



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

ANALYSIS
of the
**President's FY 2021
Budget Request**
for
SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

February 2020

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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 2021 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 2020 funding levels are not yet available for some subaccounts and programs discussed in this analysis, comparisons to FY 2020 at these levels are based on estimates included in the budget request, which may be subject to change. The tables in this document list the amounts enacted by Congress in FY 2019 and FY 2020 (where available), the amount proposed in the President’s FY 2021 budget request, and a comparisons of the FY 2021 proposed amount to the enacted FY 2020 level expressed as percent change.

FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
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Introduction

The President's FY 2021 Budget Request for Social and Behavioral Science

On February 10, the Trump Administration released its fiscal year (FY) 2021 budget request to Congress. In a significant departure from last year's budget rollout, the FY 2021 budget is not delivered on the heels of a major government shutdown, like we saw in early 2019. Given that Congress passed its FY 2020 appropriations bills in December 2019—albeit nearly 3 months late—the President's FY 2021 budget can be compared to FY 2020 enacted levels, providing a clearer look at the potential implications of the Administration's proposals. However, the positive news largely ends there with respect to the Trump Administration's budget for science and education, as well as nondefense discretionary (NDD) spending generally.

As [previously reported](#), a bipartisan budget agreement was passed in August providing much needed relief from tight budget caps on discretionary spending for FY 2020 and FY 2021. The deal allowed Congress to increase funding to federal agencies across the FY 2020 appropriations bills; however, for FY 2021, the deal raises the caps by only 0.4 percent, setting this year up to be a particularly challenging one (though admittedly still better than under the pre-deal spending caps). What's more, while President Trump signed the budget deal into law last summer, his FY 2021 budget request seeks to cut nondefense discretionary spending by 6 percent. In other words, the Administration is proposing a cut of \$37 billion to NDD even though the budget deal negotiated by the White House last year would allow for an *increase* of \$2.5 billion in FY 2021.

Snapshot of the President's FY 2021 Budget Request		
	FY 2021 Request	% Change*
National Institutes of Health	\$38.7 billion	-7.2%
National Science Foundation	\$7.7 billion	-6.5%
Department of Defense Basic Research	\$2.3 billion	-10.9%
Census Bureau	\$1.7 billion	-77.9%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$658.3 million	+0.5%
Institute of Education Sciences	\$565.4 million	-9.3%
Education and Cultural Exchanges (State Dept.)	\$310 million	-57.6%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (moved to NIH)	\$256.7 million	-24.1%
National Center for Health Statistics	\$169 million	-3.1%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	\$111.9 million	3.6%
Economic Research Service	\$62.1 million	-26.7%
National Institute of Justice	\$43.5 million	+20.8%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$43 million	0.0%
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$33.4 million	-79.4%

*Comparisons are to FY 2020 enacted levels unless noted otherwise.

In addition to the reductions above, the Trump Administration once again proposes elimination of “lower priority” agencies. Among them are 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—thanks in part to strong stakeholder advocacy—Congress has managed to keep them intact.

As always, when considering an Administration’s budget proposal, **it is important to remember that it remains a political, largely symbolic document outlining the Administration’s priorities for the year 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, **Congress has the final say over the appropriation of funds** and, in the case of the FY 2021 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. We expect Congress to write the FY 2021 appropriations bills to the caps set in the 2019 budget deal.

“Industries of the Future”

It is customary for Administrations to identify and seek boosts in funding for priority initiatives in their annual requests to Congress. The Trump Administration fully embraced this practice in a few key areas in the FY 2021 request.

Throughout the funding proposals for science and education agencies are major investments for what the Administration is calling “Industries of the Future,” in which the White House includes artificial intelligence (AI), quantum information science (QIS), 5G and advanced communications, biotechnology, and advanced manufacturing. AI and QIS would be the big winners within the President’s proposal, which seeks to double research in these areas over the next two years. AI investments in particular can be found peppered throughout the budget request, including major investments at the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Department of Justice, among others. However, given the proposed reductions in overall agency budgets, these types of investments would have to come at the expense of existing activities.

Looking Ahead

With the release of the FY 2021 budget request, Congressional action on appropriations will now begin in earnest. Oversight hearings featuring testimony by Administration officials are beginning.

As noted, making Congress’s job a little easier this year is the budget deal struck last summer. However, appropriators still have their work cut out for them given that the deal keeps NDD funding essentially flat in FY 2021. Tough choices will have to be made—under these circumstances, **flat funding for research in FY 2021 should be considered a significant win.**

Complicating things further are the November elections, which—especially in a Presidential year—promise to delay the completion of annual appropriations bills, sometimes until the next Presidential administration takes office in the case of a change in party. In years such as this, the fall lame duck

session (November following the elections until the end of the year) can be of major consequence as appropriations decisions are often delayed until the outcomes of the Presidential, House and Senate elections are known. Lawmakers will work feverishly over the next several months to make as much progress as they can on the 12 annual appropriations bills before legislating will all but grind to a halt in the summer and fall in preparation for the elections.

Until then, advocates will be working through the spring and summer to make the case for their favorite programs. Dozens of social science stakeholders will be in Washington on March 30-31 to participate in **COSSA's Social Science Advocacy Day** (learn more and register at: www.cossa.org/event/2020-advocacy-day).

COSSA will continue to report on the progress of FY 2021 funding in the weeks and months ahead. 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 the National Institute of Food and Agriculture; USDA's two principal statistical agencies, the Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistics Service; and the Agricultural Research Service, which conducts intramural research in the natural and biological sciences. The Administration's FY 2021 discretionary funding request for REE totals \$3.3 billion.

USDA's FY 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/budget>.

Economic Research Service

The Administration's budget would provide the Economic Research Service (ERS) with a total of \$62.1 million in FY 2021, a cut of \$22.6 million or 26.7 percent. After some initial pushback and attempts to intervene, Congress allowed the Administration to proceed with the relocation of the Economic Research Service to Kansas City, MO in 2019 (along with the National Institute of Food and Agriculture), over the strenuous objections of ERS stakeholders. The budget request notes that the agency experienced "significant relocation-related attrition" and recommends an increase of \$1.3 million for personnel-related expenses in order to recruit staff to fill the vacancies. This increase would magnify the impact of the proposed cut on ERS's core programs.

The request would result in the elimination of a significant portion of ERS's research and analysis. Under the President's budget, ERS would discontinue research, estimates, and data resources on the following topics:

- Farm, conservation, and trade policy
- Returns on investments in agricultural research and development
- Estimates of international food security in low- and middle-income countries
- Research Innovations for policy effectiveness
- New energy sources (including bioenergy, renewable energy, and shale oil and gas)
- Local and regional food markets
- Beginning farmers and ranchers
- Invasive species
- Markets for environmental services
- Food consumption and nutrition
- Prosperity and well-being of rural households (including rural education, housing, health, and poverty)
- Food safety

Work on the following topics would be curtailed, though not eliminated entirely:

- Commodity-specific surveys (reduction in frequency and number of state-level estimates)
- Research on enhancing the efficiency of data collections and leveraging administrative and alternative data sources
- International market analysis outside of the largest agricultural trading countries
- Emerging farm technologies

ERS's remaining activities would include its "core data expenditures," such as the Agricultural Research Management Survey (ARMS) and private sector commodity data and intelligence; participation in USDA's Inter-Agency Commodity Estimate Committee; modeling and data for USDA's Agricultural Baseline Projections; measures of farm business and household income and wealth, cost of production for major commodities, and adoption of primary farm practice; production of the Loss-Adjusted Food Availability Data; annual statistics on U.S. food security; monthly retail food price forecasts; and research on rural economic development and infrastructure.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Under the President's request, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) would receive \$177.5 million, a cut of \$2.8 million or 1.6 percent from the enacted FY 2020 level. The total includes \$131.2 million for Agricultural Estimates and \$46.3 million for the Census of Agriculture.

The request would cut funding for NASS's Acreage, Crop Production, and Grain Stocks program by \$13.2 million (19.6 percent). The cut would reduce sample sizes and end field enumerations, resulting in fewer states published for each commodity (including potentially only publishing national estimates for some commodities) and fewer county estimates. The Administration also proposes to cut the Chemical Use Program by \$3.5 million (47 percent) by eliminating the Fruit Chemical Use Survey.

The Administration proposes a \$1 million increase for the Census of Agriculture, to be used to improve participation in regions of the country with historically poor response rates and traditionally underserved minority populations. In addition, the funds will support the upcoming Census of Agriculture Special Study and Census of Agriculture Content Test scheduled for FY 2021.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The FY 2021 request for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), USDA's flagship extramural research agency, totals \$1.59 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$63.4 million or 4.2 percent from FY 2020.

The Administration proposes to change the structure of the appropriations language that funds the agency by combining the three funding accounts that currently make up the agency (Research and Education, Extension, and Integrated Activities) into a one agency-wide account. This would not change the funding or funding of any programs, and according to the request, would streamline the administration and management of funds. Within the proposed single budget account, funding would be allocated among the three program areas as follows: \$1.1 billion to Research and Education (an increase of \$105.1 million), \$484.8 million to Extension (a decrease of \$41.7 million), and \$38 million to Integrated Activities (flat with FY 2020).

The President's 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 2020. As in previous years' requests, the FY 2021 budget would eliminate a number of NIFA programs "to direct funding to higher priority activities." The programs proposed for elimination include:

- Animal Health and Disease Research Program
- Global Change, UV-B Monitoring

- Aquaculture Research
- Potato Research
- Alfalfa and Forage Research
- Aquaculture Centers
- Supplemental and Alternative Crops
- Sun Grants
- Research Equipment Grants
- Capacity Building for Non-Land Grant Colleges of Agriculture
- Multicultural Scholars, Graduate Fellowship and Institution Challenge Grants
- Secondary and 2-year Post-Secondary Education
- Veterinary Services Grant Program
- Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database
- Food and Agriculture Service Learning

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

The FY 2021 budget request would provide the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), NIFA's flagship competitive research grants program, with \$600 million, an increase of \$175 million over the FY 2020 enacted level.

The budget would provide funding across AFRI's three core research areas: Sustainable Agricultural Systems (\$140 million), Foundational and Applied Science (\$400 million), and Education and Workforce Development (\$60 million). Similar to the budget requests for other agencies, the AFRI budget includes \$100 million for a new initiative to support research on Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Predictive Science across the three core research areas.

Table 1 - Department of Agriculture

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Economic Research Service	86.8	84.8	62.1	-26.7%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	174.5	180.3	177.5	-1.6%
Agricultural Estimates	129.2	135.0	131.2	-2.8%
Census of Agriculture	45.3	45.3	46.3	2.2%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1471.3	1527.4	1590.8	4.2%
Hatch Act	259.0	259.0	243.2	-6.1%
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	415.0	425.0	600.0	41.2%

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce has broad jurisdiction, serving not only as the home for the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), but also for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Economic Development Administration (EDA), and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). Analysis of the FY 2021 budget requests for Census and BEA are included below.

Census Bureau

The FY 2021 budget request reflects a dramatic ramp-down in funding for the Census Bureau following the completion of the 2020 Census. **The Administration requests a total of \$1.7 billion for the Census Bureau, \$5.9 billion below its FY 2020 appropriation.** This decrease matches the funding trend at this point in the previous decennial cycle (FY 2011). It is also roughly consistent with longstanding projections in the Obama Administration's outyear budget tables.

The request would provide the Census's Current Surveys and Programs with \$279.3 million, an increase of \$5.3 million from the FY 2020 enacted level (this total does not include \$20 million in mandatory funding). The Periodic Censuses and Programs account, which includes the decennial census, the American Community Survey (ACS), the Economic Census, the Census of Governments, and the Census Bureau's enterprise-wide data systems, would receive a total of \$1.4 billion, reflecting the planned decrease as 2020 Census operations close out. The ACS would receive a total of \$226.4 million, a 3.8 percent increase compared to FY 2020.

The request also proposes to transfer \$208 million from prior years' appropriations (assuming they are not needed for 2020 Census operations) to the Bureau's Working Capital Fund, which would be used in part to accommodate the proposed relocation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the Census Bureau's campus in Suitland, MD (see the Department of Labor section).

With the completion of peak 2020 Census operations, FY 2021 decennial efforts will focus on producing the Constitutionally mandated apportionment and redistricting data as well as publishing the other data produced by the census count. In addition, the Bureau will begin the process of closing out the massive 2020 Census operation: releasing staff, closing out offices, and decommissioning equipment.

In addition, the budget request proposes the Census Bureau take on the task of initiating a multi-year process to transform its operations from a "20th century survey-centric model to a 21st century data-centric model that blends survey data with administrative and alternative data sources." The budget request would transition the 2020 Census's Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCaP) program to a new Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) program, which would integrate the Bureau's other surveys and censuses into the operation. In addition, the request would allocate \$22.3 million to a new Enterprise Data Lake, "an enterprise-wide, big data management platform that will modernize data storage and data analysis capabilities." The request also proposes new funding for Administrative Records Research and for Disclosure Avoidance research and development.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The request includes \$111.9 million for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a \$3.9 million increase over FY 2020. BEA's three major programmatic accounts (National, International, and Regional Economic Accounts) would each receive small increases of around 3.5 percent. In FY 2020, BEA consolidated its Industry Economic Accounts within the National Accounts, and the FY 2021 budget request reflects this transition. BEA plans to continue to develop new measurements of emerging topics including the size of the outdoor recreation economy, digital economy, distribution of personal income, and GDP for Puerto Rico.

The request also includes \$3.5 million in funding for the Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, which includes \$250,000 in new funding to support the creation of a departmental Chief Data Officer role as directed by the *Evidence Based Policymaking Act of 2018* (see [COSSA's coverage](#)).

Table 2 – Department of Commerce

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Bureau of the Census	3821.4	7558.3	1672.0	-77.9%
Current Surveys and Programs	270.0	274.0	279.3	1.9%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	3551.4	7284.3	1392.7	-80.9%
American Community Survey	211.4	218.0	226.4	3.8%
2020 Decennial Census	3015.1	6696.0	212.4	-96.8%
Periodic Economic Statistics (Economic Census & Census of Governments)	108.3	139.6	147.8	5.9%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	101.0	108.0	111.9	3.6%
National Economic Accounts	32.3	49.1	50.7	3.3%
International Economic Accounts	34.3	36.0	37.2	3.4%
Regional Economic Accounts	18.6	19.8	20.5	3.3%
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs	3.0	3.1	3.5	12.0%

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) is one of the few agencies that would receive an increase under the President's FY 2021 budget request as investments in national security continue to be a priority for the Trump Administration. Unfortunately, while the Department's research and development budget overall would see a small increase, basic and applied research programs within the agency would experience cuts instead.

DOD's FY 2021 budget requests can be found at: <https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/Budget2021/>

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 2021, the request proposes cuts to all three accounts, with the greatest proposed cut (14.4 percent) slated for advanced technology development. Basic research and applied research would be cut by 10.9 percent and 11.2 percent respectively. Additional RDT&E accounts exist for systems development, prototypes, and demonstration, which receive the most RDT&E funding and would receive some increases under the President's budget request.

Defense Health Program

Outside of the RDT&E account is the Defense Health Program, which has been a considerable source of funding for biomedical research, particularly cancer research, and is a favorite of appropriators in Congress. The Defense Health Program would see a 4.1 percent cut compared to the FY 2020 appropriation, which is not expected to be the final outcome for the program given its popularity in Congress.

Minerva Research Initiative

The Minerva Research Initiative is a university-based social science research program that seeks to "improve DOD's basic understanding of the social, cultural, behavioral, and political forces that shape regions of the world of strategic importance to the U.S." DOD has not yet released its budget materials for the Minerva program, making it impossible to know at this point whether and/or at what level the program will be supported in FY 2021. COSSA will report on the Administration's proposals for the Minerva Initiative as details become available.

Table 3 - Department of Defense

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation	96090	104431.2	106224.8	1.7%
Basic Research (6.1)	2528.429	2603.3	2319.1	-10.9%
Applied Research (6.2)	6025.099	6069.8	5391.1	-11.2%
Advanced Technology Development (6.3)	7105.61	7400.8	6331.4	-14.4%
Defense Health Program	34007.52	34074.1	32690.4	-4.1%

Department of Education

The President's FY 2021 budget request includes \$66.6 billion in discretionary spending for the Department of Education, a \$6.1 billion, or 8.4 percent reduction from the FY 2020 enacted level. While the FY 2021 proposed cut to the Department is smaller than proposed cuts for the last few years, the request continues the trend of proposing more funds for career and technical education and school choice while slashing higher education student aid programs, including Federal Work-Study and the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program. Consistent with past Trump Administration budget requests, the Department of Education proposes the elimination of many programs important to the social and behavioral sciences, including the Title VI and Fulbright-Hays International Education Programs as well as the State Longitudinal Data Systems and Regional Education Laboratories within the Institute of Education Sciences (more below).

The Department of Education's FY 2021 budget request can be found at:
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget21/justifications/index.html>.

Institute of Education Sciences

The FY 2021 budget request for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is \$565.4 million, a 9.3 percent decrease from the final FY 2020 enacted level. IES supports research, evaluation, and statistics programs through its four centers: the National Center for Education Research (NCER), the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), and the National Center for Special Education Research (NCSER).

The FY 2021 budget request for the **Research, Development, and Dissemination** account is \$195.9 million, which is the same as the final FY 2020 enacted level. 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 **Statistics** account within IES is \$113.5 million, \$3 million or 2.7 percent more than the FY 2020 enacted level. The request specifies that the additional \$3 million would support the Privacy Technical Assistance Center, which supports education data users, including state and local agencies, on issues related privacy, security, and confidentiality of student records.

The request for the **Assessment** account within IES is \$188.7 million, a significant proposed increase of \$27.96 million, or 17.4 percent above the enacted FY 2020 amount. The Assessment account supports the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP); the proposed additional funds would go towards formulating policy guidelines for NAEP and the costs of carrying out the schedule of assessments planned for FY 2021.

The request for the **Research in Special Education** account, which supports research within NCSER, is \$56.5 million, which is the same amount as enacted in FY 2020. The requested funds would support research on developmental outcomes and school readiness, core subject area outcomes, improved social and behavioral outcomes, and college- and career-readiness for young children, children, and adolescents with disabilities.

The request for the **Special Education Studies and Evaluations** account, which supports evaluations associated with NCSER, is \$10.8 million or 0.2 percent below the enacted FY 2020 level. The request would allow IES to sustain current efforts to inform effective programs and practices in special education.

As in past budget requests, the Trump administration recommends eliminating the Regional Education Laboratories (RELs) and the Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems (SLDS).

International Education and Foreign Language Programs

As proposed each fiscal year since FY 2018, 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. Each year, Congress has rejected the proposed cuts, and in FY 2020 provided the Title VI and Fulbright-Hays programs with their first increases since FY 2014.

Table 4 - Department of Education

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Institute of Education Sciences	615.5	623.5	565.4	-9.3%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	192.7	195.9	195.9	0.0%
Statistics	109.5	110.5	113.5	2.7%
Regional Educational Laboratories	55.4	56.0	0.0	-100.0%
Research in Special Education	56.0	56.5	56.5	0.0%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	10.8	10.8	10.8	-0.2%
Assessment	158.7	160.7	188.7	17.4%
Statewide Data Systems	32.3	33.0	0.0	-100.0%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	72.2	76.2	0.0	-100.0%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	65.1	68.1	0.0	-100.0%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	7.1	8.1	0.0	-100.0%

Department of Energy

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

DOE's FY 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://www.energy.gov/cfo/downloads/fy-2021-budget-justification>.

Energy Information Administration

The Administration's request for the Energy Information Administration (EIA) calls for \$128.7 million for the agency in FY 2021, an increase of \$1.9 million from FY 2020. In addition to continuing to carry out its core statistical and analytical programs, funding in FY 2021 would be used to initiate a multi-year modernization effort of EIA's energy modeling capabilities. According to the request, the initiative would result in "greater agility in EIA's modeling system to address key current and emerging trends, for example, the increased prominence of natural gas in the U.S. domestic energy profile, growing penetration of renewables, and more flexible options for modeling energy-related CO₂ emissions."

Table 5 - Department of Energy

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Energy Information Administration	125.0	126.8	128.7	1.5%

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services supports a variety of scientific research endeavors with the goal of 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 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/index.html>.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health

The FY 2021 budget request for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) is \$183.7 million, over \$100 million below the FY 2020 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, some of OASH's core public health offices, including the Office of Human Research Protection and the Office of Research Integrity, would receive modest funding increases. Much of the overall OASH budget decrease reflects the proposed elimination of the \$101 million Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) program and significant cuts to the Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy. Smaller offices slated for elimination include the Offices of Adolescent Health, Public Health Reports, and the Embryo Adoption Awareness Campaign. All other core public health offices in OASH would receive flat funding.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) advises the Department on policy development and conducts research and evaluation to support HHS decision-making. ASPE also has a central role in coordinating behavioral health initiatives between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and other offices within the Department. The FY 2021 request would provide \$43.2 million for ASPE, flat with FY 2020. 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 budget requests from the Trump Administration, the FY 2021 proposal seeks to consolidate the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) into the National Institutes of Health (NIH), creating a new institute called 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 biomedical and behavioral research mission. 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 request would allocate \$256.7 million to the new Institute, which would constitute a cut of \$81.3 million, or 24.1 percent, from AHRQ's FY 2021 appropriation. This does not include \$98.5 million in mandatory funding authorized from the Patient Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR) Trust Fund, which was reauthorized by Congress in 2020. The PCOR Trust Fund has transferred millions of dollars each year since 2010 to AHRQ to support dissemination of findings from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute.

The Agency's portfolio of **Patient Safety** research would receive \$59.9 million, about \$12.4 million below its FY 2020 appropriation. This total would include \$30 million for research grants on preventing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and \$10 million to support the Combatting Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria initiative.

Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination would receive \$56.6 million under the President's budget, a \$39.6 million cut compared to the FY 2020 enacted level. The request includes \$3.8 million for new investigator-initiated research grants. However, \$3 million of this funding would be earmarked specifically for research targeting Multiple Chronic Conditions (MCC) rather than being open to proposals on other topics. The budget also includes \$4.5 million in research grant 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 2020. 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 2021."

The request would eliminate AHRQ's portfolio of research on **Health Information Technology**, funded at \$16.5 million in FY 2020. Without its own dedicated funding, research in this area would need to compete for funding within the patient safety and health services research portfolios.

The portfolio on **Research Management & Support** would be cut by \$17.7 million down to \$53.6 million for FY 2021. According to the President's request, this decrease is due to the proposed transition of AHRQ into an institute at NIH, ending some programmatic activities. This cut also anticipates the removal of 35 full-time employees.

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.

Finally, the request would establish a new five-year initiative on **Improving Maternal Morbidity and Mortality through Powering State and Local Innovation through Data and Analytics**, with \$7.4 million proposed in FY 2021—the first fiscal year of this proposed initiative. The goal of the initiative is "to ensure that Federal, State, and local policymakers have timely and accurate data and useful analytic resources about maternal morbidity and mortality and the healthcare system with which to make informed policy decisions."

AHRQ/NIRSQ's FY 2021 funding request can be found at:

https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/cpi/about/mission/budget/2021/FY_2021_CJ_NIRSQ.pdf.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The FY 2021 budget request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calls for a total of just over \$7 billion in total funding, which includes \$5.6 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$894 million in transfers through the Prevention and Public Health Fund, and \$541 million in Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation transfers. This amount represents a decrease of \$918 million (11.6 percent) from the FY 2020 appropriation.

The Administration's proposal calls for a total of \$1.55 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 allocates \$371 million for the second year of the Enduring the HIV Epidemic initiative, a \$231 million increase. This initiative aims to reduce new HIV diagnoses by 75 percent over five years and 90 percent over ten years. The budget also includes \$58 million in funding for the Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic program, \$48 million more than FY 2020. This 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 \$813.3 million, \$426.7 million below the FY 2020 enacted level. The budget carries forward a proposal from prior years' requests for a new \$350 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; 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 request includes \$169 million for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, a cut of \$5.4 million from FY 2020. This funding includes a realignment of \$14 million from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Informatics line item. 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. *More information can be found in the NCHS section.*

The request for **Environmental Health** totals \$182 million, \$31.9 million below the FY 2020 appropriation. The budget proposes to eliminate funding for the Climate and Health program, which funds research on

the health effects of climate change, the ALS registry and related research programs, and the *Trevor's Law* program, which funds research on cancer clusters in communities.

Under the President's request, the CDC's **Injury Prevention and Control** programs would receive a total of \$730.2 million in FY 2021, \$52 million above FY 2020 level. However, the increase is mostly due to a proposal to transfer the \$100 million Drug-Free Communities program from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to CDC. The budget 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. It also would eliminate the \$12.5 million in funding for Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research, which was newly established by Congress in FY 2020. The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) would receive flat funding under the request.

The request would cut funding to the **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health** (NIOSH) by \$152.8 million, leaving it with \$190 million for FY 2021. This is the same level requested in FY 2020. Under the FY 2021 request, NIOSH would exclusively conduct intramural research; it would no longer make grants.

The request for **Global Health** totals \$532.2 million, a decrease of \$38.6 million. 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, Global Immunization, Polio Eradication, Measles and Other Vaccine Preventable Diseases, and the Parasitic Diseases and Malaria programs would all see reductions compared to their FY 2020 levels. The Global Public Health Protection program would receive a \$41.8 million increase, although this mostly reflects a \$50 million increase for Global Health Security activities.

CDC's FY 2021 funding request can be found at: <https://www.cdc.gov/budget/documents/fy2021/FY-2021-CDC-congressional-justification.pdf>.

National Center for Health Statistics

The FY 2021 request for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) within the CDC includes the realignment of an ongoing \$14 million transfer from Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Informatics. **With this realignment, the total request is \$169 million, which in sum is equivalent to previous years' requests by a cut of \$5.4 million from FY 2020.** The realigned funds "support measuring priority national health indicators and support innovations that make survey methods more efficient and reduce burden of data collection." 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." While the realignment would hopefully add some stability to NCHS's overall budget (which relies on a significant amount of funding from interagency transfers), it is no substitute for actual growth, which NCHS desperately needs in order to keep up with the rising costs of surveys and to invest in innovation. Even a small cut to NCHS's budget could severely compromise the agency's ability to produce its core data products—potentially resulting in the elimination of one of its major surveys.

The Administration proposes to continue the Public Health Data Modernization Initiative started by Congress in FY 2020 at a level of \$30 million (compared to \$50 million appropriated in FY 2020). While the

language accompanying the final FY 2020 appropriations bill prominently mentioned developing an innovation strategy for NCHS surveys as part of this modernization effort, it was not specific as to how much funding should be allocated to this activity (details on how CDC leadership plans to allocate these funds for FY 2020 have not yet been made available). The Administration's budget request does not appear to allocate any of the \$30 million requested for FY 2021 to NCHS. According to the request, principal components of the initiative would include:

- “Enhanced Capability—modernize public health systems to create a fully interoperable, secure network married with advanced, state-of-the-art data management and analytic tools.
- Elite Workforce—invest to improve public health workforce competencies in data science, informatics, and information technologies.
- Open Data Sharing—increase capacity to share data for public health, making better use of it.
- Collaboration—expand public and private partnerships across public health, healthcare, and the information technology (IT) industry to achieve complementary goals among state, tribal, local and territorial health agencies.
- Innovation—accelerate our understanding and experience with new data sources, methods, tools, and technologies to maximize and protect community health, while increasing efficiency and decreasing burden among healthcare and public health professionals.”

National Institutes of Health

The FY 2021 budget request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is \$38.7 billion, a proposed cut of nearly \$3 billion or 7.2 percent below the FY 2020 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 (\$404 million) authorized in the *21st Century Cures Act* for trans-NIH initiatives. In FY 2021, Cures funding would be used for the **Beau Biden Cancer Moonshot initiative** (\$195 million transferred to the National Cancer Institute); the **BRAIN Initiative** (\$100 million transferred in part to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke and the National Institute of Mental Health); and the **Precision Medicine Initiative's All of Us Research Program** (\$109 million).

Similar to its last three budgets (FY 2018-2020), 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 requests includes \$256.7 million for NIRSQ. Once again, Congress is not expected to approve the transfer of AHRQ into NIH. *See the AHRQ section for details.*

NIH's FY 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov>.

The budget requests for **individual NIH institutes and centers** are available at: https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/insti_center_subs.html.

Notable Programs & Trans-NIH Initiatives

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)

The budget request includes \$26.2 million for OBSSR, which is 6.3 percent below the FY 2020 level. The budget states that in addition to continuing to co-fund social and behavioral research projects with NIH's institutes and centers, OBSSR will take the lead on several initiatives, such as review of vocabularies, taxonomies, and ontologies that will enable better integrated behavioral and social science research, and analysis of potential research gaps in social and behavioral science research that "hinders the translation of novel health behavior intervention development," among other activities.

Artificial Intelligence

Similar to the President's request for other agencies (see the NSF section), the NIH budget would provide \$50 million in new investments for artificial intelligence (AI), specifically to "gain a deeper understanding of the underlying causes of chronic diseases and to identify successful early treatments." This new activity would look to AI, machine learning, deep learning, and other high-tech approaches to "enhance collection, integration, analyses, and interpretation of data related to the onset and progression of chronic diseases." The budget request goes on to say that "new approaches beyond standard grant mechanisms" will be needed to support new methods and design new interventions that are based on AI and machine learning. In addition, according to the budget, this new focus would allow for new career pathways for researchers who can work at the interface of medicine and computational science. Finally, in anticipation of the release of a report by the NIH Advisory Committee to the Director's Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, the budget notes that additional AI-related programs could be created as part of the Common Fund based on the Working Group's recommendations.

Common Fund

The budget includes \$596.5 million for the NIH Common Fund, 6.7 percent below FY 2020. The Common Fund (CF) supports a suite of programs in areas of emerging opportunity, of current public health significance, or to address noteworthy knowledge gaps in key areas. Among the CF programs are the Diversity Program Consortium and the High-Risk, High-Reward Research program. The FY 2021 budget noted a few new CF activities that are being explored for FY 2021 pending available funds, including:

- Harnessing Data Science for Health Discovery and Innovation in Africa
- Design and Use of Artificial Intelligence Platforms for Biomedical and Behavioral Research
- Faculty Institutional Recruitment for Sustainable Transformation (FIRST) program
- Precision Nutrition

Full details on the budget request for the Common Fund can be found in here:

https://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/pdfs/FY21/insti_center_subs/9-CommonFund.pdf.

Drug Misuse and Addiction

NIH continues to prioritize research in combatting addiction, specifically the Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) initiative, which received its first appropriation of \$500 million in FY 2018. For FY 2021, the budget includes \$1.4 billion for opioids and pain research generally across the NIH, including \$532.6 million for HEAL, flat with FY 2020. In addition, \$50 million is proposed for research to develop medication-assisted treatment "and evidence-based psychosocial treatment" as part of the Administration's efforts to reduce the use of methamphetamines.

Table 6 - Department of Health and Human Services

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	280.5	284.0	183.7	-35.3%
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	43.2	43.2	43.2	0.0%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	7282.4	7919.2	7000.9	-11.6%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1132.3	1273.6	1552.6	21.9%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1187.8	1239.9	813.3	-34.4%
National Center for Health Statistics	173.9	174.4	169.0	-3.1%
Environmental Health	209.4	213.9	182.0	-14.9%
Injury Prevention and Control	648.6	677.4	730.2	7.8%
Occupational Safety and Health	336.3	342.8	190.0	-44.6%
Global Health	488.6	570.8	532.2	-6.8%
National Institutes of Health	39183.9	41685.0	38693.6	-7.2%
NIH Office of the Director	1909.1	2404.4	2208.1	-8.2%
Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives	16.8	477.7	444.5	-7.0%
Director's Discretionary Fund	10.0	10.0	9.4	-6.3%
Common Fund (non add)	606.6	626.5	583.9	-6.8%
Office of AIDS Research	63.2	62.3	56.6	-9.0%
Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research	27.8	28.0	26.2	-6.3%
Office of Research on Women's Health	43.7	43.9	41.2	-6.3%
Office of Disease Prevention	12.5	12.7	11.9	-6.3%
Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO) (<i>formerly National Children's Study</i>)	165.0	180.0	168.8	-6.2%
OD Operations	225.8	369.4	295.4	-20.0%
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (<i>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</i>)	338.0	338.0	256.7	-24.1%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	196.7	196.7	131.3	-33.2%
Patient Safety	72.3	72.3	59.9	-17.1%
Health Services Research, Data, and Dissemination	96.3	96.3	56.6	-41.2%
Health Information Technology	16.5	16.5	0.0	-100.0%
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	11.6	11.6	7.4	-36.5%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	70.0	70.0	71.8	2.6%
Research Management and Support	71.3	71.3	53.6	-24.9%

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 only see a modest decrease in the President’s budget request, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) would see a much bigger decrease in funding compared to its FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The decreases in research funding are intended to free up funds for the Administration’s stated priorities of border security, immigration law enforcement, and cybersecurity infrastructure.

DHS’ FY 2021 budget request can be found at:

https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/fy_2021_dhs_bib.pdf.

Science and Technology Directorate

S&T conducts customer-focused, outcome-oriented research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) for DHS and the broader homeland security community. The budget request seeks a 13 percent reduction for S&T, which would bring the Directorate’s budget down \$93.6 million to a total of \$643.7 million. This amount includes \$340 million for research and development, a 17 percent decrease from the enacted FY 2020 R&D appropriation.

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 2020 appropriation. This is the same level the Administration requested for OUP in FY 2020. 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 Administration’s budget also proposes consolidating the Social Sciences Technology Center (SS-TC) and other programs into the newly formed Enduring Sciences Research Centers program.

Despite cuts in many areas, the Administration’s request includes increases for certain priority areas in FY 2021, bringing the total requested funding amounts for the following programs to the listed levels:

- Innovative Research and Foundational Tools (\$74.7 million)
- Public Safety Communications (\$14.2 million)
- Targeted Violence & Terrorism Prevention (\$7 million)
- System of Systems Operational Analysis (\$5 million)
- Quantum Information Science (\$5 million)

Table 7 - Department of Homeland Security

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Science and Technology Directorate	819.8	737.3	643.7	-12.7%
Research, Development, and Innovation	470.8	381.9	318.3	-16.7%
University Programs	40.5	40.5	21.7	-46.3%

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The President's budget cuts discretionary funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from the 2020 enacted level. While research is not the primary function of HUD, social science research is supported through its Office of Policy Development and Research.

HUD's FY 2021 budget request can be found at:

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CFO/documents/BudgetinBrief_2020-02_06_Online.pdf

Office of Policy Development and Research

The FY 2021 budget request calls for \$94.7 million for HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), \$3 million below the FY 2020 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 would cut funding for two of the three major research and technology categories. Core research and technology activities, including the [American Housing Survey](#), would receive \$50 million, representing a \$4.4 million cut. Technical assistance to HUD's program partners and practitioners to help ensure access to guidance produced by PD&R would receive \$27 million, representing a \$2.9 million cut. The third major research and technology category of experimental demonstrations, evaluations, and research would receive \$17.7 million, representing a \$3.9 million increase.

Table 8 - Department of Housing and Urban Development

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R)	96.0	98.0	94.7	-3.4%

Department of Justice

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) within the Department of Justice provides resources to all levels of the U.S. justice system. The President's budget request for FY 2021 includes \$1.85 billion in discretionary funds and \$2.76 billion in mandatory funds for OJP, a roughly 20 percent decrease in discretionary spending from the enacted FY 2020 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). The budget request for OJP includes priorities of reducing violent crime and mass violence, promoting officer safety and wellness, combatting human trafficking, addressing the opioid addiction crisis, and supporting victims of crime.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The President's budget request includes \$43 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the principal statistical agency of the Department of Justice. This is the same amount enacted in FY 2020. The funding would allow BJS to continue supporting its current core programs, which provide statistics on victimization, corrections, law enforcement, federal justice systems, prosecution and adjudication (courts), criminal histories and recidivism, and tribal communities. At the time of this writing, full details on the Administration's FY 2021 request for BJS have not yet been released. COSSA will report on the Administration's proposals for BJS as details become available.

National Institute of Justice

For FY 2021, the President's budget recommends \$43.5 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which would be a \$7.5 million, or 21 percent, increase over the final FY 2020 level. The National Institute of Justice is the research and evaluation agency of the Department of Justice and the requested increase would allow NIJ to expand its research portfolio in several high priority areas for the Department. These areas include reentry and policing strategies to reduce violent crime; officer safety, health, and wellness; and potential applications of artificial intelligence technology to criminal justice and public safety purposes.

In addition to the high-priority areas of research included in the budget request, the request specifies that \$3 million be dedicated to research on human trafficking and \$1 million to research on countering mass violence, to include the role of online activity in mass violence events. These priorities are similar to directives Congress has made in recent years.

The budget request also outlines program goals for NIJ for the coming fiscal year, including:

- Increasing research efforts and creating new programs focused on advancing technology and developing innovative strategies that have measurable impact.
- Strengthening grant programs by integrating the social and behavioral sciences, forensic sciences, and technology at NIJ.

- Developing new outreach strategies to provide practitioners, policy makers, and researchers ready access to the scientific evidence needed to address criminal justice issues and to improve criminal justice policy and practice in an accurate and easily understandable format.
- Fostering greater collaboration and coordination with other federal science agencies to leverage their strengths and ensure a more fair and just criminal justice system, minimizing redundancy in efforts and investments.

NIJ and BJS are both supported by the Research, Evaluation, and Statistics funding account within OJP. The budget request recommends that this account receive a transfer of \$3.5 million from the Office of Violence Against Women to support research and statistics on violence against women and a transfer of \$1 million to specifically support research and statistics on violence against Native American women.

Finally, the FY 2021 budget request recommends expanding the set-aside for OJP research, evaluation and statistics activities to 3 percent. This set-aside amount would be a significant increase, as the final FY 2020 appropriations only allowed for a two percent set-aside. This transfer provides BJS and NIJ with an important source of funding that is used to assess existing programs, ensure their alignment with administration priorities, and identify best practices.

Table 9 - Department of Justice

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Bureau of Justice Statistics	43.0	43.0	43.0	0.0%
National Institute of Justice	37.0	36.0	43.5	20.8%

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 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://www.dol.gov/general/budget/>.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The President's request includes \$658.3 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a \$3.3 million increase compared to the FY 2020 enacted level. The request would provide moderate increases to BLS's Labor Force Statistics (+\$8 million) and Prices and Cost of Living (+\$8.5 million) programs and leave the remaining programmatic accounts—Compensation and Working Conditions and Productivity and Technology—essentially flat.

The Administration requests \$13 million in addition to the \$27 million Congress appropriated for FY 2020 in one-time costs to pay for the upcoming move of BLS's headquarters after its current lease expires in 2022. According to the request, the Administration plans to move the agency to the same Suitland, MD facility that houses the Census Bureau and to move BLS's data center to a shared facility.

Although the Administration's request for BLS does not include specific activities to move forward its proposal from the *President's Management Agenda* to consolidate BLS along with the Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis within the Department of Commerce, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) budget documents "urges Congress to favorably consider" the plan: "This consolidation would make agency operations more efficient, improve products, and reduce the burden on respondents, while preserving the Agencies' brand recognition and independence."

Within the request for Labor Force Statistics, \$7.1 million is included to make improvements to the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) by expanding the sample to allow for state estimates by the industry sector, reducing the lag between collection and publication, and adding questions to provide more information on job openings, hires, and separations. In addition, the BLS will begin to develop a new supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) on the contingent workforce (the "gig economy") after reviewing the recommendations of a [forthcoming National Academies consensus study](#).

The request for Prices and Cost of Living includes an additional \$7.1 million to explore the development of a consumption-based poverty measure and to improve the Consumer Expenditure program's ability to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure.

Table 10 - Department of Labor

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Bureau of Labor Statistics	615.0	655.0	658.3	0.5%
Labor Force Statistics	276.0	288.3	296.3	2.8%
Prices and Cost of Living	210.0	210.0	218.5	4.0%
Compensation and Working Conditions	83.5	83.5	84.0	0.6%
Productivity and Technology	10.5	11.2	11.3	0.8%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35.0	35.0	35.2	0.6%
Headquarters Relocation	n/a	27.0	13.0	-51.9%

Department of State

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

The State Department's FY 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/FY-2021-CBJ-Final.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 \$310 million, a decrease of over \$420 million, or over 57 percent below the FY 2020 levels for ECA. The request cites the priorities laid out in the most recent [U.S. National Security Strategy](#) document as the basis for ECA funding levels for FY 2021.

The Administration's budget would allocate \$148.9 million for ECA's Academic Programs, which includes the Fulbright Program, resulting in a \$219 million cut for FY 2021. In addition, ECA's Professional and Cultural Exchanges would be cut by \$152 million down to \$71.6 for FY 2021. Other notable proposed cuts include the Young Leaders Initiatives, Program and Performance, and Exchanges Support.

Table 11 - Department of State

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	700.9	730.7	310.0	-57.6%

Department of Transportation

The Administration's FY 2021 request for the Department of Transportation includes \$15.6 billion for a ten-year surface transportation reauthorization bill after the current authorizing legislation expires at the end of FY 2020. This legislation authorizes funding for federal programs related to highways, roads and bridges, public transportation, and railroads, among other areas, and includes a statutory allocation to fund the Department's principal statistical agency, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

DOT's FY 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fiscal-year-2021-budget-estimates>.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Because full details of the Administration's surface transportation reauthorization proposal are not yet available, the President's request for Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) does not appear to include a specific funding level. According to the documents released by the Department, the reauthorization proposal "will enhance the Bureau of Transportation Statistics' commitment to deliver high-quality, timely statistical data products – which will enhance safety and performance on all parts of the American transportation system." However, a table of statistical agency budgets released by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shows a requested \$26 million for BTS in FY 2021, flat with its funding under the expiring five-year surface transportation authorization bill.

Table 12 - Department of Transportation

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0%

National Science Foundation

The President's request includes a total of \$7.74 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF) in FY 2021. While this is the largest budget proposal for NSF from the Trump Administration, it is still 6.5 percent below the FY 2020 enacted level of nearly \$8.3 billion. If enacted, cuts would be felt across the agency, with the exception of the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate (CISE), which would increase by \$46 million or 4.6 percent. Similar to past Trump Administration budgets, significant emphasis is on investments in so-called "Industries of the Future" (IoF), namely, artificial intelligence, advanced manufacturing, advanced wireless, biotechnology, and quantum information sciences. The budget proposes "strategic investments" in these areas, including \$868 million for artificial intelligence (\$403 million over FY 2019) and \$226 million for quantum information science (\$120 million over FY 2019 (comparisons to FY 2020 are not available), offset by reductions across the foundation.

In addition to the targeted investments above, the Administration would continue to prioritize investments in NSF's Big Ideas initiatives. A total of \$230 million is requested for the six "research" Big Ideas, with an additional \$200 million requested for the four "enabling" or process-oriented Big Ideas (see the table below). In addition, \$70 million is requested for NSF's Convergence Accelerator (CA), which is a fund separate from the directorates that invests in high-risk, innovative research that is "informed by external stakeholder input."

NSF's 10 Big Ideas—FY 2021 Request

Research Big Ideas	Lead	FY 2021 Request
Future of Work (<u>FW-HTF</u>)	ENG*	\$45 million + \$16.5 million from CA
Harnessing the Data Revolution (<u>HDR</u>)	CISE	\$45 million + \$16.5 million from CA
Understanding the Rules of Life (<u>URoL</u>)	BIO	\$30 million
Navigating the New Arctic (<u>NNA</u>)	GEO	\$30 million
Quantum Leap (<u>QL</u>)	CISE/MPS	\$50 million
Windows on the Universe (<u>WoU</u>)	MPS	\$30 million

Enabling Big Ideas	Lead	FY 2021 Request
Growing Convergence Research (<u>GCR</u>)	OIA**	\$15.2 million
NSF INCLUDES (<u>link</u>)	EHR	\$18.9 million
Mid-Scale Research Infrastructure (<u>link</u>)	OIA	\$97.7 million
NSF 2026 Fund (<u>link</u>)	OIA	\$0

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

**Office of Integrative Activities (no directorate)

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

NSF's FY 2021 budget request can be found at: <https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2021/index.jsp>

Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

The President's budget includes \$246.8 million for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE), which is about \$34 million or 12 percent below the estimated FY 2020 SBE funding level (note: Congressional appropriations bills do not provide specific funding levels for NSF's individual directorates; therefore, comparisons to FY 2020 at the directorate level are based on estimates included in the budget request and are subject to change). The proposed cut to SBE does not reflect an outsized targeting of social and behavioral science as other directorates across the foundation would see decreases on the order of 6 to 15.7 percent under the President's budget.

Similar to last year, the budget would prioritize SBE funding toward artificial intelligence (AI), proposing a total of \$20.4 million, an increase of \$8 million or 67 percent over the FY 2019 level (FY 2020 funding level for AI activities is not known). Offsets would be made across SBE to allow for such an increase. Areas for SBE investment in AI would include machine learning, natural language processing models, new statistical inferences and algorithms for the analysis of large data sets, and ethical, legal, and societal implications (ELSI) of AI.

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 2021. The total SBE contribution to the Big Ideas would be \$21 million or 8.5 percent of the total SBE budget.

SBE's Contributions to the 10 Big Ideas—FY 2021 Request

Big Ideas	Lead	SBE Budget
Future of Work (FW-HTF)	ENG*	\$10.9 million
Harnessing the Data Revolution (HDR)	CISE	\$5.8 million
Understanding the Rules of Life (URoL)	BIO	\$3.8 million
Navigating the New Arctic (NNA)	GEO	\$0.5 million

*SBE is 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 \$930.9 million for the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), a decrease of \$9 million or 1 percent from the FY 2020 enacted level. Despite the cut, the budget reflects a major departure from past Trump Administration proposals for EHR (for reference, the FY 2020 budget request for EHR was \$823 million). However, similar to other parts of the agency, the budget proposes targeted funding to artificial intelligence (\$37.5 million) and advanced manufacturing (\$2 million). As offsets, the budget would cut broadening participation and capacity building programs across EHR, among other activities.

The final FY 2020 budget levels for EHR's individual divisions are not yet available. However, when compared to FY 2019, the President's request includes a sizeable cut to undergraduate education programs and a commensurate increase to graduate education programs (roughly \$28 million). The funding would be used to expand the NSF Research Traineeship (NRT) program within the Division of

Graduate Education by \$28 million (87 percent) specifically to “include a special focus on traineeships in artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence engineering.”

Across EHR’s divisions (listed in the table below), priority is placed on EHR core research programs. Keeping with Administration priorities, the increases would be used to “expand the portfolio of research on frontier topics in the education and training of a workforce for the [Industries of the Future (IoT)], push the boundaries of technology use in learning, and examine how learning will change because of advances in technology and developments in IoT.” Similarly, the budget proposes \$7.6 million in new funding for “Artificial Intelligence Research Institutes,” the goal of which would be to “improve learning and education by incorporating AI into educational technology and anticipating how future workplaces will be changed by AI.”

Finally, EHR continues to contribute resources to NSF’s Big Ideas. EHR is the lead directorate for the INCLUDES Big Idea, which is focused on broadening participation in STEM; this would account for nearly \$19 million of the EHR budget in FY 2021. In total, EHR would contribute about \$36.7 million to Big Ideas activities in FY 2021, which is 4 percent of EHR’s proposed total budget.

EHR’s Contributions to the 10 Big Ideas—FY 2021 Request

Big Ideas	Lead	EHR Budget
Future of Work (FW-HTF)	ENG	\$10.3 million
Harnessing the Data Revolution (HDR)	CISE	\$2.5 million
Understanding the Rules of Life (URoL)	BIO	\$3.8 million
Navigating the New Arctic (NNA)	GEO	\$1.19 million
NSF INCLUDES (link)	EHR	\$18.9 million

Table 13 - National Science Foundation

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
National Science Foundation	8150.2	8278.3	7741.4	-6.5%
Research and Related Activities	6578.1	6737.2	6213.0	-7.8%
Education and Human Resources	934.5	940.0	930.9	-1.0%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	285.3	243.2	229.8	-5.5%
Agency Operations and Award Management	332.7	336.9	345.6	2.6%
National Science Board	4.3	4.5	4.2	-6.4%
Office of the Inspector General	15.3	16.5	17.9	8.2%
NSF Spending by Directorate				
Biological Sciences	783.7	811.0	705.0	-13.1%
Computer and Information Science and Engineering	985.1	1016.0	1062.4	4.6%
Engineering	991.1	1030.0	909.8	-11.7%
Geosciences	969.9	992.0	836.6	-15.7%
Mathematical and Physical Sciences	1490.6	1541.0	1448.3	-6.0%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	271.2	281.0	246.8	-12.2%
Office of International Science and Engineering	49.0	51.0	44.0	-13.7%
Integrative Activities	547.3	552.0	538.7	-2.4%
Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate	271.2	281.0	246.8	-12.2%
Social and Economic Sciences	96.4	n/a	86.7	n/a
Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	94.4	n/a	85.1	n/a
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	54.2	n/a	52.1	n/a
SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	26.2	n/a	22.9	n/a
Education and Human Resources Directorate	934.5	940.0	930.9	-1.0%
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	228.3	n/a	223.5	n/a
Undergraduate Education	264.8	n/a	236.6	n/a
Graduate Education	253.3	n/a	282.0	n/a
Human Resource Development	188.1	n/a	188.8	n/a

Other Agencies

National Archives and Records Administration

The Administration's requests for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) totals \$367.3 million for FY 2021, representing a \$10.6 million or a 2.8 percent decrease from FY 2020. Under the Administration's budget, NARA would eliminate the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program, which has provided grants to preserve and publish non-Federal records that document American history. In addition, NARA's request for Repairs and Restoration activities, which remained flat from FY 2019 to FY 2020, would be reduced by 33.3 percent from the FY 2020 Enacted level. Meanwhile, NARA requests an increase of \$477,000 for the Office of Inspector General to adjust pay and benefits and establish an independent IT infrastructure.

The National Archives and Records Administration's FY 2021 Budget request can be found at:
<https://www.archives.gov/files/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/2021performance-budget.pdf>

National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities is one of a number of independent agencies that would be eliminated under the President's budget request. The Administration has requested \$33.4 million for FY 2021 for an orderly closure, a decrease from its FY 2020 budget of \$162.3 million. The budget includes funds to meet grants and matching offers awarded prior to October 1, 2021, as well as funds to cover administrative expenses.

Among the reasons for the agency's elimination, the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) cites that other sources of funding for the humanities are available and that the Administration does not consider the activities of NEH to be core federal responsibilities.

A statement from the National Endowment for the Humanities on their FY 2021 Budget request can be found at: <https://www.neh.gov/news/neh-statement-proposed-fy-2021-budget>.

United States Institute of Peace

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, federally funded institution that aims to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide.

Given USIP's status as an independent nonprofit organization outside the Federal Government, the FY 2021 budget proposes to reduce federal funding for USIP from \$45 million down to \$15.7 million, a 65 percent decrease from FY 2020. The budget as proposed would fund USIP's "core operations and maintenance" in FY 2021, but the Institute would be expected to seek additional funding through interagency agreements with other federal agencies and from private donations.

The USIP's FY 2021 request can be found at: <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/FY-2021-CBJ-Final.pdf>.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Like previous budget requests, the President's FY 2021 budget request sets forth a multi-year plan to phase out the annual appropriated funding received by the Wilson Center and the activities aligned with this funding. The Administration has requested \$8.2 million for FY 2021, a 41.4 percent decrease from FY 2020. Operating expenses would see the greatest decrease from FY 2020, with a decrease of \$5.9 million.

The Wilson 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 as a core federal responsibility.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center's FY 2021 request can be found at: https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/uploads/documents/FY2021_PresidentsBudget.pdf.

Table 14 - Other Agencies

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
National Archives and Records Administration	364.1	377.8	367.3	-2.8%
National Endowment for the Humanities	155.0	162.2	33.4	-79.4%
United States Institute of Peace	38.6	45.0	15.7	-65.0%
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	12.0	14.0	8.2	-41.4%

Appendix A: NIH Request by Institute and Center

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

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
National Institutes of Health (Total Program Level)	39084	41685.0	38693.6	-7.2%
National Cancer Institute	6143.9	6440.4	5881.2	-8.7%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3488.3	3625.3	3298.0	-9.0%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	461.8	477.7	434.6	-9.0%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2029.8	2265.1	2074.2	-8.4%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2274.4	2446.6	2245.1	-8.2%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	5523.3	5876.2	5445.9	-7.3%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2872.8	2937.2	2672.1	-9.0%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1506.5	1556.9	1416.4	-9.0%
National Eye Institute	796.5	823.3	749.0	-9.0%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	774.7	883.6	803.8	-9.0%
National Institute on Aging	3083.4	3545.9	3225.8	-9.0%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	605.1	624.9	568.5	-9.0%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	474.4	490.7	446.4	-9.0%
National Institute of Mental Health	1870.3	2043.0	1844.9	-9.7%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1419.8	1457.7	1431.8	-1.8%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	525.6	546.7	497.3	-9.0%
National Institute of Nursing Research	163.0	172.4	156.8	-9.0%
National Human Genome Research Institute	575.6	604.1	550.1	-8.9%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	389.5	404.6	368.1	-9.0%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	314.7	335.8	305.5	-9.0%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	146.5	151.9	138.2	-9.0%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	806.4	832.9	787.7	-5.4%
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	78.1	80.8	73.5	-9.0%
National Library of Medicine	442.0	456.9	415.7	-9.0%
National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality (currently Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)	0.0	0.0	355.1	n/a

Appendix B: Request for Principal Statistical Agencies

Table 16 - Principal Statistical Agencies

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020
Bureau of Economic Analysis	101.0	108.0	111.9	3.6%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	43.0	43.0	43.0	0.0%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	615.0	655.0	658.3	0.5%
Bureau of the Census	3821.4	7558.3	1672.0	-77.9%
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0%
Economic Research Service	86.8	84.8	62.1	-26.7%
Energy Information Administration	125.00	126.80	128.7	1.5%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	174.5	180.3	177.5	-1.6%
National Center for Education Statistics	109.5	110.5	113.5	2.7%
National Center for Health Statistics	173.9	174.4	169.0	-3.1%
National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics	54.2	n/a	52.1	n/a
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (Social Security Administration)	35.4	38.8	39.9	2.8%
Statistics of Income (IRS)	35.9	34.7	37.4	7.8%