



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

ANALYSIS

of the

PRESIDENT'S FY 2017

BUDGET REQUEST

for

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

February 2016

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How to interpret budget figures in this document

The budget numbers provided in this report account for the Administration’s full budget request, including mandatory 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 error.

The tables in this document list the amount enacted in FY 2016, the amount proposed in the President’s FY 2017 budget request, and a comparison of the two figures expressed as percent change from FY 2016 enacted to FY 2017 proposed.

Enacted	Proposed	Proposed FY 17
FY 2016	FY 2017	vs. Enacted FY 16

This report was produced by COSSA staff with the assistance of COSSA intern Spencer Bailey, from the University of Utah.

The President's FY 2017 Budget Request for Social and Behavioral Science

On February 9, the Obama Administration released its eighth and final budget request, totaling \$4.23 trillion. The request for fiscal year (FY) 2017 includes nearly \$134 billion in total research spending across the federal government, including \$72.8 billion (+5.7 percent) in defense research and \$61 billion (+5.2 percent) for non-defense research.

While the request adheres to discretionary spending caps—as adjusted by last fall's bipartisan budget agreement—the President is seeking to boost funding for certain agencies through new, targeted pots of mandatory spending. Mandatory spending—or direct spending—is funding that is provided through laws other than the annual appropriations bills (e.g. Social Security or food stamps). Funding for “mandatory” programs receive funding directly without having to go through the Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate each year. However, “authorizing” legislation is required in order to authorize the creation of new mandatory accounts. Therefore, the added funds included in the President's request for FY 2017 under “mandatory spending” would only be realized if Congress passed authorizing legislation for each program, which is unlikely in a presidential election year and in this current highly-partisan environment.

The use of mandatory spending appears to be an attempt by the Administration to side-step the spending caps that are tamping down funding for all discretionary programs; mandatory programs are not subject to the discretionary caps. The Obama Administration has been vocal about its opposition to the discretionary spending caps and has used various approaches in recent budgets to attempt to nudge Congress toward raising or eliminating them. Using mandatory funding is a major departure for agencies like the National Science Foundation or National Institutes of Health that do not typically receive direct spending in this way.

When accounting for new mandatory spending, federal research agencies and programs across the government would see increases under the President's proposal.

Snapshot of the President's FY 2017 Budget Request		
	FY 2017 Request	% Change
National Institutes of Health	\$33.1 billion	+2.6%
<i>discretionary only</i>	<i>31.3 billion</i>	<i>-3.1%</i>
National Science Foundation	\$7.96 billion	+6.7%
<i>discretionary only</i>	<i>\$7.6 billion</i>	<i>+1.3%</i>
Department of Defense Basic Research	\$2.1 billion	-9.0%
Census Bureau	\$1.6 billion	+19.2%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	\$700 million	+100%
<i>discretionary only</i>	<i>\$375 million</i>	<i>+7.1%</i>
Institute of Education Sciences	\$693.8 million	+12.3%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$641 million	+5.2%
Education and Cultural Exchanges	\$639.8 million	+8.3%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	\$363.7 million	+8.9%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	\$176.6 million	+4.9%
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$149.8 million	+1.3%

Bureau of Economic Analysis	\$108 million	+2.3%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$58 million	+41.5%
National Institute of Justice	\$48 million	+33.3%

Sequestration Still Looms

While the bipartisan budget agreement struck in late 2015 provided sequestration relief for 2016 and 2017, that relief was temporary. The President's request once again seeks to roll back these painful annual cuts by offsetting them with reductions in some mandatory programs, ending tax breaks for the wealthy, and overhauling the immigration system. These measures could, according to the Administration, reduce sequestration cuts by about 63 percent through 2021. However, the Republican-controlled Congress is not likely to endorse the President's ideas. In fact, factions of the GOP continue to call for additional cuts to discretionary spending, with many demanding that the FY 2017 appropriations bills be written to earlier, lower spending caps (i.e. ignoring the 2015 budget deal that temporarily raised the caps).

Looking Ahead

The release of the President's budget request marks the official start of the FY 2017 appropriations process. Congressional appropriations and oversight committees are beginning their budget hearings and receiving testimony from agency and department heads; these hearings will shed additional light on the details of the President's proposals over the coming weeks.

House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) has indicated a desire to see the individual spending bills reach the House floor by as early as March, much earlier in the year than has been common practice. With the 2016 elections now less than 9 months away, it is hard to see Congress finding the political will to pass all 12 appropriations bills before Members leave Washington to hit the campaign trails in the summer and fall. Regardless, the debate over next year's funding now begins in earnest and will continue over the next several months. The question that remains is whether the government will be funded before the November elections (the new fiscal year begins October 1, 2016). History suggests we may not see a resolution until Congress returns for the lame duck session following the elections, if not after the 45th President is inaugurated in January.

We invite you to read on to learn all of the details of the President's request as it would impact social and behavioral science research. COSSA will be working over the coming months to secure the best possible funding outcome for the agencies and programs important to our community.

Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) funds scientific activities through its Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area, which is comprised of USDA's two principal statistical agencies, the Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistics Service; the National Institute of Food and Agriculture; and the Agriculture Research Service, which conducts intramural research in the natural and biological sciences. The Administration's FY 2017 discretionary funding request for REE totals \$2.9 billion.

USDA's FY 2017 budget request can be found at: http://www.obpa.usda.gov/fy17explan_notes.html.

Economic Research Service

The Administration's FY 2017 request for the Economic Research Service (ERS) is \$91.3 million, a \$5.9 million increase from FY 2016. Of the proposed increase, \$4 million would be used to conduct a second round of the National Household Food Purchase and Acquisition Survey (FoodAPS). The first FoodAPS was initiated in 2009 and collected never-before-available data on Americans' food purchase patterns, providing particular insight into the factors influencing the choices of poor and low-income households. ERS proposes an updated version of FoodAPS that could be conducted regularly every six or seven years.

The request would also provide increased funding for efforts to increase drought resilience through better understanding of the economic and policy drivers of water use and ERS's data collection on beginning farmers and ranchers, with a focus on socially disadvantaged groups, women, and veterans.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), one of two statistical agencies within USDA, would receive an \$8.2 million increase for its core agricultural estimates. The request would create a new \$3 million initiative to collect data from new and beginning farmers, which would help gauge the effectiveness of USDA programs aimed at that audience. The proposal also renews a request from last year for \$2 million to support the President's Combatting Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (CARB) Initiative by collecting new data on cattle, hogs, and poultry. The budget would also allocate \$1 million for a new study on the modern farm structure and its contributors.

The request proposes flat funding from FY 2016 (\$42.2 million) for the quinquennial Census of Agriculture. The next Census will be conducted in FY 2018, and no follow-on special studies are conducted during the preparation year for the Census.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The FY 2017 request for the National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which funds research, education, and extension programs within USDA, is \$1.4 billion, a 3.6 percent increase from FY 2016.

The request would maintain flat funding for research conducted at State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the Hatch Act program. The budget renews a proposal from last year to create a \$2.5 million program to support basic and applied research on engaging veterans in the agricultural sector. It also proposes \$10 million to create three new centers at 1890s institutions (or land-grant universities), each focused on a specific area: innovation and sustainable small farms, ranches, and landowners (\$7 million); motivation and education of students for achievement (\$2 million); and international engagement and development (\$1 million).

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

In the FY 2017 request, the Administration proposes doubling the budget of the Agricultural and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA's competitive research grants program, bringing it to \$700 million. The funding would be split between mandatory and discretionary funding. The proposal would increase AFRI's discretionary appropriation by \$25 million, for a total of \$375 million in funding, and establish a \$325 mandatory appropriation. Citing AFRI's low, 10 percent funding rate for research proposals, the need to attract new talent to the agricultural sciences, and the urgency of new agricultural challenges related to food, water, climate, and security, the request states:

"Funding research to respond to these challenges should be considered as an investment in our nation's future, an investment that will pay big dividends in the years to come."

Discretionary Proposal

The proposed \$375 million in discretionary funding would be divided among AFRI's three core programs: the Foundational Program (which supports the [six priorities](#) identified in the 2014 Farm Bill), Challenge Areas (which fund research in specific critical areas), and the Education and Literacy Initiative (which provides education and training grants).

The request would invest \$185.9 million to support the Foundational Program, with funding made available for new grants in support of Administrative initiatives, including antibiotic resistance, pollinator health, and clean energy.

Within the Challenge Areas program, the Administration proposes consolidating the Food Security and Water for Agriculture Challenge Areas into a new Water for Food Productions Systems Challenge Area. The new area would receive \$70 million in FY 2017, including \$48 million in funding for new grants that take systems approaches to address regional- and national-scale issues. AFRI's other Challenge Areas are Food Safety (\$15 million), Childhood Obesity Prevention (\$25.1 million), Climate Variability and Change (\$15.4 million), and Sustainable Bioenergy (\$42.5 million).

Mandatory Proposal

The Administration's proposal for \$325 million in mandatory funding for AFRI would be used to fund research that takes a "systems approach to address agricultural challenges." According to the request:

"It will also fund the solutions necessary to develop the knowledge, technologies, and practices needed to sustainably increase agricultural production in the context of climate change,

diminishing land and water resources, and the need to ensure nutritional security of the burgeoning population.”

The proposed activities would focus heavily on transdisciplinary approaches in both basic and applied sciences. Some of the new efforts would attempt to achieve specific goals, such as halving the amount of water used for food production, lowering net agricultural emissions, reducing obesity in adults by 10-15 percent, enhancing nutritional security, and reducing the public health impact and economic costs of foodborne illness. The funding would also be used to provide training grants and enhanced support for new investigators in the food and agricultural sciences, including the economic and social sciences.

Table 1 – Department of Agriculture

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Economic Research Service	85.4	91.3	6.9%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	168.4	176.6	4.9%
Agricultural Estimates	126.3	134.5	6.5%
Census of Agriculture	42.2	42.2	0.0%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1326.5	1374.0	3.6%
Agricultural and Food Research Initiative	350.0	700.0	100.0%
<i>discretionary</i>	<i>350.0</i>	<i>375.0</i>	<i>7.1%</i>
<i>mandatory</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>325.0</i>	<i>+\$325.0m</i>
Hatch Act	243.7	243.7	0.0%
Economic Research Service	85.4	91.3	6.9%

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). Analysis of the FY 2017 budget requests for Census, BEA, and NOAA are included below.

The Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) with the Department houses the Census Bureau and BEA; however, funding for Census is provided through a separate appropriation. The President's budget request includes a total of \$111.6 million for ESA in FY 2017, an increase of 2.3 percent over the FY 2016 enacted level.

Census Bureau

The request includes a total of \$1.6 billion in domestic discretionary spending for the Census Bureau, which is an increase of 19.2 percent over FY 2016. Within this amount, the Current Surveys and Programs line would receive \$285 million, an increase of 5.7 percent.

The Periodic Censuses and Programs line would receive \$1.3 billion in FY 2017, an increase of 22.5 percent. This includes \$778.3 for the 2020 Census; the Bureau will continue its field testing in FY 2017 in an effort to potentially save \$5.2 billion on the 2020 Census compared to using the 2010 Census design on the 2020 population.

The American Community Survey (ACS), which dodged a bullet in the FY 2016 appropriations bill when House language making the ACS voluntary was reversed in the final agreement, would receive \$251 million, a 3.1 percent increase. The increase will be used to address concerns raised by Congressional critics by “(1) enhancing the respondent experience, (2) conducting research on reducing respondent burden, and (3) increasing communications with stakeholders.”

The Census Bureau’s FY 2017 budget request can be found at:

http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY_2017_CBJ.html

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The request includes \$107.6 million in base funding for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a 2.3 percent increase over the FY 2016 appropriation. BEA’s four economic accounts would all increase, with the exception of the Industry Economic Accounts, which would see a 2.1 percent decrease. The National Economic Accounts (the primary product being the GDP) would increase by 6.4 percent, the International Economic Accounts would increase by 2.7 percent, and the Regional Economic Accounts would increase by 13.3 percent.

The budget request includes \$3 million to develop a new Regional Economic Dashboard that would provide county-level measurements of GDP in an effort to improve services to users by providing improved local area statistics. In addition, the request includes \$1.9 million for “accelerating and improving the quality of economic indicators,” with an end goal of providing “a full suite of enhanced macroeconomic indicators, delivered to end users more quickly and with more precision.”

Finally, the relocation of the BEA headquarters will be completed in FY 2016, thereby reducing additional strain on the BEA budget felt over the last several years.

BEA’s FY 2017 budget request can be found at: http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY_2017_CBJ.html.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The budget request includes a total of \$5.85 billion in discretionary funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an increase of 1.3 percent. While NOAA is first and foremost a mission agency and not a basic science grant-making agency like the National Science Foundation, NOAA relies on science from its internal laboratories and experts from throughout the extramural research community to inform its many services and activities. In particular, NOAA has been looking in recent years at ways to better utilize social and behavioral science, particularly as it relates to risk communication. NOAA released a five-year [research and development plan](#) in 2013. In it, the agency makes several references to greater utilization of social science.

The FY 2017 NOAA budget request is not as explicit as the R&D plan regarding its intentions for enhanced social science research. However, funding is requested for NOAA’s National Ocean Service (NOS) to apply

social and physical science to activities addressing coastal resilience and to building capacity to respond to extreme events, including risk communication and decision support tools.

The Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) serves as NOAA’s central research hub, working to integrate research conducted across the agency’s line offices (e.g. NOS, National Weather Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, etc.). The request includes \$519.8 million for OAR in FY 2017, an increase of 7.8 percent. This would support NOAA’s efforts to transition research to operations, among other priorities. More on NOAA’s research activities can be found on the [OAR website](#).

NOAA’s FY 2017 budget request can be found at: <http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/~nbo/>.

Table 2 – Department of Commerce

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Bureau of the Census	1368.4	1631.0	19.2%
Current Surveys and Programs*	270.0	285.3	5.7%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1098.4	1345.7	22.5%
American Community Survey	243.4	251.0	3.1%
2020 Decennial Census	596.2	778.3	30.5%
Economic Census & Census of Governments	134.4	139.5	3.8%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	105.1	107.6	2.3%
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5773.5	5850.6	1.3%
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research	482.0	519.8	7.8%

* This line was previously called “Salaries and Expenses.”

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) has taken steps in recent years to better harness social science expertise and apply it to its national defense efforts. Most notable is the [Minerva Research Initiative](#), which began in 2008 at the behest of then-Secretary of Defense Robert Gates. Minerva 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.”

The Minerva program is not provided with a dedicated appropriation from Congress and is not addressed specifically in the DOD budget request. Instead, funds for Minerva are pooled from the DOD services, including the Army Research Office (ARO), Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), and Office of Naval Research (ONR). Therefore, it is not yet known what the budget will be for the next Minerva competition. However, for reference, the [FY 2016 competition](#), for which white papers are due February 29, 2016, anticipates a total of \$15 million over three years to support 10-12 awards. This amount can change each year, depending on the contributions from the various DOD service lines.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

More generally, DOD is the largest contributor to federal R&D expenditures. The bulk of the funds are administered through the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget. Science and technology activities under RDT&E are further divided into Basic Research (6.1), Applied Research (6.2), and Advanced Technology Development (6.3); additional RDT&E accounts exist for systems development, prototypes, and demonstration, which, is worth noting, receive the majority of RDT&E funds.

For FY 2017, the request proposes cuts to basic research (6.1), applied research (6.2), and advanced technology development (6.3), with the greatest cut (-9%) slated for basic research. It has become commonplace for the Obama Administration to propose cuts to DOD basic research, in particular, and for the Congress to add funding back in, which was also the case last year.

Defense Health Program

Outside of the RDT&E account is the Defense Health Program, which has been a considerable source of funding for biomedical research, particularly cancer research, and is a favorite of appropriators in Congress. The FY 2017 request for the Defense Health Program continues what has become a common pattern of the Pentagon requesting to significantly reduce funds for the program, with Congress adding the funds back in later during the appropriations process. **The Defense Health Program would see a 61.2 percent cut under the President's FY 2017 request**, which is not expected to be the final outcome.

DOD's FY 2017 budget requests can be found at: <http://www.justice.gov/about/fy-2017-budget-and-performance-summary>.

Table 3 – Department of Defense

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	69968.5	71765.9	2.6%
Basic Research (6.1)	2309.2	2101.8	-9.0%
Applied Research (6.2)	4996.2	4815.4	-3.6%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	5731.2	5583.5	-2.6%
Defense Health Program	2121.5	822.9	-61.2%

Department of Education

Education is primarily a state and local responsibility. The President's budget request for FY 2017 includes \$69.4 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$1.3 billion or 2 percent above the FY 2016 funding level. The Department is promoting greater use of evidence and data through its Institute of Education Sciences (IES) which seeks to "improve evidence-based decision-making at all levels by increasing funding for research awards that build the evidence base for what works in education." Analysis of the FY 2017 budget requests for IES is below.

Institute of Education Sciences

The FY 2017 budget request for the Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is \$692.8 million, an increase of \$75 million above the FY 2016 funding level. The request includes \$209.3 million for research, development, and dissemination (RDD), an increase of \$14.3 million above the FY 2016 level, along with increased funding for "research related to postsecondary education and funds to enhance the Department's program performance data." RDD programs and activities include:

- **National Center for Education Research's** (NCER) education research grants, national research and development centers, research training, and small business innovation research; and
- National Center for Education Evaluation's *What Works Clearinghouse* (WWC), Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), National Library of Education (NLE), and the National Board for Education Sciences (NBES).

The proposed increase in funding would also allow IES to fund approximately \$52.3 million in new research awards and provide an increase of \$2 million to enhance dissemination activities.

The FY 2017 budget request includes \$175.7 million for NCER grant programs. Possible areas of funding include:

- Research networks focused on promoting postsecondary access, program completion, and high quality, affordable education programs;
- Understanding effective teaching practices in elementary schools;
- Improving rural education;
- Improving outcomes for English learners;
- Research and development centers focused on State efforts to implement the Next Generation Science Standards and improving writing instruction in middle and high school; and
- Additional support for low-cost evaluations.

The FY 2017 budget request for the **National Center for Education Statistics** (NCES) is \$125.4 million, an increase of \$12.4 million above the FY 2016 funding level. Funding would support "the collection, analysis, and dissemination of education-related statistics in response to both legislative requirements and to the particular needs of data providers, data users, and education researchers." The request would provide:

- \$7.1 million to re-initiate the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort;
- \$2.5 million for research on student loan repayments and defaults;
- \$2.8 million for the Teaching and Learning International Survey;
- \$500,000 to support statistical work on the President's My Brother's Keeper initiative; and
- \$500,000 to create P-12 and postsecondary information hubs.

For the **Regional Education Laboratories** (RELs), the FY 2017 budget request is \$54.4 million, the same as the FY 2016 funding level. The FY 2017 request "would support the first year of activities for nine of the ten RELs under new five-year contracts." The new awards will address: increasing clarity of the RELs' purpose and work, concentrating on high-leverage projects, "increasing regional concurrence with the RELs approach, and measuring how RELs change stakeholder behavior." Support for independent peer review of REL products and publications would also be supported by the FY 2017 funding.

The FY 2017 request for **Assessment** includes \$149 million for National Assessment of Educational Programs (NAEP) and \$7.7 million to support the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGP) to formulate policy guidelines for NAEP and the "costs associated with the sampling and data collection; pilot testing item development; and scoring, analysis, and reporting of NAEP assessments." The Department requests that the funds remain available for two years to provide flexibility in administering the assessments and to spread out the costs associated.

The FY 2017 budget request for **Research in Special Education (RISE)**, is \$54 million, the same as the FY 2016 funding level, to support research programs, "including research intended to improve the developmental outcomes and school readiness of infants, toddlers, and young children with disabilities; improve education outcomes in core subject areas for children with disabilities; improve social and behavioral outcomes; and assist adolescents with disabilities to be college- and career-ready." The request would provide \$49.2 million in "continuation costs of grants award in 2016 and prior years and \$3.2 million in new grant awards." This sum also includes \$1.5 million that would be used to support "peer review, logistical support, and other activities." The request notes that IES is unlikely to hold a new competition in FY 2017 and "would fund down the 2016 slate," depending on the quality of the applications. RISE also provides funding in three other grant areas: a low-cost, short duration evaluation of special education interventions, special education research and development centers, and the Accelerating the Academic Achievement of Students with Learning Disabilities Research Initiative. The Department requests that the funds be available for two years.

For the **Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems**, the FY 2017 budget request is \$81 million, an increase of \$46.5 million above the FY 2016 funding level. Of this sum, \$34.7 million would be used to award new grants in such areas as "financial and resource equity and teacher preparation, compensation, and advancement." Approximately \$28.3 million of the FY 2017 budget request would be used to continue support of grants awarded in 2015. Approximately \$18 million would be used to support ongoing and new activities, including:

- \$3 million for the Education Data Technical Assistance Program;
- \$2 million for the Privacy Technical Assistance Center;
- \$8 million to support State Data Liaisons; and
- \$5 million to fund a Support and Service Center to provide ongoing support and training for State data liaisons.

For **Special Education Studies and Evaluation**, the FY 2017 budget request is \$13 million, an increase of \$2.2 million to support research on "preschool education practices, state and local implementation IDEA, post-high school outcomes for youth with disabilities, and the Middle Grades Longitudinal Study."

International and Foreign Language Education

The FY 2017 budget request for the Department of Education's International Education and Foreign Language Studies (IEFLS) programs is \$67.3 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million and 6.8 percent below the FY 2016 funding level. Specifically, this sum includes \$65.1 million for Domestic Programs and \$2.2 million (a reduction of \$4.9 million or 69.3 percent below the FY 2016 funding level) for Overseas programs. The request would be used to "support continuation costs for Title VI program evaluation, national outreach, and information dissemination activities." It would also be used to support grants awarded in prior fiscal years for Domestic Programs, the continuation of grants "focusing on priority language vital to national interests; strengthening the capacity of under-resourced institutions, minority-serving institutions, and

community colleges; strengthening the preparation of K-12 teachers to teach world languages;" and consideration of financial need in awarding Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) grants. The FY 2017 budget request would provide:

- \$22.7 million for National Resource Centers;
- \$30.8 million for FLAS fellowships;
- \$2.9 million for Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language (UISFL);
- \$4.6 million for Centers for International Business Education (CIBE);
- \$2.7 million for Language Resource Centers (LRCs); and
- \$650,000 for new American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs).

The budget request for the Overseas program would provide funding for non-competing continuation awards. The request reflects the Administration efforts to "shift funds that would otherwise be used for new awards in the Overseas (Fulbright/Hayes) programs to support ongoing activities in the International Education Domestic Programs."

For the **Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)**, the FY 2017 budget request is \$100 million; FIPSE was zeroed out in FY 2016. The funds would be used to support an expansion of the *First in the World* (FITW) program (\$95.6 million); technical assistance to grantees "for conducting required project evaluations in order to contribute to the body of research on effective postsecondary strategies" (\$2.5 million); and peer review and data collection and analysis (\$1 million). The request reserves up to \$30 million for projects "designed to improve student outcomes at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and Minority Serving Institutions." In addition, funding would be provided to allow the Department to "add for the first time the scale-up grant tier for projects supported by strong evidence of effectiveness." These grants would support "implementation and rigorous evaluation of previously validated strategies at large scale."

The Department of Education's FY 2017 budget request can be found at:

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/index.html>.

Table 4 – Department of Education

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Institute of Education Sciences	618.0	693.8	12.3%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	195.0	209.3	7.3%
Statistics (National Center for Education Statistics)	112.0	125.4	12.0%
Regional Education Laboratories	54.4	54.4	0.0%
Research in Special Education	54.0	54.0	0.0%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	10.8	13.0	20.2%
Assessment	157.2	156.7	-0.3%
StateWide Data Systems	34.5	81.0	134.5%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	72.2	67.3	-6.7%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	65.1	65.1	0.0%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	7.1	2.2	-68.8%
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	0.0	100.0	+\$100m
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	29.3	29.3	0.0%

Department of Energy

The Department of Energy does not have a dedicated social and behavioral science research program, though it funds basic and applied research through its Office of Science and Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E). The Department's 2015 [Quadrennial Technology Review](#) noted several areas in which insights from the social sciences can play a role in research, development, and demonstration activities. The Department houses the Energy Information Administration, the principal statistical agency that reports objective information on the energy sector.

DOE's FY 2017 budget request can be found at: <http://energy.gov/cfo/downloads/fy-2016-budget-justification>.

Energy Information Administration

The Administration's request for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) calls for a \$9.1 million increase, which would bring EIA's FY 2017 funding to \$131.1 million. The funds would be used to continue EIA's core activities in addition to expanding data collection and analysis programs to several key areas. The budget proposes four strategic initiatives for increased funding in FY 2017: revamp petroleum data analysis to provide more regional detail; enhance commercial building energy efficiency data; expand international analysis, including Canada-Mexico collaboration and key economies in Asia; and collect transportation energy consumption data.

Table 5 – Department of Energy

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Energy Information Administration	122	131.1	7.5%

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services supports a variety of scientific research endeavors with the goal of human health and well-being. It supports basic research through the National Institutes of Health, health services research through the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, and public health research and surveillance through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HHS offices like the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation set policy, coordinate research efforts, and ensure that programs are effective and efficient.

HHS' FY 2017 budget request can be found at: <http://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/index.html>.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

The FY 2017 budget request for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health is \$320.9 million. This sum includes \$284.8 million in budget authority, \$11.1 million in Public Health Service Evaluation funds, and

\$25 million in funding from the Pregnancy Assistance Fund. In addition to the immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH), the request would provide support for the Office of HIV/AIDS and Infectious Disease Policy, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office of Human Research Protections, Office of Adolescent Health, Teen Pregnancy Prevention, Office of Minority Health, and the Office on Women's Health, among others.

The budget request for the immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health is \$12 million, an increase of \$322,000 above the FY 2016 funding level. The request would allow OASH to support its initiative to "build and expand Public Health 3.0," which includes the "development of best practices across the local, State, and federal governments." The funding would also provide support for the Office of the Surgeon General, which plans to issue a new "Call to Action to focus on emerging and important health issues."

The FY 2017 budget request for the Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) is \$1.5 million, an increase of \$18,000 above the FY 2016 funding level. Among other activities, the FY 2017 funds would allow OAH to develop and implement the next iteration (FY 2019 - FY 2021) of its strategic plan.

For OASH's Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) program, the FY 2017 budget request is \$104.8 million, an increase of \$3.8 million above the FY 2016 funding level. The budget request would allow federal evaluation to expand the use and understanding of evidence-based TPP programs to fill significant gaps in the current knowledge base, provide rigorous reviews of curricula and materials used in TPP grant programs to ensure their medical accuracy, fund grants to organizations to provide capacity building assistance, and support TPP OAH strategic communications.

The FY 2017 budget request for the Office of Minority Health (OMH) is \$56.7 million, the same as the FY 2016 funding level. Among the program activities the FY 2017 budget request would support are:

- The Social Determinants of Health Collaborative Network (SDHCN), which promotes "the creation of healthy communities by building a culture of health across all sectors at the State, territorial, tribal, local and community levels to address health disparities."
- American Indian/Alaska Native Health Equity Initiative (AI/AN HQI), which supports "projects that enhance the tribes/tribal organizations' capacity to carry out disease surveillance, including the interpretation and dissemination of surveillance data; address statistical needs; conduct epidemiologic analysis," among other activities.
- Addressing Childhood Trauma (ACT), a "multidisciplinary initiative to improve the education and health status of minority youth from disenfranchised populations."

The FY 2017 budget request for the Office on Women's Health (OWH) is \$32.1 million, equal to the FY 2016 funding level. The request would allow OWH to focus on activities related to regional women's health, communication and logistics, evaluation and assessment, trauma/violence against women, women's health across the lifespan, health disparities in women, and health care services for women.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) "is a team of program analysts and researchers including economists, statisticians, lawyers, ethicists, sociologists, and physicians who coordinate and conduct policy research and analysis to support leadership decision-making on policy alternatives." The FY 2017 budget request for ASPE is \$55 million, an increase of \$1.3 million above the FY

2016 funding level. The request would provide \$1 million to support a study of federal marketplace policy research. The request would allow ASPE to maintain its grant program, which provides \$800,000 to \$1.3 million in awards each year to “academically based research centers of important and emerging social policy issues associated with income dynamics, poverty, the transition from welfare to work, child well-being, and special populations.”

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) funds research on improving the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of America’s health care system. **The FY 2017 request calls for \$363.7 million in discretionary funds, which would restore AHRQ to its FY 2015 funding level**, undoing the effects of an 8.2 percent cut in FY 2016. The cut for FY 2016 was a compromise with the Administration after AHRQ was initially proposed for much larger cuts in the Senate and total elimination in the House. The President’s request calls for \$83.5 million of AHRQ’s discretionary funding to come from Public Health Service (PHS) Evaluation transfers (sometimes called the “evaluation tap”). This funding mechanism has historically been unpopular with many in Congress, and appropriators have not utilized it for AHRQ’s funding since FY 2014.

In addition to the discretionary funds requested, AHRQ is set to receive already-enacted mandatory transfers from the Patient Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR) Trust Fund, which should total \$106 million in FY 2016, an increase of \$11.5 million. These funds must be used to establish grants to train researchers, to disseminate research findings of the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) and other government-funded research, to assist with the incorporation of research findings, and to establish a process of receiving feedback on disseminated information.

The mandatory PCOR funds would bring AHRQ’s total requested program level to \$469.7 million, an increase of 9.6 percent from FY 2016.

AHRQ’s **Patient Safety** portfolio supports three categories of research: Patient Safety Risks and Harms, Patient Safety Organizations, and Healthcare-Association Infections (HAIs). The request would continue to support AHRQ’s efforts to expand its patient safety research to all health care settings (including hospitals, ambulatory care facilities, and nursing homes). It would also support research on improving antibiotic stewardship in service of the [National Action Plan for Combatting Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria](#) (CARB).

The Administration is requesting an increase of \$24.1 million or 26.9 percent for AHRQ’s **Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination** activities. Most of the increase (an additional \$18.9 million) is proposed for health services research conducted via interagency agreements and contracts. It would be used for research on optimizing care for people with multiple chronic conditions (\$9 million), research on better linking payments to value and quality (\$1.3 million), and restoring some of the across-the-board reductions to data management and events management support made in FY 2016 (\$8.3 million). In addition, the request would allocate \$47.4 million for investigator-initiated grants (the same amount as in FY 2016), including \$10.8 million in new projects focused on AHRQ’s traditional mission of improving health care safety and quality. Due to the FY 2016 budget cuts, AHRQ will no longer support its National Quality Measures Clearinghouse or its Health Care Innovations Exchange. Funds for dissemination and implementation will be used to promote AHRQ’s other products, as well as the Medical Expenditures Panel Survey (MEPS) and the newly reformatted National Quality and Disparities Report.

The President's request for **Health Information Technology** (IT) research includes \$20 million for research grants on utilizing health IT to improve quality, including \$6 million in new investigator-initiated grants.

The Administration requests flat funding (\$11.6 million) to continue AHRQ's congressionally-mandated support of the **U.S. Preventive Services Task Force** (USPSTF). As the Task Force's only source of funding, AHRQ ensures it "has the evidence it needs in order to make its recommendations; the ability to operate in an open, transparent, and efficient manner; and to clearly and effectively share its recommendations with the health care community and general public."

The request would provide a \$2.9 million increase (\$68.9 million) for the **Medical Expenditure Panel Survey** (MEPS), the only national source of comprehensive annual data on the how Americans use and pay for medical care. Most of the additional funding would be used to maintain the precision of the MEPS household component as it widens the geographic dispersion of its household sample.

AHRQ's FY 2017 budget request can be found at:

<http://www.ahrq.gov/cpi/about/mission/budget/2017/index.html>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The FY 2017 budget request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calls for a total funding level of \$11.9 billion in discretionary and mandatory funding and transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF). Of those funds, \$6 billion is proposed in budget authority and Public Health Service (PHS) Evaluation transfers (presented in table 6), a \$231.4 million or 3.7 percent decrease from FY 2016.

The CDC requests a \$5 million increase, a total of \$1.1 billion, for **HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis Prevention**. The additional funding would be used to assist viral hepatitis prevention efforts. Within CDC's Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention and Research activities, \$20 million would be reallocated for a new demonstration project to increase availability and improve utilization of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in high-risk communities. When taken correctly, PrEP has been shown to reduce risk of HIV infection by over 90 percent. Funds in the FY 2017 budget would also be used to develop and implement new reporting metrics on linking PrEP, new HIV infections in youth, and co-infection with Hepatitis C.

The budget request for **Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** is \$1.1 billion, a \$60 million decrease from FY 2016. The request would maintain flat funding for many of the activities in this program, including efforts related to tobacco prevention and control, obesity and nutrition, diabetes, school health, and health promotion. The request would eliminate funding for prostate cancer activities and reduce funding for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer screenings due to expanded health insurance coverage.

The Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) program would be reduced by 41 percent to \$30 million as the program refocuses on the "most effective and evidence-based REACH programs." Awards in FY 2017 will continue to be used in part to implement, disseminate, and evaluate high-impact approaches to improving the health status of racial and ethnic minorities.

The Administration is requesting flat funding at \$160.4 million for the **National Center for Health Statistics** (NCHS). The funds would support NCHS's major data collection systems—the National Vital Statistics System, the National Health Interview Service, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and the National Health Care Surveys. NCHS plans to continue to expand electronic death reporting, which improves the availability of data on deaths of public health importance, such as from prescription drug overdoses.

Under the FY 2017 budget request, **Environmental Health** programs would receive \$182.3 million, the same level as in FY 2016. The budget proposes to move \$10 million from the Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network to a new initiative to address hearing loss, focused on children to older adults, low to moderate hearing loss, and social stigma. The initiative would be primarily comprised of prevention, awareness, and education programs, but would also use NCHS data to better understand the epidemiology of hearing loss, develop voluntary public health criteria to prevent exposure to dangerous levels of noise for indoor and outdoor places and personal listening devices, and study the role of non-noise environmental risk factors for hearing loss.

Injury Prevention and Control programs would receive the most significant increase of any portfolio in the CDC budget request, with an additional \$62.6 million, for a total of \$298.6 million. The proposals for new funding in the request include \$10 million for gun violence prevention research, \$5 million for a National Concussion Surveillance System to determine the incidence of sports-related concussions in youth, and an additional \$10 million (\$80 million total) to address prescription drug abuse by promoting opioid prescription guidelines. The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) would receive an additional \$7.6 million to complete its expansion into all 50 states and the District of Columbia, better integrate NVDRS into violence prevention activities, and link it to other data sources. As part of an Administration-wide \$500 million initiative to improve access to mental health services, the CDC's budget request includes \$30 million in new mandatory funding to implement and evaluate comprehensive suicide prevention programs.

The FY 2017 request calls for \$285.6 million for the **National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health** (NIOSH), a \$53.5 million decrease from FY 2016. As in previous budget requests, the FY 2017 proposal would eliminate funding for one of the 10 current occupational sector research programs, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (\$25 million), due to limited resources. In addition, the request would eliminate funding for the Education and Research Centers, which received \$28.5 million in FY 2016, though CDC would continue to provide non-monetary support (scientific and programmatic expertise) to these centers.

Under the President's request, the CDC's **Global Health** program would receive \$442.1 million, a \$15 million increase from FY 2016. The additional funding would be used to aid in polio eradication efforts, support international public health capacity-building programs, and expand implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda.

The request for **Public Health Preparedness and Response** again proposes to eliminate funding for the Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness (\$8.2 million). According to the request, this would allow CDC to "prioritize funding for state and local health departments through the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) cooperative agreement."

CDC's FY 2016 budget request can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2017/fy-2017-cdc-congressional-justification.pdf>.

National Institutes of Health

The President's budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is \$33.1 billion, \$825 million (2.6 percent) above the FY 2016 funding level. The increase, however, includes \$1.8 billion in new mandatory funding, reflecting an actual decrease of \$1 billion below the FY 2016 discretionary funding level.

For FY 2017, NIH has organized its budget request around four themes:

- (1) Foundation for Discoveries: Basic Research
- (2) The Promise of Precision Medicine
- (3) Applying Big Data and Technology to Improve Health
- (4) Stewardship to Inspire Public Trust

Office of the Director and Trans-NIH Activities

The budget request for NIH Office of the Director (OD) is \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$145 million above the FY 2016 funding level. The increase in funding would support the Precision Medicine Initiative Cohort Program (PMI Cohort) and the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research program. The program offices in the Office of the Director would mostly be level funded, including the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives (DPCPSI). The FY 2017 budget request for DPCPSI is \$13.3 million.

Within OD, the request for the **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)** is also the same as the FY 2016 funding level of \$26.7 million. OBSSR would use the funds to complete several program evaluation projects it began in FY 2015, laying the foundation for its strategic planning, including an assessment of the various OBSSR-supported training programs, programs that use the Community-Based Participatory Research approach, and a comprehensive analysis of the NIH behavioral and social sciences research portfolio. OBSSR would also use the funds to “stimulate the development and adoption of new and innovative behavioral and social science methodologies and measures via new initiatives, workshops, and training.” The Office intends to produce a compendium of methods for researchers targeting health outcomes. In addition, OBSSR plans continue participating in collaborations designed to “advance mobile and wireless health research, data harmonization, integration, and the development of a common behavioral ontology to promote data sharing in the behavioral and social sciences.”

The Office also intends to release a new funding opportunity announcement, “Education and Health: New Frontiers,” designed to illuminate the “pathways involved in the relationship between education and health outcomes, identify the specific aspects and qualities of education that are responsible for this relationship, and determine the mediating factors that influence the robust relationship of education and health and contribute to health disparities.”

The FY 2017 budget request would provide \$165 million, the FY 2016 funding level, for the National Children's Study (NCS) follow-on, the **Environmental influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO)**, which was established in FY 2016. The budget request would allow the ECHO program to support “multiple synergistic, longitudinal studies by leveraging extant maternal/pediatric cohorts” and focus on four pediatric outcomes: upper and lower airway; obesity; pre- peri-, and postnatal outcomes; and neurodevelopment.

The FY 2017 budget request for the **Office of AIDS Research** (OAR) is \$62.3 million. OAR would use the funds to support the “highest scientific priorities based on the OAR Advisory Council Priority-Setting Working Group; the Trans-NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research; and NIH leadership.” In FY 2017, OAR intends to provide redirected funds to address four overarching AIDS research priorities:

- Research to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, including vaccine research;
- Develop the next generation of HIV therapies;
- Research to develop a cure; and
- Research to address prevention and treatment of HIV coinfections and comorbidities.

The FY 2017 budget request for Trans-NIH AIDS Research is \$3 billion, equal to the FY 2016 funding level, and the request for Behavioral and Social Science AIDS research is \$421.4 million, a reduction less than one percent below the FY 2016 funding level. The request would allow NIH to continue “to support initiatives integrating behavioral and social science strategies with biomedical modalities.” Priority research includes research that develops “strategies to more effectively encourage HIV testing and engagement in preventive care and/or treatment for youth and racial and ethnic populations” and implementation science and comparative effectiveness research to: “1) ensure initiation of treatment as soon diagnosis has been made; 2) engagement and retention in HIV care services; and 3) achievement and maintenance of optimal prevention and treatment responses.”

For HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination, the budget request includes \$38.3 million, a decrease of 1.2 percent. FY 2017 priorities for information dissemination include providing resources to “support dissemination of clinical trial-related information to ensure recruitment of an adequate number of participants, particularly from populations at risk, including women and racial ethnic populations in the U.S.”

The FY 2017 budget request for the **Office of Disease Prevention** (ODP) is \$9.9 million, the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, ODP plans to continue its efforts to stimulate disease prevention research across NIH and to coordinate and collaborate with other federal agencies and the private sector. ODP also plans to “identify needs in prevention research and disseminate information on emerging areas of scientific opportunity and existing knowledge gaps that merit special emphasis.”

For NIH’s **Science Education Partnership Award** (SEPA) program, the FY 2017 budget request remains at the FY 2016 funding level of \$18.5 million. This funding level would allow the program to support programs designed to “improve life science literacy” via its partnerships with “biomedical and clinical researchers and P-12 teachers and schools, museums and science centers, media experts, and other educational organizations.”

The budget request proposes \$775.6 million, a \$100 million or 14.8 percent increase, for the **NIH Common Fund** program. Many of the 30 programs supported by the Common Fund would support the NIH Director’s priority themes; resources would be limited for new Common Fund programs in FY 2017. For example, the budget request would provide \$69.1 million for the Big Data to Knowledge (BD2K) program out of the Common Fund, representing a \$6.2 million increase and 9.8 percent above the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, BD2K would support the “development of big data software, reference datasets, and data analysis and dissemination methods.” The Common Fund would also be used to create a “comprehensive data commons for NIH data resources.”

For the Common Fund-supported Global Health initiative, the FY 2017 budget request is \$8.6 million, a reduction of \$4.7 million and 35.5 percent below the FY 2016 funding level. The funding level reflects “the planned completion of several initiatives, including collaborative centers, individual research grants, and a bioinformatics network.” The request, however, would support the launch of additional initiatives if an “NIH review determines a second stage would allow the initiative to address new and important scientific challenges and opportunities.”

The Common Fund-supported Health Economics program has the aim of supporting “basic and applied research to understand how innovations in treatments, diagnosis, and preventive strategies can be most effectively implemented in a health care setting.” The FY 2017 budget for the Health Economics program is \$3.4 million, a reduction of \$1.9 million and 36.3 percent below the FY 2016 funding level, reflecting the “planned completion of two awards and reductions in five other awards as they enter their final year.”

The FY 2017 budget request includes an increase of \$45 million within the OD’s budget for the **NIH Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative**. When combined with funding requested in the budgets of the individual institutes and centers, total NIH funding for the BRAIN initiative would reach \$195 million in FY 2017. Citing FY 2017 as a “watershed year,” NIH intends to “stand up a data repository/sharing system for BRAIN Initiative data.”

National Cancer Institute

The FY 2017 budget request for the National Cancer Institute (NCI) is \$5.9 billion, an increase of \$680 million or 13 percent above the FY 2016 funding level. The sum includes \$5.1 billion in discretionary funding and \$796 million in mandatory funding. The increase in NCI’s budget would provide resources for the Institute to launch the Vice President’s Cancer Moonshot, which is designed to “substantially accelerate progress throughout the field of cancer prevention, treatment, and discovery” over the next several years.

The FY 2017 budget request for NCI’s investments in population studies, studies on obesity and cancer risks, basic research on cancer health disparities, among other types of research is \$877.5 million in discretionary funding, an increase of \$104.1 million and 13.5 percent above the FY 2016 funding level.

National Institute on Aging

The FY 2017 budget request for the National Institute on Aging (NIA) is \$1.6 billion, the FY 2016 funding level. The programs supported by NIA, however, will experience a slight decrease in their FY 2017 budgets.

The budget request for NIA’s Behavioral and Social Research (BSR) Program is \$209.6 million, roughly flat with the FY 2016 funding level. Planned BSR initiatives for 2017 include support for research on “mid-life adults that can inform efforts to optimize health and well-being, prevent illness and disability in later years, and potentially reverse the negative impact of early life adversity on later life health.” BSR plans to support adding respondents from the “Late Baby Boom” cohort, thereby expanding the collection of objective health measures and conducting a nationally-representative study of cognitive impairment and dementia to allow for international comparisons to the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). BSR also

intends to increase the program's focus on Alzheimer's disease epidemiology, health disparities, and caregiving.

The FY 2017 budget request for NIA's Geriatrics and Clinical Gerontology Programs is \$148.1 million, a decrease of less than one percent below the FY 2016 funding level. The program's priorities for FY 2017 includes continued support for research that examines "how early life factors can influence health and disease as we age." The program would also provide support for an ongoing initiative "to identify behavioral interventions with the high potential to impact and improve patient-level health outcomes for individuals with three or more chronic health conditions."

The budget request for NIA's Neuroscience Program is \$876 million, a small reduction from the FY 2016 funding level. NIA is the lead federal agency for Alzheimer's disease research and leads the research implementation activities of the interagency [*National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease*](#).

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

The FY 2017 budget request for the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is \$1.3 billion, flat with the FY 2016 funding level. The FY 2017 budget request for NICHD's Demography and Behavior program is \$273.6 million, a decrease of \$1.3 million below the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, the program plans to continue to support its Population Research Infrastructure Program. The program provides infrastructure support as well as support for research designed to enhance "understanding of mathematical and science cognition and reasoning, including interventions to enhance student functioning in math and sciences, and to prevent or address math learning disabilities." In FY 2017, the program also plans to support research in contraceptive acceptability and use.

The FY 2017 budget request for NICHD's Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IDD) program is \$119.9 million, slightly below the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, IDD's priorities include continued support for its IDD Research Centers. It will also continue to support NIH's Autism Centers of Excellence in collaboration with four other NIH institutes and centers, and plans to support a new initiative designed to develop new "tools for assessment and treatment of mental disorders in individuals with IDD."

The FY 2017 budget request for NICHD's National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research (NCMRR) is \$74.2 million, slightly below the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, NCMRR intends to support a new initiative that will "provide support for team-based projects to help young scientists apply bioengineering research to medical rehabilitation." The Institute also plans to work with the National Science Foundation on "a joint program to fund promising new technologies in medical rehabilitation."

National Institute of Mental Health

The FY 2017 budget request for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) is level with FY 2016 at \$1.5 billion. The budget request includes \$552.2 million, a decrease of \$1.9 million below the FY 2016 funding level, for the Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science program; \$389.7 million, a decrease of \$1.4 million, for the Division of Translational Science program; and \$146.6 million, roughly flat, for the Division of Services and Intervention Research (DSIR). The FY 2017 budget request for the Division of AIDS Research (DAR) is \$149.8 million, the same as the FY 2016 funding level.

National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities

The FY 2017 budget request for the National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD) continues the trend of level funding across the NIH institutes and would receive a total of \$280.7 million. In FY 2017, NIMHD expects to contribute to the launch of the Precision Medicine Initiative Cohort program by promoting precision medicine health disparities research.

For NIMHD's Basic, Social, and Behavioral Research program, the FY 2017 budget request is \$79.9 million, a small decrease below the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, NIMHD expects to expand its support for investigator-initiated research. The institute supports transdisciplinary and translational research and in FY 2017 “anticipates funding up to three Transdisciplinary Collaborative Centers for Health Disparities Research focused on precision medicine.” The FY 2017 budget request for these programs is \$82.4 million, a decrease of \$2.7 million and 3.2 percent below the FY 2016 funding level. Priority research for the centers includes developing “new tools and analytic methods for integrating patient data with information about social and environmental determinants of health.”

The FY 2017 budget request for NIMHD's research capacity building and infrastructure is \$25.6 million, an increase of 10.9 percent above the FY 2016 funding level. The institute expects to support the NIH Pathway to Independence Awards program and continue its recent participation in the Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award Institutional Research Training Grants program.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) budget would also be maintained at the FY 2016 funding level of \$2.5 billion. NIGMS' Division of Training, Workforce Development, and Diversity (TWD) supports training of PhD and MD-PhD students, along with postdoctoral fellows. The program also supports “student-development programs focused on enhancing diversity in undergraduate STEM training leading to research careers.”

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

The FY 2017 budget request for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) is flat with FY 2016 at \$422.9 million. The request for the Institute's Voice, Speech, and Language Program is \$89.2 million, a small decrease below the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, the program would continue to emphasize student, postdoctoral, and faculty training on voice, speech, and language sciences. A funding priority for the program is to support investigator-initiated awards to first-time and early-stage investigators in these areas.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

The FY 2017 budget request for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is \$1.1 billion, the same as the FY 2016 funding level. The budget request for NIDA's Basic and Clinical Neuroscience program is \$350.1 million, just below the FY 2016 funding level. For Epidemiology, Services, and Prevention Research, the budget request is \$323.4 million, nearly flat with the FY 2016 funding level.

John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in Health Sciences

The FY 2017 budget request for the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in Health Sciences (FIC) is \$70.1 million, the same funding level as FY 2016. For Fogarty, investing in the training of individuals and "catalyzing research and training partnerships between the U.S. and low and middle-income countries (LMICs) scientists" is a high priority. However, the FY 2017 budget request for this goal is \$9.8 million, 4.7 percent below the FY 2016 funding level. In FY 2017, Fogarty plans to "expand the number of overseas research experiences available for young U.S. scientists" in an effort to motivate them to choose careers in global health. Another priority for Fogarty in FY 2017 is to maintain research training partnerships between U.S. and foreign institutions, including enhancing research opportunities for foreign scientists when they return to their home countries. Fogarty also plans to fund eCapacity training with a focus on LMIC institutions.

To support international collaborative research, the budget request includes \$8 million, the same as FY 2016 funding level, to support implementation science to address the "know-do gap" along with expanding research training opportunities. The budget request also includes flat funding (\$35.7 million) to support the development of new research and research training models to "foster collaborative and sustainable research environments." A priority for the program is to "mobilize the scientific community to address the growing epidemic of chronic, noncommunicable diseases related to increased longevity and changing lifestyles in the developing world."

NIH's FY 2017 budget request, including details on other institutes and centers not discussed here, can be found at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/index.htm>.

Table 6 – Department of Health and Human Services

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	314.9	320.9	1.9%
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	53.7	55.0	2.3%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	334.0	363.7	8.9%
Patient Safety	74.3	76.0	2.3%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	89.4	113.5	26.9%
Health Information Technology	21.5	22.9	6.4%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.6	11.6	0.0%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	66.0	69.0	4.5%
<i>Public Health Service Evaluation Funds</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>+\$85.5</i>
<i>Patient Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund (mandatory)</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>12.2%</i>
Total AHRQ Program Level (including mandatory transfers)	428.5	469.7	9.6%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	6270.7	6039.4	-3.7%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1122.3	1127.3	0.4%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1177.1	1117.1	-5.1%
Health Statistics	160.4	160.4	0.0%
Environmental Health	182.3	182.3	0.0%
Injury Prevention and Control	236.1	298.6	26.5%
<i>mandatory (mental health)</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>+\$30.0m</i>
Occupational Safety and Health	339.1	285.6	-15.8%
Global Health	427.1	442.1	3.5%
Public Health Preparedness and Response	1405.0	1402.2	-0.2%
Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant	160.0	0.0	-100.0%
National Institutes of Health*	32311.3	33136.35	2.6%
<i>new mandatory funding</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1825.0</i>	<i>+\$1.8b</i>
<i>without new mandatory proposals</i>	<i>32311.3</i>	<i>31311.3</i>	<i>-3.1%</i>
NIH Office of the Director	1571.2	1716.2	9.2%
Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives	13.3	13.3	0.0%
Director's Discretionary Fund	10.0	10.0	0.0%
Common Fund	675.6	775.6	14.8%
Office of AIDS Research	62.3	62.3	0.0%
Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research	26.7	26.7	0.0%
Office of Research on Women's Health	42.0	42.0	0.0%
National Children's Study Follow-On	165.0	165.0	0.0%
OD Operations	143.2	143.2	0.0%

* See Appendix A (page 40) for a breakdown of the NIH request by Institute and Center.

Department of Homeland Security

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

DHS’s FY 2017 budget can be found at: <http://www.dhs.gov/publication/congressional-budget-justification-fy-2017>.

Science and Technology Directorate

The FY 2017 request calls for \$758.7 million for DHS’ Science and Technology (S&T) directorate. This is a \$28 million or 3.6 percent increase from the FY 2016 enacted level. This includes \$469 million for research and development, a \$26 million decrease from last year’s R&D budget.

The request includes \$78.9 million for the DHS Apex initiative, which funds crosscutting, multi-disciplinary research projects. Within Apex, \$61 million is requested for Apex programs, which are discrete, big-picture research projects on topics like screening, border control, and bioterrorism. To complement the work of Apex programs, S&T has begun establishing “technology engines,” teams of subject matter experts that can assist Apex program managers with issues related to their expertise. The request would provide \$18 million for Apex Engines. S&T proposes to create a Behavioral, Economic, and Social Science Engine (BESS-E). According to the request:

“BESS-E will analyze the social and behavioral implications of new technologies, programs, and policies to support their research, implementation, and diffusion. Centralizing this capability in an Engine will allow the social sciences to impact multiple Apex Projects.”

Additionally, the Administration requests \$32.3 million to fund S&T’s Hostile Behavior Predict and Detect program, an \$8.1 decrease from FY 2016. This program “leverages social and behavioral science research, data, and theory to understand the determinants and timing of group conversions to terrorism and the intent to engage in violence.”

The Administration’s request for the Office of University Programs (OUP) totals \$33 million, \$27.7 million for Centers of Excellence and \$3.4 million for Minority Serving Institutions. In FY 2017, OUP proposes to launch three new Centers of Excellence topic areas addressing high-priority research areas and pilot a new Quantitative Analytical Training Center. It will support the new Centers with funds freed from outgoing Centers whose grants are expiring.

Table 7 – Department of Homeland Security

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Science and Technology Directorate	786.9	758.7	-3.6%
Research, Development, and Innovation	454.9	436.9	-4.0%
University Programs	41.6	33.0	-20.7%

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) describes its vision for FY 2017 as “ending homelessness, helping families and individuals secure quality housing, making stronger communities, increasing economic mobility, and building a stronger HUD.” This budget request reflects HUD’s commitment to providing communities with new flexibility to help families achieve self-sufficiency.

HUD’s FY 2017 budget request can be found at:

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=FY_2017_CJs_Combined.pdf.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The FY 2017 budget request for HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) total \$185 million dollars, comprised of \$65 million in direct appropriations and \$120 million in transfer authority. Although the top-line request is \$100 million more than in FY 2016, PD&R would see a \$20 million decrease in its appropriated funding.

The \$120 million in transfer authority is part of a Department-wide effort to “integrate evidence and cross-disciplinary intelligence throughout program policy, management, and operations.” In previous years, funds were made available for similar purposes via a crosscutting Transformation Initiative. The transferred funds would be used for research, evaluations, and demonstrations (\$33 million); technical assistance (\$52 million); and capacity building (\$35 million).

PD&R’s appropriated funds would be used for the Office’s core activities, housing market surveys, housing finance and non-survey data acquisition, research dissemination, and research partnerships. The request proposes \$15 million for a new PD&R activity called “core research support.” The funds would be used to support two new projects: (1) a \$5 million investment in support of the Administration’s commitment to reducing greenhouse emissions by working with the Department of Energy’s Decision Science program on “research on innovations that facilitate behavior changes among builders, property owners, and tenants that will reduce consumption of carbon based energy;” and (2) a \$10 million initiative to support the Congressionally-directed expansion of HUD’s Move-to-Work program, which allows public housing authorities to design and test innovative strategies to improve public housing programs.

Table 8 – Department of Housing and Urban Development

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Office of Policy Development and Research	85	185.0	117.6%
<i>appropriations</i>	85	65.0	-23.5%
<i>transfer authority</i>	0	120.0	+\$120m

Department of Justice

The President's request includes a total of \$4.2 billion for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the Department of Justice (DOJ), which is 15.7 percent below the FY 2016 enacted level. Within this amount is **\$154 million for Research, Evaluation and Statistics, an increase of \$38 million, including \$48 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and \$58 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).** If appropriated, the request would begin to chip away at the cuts taken to NIJ and BJS in recent years.

The OJP request also includes \$4 million for domestic radicalization research, which is the amount appropriated in FY 2016 (although through a different budget line); \$3 million to reestablish the Evaluation Clearinghouse, which supports OJP's CrimeSolutions.gov website (funding was not appropriated in FY 2016); and \$10 million in new funding for the National Crime Statistics Exchange, which would "collect and report nationwide incident-based crime statistics that inform the development and evaluation of crime control policies at the national, state, and local levels."

Finally, the request proposes increasing the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside, which can provide additional funding support to NIJ and BJS, from 2 percent in FY 2016 to 3 percent in FY 2017.

DOJ's FY 2017 budget request can be found at: <http://www.justice.gov/about/fy-2017-budget-and-performance-summary>.

National Institute of Justice

The request for NIJ for FY 2017 is **\$48 million, an increase of \$12 million or 33 percent over the FY 2016 enacted level.** Within the increase is \$5 million to support a new Collecting Digital Evidence initiative to "develop new technology to help investigators and prosecutors collect, preserve and analyze digital evidence from large-scale computer systems and networks." In addition and similar to the FY 2016 request, \$3 million would be earmarked for research on "indigent defense," and \$2.7 million for "civil legal aid research to help coordinate and improve research and data collection that will provide legal professionals and policy makers with more timely and detailed data to improve the nation's civil legal assistance programs," leaving about \$37.3 million for NIJ research grants.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The request for BJS is **\$58 million for FY 2017, an increase of \$17 million or 41.5 percent.** Within the increase is \$6 million for the National Crime Victims Survey Sample Boost for Subnational Estimates Program (to increase the sample size in 22 states), \$1 million for a National Survey of Public Defenders, and \$1.5 million for a National Public Defenders Reporting Program.

Table 9 – Department of Justice

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Bureau of Justice Statistics	41.0	58.0	41.5%
National Institute of Justice	36.0	48.0	33.3%

Department of Labor

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

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The President's request includes \$641 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), an increase of 5.2 percent over the enacted FY 2016 level. Each of BLS's five budget activities (e.g. labor force statistics, productivity and technology, etc.) would also see increases. Labor Force Statistics would see the largest increase with an increase of 8.9 percent.

Similar to earlier requests, the FY 2017 budget includes an increase of \$1.6 million in Labor Force Statistics to add an annual supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) that would collect data on contingent and alternative work arrangements through the Contingent Work Supplement. Also included is \$3 million to fund the first year of a survey on employer-provided training to capture data on the extent to which employers provide or sponsor formal job skills training.

Lastly, an increase of \$2.5 million is sought within the Prices and Cost of Living line for the Consumer Expenditure Survey "to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data," similar to requests in previous years.

BLS's FY 2017 budget requests can be found at: <http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/>.

Table 10 - Department of Labor

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609.0	640.9	5.2%
Labor Force Statistics	262.9	286.3	8.9%
Prices and Cost of Living	213.5	219.7	2.9%
Compensation and Working Conditions	85.8	87.5	2.0%
Productivity and Technology	10.8	11.0	1.8%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	36.0	36.5	1.4%

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 the spread of democratic values and the growth of robust civil societies; promote secure, peaceful communities and counter violent extremism; unlock economic growth, especially through entrepreneurship in the United States and around the world; boost knowledge about and efforts to stem

environmental degradation and climate change; and increase mutual understanding by exposing foreign audiences to U.S. policies, values, and culture.”

The State Department’s FY 2017 budget request can be found at:

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/252179.pdf>.

Educational and Cultural Exchanges

The Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs. **Overall, the agency requests \$639.8 million for the program, representing an increase of \$48.8 million from the previous year’s enacted amount.**

The Administration requests sustained funding of \$236 million for the Fulbright Program and related exchanges. This program provides both U.S and foreign students the opportunity to study abroad and conduct research at foreign and U.S. universities.

Under the request, the Young Leaders Initiative would receive an increase in funding from last year’s \$19 million, to \$33 million. These programs include the Young African Leaders Initiative, Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, and the Young Leaders in the Americas Initiative, and aim to empower and bolster emerging African, Asian, and Latin American leaders through academic coursework, leadership training, professional development, mentoring, networking, and follow-on support.

Table 11 – Department of State

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	590.9	639.8	8.3%

Department of Transportation

The President’s budget request includes a total of \$98.1 billion for the Department of Transportation (DOT). The request begins implementation of the *Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act*, a five-year surface transportation reauthorization bill passed late in 2015. The FAST Act authorizes funding for federal programs related to highways, roads and bridges, public transportation, and railroads, among other areas, and includes the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

DOT’s FY 2017 budget request can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fy2017-budget-estimates>.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The request includes \$26 million for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, level with FY 2016. FY 2017 funding would be used to “enhance the data collection and rigorous statistical analysis programs in support of data-driven planning

and decision-making.” The Bureau also administers the Airline Transportation Statistics Program through a transfer of funds from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 12 – Department of Transportation Statistics

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	0.0%

National Science Foundation

The President’s request includes a total of \$7.96 billion for the National Science Foundation, which is \$500 million or 6.7 percent over the FY 2016 enacted level. However, the request includes a new, one-year mandatory funding stream in the amount of \$400 million. Taking the mandatory funding out, the increase to NSF in FY 2017 would be only \$100 million or 1.3 percent. NSF’s Research and Related Activities account would receive \$6.4 billion, or an increase of 6.5 percent, including mandatory funding; the discretionary budget for research would increase by only 0.8 percent.

Under the mandatory spending scenario, all of NSF’s research directorates would see healthy increases, as noted in the chart below. The Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) would increase by 6.1 percent and the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) would see an 8.3 percent increase.

In general, the request prioritizes investments in two main areas: clean energy research (with a total of \$512 million in FY 2017) and “strengthening support for core activities, with a special focus on support for early career investigators.” The latter would receive the \$400 million in mandatory spending noted above, if authorized. This invest appears to be a nod to ensuring adequate resources for NSF’s core research programs and functions, which often get “taxed” when new initiatives are launched without the necessary commensurate growth in the NSF budget. The request estimates that these added funds would allow for 800 additional research grants (totaling more than 12,000 grants in FY 2017), bringing NSF’s funding rate up to 23 percent. In addition, the request calls out the importance of supporting “all areas of science, engineering, and education” in order to ensure “a robust return on investment for all American citizens,” something that critics in Congress would disagree with, given efforts over the last few years to single out the social sciences and geosciences for targeted cuts.

NSF proposes to continue its support for the **four cross-foundation investments** it launched in FY 2016:

- Understanding the Brain (UtB) - \$141.6 million (-3.6%)
- Risk and Resilience - \$43.2 million (4.9%)
- Innovations at the Nexus of Food, Energy, and Water Systems (INFEWS) - \$62.2 million (27.7%)
- Inclusion across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science (INCLUDES) - \$16 million (3.2%)

NSF also proposes to increase investments in its collection of broadening participation programs by 1.6 percent, which includes fellowships, scholarships, the EPSCoR program, and funds to minority serving institutions, among other initiatives.

In addition, NSF is serving as the lead agency for the President's new [Computer Science for All](#) initiative, which seeks to make available computer science education to all students in the U.S. NSF's commitment of \$20 million in FY 2017 would support "development and assessment of prototype instructional materials, scalable and sustainable professional development models, approaches to preservice preparation for computer science teachers, and teacher resources."

Additional details on the President's request for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate and the Education and Human Resources Directorate follow.

NSF's FY 2017 budget request can be found at: <http://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2017/index.jsp>.

Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

While the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) represents only about 3.6 percent of the entire NSF budget, it represents more than two-thirds (67%) of the total federal funding for academic basic research in the social and behavioral sciences. **The President's request would provide a total of \$288.77 million, including \$16.36 million in mandatory funding, for SBE.** This would represent a 6.1 percent increase over the FY 2016 enacted level. However, if mandatory funding is taken off the table, the discretionary request would be \$272.4 million, or about flat with FY 2016.

As noted above, the mandatory funds would be used to support core activities with emphasis on early career investigators. Activities in support of early career investigators may include funding for workshops on proposal development and support for research on enhancing reliability and robustness of science, among others.

SBE's four main priorities for FY 2017 include:

- (1) "Enhancing research investments that advance fundamental knowledge in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences;
- (2) Supporting the directorate's ongoing interdisciplinary research and training activities;
- (3) Participating in cross-directorate and NSF-wide priority activities in which a comprehensive understanding of human behavior at the individual, group, and/or organizational levels, across different scales of space and time is central; and
- (4) Supporting the work of NCSES as the Nation's leading provider of statistics data on the science and engineering enterprise."

The four main components of the SBE directorate would see healthy increases under the request, assuming mandatory funding is provided. The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Division (BCS) and the Social and Economic Sciences Division (SES) would both see increases of 7.4 percent; Multidisciplinary Activities (SMA) would increase by 4.6 percent; and the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), a federal statistical agency housed with SBE, would see a 2 percent increase. Looking only at the discretionary request, BCS and SES would be held flat in FY 2017, SMA would be cut, and NCSES would still see a 2 percent increase.

In addition, the area of "robust and reliable science" is an emerging new area of focus for SBE, initiated by the SBE Advisory Committee's Subcommittee on Replicability in Science, which issued a report in 2015. SBE will be seeking to bring social science to bear on questions surrounding replicability, reproducibility, and generalizability by supporting workshops that look at things like study design, data sharing

approaches, and analytic techniques; research that seeks to replicate and generalize “pivotal disciplinary findings;” and research to improve robust and reliable science across the various disciplines of science supported by NSF (not limited to the SBE sciences). Specific funding amounts are not identified in the request for this nascent function.

The Social and Economic Sciences Division would receive a total of \$105.4 million in FY 2017, including \$7.24 million in new mandatory funding, for a total increase of 7.4 percent. The increase would be used to boost funds to SES’s core programs (e.g. economics, political science, sociology, etc.) primarily for “research focused on robust and reliable science; [to] enhance support for early career investigators; and [to] improve the overall success rate of high-quality research proposals received by SES.”

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Division would receive a total of \$102.08 million in FY 2017, including \$7.02 million in new mandatory funding, for an increase of 7.4 percent. Similarly, the increase would be used to boost BCS core programs (e.g. cultural anthropology, cognitive neuroscience, social psychology, etc.) with an emphasis on early-career researchers. BCS also makes a sizable contribution (\$18.6 million) to NSF’s cross-foundation effort on Understanding the Brain.

The request for NCSES does not include any new mandatory funding; the President seeks an increase of \$1 million for a total discretionary budget of \$51.76 million. Similar to the FY 2016 request, the increase would be used to support improvements in NCSES’s statistical and analytical programs, including:

- (1) “Developing enhanced data access tools, techniques, and visualizations;
- (2) New data collection techniques building on administrative data and other ‘big data’ sources; and
- (3) Questionnaire redesign and survey improvements supporting current research, policy, and community needs, such as improved data pathways for scientists and engineers and measures innovation.”

The SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities (SMA) would see a 4.6 percent increase in FY 2017, for a total of \$29.51 million. However, without mandatory funding, the office would actually see a small decrease. SMA supports programs and cut across the SBE directorate and across NSF. As such, it plays an active role in NSF’s various cross-foundation investment areas.

Directorate for Education and Human Resources

The budget request includes a total of **\$952.9 million for the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), including \$53.99 million in new mandatory funding.** This would represent an 8.3 percent over the FY 2016 enacted level. Without mandatory funding, the increase would be 2.1 percent.

The mandatory funding would be used to support EHR’s core STEM education activities, with special emphasis on “advancing computational- and data-intensive areas, principally through the support of early career investigators likely to be receptive to interdisciplinary and technology-intensive approaches to education.”

The Division of Graduate Education (DGE) would receive a 9.6 percent increase in discretionary funding only (no proposed mandatory funding) for a total budget of \$305.3 million. Keeping in step with the President’s emphasis on cybersecurity, the increase to DGE would be used to boost STEM professional workforce training and provide a 40 percent increase to the CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service program. Project and program evaluation funding would be held flat.

In contrast, the **Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings (DRL)** would only see an **increase with the inclusion of \$47.77 million in new mandatory funding, for a total budget of \$249.3 million.** Otherwise, DRL would see a cut of 9.4 percent if considering discretionary spending alone. The new funds would be used to more than double funding for EHR's core STEM education research programs, and to bring other programs up to their FY 2016 levels, including the Advancing Informal STEM learning (AISL) program and the STEM + Computing (STEM + C) Partnerships program. Without mandatory funds, AISL and STEM + C would be cut.

The Division of Undergraduate Education (DUE) would see increases under both the mandatory and discretionary funding scenarios. **The request includes \$242.4 million for DUE, including 3.75 million in new mandatory funding, which would be used to support core research.** The increase is 6.1 percent over the FY 2016 enacted level. An increase is also proposed for the Improving Undergraduate STEM Education (IUSE) program, while keeping STEM professional workforce programs flat.

Finally the **Division of Human Resource Development (HRD)** would receive a total of \$155.89 million in FY 2017, including \$2.8 million in new mandatory funding, which would be used to boost core research into **broadening participation and institutional capacity in STEM funding.** The cross-NSF INCLUDES program would see an increase of \$1 million, with all other HRD programs remaining flat.

Table 13 – National Science Foundation

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017 (with mandatory)	(P) FY 17 vs. (E) FY 16 (with mandatory)	Proposed FY 2017 (discretionary only)	(P) FY 17 vs. (E) FY 16 (discretionary only)
National Science Foundation	7463.5	7964.0	6.7%	7564.0	1.3%
Research and Related Activities	6033.6	6425.44	6.5%	6079.43	0.8%
Education and Human Resources	880.0	952.86	8.3%	898.87	2.1%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	200.3	193.12	-3.6%	193.12	-3.6%
Agency Operations and Award Management	330.0	373.02	13.0%	373.02	13.0%
National Science Board	4.4	4.38	0.2%	4.38	0.2%
Office of the Inspector General	15.2	15.2	0.3%	15.2	0.3%
NSF Spending by Directorate					
Biological Sciences	744.2	790.5	6.2%	745.7	0.2%
Computer and Information Science and Engineering	935.8	994.8	6.3%	938.4	0.3%
Engineering	916.2	1002.7	9.4%	946.4	3.3%
Geosciences	1318.5	1398.8	6.1%	1319.6	0.1%
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	1349.2	1436.5	6.5%	1355.1	0.4%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	272.2	288.8	6.1%	272.4	0.1%
Office of International Science and Engineering	49.1	52.1	6.0%	49.1	0.0%
Integrative Activities	447.1	459.9	2.9%	451.3	0.9%
Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate	272.2	288.8	6.1%	272.4	0.1%
Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	95.1	102.1	7.4%	95.1	0.0%
Social and Economic Sciences	98.2	105.4	7.4%	98.2	0.0%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	50.8	51.8	2.0%	51.8	2.0%
SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	28.2	29.5	4.6%	27.4	-2.8%
Education and Human Resources Directorate	880.0	952.9	8.3%	898.9	2.1%
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	222.8	249.3	11.9%	201.8	-9.4%
Undergraduate Education	228.5	242.4	6.1%	238.7	4.4%
Graduate Education	278.5	305.3	9.6%	305.3	9.6%
Human Resource Development	150.2	155.9	3.8%	153.1	1.9%

Other Agencies

National Archives and Records Administration

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) requests \$398 million for FY 2017, representing a 6.9 percent increase over the amount enacted in FY 2016. The agency requests an increase of \$4.9 million to prepare for the upcoming Presidential transition, which would pay for the transportation of electronic presidential records to the agency's data center, as well as move physical records and artifacts. The Administration also requests a \$3.5 million increase to complete development of the next-generation Electronic Records Archives (ERA 2.0) and transition from the old to the new system.

The Administration is requesting \$5 million dollars for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program. The funds would provide for grants to preserve and publish non-Federal records that document American history.

The National Archives' FY 2017 budget request can be found at: <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/2017-performance-budget.pdf>.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Administration's request would provide the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) with \$149.8 million for FY 2017, a \$1.9 million increase over the FY 2016 level. The Administration proposes to nearly double the funding for its initiative, *The Common Good: The Humanities in the Public Square*, bringing its total FY 2017 funding to \$10.2 million. *The Common Good* includes a continuation of *Standing Together*, NEH's programming for veterans and active duty military that supports projects that demonstrate the critical role of the humanities. The additional funds would enhance the reach and impact of this initiative and encourage the advancement of the humanities. The request also includes \$10.7 million in federal matching funds, including the NEH Challenge Grants program, which encourages private-sector support for the humanities by matching non-federal donations.

NEH's FY 2017 budget request can be found at: http://www.neh.gov/files/fy_2017_congr_budget.pdf.

United States Institute of Peace

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, federally-funded institution that aims to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. **The Administration has requested \$37.9 million for USIP in FY 2017.** This is an increase of \$2.6 million from the FY 2016 level.

The FY 2017 budget request for the U.S. Institute of Peace, included in the State Department request, can be found at: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/252179.pdf>.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is an independent, non-partisan think tank that seeks to provide “in-depth research and dialogue that informs actionable ideas on global issues.” It conducts original research on global issues and individual regions and hosts scholars, journalists, former policy makers, and others who conduct their own research. **The Administration has requested \$10.4 million for the Woodrow Wilson Center for FY 2017, a \$10,000 decrease from FY 2016.** Two-thirds of the Center’s budget come from non-appropriated, private sources.

The Woodrow Wilson Center’s FY 2017 budget request can be found at:

https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/fy2017_budget_justification.pdf.

Table 14 – Other Agencies

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
National Archives and Records Administration	372.4	398.0	6.9%
National Endowment for the Humanities	147.9	149.8	1.3%
United States Institute of Peace	35.3	37.9	7.4%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	10.5	10.4	-1.0%

Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center

Table 15 – National Institutes of Health Request by Institute and Center

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
National Institutes of Health Total	32311.3	33136.35	2.6%
<i>new mandatory funding</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1825.0</i>	<i>+\$1.8b</i>
<i>without new mandatory proposals</i>	<i>32311.3</i>	<i>31311.3</i>	<i>-3.1%</i>
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	70.1	70.1	0.0%
National Cancer Institute	5213.5	5893.5	13.0%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	685.4	685.4	0.0%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	129.9	129.9	0.0%
National Eye Institute	707.9	707.9	0.0%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3113.5	3113.5	0.0%
National Human Genome Research Institute	513.2	513.2	0.0%
National Institute on Aging	1598.2	1598.2	0.0%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	467.4	467.4	0.0%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	4715.7	4715.7	0.0%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	541.7	541.7	0.0%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	343.5	343.5	0.0%
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1338.3	1338.3	0.0%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	422.9	422.9	0.0%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	413.4	413.4	0.0%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	1966.3	1966.3	0.0%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1050.6	1050.6	0.0%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	770.9	770.9	0.0%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2512.4	2512.4	0.0%
National Institute of Mental Health	1518.7	1518.7	0.0%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	280.7	280.7	0.0%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	1695.2	1695.2	0.0%
National Institute of Nursing Research	145.9	145.9	0.0%
National Library of Medicine	395.7	395.7	0.0%

Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies

Table 16 – Principal Statistical Agencies

	Enacted FY 2016	Proposed FY 2017	Proposed FY 17 vs. Enacted FY 16
Bureau of Economic Analysis	105.1	107.6	2.3%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	41.0	58.0	41.5%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609.0	640.9	5.2%
Bureau of the Census	1368.4	1631.0	19.2%
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	0.0%
Economic Research Service	85.4	91.3	6.9%
Energy Information Administration	122	131.1	7.5%
Statistics of Income (IRS)	38.0	38.0	0.0%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	168.4	176.6	4.9%
National Center for Education Statistics	282.0	296.0	5.0%
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	160.4	0.0%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	50.8	51.8	2.0%
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)	26.0	27.0	3.8%