



CONSORTIUM of SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

## Analysis of Final FY 2020 Appropriations for Federal Research Agencies | December 19, 2019

Before adjourning for the year, Congress passed two “minibus” appropriations bills that complete its work on the fiscal year (FY) 2020 appropriations process. While still nearly three months late (FY 2020 began on October 1), completion of all 12 appropriations bills before the end of the *calendar year* is a welcomed departure from recent years that had some agencies not receiving their final budgets until well into the new year. The President is expected to sign the appropriations packages before the current stop-gap measure expires on December 20, avoiding a government shutdown like we saw at the beginning of the year. This will officially close the books on FY 2020 and allow lawmakers to hit the ground running on FY 2021 funding when the new session starts in January.

The two funding packages ([H.R. 1865](#) and [H.R. 1158](#)) together contain all 12 annual appropriations bills. In most cases, the final numbers tell a positive story for agencies and programs important to the social and behavioral sciences.

### FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS SNAPSHOT

<i>(in millions)</i>	FY 2020 Final	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>		
Economic Research Service	84.8	-2.3%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	180.3	3.3%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1527.4	3.8%
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>		
Bureau of the Census	7558.3	97.8%
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>		
Institute of Education Sciences	623.5	1.3%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	76.2	5.5%
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>		
National Institutes of Health	41684.0	6.7%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	338.0	0.0%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	6839.9	5.6%
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	0.0%
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>		
Bureau of Justice Statistics	43.0	0.0%
National Institute of Justice	36.0	-2.7%
<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b>		
Bureau of Labor Statistics	655.0	6.5%
<b>NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION</b>		
	8278.3	2.5%

The following pages contain COSSA’s analysis of final FY 2020 funding for the agencies listed above.

Text of the final bills and explanatory statements are available on the House Rules Committee website: <https://rules.house.gov/legislation>.

- H.R. 1158 – NSF, NIH, BJS, Census
- H.R. 1865 – NIH and other HHS agencies, USDA, Department of Education

For additional details on agency directives included in earlier House and Senate bills, check out COSSA’s coverage at: <https://www.cossa.org/policy>.

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## Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The omnibus agreement provides flat funding for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and again ignores the Administration’s proposal to move the agency to the National Institutes of Health. In addition to its appropriated funding, AHRQ receives mandatory transfers through the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR) Trust Fund, whose authorization lapsed this fall. However, the omnibus agreement reauthorizes the trust fund for an additional 10 years, meaning this funding stream to AHRQ should remain in place.

The explanatory note includes language allocating \$10 million for combatting antibiotic-resistance, \$3 million for the Partners Enabling Diagnostic Excellence Research Program, \$1 million for research on the risks and benefits of kratom and cannabidiol (CBD) as alternatives to opioids, and \$1 million for a study on state demonstration projects to improve the delivery of primary care. In addition, AHRQ is directed to consider developing a program to “support safety net clinics in increasing health literacy and preventing diabetes,” and to convene a technical expert panel to develop a malnutrition-related readmissions quality measure for hospitals.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>358.2</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	196.7	130.6	215.1	130.6	196.7	0.0%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	70.0	71.8	71.8	71.8	70.0	0.0%

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will receive a total of \$655 million in FY 2020, a \$40 million increase compared to FY 2019. Of the increase, \$27 million will be used to relocate the agency’s headquarters after the expiration of its lease in 2022.

The remaining \$13 million will be used to make investments in BLS’s Labor Force Statistics program. BLS is directed to establish an annual supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) that alternates reporting on contingent and alternative work arrangements with data on other labor-related topics such as veterans. BLS will also restore its Local Area Unemployment Statistics program for New England Minor Civil Divisions with populations under 1,000. Lastly, BLS is directed to initiate the development of a new cohort for the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, as the Survey’s most recent cohort was born in the early 1980s. Language in the explanatory statement specifies that “BLS shall not reduce or eliminate existing statistical work” when implementing these new investments.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	<b>615.0</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>675.8</b>	<b>615.5</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Labor Force Statistics	276.0	276.0	302.9	N/A	289.0	4.7%
Prices and Cost of Living	210.0	210.0	222.9	N/A	210.0	0.0%
Compensation and Working Conditions	83.5	83.5	88.4	N/A	83.5	0.0%
Productivity and Technology	10.5	10.5	14.2	N/A	10.5	0.0%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35.0	75.0	47.4	N/A	62.0	77.1%

## Census Bureau & Bureau of Economic Analysis

The final agreement provides the \$108 million for the Bureau of Economic Analysis, an increase of \$7 million compared to FY 2019, and in line with both the Senate’s proposal and the Administration’s request. The agreement includes \$1 million for BEA to develop income growth indicators.

The agreement will provide the Census Bureau with a total of \$7.558 billion for FY 2020, the year of the decennial Census, which is well above the Administration’s request but below the House’s proposal. The agreement includes \$274 million for the Bureau’s Current Surveys and Programs, a \$4 million increase compared to FY 2019. The Periodic Censuses and Programs account, which includes the 2020 Census and the American Community Survey, will receive a total of \$7.284 billion. The explanatory statement rejects the House’s proposed subdivision of funds among the Bureau’s various programs and accounts, which maintains the precedent of not appropriating funds at the Program, Project, and Activity (PPA) level.

The explanatory statement directs the Census Bureau to develop an implementation plan for including residents of Puerto Rico and U.S. territories in U.S. population totals while maintaining the integrity of its datasets. It is also instructed to produce a cost estimate of including Puerto Rico in Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) surveys.

Within the total for Periodic Censuses and Programs, \$6.7 billion is included for the 2020 Census. The explanatory statement again rejects the House’s proposed divisions of the funds provided. It provides \$669 million for a Secretarial contingency fund as well as \$263 million for pay increases and non-response follow-up should self-response fall below projections.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>Bureau of Economic Analysis</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
<b>Bureau of the Census</b>	<b>3821.4</b>	<b>6149.4</b>	<b>8450.0</b>	<b>7558.3</b>	<b>7558.3</b>	<b>97.8%</b>
Current Surveys and Programs	270.0	264.0	275.0	274.0	274.0	1.5%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	3551.4	5885.4	8175.0	7284.3	7284.3	105.1%

## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The final bill provides a total of \$7.9 billion in funding for the CDC in FY 2020, an 8.7 percent increase above FY 2019. This total includes \$6.8 billion in discretionary funds, \$854.3 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$225 million in transfers from the HHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund to be used for construction and improvements to the CDC’s campus.

The bill provides another year of flat funding for the National Center for Health Statistics at \$160.4 million. However, the bill also includes \$50 in new funding for a five-year Public Health Surveillance/IT Modernization initiative included in the House bill (COSSA has [support efforts](#) to establish this initiative). Language in the explanatory statement directs CDC to develop an “innovation strategy for surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics,” an indication that NCHS may receive a share of this funding to make much-needed improvements to its surveys.

Notably, the bill provides \$12.5 million in new funding for research on firearm injury and mortality prevention—the first dedicated funding for gun research at the CDC in over 20 years. This amount is in addition to \$12.5 million included for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), for a total of \$25 million for research on this topic. The explanatory statement includes the following language (identical in both the CDC and NIH sections):

*“Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research. — The agreement includes \$12,500,000 to conduct research on firearm injury and mortality prevention. Given violence and suicide have a number of causes, the agreement recommends the CDC take a comprehensive approach to studying these underlying causes and evidence-based methods of prevention of injury, including crime prevention. All grantees under this section will be required to fulfill requirements around open data, open code, pre-registration of research projects, and open access to research articles consistent with the National Science Foundation’s open science principles. The Director of CDC is to report to the Committees within 30 days of enactment on implementation schedules and procedures for grant awards, which strive to ensure that such awards support ideologically and politically unbiased research projects.”*

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</b>	<b>7282.4</b>	<b>6531.8</b>	<b>8203.0</b>	<b>7462.9</b>	<b>7919.2</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1132.3	1318.1	1335.2	1270.1	1273.6	12.5%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1187.8	951.3	1350.6	1151.8	1239.9	4.4%
National Center for Health Statistics	160.4	155.0	160.4	160.4	160.4	0.0%
Environmental Health	209.4	157.0	243.4	211.4	213.9	2.1%
Injury Prevention and Control	648.6	628.8	697.6	663.6	677.4	4.4%
Occupational Safety and Health	336.3	190.0	346.3	338.8	342.8	1.9%
Global Health	488.6	457.0	513.6	595.8	570.8	16.8%

## Department of Agriculture

The explanatory statement makes no comment on the ongoing controversy over relocating the Economic Research Service (ERS) and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) to the Kansas City area (see COSSA’s [previous coverage](#)). While it does not include the funding proposed by the Senate to pay for relocation expenses, it neither affirms nor negates the House report’s prohibition on using appropriated funds for the move. A clause within the House’s Agriculture Appropriations bill aimed at preventing the move is not included in the final omnibus bill.

Regardless, the question is largely moot as the relocation has been moving forward without Congressional input since before FY 2020 began. A [site in Kansas City was selected](#) to house the agencies and a few employees have made the move to Kansas City. However, an overwhelming majority of ERS and NIFA employees—as many as 75 percent—have left their agencies, leading to [delays in reports and funding for research](#) (for more on the impact of this move on the ERS, watch the recording of COSSA’s [October Headlines webinar](#) featuring former ERS Administrator Katherine Smith Evans).

The agreement includes \$84.8 million for the Economic Research Service (ERS), a 2.3 percent cut from FY 2019 and below both the House and Senate bills. The omnibus agreement provides the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) with \$180.3 million in FY 2020, a 3.3 percent increase from FY 2019 and in line with the House’s proposal. The Census of Agriculture will receive flat funding of \$45.3 million, so the increase will go to NASS’s Agricultural Estimates. The agreement provides \$2 million to expand NASS’s Farm Labor Survey, \$1 million for the Agriculture and Rural Prosperity Initiative, and \$2 million to strengthen the National Animal Health Monitoring System. The explanatory statement reiterates language from both the House and Senate report that Congress “does not accept any proposed eliminations or reductions of ongoing activities” proposed by the Administration.

Under the agreement, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) will receive a total of \$1.5 billion in discretionary funding, a 3.8 percent increase from FY 2019. The amount includes flat funding for Hatch Act State Experiment Stations. The Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA’s competitive research grant program, would receive a \$10 million increase from FY 2019, the lower of the amounts proposed by the two chambers. The agreement provides \$4 million for the Rural Health and Safety Education Program “to address the opioid abuse epidemic and to combat opioid abuse in rural communities” and \$1 million for competitive extramural grants to “support the utilization of telehealth, telemedicine, and distance learning strategies for opioid education and training in minority rural communities.”

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>Economic Research Service</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
<b>National Agricultural Statistics Service</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Census of Agriculture	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	0.0%
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	<b>1471.3</b>	<b>1391.7</b>	<b>1614.1</b>	<b>1484.7</b>	<b>1527.4</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Hatch Act	259.0	243.2	265.0	259.0	259.0	0.0%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	415.0	500.0	460.0	425.0	425.0	2.4%

## Department of Education

Within the Department of Education, the final bill provides \$623.5 million for the **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, which is a 1.3 percent increase for the agency. The final IES number is higher than the Senate mark but falls short of the \$650 million supported by the House. With the exception of Special Education Studies and Evaluation, which will be held flat in FY 2020, and Statewide Data Systems, which will receive a 2.2 percent increase, all other accounts will have roughly one percent more in the coming fiscal year. Notably, the Statewide Data Systems and the Regional Education Laboratories will be funded in FY 2020 with 2.2 and 1.1 percent increases, respectively, despite their proposed elimination in the Administration's FY 2020 budget request. Overall, IES will receive \$101.9 million more than the Administration requested.

For the **International Education and Foreign Language Studies** programs, the final bill includes \$68.1 million for Domestic Programs (also known as Title VI) and \$8.1 million for Overseas Programs (also known as Fulbright-Hays). This is less than the \$80.4 and \$8.7 million proposed in the House spending bill but will represent the programs' first increase since FY 2014. This increase is particularly good news after years of flat-funding and as both programs were eliminated in the Administration's FY 2020 budget request.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>Institute of Education Sciences</b>	<b>615.5</b>	<b>521.6</b>	<b>650.0</b>	<b>615.5</b>	<b>623.5</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Research, Development, and Dissemination	192.7	187.5	205.4	192.7	195.9	1.7%
National Center for Education Statistics	109.5	112.5	117.5	109.5	110.5	0.9%
Regional Educational Laboratories	55.4	0.0	60.4	55.4	56.0	1.1%
Research in Special Education	56.0	54.0	61.0	56.0	56.5	0.9%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	10.8	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.8	0.0%
Assessment	158.7	156.7	158.7	158.7	160.7	1.3%
Statewide Data Systems	32.3	0.0	35.3	32.3	33.0	2.2%
<b>International Education and Foreign Language Studies</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	65.1	0.0	80.4	65.1	68.1	4.6%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	7.1	0.0	8.7	7.1	8.1	14.2%

## Department of Justice

The final bill provides the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) with \$36 and \$43 million, respectively. This will represent flat funding for BJS and is identical to the House and Senate proposals for the statistical agency. NIJ, however, will receive a \$1 million cut compared to FY 2019 levels, and \$1 million less than what was proposed for the agency in either the House or Senate spending bills. Both NIJ and BJS are receiving less than the amount requested in the Administration's FY 2020 budget request, which recommended \$46.5 million for NIJ and \$48 million for BJS.

The explanatory statement accompanying the final appropriations bill includes many directives for NIJ in the coming fiscal year, directing the agency to spend \$5 million on domestic radicalization research, \$1

million on school safety, \$1 million on a national study of law enforcement responses to sex trafficking of minors, and \$2 million on a national center on forensics.

Additionally, the explanatory statement accompanying the final appropriations bill funding the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) encourages the CDC to fund a joint study with NIJ to understand the physical and psychological effects of severe forms of human trafficking.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>Bureau of Justice Statistics</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>National Institute of Justice</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>

## National Institutes of Health

The agreement provides NIH with \$41.684 billion in FY 2020, an increase of \$2.6 billion or 6.7 percent over the FY 2019 enacted level. This is about \$7.3 billion higher than the President’s budget request. The appropriation marks the fifth straight year of increases of \$2 billion or more for NIH, which has received over \$11 billion in increases since FY 2016 (for reference, the *entire budget* of the National Science Foundation is \$8.3 billion). Each of NIH’s institutes and centers will see increases above the FY 2019 levels (see Appendix A for details).

Consistent with the earlier House and Senate bills, the agreement rejects the Trump Administration’s attempts to incorporate the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) into the NIH structure as a new institute (see the AHRQ section for details).

Funding boosts also continue for NIH’s major priority initiatives, including:

- \$2.82 billion, a \$350 million increase, to the National Institute on Aging for **Alzheimer’s disease research**.
- \$500 million, a \$71 million increase, for the **Brain Research through Application of Innovative Neuro-technologies (BRAIN) initiative** within the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.
- \$500 million for the **All of Us Precision Medicine Initiative**, an increase of \$124 million.
- No less than \$250 million for research related to **opioid misuse and addiction**.
- \$626.5 million for the **Common Fund** within the Office of the NIH Director to support short-term, high-impact projects, an increase of about \$19.9 million.

### Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The agreement includes \$12.5 million for research on firearm injury and mortality prevention (in addition to another \$12.5 million for related research at the CDC). The report recommends NIH “take a comprehensive approach to studying [the] underlying causes and evidence-based methods of prevention of injury, including crime prevention.” In addition, the agreement states that:

*“All grantees... will be required to fulfill requirements around open data, open code, pre-registration of research projects, and open access to research articles consistent with the National Science Foundation’s open science principles.”*



The NIH is directed to report back to Congress within 30 days on its plan for making awards, including steps to ensure that “ideologically and politically unbiased research projects” are supported. This targeted funding is a notable departure from longstanding prohibitions on research into gun-related violence by certain federal science agencies. COSSA will be closely following the implementation of this directive.

### **Foreign Threats to Research**

Due to expressed concern about foreign threats to U.S. research infrastructure especially those related to recruitment programs sponsored by the Chinese government, the agreement directs NIH to notify Congress quarterly on the progress of their investigation into these matters. The agreement also directs NIH to allocate no less than \$5 million for their partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services’ Office of National Security (ONS) to continue this work.

### **Clinical Trials Policy**

The agreement expresses support for NIH’s delay of implementation of new registering and reporting requirements for basic experimental studies with humans (more COSSA coverage [here](#)). It urges NIH to continue working with the basic research community to develop a strategy that better suits these studies.

### **Harassment Policies**

The agreement calls on NIH to “play a more active role in changing the culture that has long perpetuated the problem [of sexual harassment in research settings].” In addition to enhancing its oversight of grantees as it relates to harassment, NIH is directed to support research into areas identified in a 2018 National Academies’ [report](#), including “the psychology underlying harassment and the experiences and outcomes of diverse groups when subjected to harassment.” The NIH is further directed to partner with the National Academies on the development of “best practices for developing more diverse and inclusive cultures in the grantee research environments.”

### **Impact of Technology and Digital Media on Children and Teens**

Within the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the omnibus report encourages NIH to prioritize research into widespread technology use and digital media consumption affecting young people’s “cognitive, physical, and socio-economic outcomes, including attention, sleeping routines, and anxiety.”

### **Mental Health of At-Risk Populations**

The final agreement urges the National Institute of Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD) “to develop a behavioral health approach [to address the multiple causes of suicide] focusing on at-risk populations and building the mental health care workforce at the community level.” The report continues that the “model should improve mental health care access to underserved populations, including those in rural areas, while simultaneously providing training to potential rural behavioral health providers.”

## National Science Foundation

The FY 2020 funding agreement includes \$8.28 billion for NSF, an increase of 2.5 percent over the FY 2019 enacted level. The final negotiations resulted in a funding level for NSF that is less than both the House and Senate marks, but still significantly higher than the amount requested by the Trump Administration. Notably, the Research and Related Activities account (R&RA), where the majority of NSF’s research grants are funded, and the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) each receive increases of 3.3 percent, offset by cuts to NSF’s major research facilities account.

The report accompanying the final agreement reiterates the support of the House and Senate for “existing NSF research and research infrastructure,” which appears to be a nod to earlier report language directing that existing research activities (i.e. NSF’s core programs) not become an offset for investments in new, trans-NSF initiatives.

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>National Science Foundation</b>	<b>8075.0</b>	<b>7066.0</b>	<b>8636.1</b>	<b>8317.0</b>	<b>8278.3</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Research and Related Activities	6520.0	5663.0	7106.3	6769.7	6737.0	3.3%
Education and Human Resources	910.0	823.5	950.0	937.0	940.0	3.3%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	295.7	223.2	223.2	253.2	243.2	-17.8%
Agency Operations and Award Management	328.5	336.9	336.9	336.9	336.9	2.6%
National Science Board	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.0%
Office of the Inspector General	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.7	16.5	7.5%

## Appendix A: NIH Funding by Institute and Center

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2020 vs. FY 2019
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>	<b>39084</b>	<b>34367.6</b>	<b>41084.0</b>	<b>42084.0</b>	<b>41684.0</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
National Cancer Institute	6143.9	5246.7	6444.2	6351.9	6440.4	4.8%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3488.3	3002.7	3658.8	3694.8	3624.3	3.9%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	461.8	397.5	484.4	486.8	477.4	3.4%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2029.8	1897.2	2129.0	2155.3	2264.3	11.6%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2274.4	2026.0	2385.6	2490.5	2444.7	7.5%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	5523.3	4754.4	5808.3	5937.8	5885.5	6.6%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2872.8	2472.8	3033.2	2969.1	2937.2	2.2%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1506.5	1269.7	1580.1	1587.3	1556.9	3.3%
National Eye Institute	796.5	685.6	835.5	840.2	824.1	3.5%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	774.7	733.4	812.6	815.7	802.6	3.6%
National Institute on Aging	3083.4	2654.1	3286.1	3606.0	3543.7	14.9%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	605.1	520.8	635.6	637.1	624.9	3.3%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	474.4	408.4	497.6	500.3	490.7	3.4%
National Institute of Nursing Research	163.0	140.3	171.0	172.4	169.1	3.7%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	525.6	452.4	551.3	556.0	545.4	3.8%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1419.8	1296.4	1489.2	1490.5	1462.0	3.0%
National Institute of Mental Health	1870.3	1630.4	1961.7	2076.2	2038.4	9.0%
National Human Genome Research Institute	575.6	495.4	603.7	608.0	606.3	5.3%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	389.5	335.2	408.5	411.5	403.6	3.6%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	146.5	126.1	153.6	154.7	151.7	3.6%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	314.7	270.9	341.2	331.0	335.8	6.7%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	78.1	67.2	84.9	82.3	80.8	3.4%
National Library of Medicine	442.0	380.5	463.6	465.8	456.9	3.4%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	806.4	694.1	845.8	849.2	832.9	3.3%

## Appendix B: Funding for Other Agencies Relevant to Social and Behavioral Science Research

<i>(in millions)</i>	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2019 Proposed	FY 2020 Enacted	2020 vs. 2019
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs, Department of State	700.9	309.6	730.7	4.3%
Energy Information Administration	125.0	118.0	126.8	1.4%
National Archives and Records Administration	364.1	357.9	377.8	3.8%
National Endowment for the Humanities	155.0	37.9	162.2	4.6%
Office of Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development	96.0	87.0	98.0	2.1%
United States Institute of Peace	38.6	19.0	45.0	16.5%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	19.0	8.2	14.0	16.7%

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