



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

ANALYSIS

of the

**President's FY 2020
Budget Request**

for

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

March 2019

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How to interpret budget figures in this document

The budget numbers provided in this report account for the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2020 request for discretionary spending, unless noted otherwise. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of current dollars, and, in most cases, are rounded to one figure after the decimal. Totals may contain rounding errors.

Because final FY 2019 funding levels are not yet available for all subaccounts and programs discussed in this analysis, the tables in this document list the amounts enacted by Congress in FY 2018 *and* FY 2019 (where available), the amount proposed in the President’s FY 2020 budget request, and a comparisons to the FY 2020 proposed amount, for both FY 2018 and FY 2019, expressed as percent change.

FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
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Introduction

The President's FY 2020 Budget Request for Social and Behavioral Science

On March 11, the Trump Administration released a preview of its [Fiscal Year \(FY\) 2020 budget request to Congress, with additional details unveiled the week of March 18](#). The budget was delivered about a month late, largely due to the partial government shutdown that paralyzed much of the federal workforce throughout December and January.

Detailed information about the Administration's request for the Department of Commerce, including the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, are still unavailable as of this writing. COSSA will release an analysis of the Department of Commerce request as a supplemental publication once details are released.

The President's request proposes steep cuts to all corners of the federal budget, with the exception of national security-focused agencies which would see significant boosts. The story is the same when it comes to federal research and development agencies:

Snapshot of the President's FY 2020 Budget Request		
	FY 2020 Request	% Change
National Institutes of Health	\$34.4 billion	-12.1%
National Science Foundation	\$7.1 billion	-12.5%
Census Bureau*	\$7.2 billion	+88.4%
Department of Defense Basic Research	\$2.3 billion	-8.2%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$655 million	+6.5%
Institute of Education Sciences	\$521.6 million	-15.3%
State Dept. Education and Cultural Exchanges	\$309.6 million	-52.1%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (moved to NIH)	\$256 million	-24.3%
Economic Research Service	\$60.5 million	-30.3%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$48 million	+11.6%
National Institute of Justice	\$46.5 million	+25.7%
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$37.9 million	-75.5%

**Based on preliminary information*

In addition to the proposed savings above, the budget also boasts a focus on "streamlining government." The Administration continues to seek opportunities to reduce the size of the federal workforce and eliminate entire agencies in order to achieve savings. Some of the agencies eyed for elimination include the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts, Institute for Museum and

Library Services, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (which would be transferred to the National Institutes of Health), and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Of course, for many of these agencies, this is not the first time they have been targeted for elimination or deep cuts, and Congress has managed to keep them intact for the most part.

When considering the Trump Administration's proposals for FY 2020 it is important to remember that the budget request remains a political, largely symbolic document outlining the Administration's priorities for the years ahead. It is important to take note of the policy priorities contained within the budget as they could shape some legislative and/or executive actions later in the year; however, as is always the case, Congress has the final say over the appropriation of funds and, in the case of the FY 2020 budget request, legislators are not likely to share the President's funding priorities, especially cuts to research, the elimination of entire agencies, and reductions in domestic funding more generally.

“Raise the Caps”

The release of the President's budget request signals the official kick-off of the annual appropriations process in Congress. However, before Congress can fully dive into the FY 2020 bills, lawmakers must address a larger threat facing federal funding for next year. As [COSSA has been reporting](#), discretionary spending that is appropriated every year by Congress has been subject to austere caps that were put in place in 2011 as part of a larger effort to significantly reduce the size of the federal budget over 10 years. The *Budget Control Act of 2011*, or BCA, put in place caps on discretionary spending for both nondefense *and* defense spending for the period of 2013 through 2021.

Thankfully, since 2013, Congress has been able to find bipartisan ways to amend the BCA and provide relief to the caps, allowing federal R&D agencies (as well as other parts of the federal budget) to achieve funding increases above the caps each year. However, the latest relief measures only raised the caps for fiscal years 2018 and 2019, meaning that unless Congress acts to address the caps again for FY 2020, they will take effect once again, resulting in a cut of \$54 billion (9 percent) from nondefense discretionary (NDD) spending (which includes most research accounts), and \$71 billion (11 percent) from defense discretionary accounts. In future years, under the President's proposal, NDD funding would be reduced by an additional 2 percent each year through 2029, while shifting funding to “resource national defense requirements.” Interestingly, the President's request itself violates the BCA by proposing to bust the defense discretionary caps by \$165 billion (using the controversial Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account to further pad defense budgets). Therefore, regardless of where you stand, a deal will need to be struck in some form in the coming months if either side—defense or nondefense—are to see desired increases.

Lawmakers have already started talks and will be working for the next several months to attempt to strike a deal to prevent these cuts from taking effect in FY 2020. Of course, given the hyper-partisan and contentious nature of today's Washington, a bipartisan deal is all but certain. You can expect to see the funding debate heat up in the coming weeks and perhaps also stretch into the fall or beyond.

COSSA issued an [action alert](#) to members on March 13 in response to the threat to NDD funding.

Looking Ahead

Until these higher-level details can be sorted out, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees can make only so much progress on their 12 annual spending bills for FY 2020. In many ways the process will proceed like normal; hearings on the President's proposals have begun and will continue through the spring, and appropriators will likely begin writing their bills and marking them up (i.e. passing them out of subcommittee and perhaps full committee) before Congress and much of Washington leaves town for the summer recess. In fact, we expect that the FY 2020 appropriations bills will be written assuming that the budget caps will be lifted, providing increases for programs and agencies of priority to Congress. But given that the BCA and its statutory caps currently remain the law of the land, work on 2020 funding will not be able to advance beyond the committees' work. Given the circumstances surrounding FY 2020, you can expect the next several months to be a case of "hurry up and wait" as appropriators work feverishly to make as much progress on their 2020 bills as possible while Congressional leadership works in parallel to address the bigger budget issues.

COSSA will continue to report on the progress of FY 2020 funding. You can follow our coverage at: <https://www.cossa.org/advocacy/funding-updates/>.

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

Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) funds scientific activities through its Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area, which comprises 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 Agricultural Research Service, which conducts intramural research in the natural and biological sciences. The Administration's FY 2020 discretionary funding request for REE totals \$2.9 billion.

USDA's FY 2020 budget request can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/budget>.

Economic Research Service

The President's request continues to push forward a [proposal](#) from last year to significantly curtail the research activities of Economic Research Service (ERS), realign the agency with the USDA Office of the Chief Economist, and move the agency out of the Washington, DC region. **The budget would provide \$60.5 million for ERS, a cut of \$26.3 million from the FY 2019 enacted level.** This amount includes \$15.5 million in new spending for the proposed realignment and relocation, leaving \$45 million to support ERS' core research and statistics programs, an effective cut of 48.1 percent. This level of cut to ERS's programs was proposed in the President's budget request for FY 2019, and Congress roundly rejected it.

At this funding level, ERS would discontinue all of its research related to the rural economy and food safety. It would eliminate research on the following topics within the Agricultural Markets and Trade, Farms, Conservation, and Agricultural R&D program: farm, conservation, and trade policy; investments in agricultural research and development; international food security for low- and middle-income countries; and special topics such as policy effectiveness, drought resilience, new energy sources, local and regional food markets, beginning farmers and ranchers, invasive species, and markets for environmental services. The agency's Food Assistance, Nutrition, and Diet Quality research and analysis program would discontinue its research and data products on USDA food and nutrition assistance programs and food access and consumer food choices.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Under the President's request, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) would receive \$163 million, a cut of \$11.5 million or 6.6 percent from the enacted FY 2019 level. The total includes \$117.7 million for Agricultural Estimates and \$45.3 million for the Census of Agriculture.

The entirety of the proposed decrease for NASS would come from its **Agricultural Estimates** program, which would see a decrease of 8.9 percent. The request includes \$5 million in new funding to transition the Farm Labor Survey, which has previously been conducted on a reimbursable basis through the Department of Labor, to NASS as a core program.

The Administration's request also proposes \$2 million in new funding for a new Agriculture and Rural Prosperity Initiative to establish a stand-alone survey to collect information on the use of technology by farmers and ranchers in rural communities, including access to broadband.

The additional funding for these new activities magnifies the impact of the overall cut on NASS' remaining Agricultural Estimates programs. At the funding level proposed in the request, NASS would eliminate several parts of its bee and honey program, eliminate its fruit chemical use survey and feed cost component survey, reduce the frequency and precision of some fruit and vegetable reports, and eliminate several other estimates.

Funding for the **Census of Agriculture**, which operates on a five-year cycle, would be flat compared to FY 2019. Operations are winding down from the most recent Census of Agriculture in 2017, and the budget includes funding for follow-on surveys and studies to be conducted in the interim period between censuses, including a Census of Horticultural Specialties and an Organic Agriculture Survey.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The FY 2020 request for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which funds extramural research, education, and extension programs within USDA, is \$1.4 billion in discretionary funding, a 5.4 percent decrease from the FY 2019 enacted level. The total includes \$974.7 million for Research and Education Activities, \$415.3 million for Extension Activities, and \$1.7 million for Integrated Activities.

The request includes \$243.2 million for research conducted at State Agricultural Experiment Stations under the *Hatch Act* program, a \$15.8 million cut compared to FY 2019. Like previous years' requests, the FY 2020 budget would eliminate a number of NIFA programs, including Capacity Building for Non Land-Grant Colleges of Agriculture; Farm Business Management; Sun Grants; Global Change/UV-B Monitoring; Multicultural Scholars, Graduate Fellowships and Institution Challenge Grants; Secondary and Two-Year Post-Secondary Education; Farm Safety and Youth Farm Safety Education; New Technologies for Agricultural Extension; Rural Health and Safety Education; Renewable Resources Extension Act; and Women and Minorities in STEM Fields. In addition, the budget would all but eliminate NIFA's Integrated Activities, proposing a 95.5 percent cut that would terminate all the portfolios' programs but the Regional Rural Development Centers.

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

In contrast to other parts of the agency, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA's flagship competitive research grants program, would see a significant increase, with \$500 million, an increase of \$75 million from the FY 2019 enacted level. This proposal would continue a several years-long trend of increasing support for the initiative.

The budget would provide funding across three core research areas: Sustainable Agricultural Systems (\$134 million), Foundational and Applied Science (\$317 million), and Education and Workforce Development (\$49 million)

Table 1 – Department of Agriculture

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Economic Research Service	86.8	86.8	60.5	-30.3%	-30.3%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	191.7	174.5	163.0	-15.0%	-6.6%
Agricultural Estimates	128.4	129.2	117.7	-8.3%	-8.9%
Census of Agriculture	63.4	45.3	45.3	-28.5%	0.0%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1407.8	1471.3	1391.7	-1.1%	-5.4%
Hatch Act	243.7	259.0	243.2	-0.2%	-6.1%
Agricultural and Food Research Initiative	400.0	415.0	500.0	25.0%	20.5%

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) is one of the few agencies that would receive an increase under the President's FY 2020 budget request as investments in national security continue to be a priority for the Trump Administration. Unfortunately, while the Department overall would see an increase, basic and applied research programs within the agency would not see much of the proposed boost.

DOD's FY 2020 budget requests can be found at: <https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/Budget2020/>.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation

DOD is the largest contributor to federal research and development 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). For FY 2020, the request proposes minor cuts to all three accounts, with the greatest proposed cut (11.8 percent) slated for applied research. Basic research and advanced technology development would be cut by 8.2 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively. The proposed decreases are significantly larger than those suggested in the President's FY 2019 budget request. Additional RDT&E accounts exist for systems development, prototypes, and demonstration, which receive the majority of RDT&E funds and receive some increases under the President's budget request.

Defense Health

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 Defense Health Program would see a 3 percent cut compared to the FY 2019 appropriation, which is not expected to be the final outcome for the program given its popularity in Congress.

Minerva Research Initiative

Over the last decade, DOD has taken steps 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 various DOD services, including the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), and Office of Naval Research (ONR). Therefore, it is impossible to know at this point whether and/or at what level Minerva will be supported in FY 2020.

Table 2 – Department of Defense

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	106474	96090.0	104294.0	-2.0%	8.5%
Basic Research (6.1)	2343.154	2528.4	2320.0	-1.0%	-8.2%
Applied Research (6.2)	5681.752	6025.1	5315.5	-6.4%	-11.8%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	6838.098	7105.6	6423.0	-6.1%	-9.6%
Defense Health Program	34428.17	34007.5	32998.7	-4.2%	-3.0%

Department of Education

The President's FY 2020 budget request for the Department of Education is \$64.0 billion in discretionary appropriations, a \$7.1 billion or 10 percent decrease below the FY 2019 funding level. The Administration's request includes proposed new funding and tax credits to support investment in public and private school choice. Accordingly, the budget request consists of significant reductions across the department's programs and contains 29 program eliminations to accommodate the new investments. As in previous fiscal years' requests, the International Education programs (Title VI and Fulbright-Hays), the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program, and all subsidized loans are among the programs proposed for elimination.

*The Department of Education's FY 2020 budget request can be found at:
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget20/index.html>.*

Institute of Education Sciences

The FY 2020 budget request for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is \$521 million, a 15.3 percent decrease below the final FY 2019 appropriation.

IES supports programs of research, statistics, and evaluations through its four centers: the National Center for Education Research (NCER), the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), and the National Center for Special Education Research (NCSER).

The FY 2020 budget request for Research, Development, and Dissemination is \$187.7 million, which is 2.7 percent below FY 2019 enacted levels. The request would allow IES to sustain current efforts to produce and support the use of evidence-based practices in the field and in the Department.

The request for the Department's Statistics program is \$112.5 million, slightly above the FY 2019 funding level of \$109.5 million. The Statistics program is operated through competitively awarded contracts administered by NCES. The request 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 educational researchers." The NCES request also includes \$3 million to support the Privacy Technical Assistance Center.

The budget request for the Assessment account is \$156.7 million, roughly flat with the FY 2019 funding level. The request would be used to support the ongoing National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB).

For Research in Special Education, the budget includes \$54 million to support continued investment in long term programs of research, which is only slightly below FY 2019 funding levels. The request would allow the continued accumulation of empirical knowledge and the development of "evidence-based practices and policies that will result in improved academic achievement, social and emotional well-being, behavior, and physical development for children with disabilities."

The President’s request for Special Education Studies and Evaluations is \$10.8 million, the same as the FY 2019 funding level. Funds would be used to support a study of state and local implementation of the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* (IDEA), a longitudinal study of post-high school outcomes for youth with disabilities, an impact evaluation of training in multi-tiered systems of support for reading in early elementary school, and special education reports from the What Works Clearinghouse.

Notably, the President’s request recommends eliminating the Regional Educational Laboratories (RELs) and the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems. The Administration requested the elimination of Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems, but not RELs, in FY 2019.

Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need

The President’s FY 2020 budget request proposes eliminating the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) program. The budget states that “fellowships supported under GAANN are more appropriately supported through other Federal programs, as well as through institutional and other non-federal resources.” The Administration proposed eliminating this program in FY 2018 and FY 2019.

International and Foreign Language Programs

As proposed in the FY 2018 and FY 2019 budget request, the Administration is again seeking to eliminate the International Education and Foreign Language Studies Domestic and Overseas Programs (known as Title VI and Fulbright-Hays). The budget request states that “other federal agencies whose primary mission is national security implement similar programs and are better equipped to support the objective of these programs.” The Administration questions whether the goals of the program are consistent with the Department of Education’s core mission. The program’s authorization expired in 2014.

Table 3 – Department of Education

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Institute of Education Sciences	613.5	615.5	521.6	-15.0%	-15.3%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	192.7	192.7	187.5	-2.7%	-2.7%
Statistics (National Center for Education Statistics)	109.5	109.5	112.5	2.7%	2.7%
Regional Educational Laboratories	55.4	55.4	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Research in Special Education	56.0	56.0	54.0	-3.6%	-3.6%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	10.8	10.8	10.8	-0.2%	-0.2%
Assessment	156.7	158.7	156.7	0.0%	-1.3%
Statewide Data Systems	32.3	32.3	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	72.2	72.2	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	65.1	65.1	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	7.1	7.1	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	23.0	23.0	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%

Department of Energy

In its 2015 [Quadrennial Technology Review](#), the Department of Energy (DOE) noted several areas in which insights from the social sciences can play a role in enhancing DOE’s research, development, and demonstration activities. The Department houses the Energy Information Administration, the principal statistical agency that reports objective information on the energy sector. The Department does not have a dedicated social and behavioral science research program, but it has funded basic and applied research through its Office of Science and Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E). However, the President’s request carries forward a proposal from previous requests to eliminate ARPA-E, which, according to the proposal, “facilitates opportunities to integrate the positive aspects of ARPA-E into DOE’s applied energy research programs.”

*The Department of Energy’s FY 2020 budget request can be found at:
<https://www.energy.gov/cfo/downloads/fy-2020-budget-justification>.*

Energy Information Administration

The Administration’s request for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) calls for \$118 million for the agency, a \$7 million cut compared to FY 2019. The request states that at the proposed funding level, EIA will continue to conduct planned cybersecurity initiatives and “core statistical analysis activities.”

Table 4 – Department of Energy

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Energy Information Administration	125.0	125.0	118.0	-5.6%	-5.6%

Department of Health and Human Services

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

HHS's FY 2020 budget request can be found at: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/index.html>.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

The FY 2020 budget request for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) is \$168.5 million, \$112 million or 40 percent below the FY 2019 enacted level. Of this amount, \$4.3 million would be provided through Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers. OASH supports 12 core public health offices that coordinate public health and science policy across the Department.

Under the proposal, the most of OASH's core public health offices, including the Office of Human Research Protection and the Office of Research Integrity, would receive flat funding. Much of the decrease reflects the proposed elimination of the \$101 million Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) program. Smaller reductions would come from the Offices of Adolescent Health, Women's Health, and Minority Health.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) advises the Department on policy development and conducts research and evaluation to support HHS decision-making. The FY 2020 request would provide \$43.2 million for ASPE, flat funding compared to FY 2019. ASPE's funding comes through internal Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers within HHS (not through Congressionally appropriated dollars).

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality/ National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality

As was the case in previous years' requests, under the President's FY 2020 proposal the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) would be absorbed into the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as a new institute: the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (NIRSQ). The stated rationale for the change is "to maximize efficiency of research." However, AHRQ's applied, systems-level approach to research on the health care system is unique, and it would remain to be seen how well that would integrate with NIH's approach. Congressional action is likely required to create a new NIH institute, so this is not a policy action the Administration could easily take on its own.

The [FY 2018 omnibus spending agreement](#) included funding for a study of the federal government’s health services and primary care research, including identifying “research gaps and areas for consolidation,” which is expected to be released in September 2019. Therefore, Congress is unlikely to take action to enact the President’s proposal before this study is finished.

The request would allocate \$256 million to the new Institute, which would constitute a cut of \$82 million, or 24.3 percent, from AHRQ’s FY 2019 appropriation.

In addition to the cut proposed by the Administration, AHRQ also faces another significant loss to its FY 2020 budget due to the lapse in authorization of the Patient Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR) Trust Fund, which has transferred over \$100 million each year since 2010 to AHRQ to support dissemination of findings from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute. Without Congressional action to reauthorize the trust fund, under the President’s request, AHRQ’s total program level would drop from \$450.5 million in FY 2019 to \$256 million in FY 2020, a 43.2 percent decrease.

The Agency’s portfolio of **Patient Safety** research would receive \$65.3 million, about \$7 million below its FY 2019 appropriation. This total would include \$32.5 million for research grants on preventing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), including \$12 million to support the Combatting Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria initiative.

Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination would receive \$57.9 million under the President’s budget, a \$38.4 million cut compared to the FY 2019 enacted level. The request includes \$3.1 million for new investigator-initiated research grants. However, this funding would be earmarked specifically for research on opioid abuse or transforming value-based delivery, rather than being open to proposals. The budget also includes \$4.5 million in research contracts funding to accelerate evidence on preventing and treating opioid abuse in primary care.

The President’s budget includes \$7.4 million in funding for support of the **U.S. Preventive Services Task Force** (USPSTF), a \$4.2 million cut compared to FY 2019. According to the request, the proposed funding would “reduce the number of recommendations the USPSTF will make from an average of 12 recommendations per year to 6 recommendations in FY 2020.”

The request would eliminate AHRQ’s portfolio of research on **Health Information Technology**, funded at \$16.5 million in FY 2019. Research in this area would need to compete for funding within the patient safety and health services research portfolios.

The President’s budget proposes a \$1.8 million increase for the **Medical Expenditure Panel Survey** (MEPS), with a requested level of \$71.8 million. The increase would be used to expand the survey’s sample size by 1,000 households and redistribute it across states in order to improve state-level estimates.

AHRQ/NIRSQ’s FY 2020 funding request can be found at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/pdfs/FY20/29-NIRSQ.pdf>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The FY 2020 budget request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calls for a total of **\$6.5 billion in discretionary funding**, which includes \$5.2 billion in budget authority, \$894 million in

transfers through the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$423 million in Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers. This amount represents a decrease of \$1.2 billion (19.5 percent) from the FY 2019 appropriation.

The Administration's proposal calls for a total of \$1.3 billion for **HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis Prevention**, an amount that reflects a transfer of \$7.2 million for global tuberculosis to the Global Health account. The request includes a new \$140 million Enduring the HIV Epidemic initiative, which aims to reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75 percent over five years and 90 percent over ten years. The budget also includes \$53 million in new funding for the Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic program, which would, among other activities, improve surveillance on hepatitis B and C and HIV related to the opioid epidemic.

The budget request for **Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** is \$951.3 million, \$236.5 million below the FY 2018 enacted level. The budget carries forward a proposal from prior years' requests for a new \$500 million block grant program, the *America's Health* Block Grant. The grants are intended to "provide flexibility for states, tribes, localities, and territories to focus on the top public health challenges present in their jurisdiction."

The request eliminates a number of programs that "could be supported by the new *America's Health* Block Grant." These programs include Tobacco Prevention and Control; Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity; Heart Disease and Stroke; Diabetes; and Arthritis. In addition, the budget request would also eliminate dedicated funding for the Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health program; the Million Hearts initiative; National Early Child Care Collaboratives; Prevention Research Centers; Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding; Glaucoma; Visual Screening Education; Inflammatory Bowel Disease; Interstitial Cystitis; Excessive Alcohol Use; Chronic Kidney Disease; Epilepsy; and the National Lupus Patient Registry. The budget proposes an expansion of the National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program "to more effectively address the overall risk factors associated with specific types of cancers."

The request includes \$155 million for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, a cut of \$5.4 million from FY 2018. The Administration proposes to allocate the total amount requested for NCHS in the form of PHS Evaluation transfers, a funding mechanism often criticized by Members of Congress. The reduction in funds would mean that NCHS would decrease sample sizes to "the lowest sample size which permits the production of estimates on key health indicators at the national level." Given the rising costs of conducting surveys and several years of flat or near-flat funding for NCHS, even a small cut to its budget could severely compromise NCHS' ability to produce its core data products—potentially resulting in the elimination of one of its major surveys.

The request for **Environmental Health** totals \$157 million, 19.9 percent below the FY 2019 appropriation. The budget carries forward a proposal to eliminate funding for the Climate and Health program, which funds research on the health effects of climate change, and the ALS registry.

Under the President's request, the CDC's **Injury Prevention and Control** programs would receive a total of \$628.8 million in FY 2020, 3 percent below its FY 2019 level. The request carries proposals that would eliminate the Older Adult Falls Program from the CDC's Unintentional Injury Prevention program as well as the CDC's Injury Control Research Centers.

The request would cut funding to the **National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)** by 43.5 percent, leaving it with \$190 million for FY 2020. Unlike last year's request, which proposed moving

NIOSH to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and was rejected by Congress, the FY 2020 budget would keep NIOSH within the CDC. Under the FY 2020 request, NIOSH would exclusively conduct intramural research; it would no longer make grants.

The request for Global Health totals \$457 million, a decrease of \$31.6 million or 6.5 percent. This amount includes a transfer of \$7.2 million for Global Tuberculosis from the HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STI and TB Prevention account. The Global HIV/AIDS and Global Immunization programs would both see reductions compared to their FY 2019 levels, while the Global Disease Detection program would receive a \$41.6 million increase.

CDC's FY 2020 funding request can be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/budget/fy2020/congressional-justification.html>.

National Institutes of Health

The FY 2020 budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) includes a program level of \$34.4 billion, which is a cut of about 12 percent below the enacted FY 2019 level. If enacted, which is not likely, reductions would be taken across the agency, with each NIH institute and center taking a hit.

The request includes the full amount (\$492 million) authorized in the *21st Century Cures Act* for trans-NIH initiatives. In FY 2020, the Cures funding would be used for the **Beau Biden Cancer Moonshot initiative** (\$195 million transferred to the National Cancer Institute); the **BRAIN Initiative** (\$70 million transferred to both the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke and the National Institute of Mental Health); the **Precision Medicine Initiative's All of Us Research Program** (\$149 million); and **Regenerative Medicine** (\$8 million).

Similar to the last two budgets (FY 2018-2019), the Trump Administration once again proposes to consolidate the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** into NIH, renaming it the National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (NIRSQ). The budget request again includes \$256 million for NIRSQ in FY 2020 (*see the AHRQ section for details*).

Office of the NIH Director & Trans-NIH Initiatives

The Office of the NIH Director (OD) would receive a budget of \$1.93 billion in the President's request, a reduction of almost 9 percent. Offices, programs, and activities within OD would all see reductions from the FY 2019 enacted levels with two exceptions: OD Operations would increase by \$16 million "to continue efforts to reduce vulnerabilities to risks that exist in all areas at the NIH, including both extramural and intramural research, research information, IT, finance and administration;" and a new \$100 million fund would be established for the Next Generation Research Initiative (see below for details).

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)

The budget request includes \$24 million for OBSSR, which is a 14 percent cut below the FY 2019 level. The budget states that in FY 2020, OBSSR, which is housed with the Office of the NIH Director, will work to "develop and fund a series of efforts that will accelerate the incorporation of... big data analytic methods into the behavioral and social sciences." For example, OBSSR has issued a [predoctoral training award program](#) (T32) to create "innovative behavioral and social sciences predoctoral programs focused

on training in computational and/or data science analytic approaches.” OBSSR also plans to prioritize research in FY 2020 toward “social and behavioral factors contributing to the opioid crisis” as part of NIH’s [HEAL Initiative](#).

Next Generation Researchers Initiative

The budget request includes a new dedicated pool of funding in the amount of \$100 million for the Next Generation Researchers Initiative (NGRI). The funding would be available to institutes and centers to supplement NGRI efforts they are making within their own budgets.

Common Fund

The budget includes \$533 million for the NIH Common Fund, a cut of 14 percent, which is consistent with cuts taken elsewhere within the Office of the Director. The Common Fund is used to support research in areas of emerging opportunity, of current public health significance, or to address noteworthy knowledge gaps in key areas. The Common Fund allows for planning and coordination on such topics across NIH’s institutes and centers. The budget request explains that the reduction for FY 2020 reflects “the planned ramping down of several programs and initiatives, and allows for the expansion of several high-priority activities within existing programs...” Full details of the planned Common Fund reductions can be found in [here](#):

<https://commonfund.nih.gov/sites/default/files/CommonFundCongressionalJustificationFY2020.pdf>.

NIH’s FY 2020 budget request can be found at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov>.

The proposed budgets for NIH’s individual institutes and centers can be found in the appendix at the back of this report. The actual budget documents for each institutes and centers are available at:

https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/insti_center_subs.html.

Table 5 – Department of Health and Human Services

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	280.5	280.5	168.5	-39.9%	-39.9%
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	41.2	43.2	43.2	4.9%	0.0%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	8005.8	7282.4	6531.8	-18.4%	-10.3%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1127.3	1132.3	1318.1	16.9%	16.4%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1162.9	1187.8	951.3	-18.2%	-19.9%
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	160.4	155.0	-3.4%	-3.4%
Environmental Health	205.8	209.4	157.0	-23.7%	-25.0%
Injury Prevention and Control	648.6	648.6	628.8	-3.0%	-3.0%
Occupational Safety and Health	335.2	336.3	190.0	-43.3%	-43.5%
Global Health	488.6	488.6	457.0	-6.5%	-6.5%
National Institutes of Health	37084	39084	34367.63	-7.3%	-12.1%
NIH Office of the Director	1914.3	2112.7	1926.144	0.6%	-8.8%
Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives	16.6	16.8	14.445	-13.0%	-14.0%
Director's Discretionary Fund	10.0	10.0	8.61	-13.9%	-13.9%
Common Fund (non add)	600.7	619.2	532.967	-11.3%	-13.9%
Office of AIDS Research	62.3	63.2	54.394	-12.7%	-13.9%
Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research	27.8	27.8	23.956	-13.8%	-13.8%
Office of Research on Women's Health	43.7	43.7	37.653	-13.8%	-13.8%
Office of Disease Prevention	10.5	12.5	10.757	2.4%	-13.9%
Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO) formerly National Children's Study	165.0	165.0	157.065	-4.8%	-4.8%
OD Operations	226.9	225.8	241.5	6.4%	7.0%
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (currently Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)	334.0	338.0	256.0	-23.4%	-24.3%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	197.2	196.7	130.6	-33.7%	-33.6%
Patient Safety	70.3	72.3	65.3	-7.1%	-9.7%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	94.3	96.3	57.9	-38.6%	-39.9%
Health Information Technology	16.5	16.5	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.6	11.6	7.4	-36.5%	-36.5%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	66.0	70.0	71.8	8.8%	2.6%

Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) 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.” While the Department as a whole would see an increase in the President’s budget request, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) would receive a sizeable decrease in funding compared to its FY 2019 enacted appropriation.

DHS’ FY 2020 budget can be found at: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/fy-2020-budget-brief>.

Science and Technology Directorate

The budget request seeks a 28.8 percent reduction for S&T, bringing the Directorate’s budget down by \$268.5 million, to a total of \$583.3 million. This includes \$281.4 million for research and development, a 40.2 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2019 R&D appropriation.

S&T conducts customer-focused, outcome-oriented research, development, testing, and evaluation for DHS and the broader homeland security community. In October 2018, DHS S&T announced a new organizational structure focused on meeting customers’ needs through strategic and transparent engagement, leveraging S&T’s expertise in operational analysis and systems engineering to help customers refine their needs, and re-organized the directorate into four primary offices:

- The Office of Mission & Capability Support, focusing on borders, immigration, maritime, first responders, detection capabilities, and physical and cyber security.
- The Office of Engineering & Science, focusing on analysis, systems engineering, standards, technology scouting, test & evaluation, and transition.
- The Office of Innovation & Collaboration, focusing on industry and international partnership including Federally Funded Research & Development Centers, university programs and collaboration with national labs.
- The Office of Enterprise Services, focusing on support functions such as administration, communications, finance and budget, and the chief information office.

Notably, through this restructuring, the Administration’s budget eliminates the DHS Apex programs and thrust areas to further streamline the efforts of the S&T Directorate. Other major decreases include consolidating terrorism prevention R&D, the Chemical, Biological and Explosives Defense R&D, and the Wind Farm Policy into other initiatives at S&T and DHS.

The Administration’s request also includes some programs poised for increases in FY 2020, bringing the total requested funding amounts for the following programs to the listed levels:

- Chemical Security Analysis Center (\$71 million)
- Innovation Research and Foundational Tools (\$40.8 million)
- First Responder/Disaster Resilience (\$10.9 million)
- Border Security (\$8.1 million)
- Information Technology Investments (\$7.8 million)

Additionally, the Administration’s budget request for the Office of University Programs (OUP) totals \$21.7 million, representing a \$19 million or 46 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2019 appropriation. OUP supports homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority issues and enhance capabilities in the long term. The recommended funding decrease would result in the loss of two of DHS’ Centers of Excellence; the potentially eliminated centers were not identified in the budget request.

Table 6 – Department of Homeland Security

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Science and Technology Directorate	840.9	819.8	583.283	-30.6%	-28.8%
Research, Development, and Innovation	469.3	470.8	281.417	-40.0%	-40.2%
University Programs	40.5	40.5	21.746	-46.3%	-46.3%

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The President’s budget request proposes significant cuts to discretionary funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). While research is not the primary function of HUD, social science research is supported through their Office of Policy Development and Research.

HUD’s FY 2020 budget request can be found at:

<https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CFO/documents/HUD2020BudgetinBrief03072019Final.pdf>

Office of Policy Development and Research

The FY 2020 budget request calls for \$87 million for HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), \$9 million below the FY 2019 enacted level. PD&R’s funds would be used to support policy analysis, research, and surveys in addition to data infrastructure development and information management to help inform housing and community development policy. The request includes funding for three major research and technology categories: (1) \$50 million for core research and technology activities, primarily the American Housing Survey; (2) \$10 million for experimental demonstrations, evaluations, and research; and (3) \$27 million for technical assistance to HUD’s program partners and practitioners to help ensure access to guidance produced by PD&R.

Table 7 – Department of Housing and Urban Development

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Office of Policy Development and Research	89.0	96.0	87.0	-2.2%	-9.4%
HUD-Wide Technical Assistance	28.0	n/a	27.0	-3.6%	n/a
Research, Evaluations, and Demonstrations	11.0	n/a	10.0	-9.1%	n/a
Core R&T	50.0	n/a	50.0	0.0%	n/a

Department of Justice

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the Department of Justice provides resources and leadership to all levels of the U.S. justice system. The President's budget request for fiscal year (FY) 2020 includes \$4.3 billion for OJP, consisting of \$1.8 billion in discretionary funds and \$2.4 billion in mandatory funds, a roughly 17 percent decrease in proposed discretionary funding from FY 2019 enacted levels. OJP supports programs specializing in victims of crime, violence against women, juvenile justice, as well as supporting the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

DOJ's FY 2020 budget request can be found at: <https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is Department of Justice's principal statistical agency. The Administration's request includes \$48 million, a \$5 million or 11.6 percent increase, in FY 2020 for BJS. The request includes directions for BJS to maintain its portfolio of statistical programs and reiterates the importance of the following activities:

- Collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice at all levels of government.
- Providing technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Additionally, the request proposes maintaining the increased Research, Evaluation, and Statistics set-aside, which can provide additional funding support to NIJ and BJS. The set-aside for NIJ and BJS was 2 percent in FY 2018 and was increased to 3 percent in the FY 2019 enacted appropriations. The Administration proposes maintaining the 3 percent level. This funding allows BJS to develop and enhance basic statistical systems to monitor the criminal justice system and NIJ to support research designed to identify best practices within that system.

National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice. The FY 2020 budget request proposes increasing NIJ's budget to \$46.5 million, a 25.7 percent increase from FY 2019 enacted levels. This proposed increase includes \$3 million for state and local corrections-related research and \$1.5 million to support the evaluation of grants awarded by DOJ to support offender reentry and recidivism reduction as mandated by the *First Step Act*, the criminal justice reform legislation passed at the end of the last Congress. Additionally, the request outlines four goals for NIJ in FY 2020:

- Continue to research and evaluate innovative programs, tools, and strategies that provide effective ways to prevent crime and to deliver justice.
- Develop, refine, and test innovative technology to protect law enforcement officers.
- Support basic and applied research to strengthen the science of forensics.
- Develop and support strong partnerships to leverage federal research resources.

While both NIJ and BJS are recommended for increases compared to their FY 2019 enacted levels, much of the budget request was written before FY 2019 appropriations were final – when these programs received an unexpected cut from Congress. The requested amount is flat with FY 2018 enacted levels and lower than the amounts proposed by the House or Senate in FY 2019.

Table 8 – Department of Justice

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Bureau of Justice Statistics	48.0	43.0	48.0	0.0%	11.6%
National Institute of Justice	42.0	37.0	46.5	10.7%	25.7%

Department of Labor

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

DOL's FY 2020 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dol.gov/general/budget/>.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The President's request includes \$655 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a \$40 million increase compared to the FY 2019 enacted level. The request would provide flat funding for all of BLS' major program areas: \$276 million for Labor Force Statistics, \$210 million for Prices and Cost of Living, \$83.5 million for Compensation and Working Conditions, and \$10.5 million for Productivity and Technology.

The entirety of the \$40 million proposed increase would go to the Executive Direction and Staff Services account to be used for the upcoming relocation of BLS's headquarters. The funding is to remain available until 2024 and would be used for both the move of the headquarters and the BLS data center.

According to the request, BLS would continue to work towards the Administration's goal of moving the agency to the Department of Commerce, aligned with the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a proposal that has received support from stakeholders in the statistical community. The request says that "BLS will work with Census and BEA in identifying next steps in fulfilling this proposal in 2020 and 2021, after the major field operations of the 2020 Census have been substantially completed."

Table 9 – Department of Labor

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Bureau of Labor Statistics	612.0	615.0	655.0	7.0%	6.5%
Labor Force Statistics	274.0	276.0	276.0	0.7%	0.0%
Prices and Cost of Living	209.0	210.0	210.0	0.5%	0.0%
Compensation and Working Conditions	83.5	83.5	83.5	0.0%	0.0%
Productivity and Technology	10.5	10.5	10.5	0.0%	0.0%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35.0	35.0	75.0	114.3%	114.3%

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 “increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that assist in the development of peaceful relations.”

The State Department’s FY 2020 budget request can be found at:

<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/290302.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 \$309.6 million, a decrease of over 55 percent from the FY 2019 levels for ECA.

The request acknowledges the economic and strategic benefit of ECA’s cultural exchange programs, although denotes that ECA is looking for “more cost-effective models.” Among the steep cuts requested by the Administration are a cut for ECA’s academic programs, which includes the Fulbright Program. Other notable decreases include a cut for professional and cultural exchanges supported by ECA and a cut to the Young Leaders Initiatives.

As a result of the Public Affairs-International Information (PA-IIP) merger during FY 2019, \$27.9 million will be transferred to ECA from the Department of State’s Diplomatic Programs (DP) appropriation. The request states “the merger of these programs into ECA will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of U.S. public diplomacy by integrating complementary functions.”

Table 10 – Department of State

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	646.1	700.9	309.6	-52.1%	-55.8%

Department of Transportation

The FY 2020 request continues the implementation of the *Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act*, a five-year surface transportation reauthorization bill passed in 2015. The FAST Act authorized funding for federal programs related to highways, roads and bridges, public transportation, and railroads, among other areas, and authorizes the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

DOT's FY 2020 budget request can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fiscal-year-2020-budget-estimates>.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

The request includes \$26 million for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), the principal statistical agency within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, level with FY 2019. BTS' funding is determined by its authorization under the FAST Act, which authorized an annual appropriation of \$26 million through FY 2020. According to the request, funding allows BTS programs to make "continuous innovation and improvement of data collection, and the analysis that supports improvements in transportation decision-making."

Table 11 – Department of Transportation

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0%	0.0%

National Science Foundation

The President's request includes a total of \$7.07 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF) in FY 2020, more than \$1 billion or 12.5 percent below the FY 2019 enacted level. Consistent with cuts proposed for other agencies, the decrease would be felt across NSF, with each directorate slated for varying reductions.

Despite the proposed cuts, the request continues to prioritize investments in NSF's [Big Ideas](#) initiatives. The budget includes dedicated funding for the Big Ideas programs and also expects NSF's research directorates to contribute. The budget request states that the FY 2020 investments would "build on progress made in prior years to seed or establish these Big Ideas."

Another priority in the NSF budget, tied to the Big Ideas, is enhancing the Foundation's ties with the private sector. NSF has longstanding initiatives connecting basic research to early-stage applied research, such as the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR), Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR), and I-Corps programs; in addition, in FY 2020, NSF will invest in what it calls "Convergence Accelerators" to further leverage public-private partnerships. Additional information on the Convergence Accelerators can be found in the NSF-Wide Investments section of the budget:
https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2020/pdf/42_fy2020.pdf.

Lastly, the NSF budget includes funding for some of the Trump Administration's research and development priorities, including:

- Artificial intelligence (\$492 million)
- Advanced manufacturing (\$268 million)
- Quantum Information Sciences (\$106 million)
- Semiconductors and microelectronics research (\$68 million)

Additional details on the President's request for the 10 Big Ideas, the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate, and the Education and Human Resources Directorate follow.

NSF's FY 2020 budget request can be found at: <https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/index.jsp>

NSF's 10 Big Ideas

NSF has been planning, promoting, and funding research activities as part of its 10 Big Ideas for the last couple of years, and under the President's budget request, FY 2020 would be no different. According to the budget, the 10 Big Ideas "endeavor to break down the silos of conventional scientific research funded by NSF to embrace the cross-disciplinary and dynamic nature of the science of the future," presenting the U.S. with an opportunity to forge ahead of our global competitors in key areas.

For FY 2020, NSF is once again requesting \$30 million for each of the six research Big Ideas for a total investment of \$180 million. The funding would be administered through the managing directorate (therefore, it will appear in the top-line budgets for the directorates—see the table below) and be used to support foundational science to advances the big idea. The six research Big Ideas include:

- [Harnessing the Data Revolution for 21st-Century Science and Engineering](#)
- [Navigating the New Arctic](#)
- [The Future of Work at the Human-Technology Frontier](#)
- [The Quantum Leap: Leading the Next Quantum Revolution](#)
- [Understanding the Rules of Life: Predicting Phenotype](#)
- [Windows on the Universe: The Era of Multi-Messenger Astrophysics](#)

In addition to the \$30 million for each research Big Idea, two of the initiatives—Harnessing the Data Revolution (HDR) and the Future of Work at the Human-Technology Frontier (FW-HTF)—will seek to leverage an additional \$20 million each from external partnerships through the Convergence Accelerator. This additional funding would be used to support “high-risk, innovative thinking by multidisciplinary teams of researchers who want to accelerate discovery and innovation” and achieve “rapid lab-to-market or research outcomes.”

The remaining four Big Ideas are considered “enabling” Big Ideas, which are intended “improve the way in which science is done, from impacting the workforce to developing the infrastructure that will drive the discoveries and aid the discoverers of tomorrow’s science.” These include:

- [Growing Convergence Research](#)
- [NSF INCLUDES](#)
- [Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure](#)
- [NSF 2026 Fund](#)

Funding for the enabling Big Ideas will not be administered through the research directorates, but rather through other operational components of the foundation, such as the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) and the Office of Integrative Activities. The budget request includes a total of \$117.5 million for the enabling Big Ideas for FY 2020.

Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

The President’s budget includes a total of \$230.1 million for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE). At the time of this writing, NSF has yet to finalize its “spend plan” for FY 2019, which means FY 2020 comparisons to actual FY 2019 levels for SBE and the other directorates are not yet available. However, the budget request for SBE is \$20.6 million or 8.2 percent below the FY 2018 level (and \$41 million less than SBE’s high-water mark in FY 2017). If enacted, the cut would be spread roughly evenly across the SBE divisions, as illustrated in the below chart.

In addition, as noted above, SBE funding would be pooled as part of NSF’s 10 Big Ideas programs. The below table shows the contributions included in the budget request for FY 2020. These amounts, totaling \$22.1 million, would come out of the \$230.1 million proposed for the SBE directorate.

SBE's FY 2020 Contributions to NSF's 10 Big Ideas

Big Idea	Lead	SBE Contribution
The Future of Work (FW-HTF)	ENG*	\$11.5 million
Harnessing the Data Revolution (HDR)	CISE	\$6.1 million
Understanding the Rules of Life (URoL)	BIO	\$4 million
Navigating the New Arctic (NNA)	GEO	\$0.5 million

*SBE is said to be co-leading the FW-HTF Big Idea, but funding is provided through the Engineering Directorate.

Directorate for Education and Human Resources

The President's budget request includes \$823.5 million for the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), a decrease of \$86.5 million or 9.5 percent from the FY 2019 enacted level. Sizeable cuts would be taken across the directorate, with the exception of the Division of Human Resource Development, which would see a 9.6 percent increase (compared to *FY 2018*; the FY 2019 level for EHR's divisions is not yet available). However, the increase is really a product of a transfer of the NSF INCLUDES Big Idea into EHR (previously, funding for INCLUDES was pooled from other parts of the agency into EHR). EHR will be the lead for the INCLUDES Big Idea in FY 2020, which would receive \$20 million under the President's request.

In actuality, programs across EHR would be flat or cut in most cases under the President's proposal, consistent with the larger budget request for NSF. A few exceptions include the Advanced Technological Education (ATE) program, which would see a \$9 million increase, and the Discovery Research PreK-12 (DRK-12) program, which would increase by \$6.4 million (comparisons are to *FY 2018* levels).

In addition to leading the NSF INCLUDES Big Idea, EHR funding would be used for several the research Big Ideas:

EHR's FY 2020 Contributions to NSF's 10 Big Ideas

Big Idea	Lead	SBE Contribution
NSF INCLUDES	EHR	\$20 million
The Future of Work (FW-HTF)	ENG*	\$10.3 million
Harnessing the Data Revolution (HDR)	CISE	\$2.5 million
Navigating the New Arctic (NNA)	GEO	\$1.25 million

Table 12 – National Science Foundation

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
National Science Foundation	7767.4	8075.0	7066.0	-9.0%	-12.5%
Research and Related Activities	6334.5	6520.0	5663.0	-10.6%	-13.1%
Education and Human Resources	902.0	910.0	823.5	-8.7%	-9.5%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	182.8	295.7	223.2	22.1%	-24.5%
Agency Operations and Award Management	328.5	328.5	336.9	2.6%	2.6%
National Science Board	4.4	4.4	4.1	-6.2%	-6.2%
Office of the Inspector General	15.2	15.4	15.4	1.0%	0.0%
NSF Spending by Directorate					
Biological Sciences	756.6	n/a	683.4	-9.7%	n/a
Computer and Information Science and Engineering	960.8	n/a	883.0	-8.1%	n/a
Engineering	977.9	n/a	881.4	-9.9%	n/a
Geosciences	907.8	n/a	787.1	-13.3%	n/a
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	1503.4	n/a	1255.8	-16.5%	n/a
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	250.7	n/a	230.1	-8.2%	n/a
Office of International Science and Engineering	49.0	n/a	46.2	-5.6%	n/a
Integrative Activities	471.1	n/a	491.0	4.2%	n/a
Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate	250.7	n/a	230.1	-8.2%	n/a
Social and Economic Sciences	87.1	n/a	80.6	-7.4%	n/a
Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	86.6	n/a	79.0	-8.8%	n/a
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	53.5	n/a	48.8	-8.7%	n/a
SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	23.6	n/a	21.7	-7.8%	n/a
Education and Human Resources Directorate	902.0	910.0	823.5	-8.7%	-9.5%
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	228.2	n/a	181.7	-20.4%	n/a
Undergraduate Education	254.7	n/a	219.4	-13.8%	n/a
Graduate Education	258.3	n/a	244.1	-5.5%	n/a
Human Resource Development	162.7	n/a	179.3	10.2%	n/a

Other Agencies

National Archives and Records Administration

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) requests \$357.9 million for FY 2020, representing a 2 percent decrease from the FY 2019 enacted level. This request consists of a decrease in spending for NARA's operating expenses, while its repairs and restoration activities and the Office of the Inspector General would remain flat compared to FY 2019. NARA is not requesting funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program, which has provided grants to preserve and publish non-Federal records that document American history.

The National Archives and Records Administration FY 2020 request can be found at:

<https://www.archives.gov/files/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/fy2020-performance-budget.pdf>

National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) would be eliminated under the President's budget request. The NEH requests \$37.9 million to give the agency enough funding to begin closure, a decrease of 75.5 percent from the FY 2019 enacted level. A similar amount was requested last year when the NEH was proposed for termination in FY 2019 and FY 2018. Among the reasons for the agencies' elimination, the Office of Management and Budget stated that other sources of funding for the humanities are available and that the Administration does not consider the activities of the NEH to be core federal responsibilities.

Justification for the National Endowment for the Humanities' elimination can be found at:

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/msar-fy2020.pdf>

United States Institute of Peace

The U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP) would see a major funding decrease under the President's FY 2020 budget request. USIP is an independent institution with a founding mission to prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capability, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. The Administration has requested \$19 million for the agency, a decrease of 50.8 percent from FY 2019. The agency had been identified for elimination two fiscal years ago under the FY 2018 budget request, being described as having a "niche mission." For FY 2020, the Administration proposes to fund USIP's "core operations and maintenance," but the Institute would be expected to compete for additional funding through interagency agreements.

The USIP's FY 2020 request can be found at: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/290302.pdf>.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Federal funding for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, like the National Endowment for the Humanities, would be eliminated under the President’s budget request. The Center is an independent, non-partisan think tank that seeks to provide “in-depth research and dialogue that informs actionable ideas on global issues.” The Administration does not consider the Center’s mission to be a core federal responsibility. In addition, the Administration cites the potential for non-public investment in the Center as further reason for its elimination. The budget requests \$8.2 million for the Center, a decrease of 31.7 percent that would allow for the “orderly closeout of federally funded operations” during FY 2020.

Justification for the Woodrow Wilson Center’s funding elimination can be found at:
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/msar-fy2020.pdf>

Table 13 – Other Agencies

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
National Archives and Records Administration	378.2	364.1	357.9	-5.4%	-1.7%
National Endowment for the Humanities	152.8	155.0	37.9	-75.2%	-75.5%
United States Institute of Peace	37.9	38.6	19.0	-49.8%	-50.8%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	12.0	12.0	8.2	-31.7%	-31.7%

Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center

Table 14 – National Institutes of Health Request by Institute and Center

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
National Institutes of Health	37084	39084	34367.63	-7.3%	-12.1%
National Cancer Institute	5664.8	6143.9	5246.7	-7.4%	-14.6%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3383.2	3488.3	3002.7	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	447.7	461.8	397.5	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	1970.8	2029.8	1897.2	-3.7%	-6.5%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2145.1	2274.4	2026.0	-5.6%	-10.9%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	5260.2	5523.3	4754.4	-9.6%	-13.9%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2785.4	2872.8	2472.8	-11.2%	-13.9%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1452.0	1506.5	1269.7	-12.6%	-15.7%
National Eye Institute	772.3	796.5	685.6	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	751.1	774.7	733.4	-2.4%	-5.3%
National Institute on Aging	2574.1	3083.4	2654.1	3.1%	-13.9%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	586.7	605.1	520.8	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	460.0	474.4	408.4	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Institute of Nursing Research	158.0	163.0	140.3	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	509.6	525.6	452.4	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1383.6	1419.8	1296.4	-6.3%	-8.7%
National Institute of Mental Health	1711.8	1870.3	1630.4	-4.8%	-12.8%
National Human Genome Research Institute	556.9	575.6	495.4	-11.0%	-13.9%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	377.9	389.5	335.2	-11.3%	-13.9%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	142.2	146.5	126.1	-11.3%	-13.9%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	303.2	314.7	270.9	-10.7%	-13.9%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	75.7	78.1	67.2	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Library of Medicine	428.6	442.0	380.5	-11.2%	-13.9%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	742.4	806.4	694.1	-6.5%	-13.9%
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (currently Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)	0.0	0.0	256.0	n/a	n/a

Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies

Table 15 – Principal Statistical Agencies

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 vs. FY 2018	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
Bureau of Economic Analysis	99.0	101.0	108.0	9.1%	7%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	48.0	43.0	48.0	0.0%	12%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	612.0	615.0	655.0	7.0%	7%
Bureau of the Census	2814.0	3821.4	7200.0	155.9%	88%
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0%	0%
Economic Research Service	86.8	86.8	60.5	-30.3%	-30%
Energy Information Administration	125.00	125.00	118.00	-5.6%	-6%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	191.7	174.5	163.0	-15.0%	-7%
National Center for Education Statistics	109.5	109.5	112.5	2.7%	3%
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	160.4	155.0	-3.4%	-3%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	53.5	n/a	48.8	-8.7%	n/a
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)	27.0	n/a	32.0	18.5%	n/a
Statistics of Income (IRS)	33.7	n/a	34.7	3.1%	n/a