested, the Administration proposes to use \$20 million to support the Cancer Moonshot initiative through “work on nutrition to reduce chronic disease, production of healthy foods that prevent or reduce the risk of cancer, creation of biobased agricultural products as anticancer supplements and treatment agents, and use of dual purpose with dual benefit studies in animals.”

Figure 1 - Department of Agriculture

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Economic Research Service	87.8	92.6	98.5	6.3%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	190.2	211.1	241.1	14.2%
Census of Agriculture	46.9	66.4	80.9	21.8%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1636.8	1701.0	1868.0	9.8%
Hatch Act	260.0	265.0	265.0	0.0%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	445.0	455.0	550.0	20.9%

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce has broad jurisdiction, serving not only as the home for the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), but also for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Economic Development Administration (EDA), and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

The Department of Commerce's FY 2024 budget request can be found at:

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/budget-and-performance/fy-2024-congressional-bureau-justification>.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The request includes \$154 million for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), an increase of \$24 million or 19 percent over its FY 2023 appropriation. Full details on FY 2024 funding for BEA's subaccounts are not yet available, so comparisons are not included in the table below.

Census Bureau

The Administration's FY 2024 request for the Census Bureau totals \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$115 million from the FY 2023 appropriation.

The President's budget request includes the annual Business Technology Program to measure the production of emerging technologies as well as the expansion of the Post-Secondary Employment Outcomes Program. The table below conforms to the current appropriations structure for the Bureau. The Administration's funding request includes \$408.9 million in funding for the 2030 Census to continue its research and testing activities for the next decennial census. The budget also would provide a total of \$259.9 million to the American Community Survey (ACS).

Other notable proposals include \$2.15 million for the Bureau's High Frequency Data Program to better "measure the economic and societal impacts, in near-real-time, of significant events or public policy challenges;" \$1.0 million to formalize the Community Resilience Estimates Program (CRE) to move the program from "purely pandemic focused to other disasters and add data for steady state programs," and \$10 million within the Bureau's Data Dissemination Research and Applications program for evidence building, evaluations, and improving underlying race/ethnicity data for social safety net and business assistance programs.

Figure 2 - Department of Commerce

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Bureau of Economic Analysis	116.0	130.0	154.0	18.5%
Bureau of the Census	1354.0	1485.0	1606.0	8.1%
Current Surveys and Programs	300.0	330.0	375.7	13.8%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1054.0	1155.0	1230.3	6.5%
American Community Survey	240.8	252.0	259.9	3.1%
2020 Decennial Census	240.4	142.8	0.0	-100.0%
2030 Decennial Census	151.6	248.8	408.9	64.4%
Periodic Economic Statistics (Economic Census & Census of Governments)	161.0	184.1	165.8	2.8%

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) is the largest contributor to federal research and development expenditures, the bulk of which are administered through the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget. The Biden Administration's budget request for FY 2024 would allocate DOD RDT&E a 3.7 percent budget increase over the FY 2023 enacted level. However, although RDT&E across DOD would overall see increases, the basic research programs within DOD would see large cuts.

DOD's FY 2024 budget requests can be found at: <https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/>.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

Science and technology activities under DOD's RDT&E budget are further divided into Basic Research (6.1), Applied Research (6.2), and Advanced Technology Development (6.3). **For FY 2024, the request proposes cuts of at least 15 percent to all three accounts; Basic Research would receive a 15.1 percent cut, Applied Research would receive a 20.8 percent cut, and Advanced Technology Development would receive a 20.2 percent cut.** Other RDT&E accounts exist for systems development, prototypes, and demonstration, which receive the most RDT&E funding and would see large increases under the President's budget request, resulting in the overall RDT&E increase.

Despite the overall cuts to the science and technology accounts, the budget request would allocate a \$718,000 increase to the **Social Sciences for Environmental Security** program within the Defense-Wide (DW) Applied Research account, totaling \$4.7 million for FY 2024. This program was newly established in the final FY 2023 appropriations bill and is one of the few dedicated social science programs in DOD.

Defense Health

Outside of the main RDT&E account is the Defense Health Program, which has been a considerable source of funding for biomedical research, particularly cancer research, and is a perennial favorite of appropriators in Congress. **The Defense Health Program would receive \$38.4 billion in FY 2024, a 2.1 percent decrease compared to the FY 2023 appropriation.** However, the RDT&E budget within the Defense Health Program would decrease by \$2.1 billion dollars, a much steeper cut of 69.4 percent.

Minerva Research Initiative

The Minerva Research Initiative is a university-based social science research program that seeks to "improve DOD's basic understanding of the social, cultural, behavioral, and political forces that shape regions of the world of strategic importance to the U.S." Much like previous years' budget requests, Minerva is not mentioned in the FY 2024 budget request. The Minerva program is housed within DOD's Basic Research (6.1) account, which as noted above is slated for a decrease. However, its absence from the budget request is more a reflection of DOD's unique, multiyear budgeting procedures than lack of support. As with previous years, COSSA will be working with Congress and other advocates to secure continued funding for the initiative in FY 2024.

Figure 1 – Department of Defense

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	119211.2	139760.5	144979.6	3.7%
Basic Research (6.1)	2763.5	2921.0	2479.7	-15.1%
Applied Research (6.2)	6908.2	7597.0	6017.7	-20.8%
Social Sciences for Environmental Security	0.0	4.0	4.7	18.0%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	9220.6	11692.0	9327.4	-20.2%
Defense Health Program	37350.2	39225.1	38414.0	-2.1%
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	2638.5	3041.6	931.8	-69.4%

Department of Education

The President's FY 2024 budget request includes \$90 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Education. This would constitute a \$1.7 billion increase over the FY 2023 enacted level. The Department's budget would provide increases for most research programs within the Institute of Education Sciences including the Research, Development and Dissemination account. Other programs would remain at the 2023 enacted level, such as the International Education and Foreign Language programs Title VI and Fulbright-Hays. The budget request also endorses a reauthorization to the research programs within the Institute of Education Sciences that are important to the social and behavioral sciences (more below).

The Department of Education's FY 2024 budget request can be found at:

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget24/justifications/index.html>.

Institute of Education Sciences

The FY 2024 budget request for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is \$870.9 million, a 13.6 percent increase from the final FY 2023 enacted level. IES supports research, evaluation, and statistics programs through its four centers: the National Center for Education Research (NCER), the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), and the National Center for Special Education Research (NCSE).

The FY 2024 budget request for the **Research, Development, and Dissemination** account is \$291.9 million, a \$46.9 million or 19 percent increase over the final FY 2023 enacted level. These funds go towards building a base of evidence on education science and the dissemination of agency research.

The request for the **Statistics** account within IES is \$127 million, a \$5.5 million increase from the FY 2023 enacted level. The Statistics account includes the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), which collects and disseminates data on education at all levels of study.

The request for the **Regional Educational Laboratories** account within IES is \$60.7 million, a proposed increase of \$2 million from FY 2023. This account supports a network of 10 regional laboratories for education science.

The request for the **Assessment** account within IES is \$198.3 million, a proposed increase of \$5.5 million, or 2.9 percent above the enacted FY 2023 amount. This includes \$189 million for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The proposed additional funds would go towards maintaining the assessment schedule and to begin research to improve assessment quality while reducing future program costs.

The request for the **Research in Special Education** account, which supports research within NCSE, is \$64.3 million, the same amount enacted in FY 2023. The requested funds would support research on developmental outcomes and school readiness, core subject area outcomes, improved social and behavioral outcomes, and college- and career-readiness for young children, children, and adolescents with disabilities.

The request for the **Statewide Data Systems** account is \$38.5 million, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level. The Statewide Data Systems account supports the continuation of grants to design and implement longitudinal data systems at the state and local level. This account was another annual target for elimination by the previous Administration’s budget requests.

The request for the **Special Education Studies and Evaluations** account, which supports evaluations associated with NCSER, is \$13.3 million, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level. This account supports evaluations on effective programs to inform educators and parents. The request proposes the increased funding to support a study on special education expenditures.

International Education and Foreign Language Programs

The **International Education and Foreign Language Studies Domestic and Overseas Programs (known as Title VI and Fulbright-Hays)** would receive \$85.7 million in the FY 2024 budget request, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level. Domestic Programs, also known as Title VI, and Overseas Programs, also known as Fulbright-Hays, would remain flat under the proposal.

Figure 3 - Department of Education

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Request	FY 23 Request vs. FY 22 Enacted
Institute of Education Sciences	737.0	807.6	870.9	7.8%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	204.9	245.0	291.9	19.1%
Statistics	111.5	121.5	127.0	4.5%
Regional Educational Laboratories	58.7	58.7	60.7	3.4%
Research in Special Education	60.3	64.3	64.3	0.1%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0%
Assessment (NAEP)	187.7	192.8	198.3	2.9%
Statewide Data Systems	33.5	38.5	38.5	0.0%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	81.7	85.7	85.7	0.0%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	71.9	75.4	75.4	0.1%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	9.8	10.3	10.3	-0.1%

Department of Energy

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

DOE's FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.energy.gov/cfo/articles/fy-2024-budget-justification>.

Energy Information Administration

The Administration's request for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) calls for \$156.5 million in FY 2024, an increase of 16 percent over the agency's FY 2023 appropriation. The increased funding would be used to support data needs in the implementation of the 2021 *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (P.L. 117-58).

The Administration proposes to use FY 2024 funding to expand EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) to cover Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories, modernize the National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) to better cover the impacts of renewable energy sources and model decarbonization scenarios, enhance EIA's data on electricity generation, and provide more responsive information on unforeseen energy disruptions and natural disasters.

Figure 4 - Department of Energy

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Energy Information Administration	135.0	135.0	156.5	15.9%

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) supports a variety of scientific research endeavors with the goal of improving human health and well-being. It supports basic research through the National Institutes of Health (NIH), health services research through the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), behavioral health research through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and public health research and surveillance through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Additionally, through offices such as the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) and the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), the Department sets policy, coordinates research efforts, and ensures that programs are effective and efficient.

HHS's FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2024/index.html>.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

The FY 2024 budget request for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) is \$371.4 million, an increase of \$12.1 million or 3.4 percent above the FY 2023 enacted level. OASH supports 12 core public health offices that coordinate public health and science policy across the Department. Under the proposal, many of OASH's core public health offices, including the Office of Human Research Protection and the Office of Research Integrity, would receive minor funding increases. More significant increases would go to the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Office of Minority Health, and the Office of Adolescent Health. It would also establish an Office of Climate Change and Health Equity through a PHS Evaluation set-aside fund.

Notably, the budget would zero out the \$35 million Sexual Risk Avoidance budget from the OASH General Department Management budget. However, this is justified in favor of increasing the budgets of the Office of Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Title X Family Planning Program.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) advises the Department on policy development and conducts research and evaluation to support HHS decision-making. ASPE also has a central role in coordinating behavioral health initiatives between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and other offices within the Department.

The FY 2024 request would provide \$62.6 million for ASPE. This increase would support additional purchased data and expanded research capabilities on social and behavioral health for underserved populations, including efforts to track the Overdose Prevention Strategy and HHS guidance on substance use disorder. ASPE's funding comes through internal Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers within HHS (not through Congressionally appropriated dollars). Due to this, the FY 2023 enacted level is not listed in the Appropriations report, but the FY 2024 request would constitute a \$18.8 million or 42.8 percent increase.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The request would allocate \$447.5 million in discretionary funds to AHRQ, which would constitute an increase of \$74 million or 19.8 percent over AHRQ's FY 2023 appropriation. This total does not include \$116 million in mandatory funding authorized from the Patient Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund (PCORTF), which has transferred millions of dollars to AHRQ each year since 2010 to support dissemination of findings from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI). The largest portion of the AHRQ budget is dedicated to the **Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes (HCQO)** account, which would receive \$296.9 million in FY 2024, a \$68.3 million or 30 percent increase over FY 2023.

The Agency's portfolio of **Patient Safety** research would receive \$90.6 million, a \$1 million increase over its FY 2023 appropriation. This increase is directed to fund the HHS Patient Safety Plan.

Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination would receive \$169.9 million under the President's budget, a \$58.9 million increase compared to the FY 2023 enacted level. This increase would include \$8 million in new primary care research grants, \$7 million in new grants on opioid research, \$9 million in new funding for research on Long COVID, and \$5 million for new research on scaling behavioral healthcare integration. Lastly, \$7.4 million would be provided to create the infrastructure for and disseminate an All-Payer Claims Database (APCD) to be used to inform public and private policy and address equity issues.

The request includes \$18.3 million for AHRQ's **Digital Healthcare Research** portfolio, an increase of \$2 million over the FY 2023 enacted level. This increase would be allocated to the establishment of two Centers of Excellence in Telehealthcare Implementation, which would focus on evaluating the effects of telehealth on healthcare delivery and outcomes.

The President's budget includes \$18 million in funding for support of the **U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)**, an increase in \$6.5 million over FY 2023. The USPSTF is an independent panel of experts in preventative and evidence-based medicine who make recommendations about the effectiveness of preventative services and health promotion. The increase would support the complexities of evidence reviews carried out by the Task Force and support their efforts to address health inequities in their recommendations.

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

Finally, the portfolio on **Program Support** would increase by \$5.7 million to \$78.8 million for FY 2024. According to the President's request, this increase would be used to provide a 5.2 percent salary increase across the board and two new full-time employees to support AHRQ's increased research investments.

Unlike in previous budgets, the Biden Administration did not request that **Maternal Health** and **Long COVID** activities be organized into dedicated AHRQ programs in the FY 2024 budget request.

AHRQ's FY 2024 funding request can be found at:

<https://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/mission/budget/2024/index.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The FY 2024 budget request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calls for **\$11.58 billion in total funding**, which includes \$10.2 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$1.19 billion in transfers through the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$177.3 million in Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers. The total represents an increase of nearly \$2 billion or 23.7 percent over the FY 2023 appropriation.

Like last year’s budget, the FY 2024 blueprint includes proposals that would allocate new mandatory funding to the CDC:

- The **Vaccines for Adults** initiative, which would provide uninsured adults with access to vaccines at no cost, would allocate \$12 billion to CDC over 10 years.
- The **Pandemic Preparedness** initiative would provide \$6.1 billion to CDC over five years to “prepare for pandemics and other biological threats.” This initiative is part of a greater push for pandemic preparedness and would provide a total of \$20 billion in mandatory funding spread across HHS.
- An expansion of the currently mandatory **Vaccines for Children** program is proposed with an increase of 1.57 billion to \$6 billion.
- The **World Trade Center Health Program** would receive an increase of \$72.3 million in FY 2024, for a total of \$782.1 million. This program is housed within CDC’s National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

The FY 2024 budget request also proposes modernizing CDC’s budget structure, mirroring the request made last year. Currently, the CDC is structured into 13 separate accounts, which the budget request deems “not flexible enough” to respond to public health emergencies. The request proposes retaining existing programs within CDC but would consolidate them into a single “CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support” account to simplify the CDC’s funding structure and allow the agency to access and move resources around more quickly.

The Administration’s proposal calls for a total of \$1.54 billion for **HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis Prevention**, \$153.5 million more than FY 2023. The request would provide a \$142 million increase to \$1.16 billion to the Domestic HIV Prevention and Research budget and an \$11.5 million increase to \$54.5 million for the Viral Hepatitis program. The budget for the Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic program and Tuberculosis program would remain flat.

The budget request for **Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** is \$1.81 billion, \$383.1 million above the FY 2023 enacted level. Within this account, \$531 million, a \$121.5 million increase over the FY 2023 level, would be allocated to the Cancer Prevention and Control program; \$100 million, a \$92 million increase, would be allocated to the Social Determinants of Health program; and \$164 million, a \$56 million increase, to the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health program.

The request for **Environmental Health** totals \$420.85 million, \$174 million above the FY 2023 appropriation. The budget proposes to increase funding by \$135 million for the Environmental Health Capacity account, a new account consolidating several programs into a single line item. This new account includes the Climate and Health program, a favorite of the Biden Administration that was requested an increase in previous years’ budgets and is the likely target for the FY 2024 proposed increase.

Under the President's request, the CDC's **Injury Prevention and Control** programs would receive a total of \$1.35 billion in FY 2024, \$590.3 million above the FY 2023 level. This investment reflects large increases for programs in the portfolio such as a \$350 million increase for Intentional Injury (\$250 million of which would go to the Youth and Community Violence Prevention initiative) and a \$207.8 million increase for Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention and Surveillance. The request would increase funding for **Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research** by \$22.5 million, bringing it to a total of \$35 million. The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) would also receive a \$10 million increase in FY 2024.

The request includes \$189.5 million for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, a \$2.1 million or 1.1 percent increase over FY 2023. If appropriated, the funding would be used to maintain core data systems and information bases and continue to manage baseline survey sample sizes on public health statistics and data.

The request would allocate \$362.8 million to the **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)**, flat funding with FY 2023. This does not include a proposed increase of \$72.3 million for the World Trade Center Health Program administered by NIOSH, a mandatory program mentioned above.

The request for **Global Health** totals \$764.8 million, an increase of \$72 million over FY 2023. The bulk of the increase would go to the Global Public Health Protection program, a \$60 million increase for global disease detection and emergency response, to combat COVID-19 and future emerging diseases. Another \$10 million would go to the Global Immunization Program.

CDC's FY 2024 funding request can be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/budget/fy2024/congressional-justification.html>.

National Institutes of Health

The total FY 2024 budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is \$51.1 billion in discretionary budget authority, an increase of \$1.9 billion or 3.9 percent over the FY 2023 enacted level. However, within the total is \$2.5 billion specifically for the new **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, which was officially authorized in the final FY 2023 spending bill. As a result, the actual budget request for NIH's base is \$48.35 billion, an increase of \$811 million. The proposal for NIH is a significant departure from recent years, which saw annual increases to NIH in the two to four billion dollar range, and has advocates concerned about how ARPA-H funding will directly impact NIH's base. On top of the request for NIH, the President is seeking \$2.7 billion in mandatory funding specifically for pandemic preparedness activities.

Given the uncharacteristically small increase proposed to the NIH base budget, individual NIH institutes and centers (ICs) would experience varying budget effects, as shown in the table below. Most ICs would see flat funding while a few would see receive modest increases.

Highlights from the President's budget request for key programs and initiatives are below. In addition, the budget requests for **individual NIH institutes and centers** are available at: https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/insti_center_subs.html.

NIH's FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov>.

Program Highlights and Trans-NIH Initiatives

ARPA-H

As noted earlier, the President's request includes a total of \$2.5 billion for the new Advanced Projects Research Agency for Health (ARPA-H). The final FY 2023 appropriations did not include funding for ARPA-H within the NIH budget; instead, a total of \$1.5 billion was appropriated through its own funding line in the HHS budget. This move helped to protect the NIH budget from direct funding competition with the new agency. However, since ARPA-H is organizationally and budgetarily housed within NIH, the President's FY 2024 request for NIH includes its request for ARPA-H, which resulted in close to flat funding for the rest of the agency.

According to the budget request, the \$2.5 billion budget would be used to continue to establish the agency, including recruitment of 35 program managers who will be responsible for overseeing 70-100 programs. ARPA-H leadership has expressed their hope to begin hiring program managers this year.

Additional details on ARPA-H's plans can be found at: https://arpa-h.gov/assets/files/ARPA-H_FY_2024.pdf.

Office of the Director

Under the President's proposal, all funding lines within the Office of NIH Director (OD) would receive flat funding, except for the **Office of Nutrition Research**, which would grow from \$1.3 million in FY 2023 to \$121.3 million in FY 2024. According to the request, the \$120 million increase would support the White House National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health, and implement the objectives of the 2020-2030 Strategic Plan for NIH Nutrition Research.

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research** (OBSSR) would see its budget held at the FY 2023 level of \$40.05 million.

Finally, last year's 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 did not appropriate funding in FY 2023. It does not appear that such a request was made for FY 2024.

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The budget request includes \$12.5 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 subsequent years. However, in a shift, the President's request for FY 2024 has been cut in half from its request of \$25 million in past years.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The FY 2024 budget request would provide \$10.3 billion in discretionary funding for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a near \$3 billion increase or 39.4 percent more than the FY 2023 enacted level. SAMHSA is a mission agency dedicated to reducing the impact of substance abuse and mental illness, mainly through providing grants to support behavioral health services for mental health and substance use disorders. Most of this proposed increase would go towards the Mental Health and Substance Use Services accounts.

While much of SAMHSA's budget is dedicated to health services funding rather than research funding, SAMHSA supports behavioral health research and data through its Health Surveillance and Program Support (HSPS) account which supports the work of the Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), the lead government agency for behavioral health data, evaluation, and research. The Health Surveillance account would see a \$2.7 million increase totaling \$53.3 million, a 5.3 percent increase over FY 2023. The Program Support account would receive \$84.5 million or flat funding.

SAMHSA's FY 2024 funding request can be found at: <https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/samhsa-fy-2024-cj.pdf>

Figure 5 - Department of Health and Human Services

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted (%)
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	303.6	359.3	371.4	3.4%
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	43.2	43.8	62.6	42.8%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	350.4	373.5	447.5	19.8%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	205.5	228.6	296.9	29.9%
Patient Safety	79.6	89.6	90.6	1.1%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	98.0	101.1	170.0	68.1%
Digital Healthcare Research	16.3	16.3	18.3	12.2%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.5	11.5	18.0	56.0%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	71.8	71.8	71.8	0.0%
Research Management and Support	73.1	73.1	78.8	7.8%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8457.2	9217.6	11580.9	25.6%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1345.1	1391.1	1544.6	11.0%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1338.7	1430.4	1813.5	26.8%
National Center for Health Statistics	180.4	187.4	189.5	1.1%
Environmental Health	228.4	246.9	420.9	70.5%
Injury Prevention and Control	714.9	761.4	1351.7	77.5%
Occupational Safety and Health	351.8	362.8	362.8	0.0%
Global Health	646.8	692.8	764.8	10.4%
National Institutes of Health	44959	49178.5	51098.1	3.9%
21st Century Cures/Innovation Account	150.0	419.0	407.0	-2.9%
NIH Office of the Director	2616.5	3066.2	3133.4	2.2%
Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives	509.0	1303.6	1423.6	9.2%
Common Fund (non-add)	657.4	735.0	735.0	0.0%
Office of AIDS Research	62.3	67.6	67.6	0.0%
Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research	38.9	40.0	40.0	0.0%
Office of Research on Women's Health	59.5	76.6	76.6	0.0%
Office of Nutrition Research	1.2	1.3	121.3	9139.4%
Office of Disease Prevention	2616.5	3066.2	3133.4	2.2%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	6399.9	7370.4	10274.8	39.4%
Program Support	130.1	135.1	137.8	2.0%
Health Surveillance	81.5	84.5	84.5	0.0%

Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) invests in research through its Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate, whose mission is to “deliver effective and innovative insight, methods and solutions for the critical needs of the Homeland Security Enterprise.”

DHS’ FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/congressional-budget-justification-fiscal-year-fy-2024>.

Science and Technology Directorate

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) conducts research, development, testing, and evaluation for DHS and the broader homeland security community. **The Administration’s FY 2024 budget request shows a 1.5 percent decrease for S&T, which would bring the Directorate’s budget down \$13.3 million to a total of \$887.2 million.** With this overall decrease, the budget request would allocate \$385.5 million for **Research, Development, & Innovation**, a 5.4 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2023 appropriation. S&T’s Research, Development, & Innovation office uses customer-focused and output-oriented goals to balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery of programs. Concerning the **Office of University Programs (OUP)**, the Administration’s budget request totals \$51 million, a \$2.54 million or 4.7 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2023 appropriation.

The Administration’s request includes the following line items for certain priority areas in FY 2024:

- Innovative Research and Foundational Tools (\$92.1 million)
- Counter Terrorism (\$60.9 million)
- First Responder/Disaster Resilience (\$28.8 million)
- Cybersecurity/Information Analysis (\$37.5 million)

The DHS S&T Directorate FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2023-03/SCIENCE%20AND%20TECHNOLOGY.pdf>.

Figure 7 - Department of Homeland Security

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 2024 Request vs. FY 2023 Enacted
Science and Technology Directorate	900.5	887.2	-1.7%
Research, Development, and Innovation	407.7	385.5	-5.4%
University Programs	53.5	51.0	-4.7%

Department of Housing and Urban Development

While research is not the primary function of HUD, data collection and social science research are supported through its Office of Policy Development and Research.

HUD's FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CFO/documents/2024-HUD-Congressional-Justifications.pdf>.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The Administration's request for the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) totals \$155 million for FY 2024, representing a 6.6 percent increase over its FY 2023 appropriation. PD&R's funds would be used to support policy analysis, research, and surveys in addition to data infrastructure development and information management to help inform housing and community development policy.

Core research and technology activities, including the [American Housing Survey](#), would receive \$70 million, a continuation from FY 2023. Technical assistance to HUD's program partners and practitioners to help ensure access to guidance produced by PD&R would receive \$50 million, another continuation from FY 2023. The research, evaluations, and demonstrations portfolio again would receive \$25 million, in efforts to continue multi-year evaluations, support new and ongoing research and evaluations identifying trends in housing discrimination, and further HUD's efforts to mitigate effects of climate change. This year, PD&R is also requesting \$10 million for their Eviction Protection Program, which funds grants that help organizations provide legal assistance to low-income tenants at risk of or subject to eviction.

Figure 6 - Department of Housing and Urban Development

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Office of Policy Development and Research	145.4	145.4	155.0	6.6%

Department of Justice

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the Department of Justice provides resources to all levels of the U.S. justice system. OJP supports programs specializing in victims of crime, violence against women, juvenile justice, as well as supporting the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). **The President’s budget includes a total of \$141 million for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, an increase of \$64 million or 83 percent.** The proposal is notable in that it is the largest budget request put forward by the President for the justice research and statistics account at DOJ. In addition, the request is seeking to increase the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set-Aide from 2 percent of OJP discretionary programs to up to 3 percent. The set-aside provides additional support to NIJ and BJS for “building and enhancing basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and for conducting research to identify best practices within that system.”

OJP’s FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.justice.gov/doj/fy-2024-congressional-budget-submission>.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The President’s budget request includes \$78 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. If appropriated, this would represent a \$36 million or 86 percent increase to BJS. The additional funding would be used to support the National Crime Victimization Survey (\$24 million) and new data collection programs for the *Death in Custody Reporting Act* (\$5 million), maternal health of incarcerated women (\$3 million), arrest and court case outcomes using administrative data (\$2 million), and the *Better Cybercrime Metrics Act* (\$2 million). In addition, the BJS proposal would provide \$1 million for implementation of the *Executive Order on Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety*, and \$4 million for BJS activities related to implementation of the *Evidence Act*.

National Institute of Justice

For FY 2024, the President’s budget recommends \$63 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), DOJ’s research and evaluation agency, which would represent a \$28 million or 80 percent increase above its FY 2023 level. If appropriated, the budget would be a major boon to the agency, which has been suffering from funding decline over the past decade. The proposed amount would allow the agency to invest in research on topics currently under-studied while also being responsive to the research interests of Congress.

The Administration’s request includes \$28 million to support new research activities, including: development of new methods to measure the impact of policing programs and practices on community engagement and trust (\$5 million); a program focused on developing and implementing policies and practices that support the improvement of policing (\$10 million); the Minority Serving Institution Research Capacity Building Program (\$5 million); and a Novel Psychoactive Substances Discovery Program (\$10 million). Like BJS, the request also includes \$5 million for NIJ’s efforts around implementation of the Evidence Act.

Finally, the NIJ request proposes \$15 million from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program to establish a Forensic Science Research and Development Program. This would be a dedicated program in support of intramural and extramural forensic science research “designed to promote criminal justice system efficiencies and cost-effectiveness and ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice.”

Figure 7 - Department of Justice

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Bureau of Justice Statistics	40.0	42.0	78.0	85.7%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	63.0	80.0%

Department of Labor

Housed within the Department of Labor is the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), one of 13 principal federal statistical agencies, responsible for measuring labor market activities as well as working conditions and price changes.

DOL's FY 2023 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dol.gov/general/budget/>.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The President's request includes \$758.4 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), an increase of \$60.5 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. The total includes an increase to \$264.8 million to Prices and Cost of Living account, giving it the largest proposed increase in FY 2024 (\$23.9 million above its FY 2023 appropriation).

The President's budget request proposes an increase of \$1.9 million across BLS's accounts and portfolios to "rebuild statistical capacity." Other areas of proposed investment are \$9.6 million to release data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) more quickly and in more detail, \$1.1 million to restore agricultural industries to the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics program (OEWS), \$1 million to reduce the lag in the publication of the Chained CPI, and \$11.9 million to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure.

Figure 8 - Department of Labor

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Bureau of Labor Statistics	688.0	698.0	758.4	8.7%
Labor Force Statistics	302.8	312.0	316.0	1.3%
Prices and Cost of Living	223.4	246.0	264.8	7.6%
Compensation and Working Conditions	87.3	91.0	94.9	4.3%
Productivity and Technology	11.0	12.0	13.2	9.9%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	63.5	37.0	38.8	4.9%

Department of State

As part of its diplomatic efforts, the Department of State sponsors educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs through its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. These programs aim to encourage collaboration across cultures to address global challenges and foster strategic partnerships between the U.S. and foreign actors.

The State Department's FY 2023 budget request can be found at: https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/FY-2024-CBJ-FINAL_3.10.23-9AM.pdf.

Educational and Cultural Exchanges

The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs. **The Administration requests \$783.7 million for ECA, an increase of \$6.2 million or 0.8 percent over its FY 2023 appropriation.** This total includes \$381.8 million for Academic Programs (which includes the Fulbright and Gilman programs), \$222.5 million for Professional and Cultural Exchanges, and \$66.8 million for Special Initiatives. Academic Programs, which contains ongoing efforts to bolster U.S. higher education to compete against China, Russia, and others, would see a decrease of \$7.8 million from FY 2023. Special Initiatives would see a substantial increase of \$11.3 million over the FY 2023 appropriation and would place greater emphasis on demonstrating American leadership, economic connections, and experience sharing with emerging leaders from Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. Both Academic Programs' and Special Initiatives' budgets include goals to counter disinformation and create spaces for further civil society exchange.

Figure 9 - Department of State

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	753.8	777.5	783.7	0.8%

Department of Transportation

The Administration’s FY 2024 request for the Department of Transportation reflects implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, passed in late 2021 (see COSSA’s coverage), which authorized federal programs related to highways, roads and bridges, public transportation, and railroads, among other areas, as well as the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

DOT’s FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fiscal-year-2024-budget-estimates>.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics is funded by an allocation from the Federal Highway Administration rather than a direct appropriation, with funding levels determined in its authorizing legislation. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act laid out incremental increases to the base BTS budget, raising it from \$26 million in FY 2022 to \$27 million by FY 2026. **BTS will receive a total of \$26.5 million in FY 2024**, a \$250,000 increase over the 2023 enacted level.

Figure 10 - Department of Transportation

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.3	26.3	26.5	1.0%

National Science Foundation

The budget request proposes significant increases for the National Science Foundation (NSF) across its many functions. **The proposal includes a total of \$11.3 billion in discretionary funding for NSF, an increase of nearly \$1.8 billion or 18.6 percent over the FY 2023 enacted level.** However, as [previously reported](#), the entirety of the increase to NSF in FY 2023, totaling more than \$1 billion, was provided through the Disaster Relief Supplemental bill. As supplemental or “emergency” funding, the \$1 billion increase was provided as a one-time appropriation, not as an increase to the NSF base budget. When discounting the supplemental funding from the FY 2023 NSF total, the proposed increase for FY 2024 is closer to \$2.5 billion or 28 percent over the NSF base.

The budget includes \$9.03 million for the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account, which funds NSF’s research directorates, including the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate. If appropriated, this would be an increase of \$1.4 billion or 18.6 percent. However, as already noted, the FY 2023 NSF funding level included \$1 billion in emergency supplemental funding, \$608 million of which was spread across R&RA. Therefore, the R&RA request for FY 2024 would actually represent a 29 percent increase over the FY 2023 base appropriation.

While all parts of the agency would see increases under the President’s proposal, the big winner is NSF’s new **Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships Directorate (TIP)**, which was created last year and continues to ramp up. The budget includes \$1.18 billion for TIP, which would be an increase of \$516 million or 77 percent.

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

NSF Funding for Administration Priorities—FY 2024 Request

Priority Area	Total Proposed*	SBE Share	EDU Share	TIP Share
Advanced Manufacturing	\$453.9 million (+28.1%)	\$3 million	\$0	\$32 million
Advanced Wireless	\$179.2 million (+16.3%)	\$0	\$0	\$17.9 million
Artificial Intelligence	\$796.5 million (+20.1%)	\$19.6 million	\$42.5 million	\$138.2 million
Biotechnology	\$470.1 million (+22.2%)	\$1.5 million	\$10 million	\$93.1 million
Clean Energy Technology	\$550.5 million (+16.7%)	\$0	\$0	\$70.7 million
Microelectronics and Semiconductors	\$209.7 million (+37.7%)	\$0	\$6 million	\$67.7 million
National Nanotechnology Initiative	\$428.3 million (+12.2%)	\$0.4 million	\$2.5 million	\$13.5 million
Networking & Information Technology	\$2.28 billion (+21%)	\$38.9 million	\$22.1 million	\$516.8 million
Quantum Information Science	\$332.7 million (+24.7%)	\$0	\$5 million	\$51.8 million
U.S. Global Change Research Program	\$1.05 billion (+24.0%)	\$25.1 million	\$0	\$0

*Comparisons are to FY 2023 estimates.

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

NSF’s FY 2024 budget request can be found at: <https://beta.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2024>.

Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

The President’s budget includes **\$360.6 million for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)**, about \$47 million or 15.1 percent above the estimated FY 2023 SBE funding level. The increase would be spread fairly evenly across SBE’s divisions and centers, as noted in the table below.

Within the requested amount, the budget emphasizes SBE’s contributions to “disciplinary and interdisciplinary programs that support Administration and NSF-wide priorities,” including advanced manufacturing research, artificial intelligence, and research as part of the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). Also prioritized is SBE’s participation in the Build and Broaden program, which seeks expand participation in the STEM enterprise, and ongoing efforts to improve research capacity at “under-resourced” institutions.

The budget proposes \$90.2 million for the **National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)**, NSF’s federal statistical agency, which is an \$11.4 million or 14.4 percent increase (when discounting the emergency funding in FY 2023, the increase would be \$33.7 million or 25 percent). The entirety of the increase would be used to invest in NCSES infrastructure, particularly related to NCSES’s role in leading government-wide evidence building activities as required under the Evidence Act. Central among them is continued management of the Standard Application Process portal, which was announced last year to streamline the process for applying to access restricted-use data from statistical agencies and units. In addition, the increase would contribute to ongoing efforts to develop a National Secure Data Service (NSDS) and to “help NCSES continue to expand data tools, inclement data collections, and address requirements of the CHIPS and Science Act (P.L. 117-167) and the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.”

STEM Education Directorate (Education and Human Resources)

The President’s budget request includes **\$1.44 billion for the STEM Education Directorate (EDU)**, previously known as the **Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR)**. This would be an increase of \$198 million or 15.9 percent over the FY 2023 enacted level (the increase would be 25 percent above the EDU base when discounting the FY 2023 emergency funding). Of EDU’s four divisions, the Division of Equity for Excellence in STEM (EES)—formerly the Human Resource Development (HRD) Division—would see the greatest boost (27 percent over FY 2023). The EES division serves as a central point for NSF’s various activities around broadening participation in STEM, especially among historically underrepresented groups (minority populations, women, and persons with disabilities).

Within this increase, the FY 2024 budget would provide a significant boost for the NSF INCLUDES initiative, which is the Foundation’s signature effort dedicated to broadening participating in STEM by building alliances between institutions and organizations. The President is seeking to double the program from around \$23 million in FY 2023 to \$50.5 million in FY 2024.

In addition, the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program, which was consolidated into the EDU Division of Graduate Education from other parts of NSF in FY 2022, would see a 20 percent increase over the FY 2023 level.

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

Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships

NSF announced the creation of the Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP) in 2022 following passage of the FY 2022 omnibus appropriations bill. Since then, the new directorate has been busy issuing funding opportunities for some of its flagship programs, such as Regional Innovation Engines and Entrepreneurial Fellowships, to name a few.

The President's FY 2024 budget request includes \$1.19 billion for TIP, a 77 percent increase. The total would incorporate \$430 million into the TIP base that was provided through the FY 2023 Disaster Relief Supplemental and the *CHIPs and Science Act*, plus an additional \$515.6 million for new activities.

Among the areas slated for major investment in FY 2024 are:

- **Accelerating Public and Private Partnerships** (\$10 million in new funding) – This initiative would provide seed funding “to incentivize the scale-up of public and private partnerships.”
- **NSF Entrepreneurial Fellows** (\$10 million in new funding) – This program would support PhD-trained scientists and engineers “to forge connections between academic research and government, industry, and finance.” Through the fellowship, participants would receive training to equip them to bring promising ideas from lab to the market.
- **Experiential Learning for Emerging and Novel Technologies** (increase of \$30 million to \$50 million) – Through this program, TIP would connect STEM learners at all levels with companies, governments, and non-profit organizations for paid internships aimed at growing U.S. innovation capacity.
- **Testbeds** (\$106 million in new funding) – TIP proposes first-time funding to invest in the “establishment and operation of testbeds to advance development, operation, integration, deployment, and demonstration of innovative critical technologies.”

Figure 11 - National Science Foundation

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
National Science Foundation	8838.0	9539.0	11314.7	18.6%
Research and Related Activities	7159.4	7614.3*	9029.9	18.6%
Education and Human Resources/STEM Education	1006.0	1246.0	1444.2	15.9%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	249.0	187.2	304.7	62.7%
Agency Operations and Award Management	400.0	448.0	503.9	12.5%
National Science Board	4.6	5.1	5.3	3.1%
Office of the Inspector General	19.0	23.4	26.8	14.6%
NSF Spending by Directorate				
Biological Sciences	795.0	857.0	972.4	13.5%
Computer and Information Science and Engineering	936.0	1050.6	1172.1	11.6%
Engineering	769.0	808.8	970.0	19.9%
Geosciences	1002.0	1068.2	1236.4	15.7%
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	1418.0	1683.3	1835.8	9.1%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	269.0	313.2	360.6	15.1%
Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP)	725.0	670.0	1185.7	77.0%
Office of International Science and Engineering	63.0	69.3	71.2	2.7%
Integrative Activities	424.0	547.0	658.4	20.4%
Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate				
Social and Economic Sciences	104.1	104.1	121.8	17.0%
Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	102.7	102.7	120.4	17.2%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	56.5	56.5	90.2	59.7%
SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	22.6	22.5	28.1	25.0%

* The FY 2023 funding level for Research and Related Activities includes \$608 million in one-time funding provided through the Disaster Relief Supplemental. The base appropriation for R&RA in FY 2023 is \$7.006 million.

Other Agencies

National Archives and Records Administration

The Administration's request for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) totals \$467.6 million for FY 2024, representing a \$40.08 million or a 9.4 percent increase from FY 2023. A substantial part of the Administration's requested funding increase is represented in various programs such as the following: an increase of \$7.8 million to begin implementation of Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) principles and anti-phishing mechanisms, and an increase of \$5.2 million toward funding improvement of customer experience with NARA, as well as a \$2.9 million program increase to cover transitioning to a fully electronic government through wider digitalization efforts. The funding proposals also provide for new permanent staff to oversee such programs.

The National Archives and Records Administration's FY 2024 Budget request can be found at: <https://www.archives.gov/files/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/2024-nara-congressional-justification.pdf>.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Administration's request for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars totals \$16.1 million for FY 2024, representing a 7.3 percent increase from FY 2023. Much of the increase will fund an increase of \$950,000 for Salaries and Benefits, \$150,000 for Operating Expenses, and continued funding for the Wilson Center's part-time paid internship program, which is aligned with the President's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Executive Order to train a new effective and diverse generation of foreign policy leaders. The Wilson Center's FY 2024 budget reflects its goals to attract and recruit the highest quality personnel, maintain fellowship awards for Fellows, and bring diverse audiences to the Wilson Center to have a broad spectrum of individuals participating in its work.

The Wilson Center's FY 2024 request can be found at: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/990-formsbudgets>.

U.S. Institute of Peace

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was established by Congress in 1984 as an independent, federally funded institution that aims to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. **The Administration's request for the USIP totals \$56.3 million for FY 2024**, representing a \$1.3 million or a 2.4 percent increase from its FY 2023 appropriation. According to the request, in FY 2024 the USIP will be focusing its efforts on engaging directly in conflict zones and providing education, training, analysis, and resources to peacebuilders around the world. This request includes \$1.7 million for the attributable purpose of providing \$4 billion to Central America over four years, per the President's commitment.

The U.S. Institute of Peace's FY 2023 request can be found at: https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/FY-2024-CBJ-FINAL_3.10.23-9AM.pdf.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Administration’s request for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) totals \$211 million for FY 2024, representing a \$4.00 million or 1.9 percent increase over FY 2023. NEH’s “A More Perfect Union” initiative funds projects that enhance our understanding of the country’s founding period as we reach the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Through NEH’s newly launched special initiative, *American Tapestry: Weaving Together Past, Present, and Future*, NEH will leverage the humanities to strengthen our democracy, advance equity for all, and address our warming climate. In efforts to advance equity for underserved communities, NEH’s request for increased funds includes documenting thousands of endangered languages all over the world—such as hundreds of Native American languages—and investing in projects that will further public understanding of the history and traumatic impact of the 1819-1970s federal Indian boarding school system.

The National Endowment for the Humanities’ FY 2024 Budget request can be found at:
<https://www.neh.gov/sites/default/files/inline-files/NEH%20FY%202024%20CJ%20%281%29.pdf>

Figure 12 - Other Agencies

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
National Archives and Records Administration	476.5	427.5	467.6	9.4%
National Endowment for the Humanities	180.0	207.0	211.0	1.9%
United States Institute of Peace	54.0	55.0	56.3	2.4%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	15.0	15.0	16.1	7.3%

Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center

Figure 13 - National Institutes of Health Request by Institute and Center

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted (%)
National Institutes of Health	44959.0	49178.5	51098.1	3.9%
National Cancer Institute	6912.5	7317.2	7820.2	6.9%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3808.5	3985.2	3985.2	0.0%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	501.2	520.1	520.1	0.0%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2353.9	2444.5	2553.1	4.4%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2611.4	2809.4	2825.4	0.6%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6322.7	6561.7	6561.7	0.0%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	3092.4	3239.7	3239.7	0.0%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1683.0	1747.8	1747.8	0.0%
National Eye Institute	863.9	896.5	896.1	0.0%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	842.2	996.8	1021.8	2.5%
National Institute on Aging	4219.9	4412.1	4412.1	0.0%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	655.7	687.6	687.6	0.0%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	514.9	534.3	534.3	0.0%
National Institute of Mental Health	2217.0	2341.7	2541.7	8.5%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1595.5	1663.4	1663.4	0.0%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	573.7	596.6	596.6	0.0%
National Institute of Nursing Research	180.9	197.7	197.7	0.0%
National Human Genome Research Institute	639.1	660.5	660.5	0.0%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	424.6	440.6	440.6	0.0%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	459.1	525.1	525.1	0.0%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	159.4	170.3	170.3	0.0%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	882.3	923.3	923.3	0.0%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	86.9	95.1	95.1	0.0%
National Library of Medicine	479.4	495.3	495.3	0.0%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	1000.0	1500.0	2500.0	66.7%

Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies

Figure 14 - Principal Statistical Agencies

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 24 Request vs. FY 23 Enacted
Bureau of Economic Analysis	130.0	130.0	154.0	18.5%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	42.0	42.0	758.4	85.7%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	698.0	10.0	758.4	8.7%
Bureau of the Census	1485.0	0.0	1606.0	8.1%
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.3	26.5	1.0%
Economic Research Service	92.6	92.6	98.5	6.3%
Energy Information Administration	135.0	135.0	156.5	15.9%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	211.1	211.1	241.0	14.2%
National Center for Education Statistics	121.5	121.5	127.0	4.5%
National Center for Health Statistics	187.4	187.4	189.5	1.1%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	56.5	78.8	90.2	14.4%
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)	39.7	40.9	41.0	0.2%
Statistics of Income (IRS)	42.4	41.7	45.6	9.4%