

April 19, 2021

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro  
Chair  
Committee on Appropriations  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Kay Granger  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Appropriations  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC. 20515

The Honorable Patrick Leahy  
Chair  
Committee on Appropriations  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Richard Shelby  
Vice Chair  
Committee on Appropriations  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chair DeLauro, Ranking Member Granger, Chair Leahy, and Vice Chair Shelby:

As a broad community of research organizations, professional societies, universities, and private companies, we write to urge you to provide the highest possible fiscal year (FY) 2022 allocation for the Commerce-Justice-Science (CJS) Appropriations Subcommittees in order to robustly fund the basic and applied research programs in the CJS portfolio. Significant growth is urgently needed for CJS programs, which are vital to the advancement of science, technology, economic development, and criminal justice. These include the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), the Department of Commerce statistical agencies, and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Justice Programs.

Investments in research and education, including the departments and programs in the CJS bill, lead to innovations and new technologies that improve our health, grow our economy, and enhance our quality of life. The U.S. was once the uncontested leader in science and technology but has seen our advantage erode as other nations have dramatically increased their investments in research. In particular, China has continued to dramatically increase its investments in science and technology, which have grown by 13 percent annually between 2010 and 2017.<sup>1</sup> It is likely that China has now surpassed the U.S. in total R&D expenditures.<sup>2</sup> While U.S. R&D expenditures have increased modestly over the last decade, total R&D spending as a percentage of GDP has not grown in over 30 years.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, due to discretionary spending constraints over the last decade, U.S. research capacity has been eroded significantly. Due to the limits

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<sup>1</sup> [Research and Development: U.S. Trends and International Comparisons. Science and Engineering Indicators, National Science Board, January 2020](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Widener, A. China may have pulled ahead of U.S. in race for top spot in global science R&D. Chemical and Engineering News, 15 January 2020](#)

<sup>3</sup> [The Perils of Complacency: America at a Tipping Point in Science and Engineering. American Academy of Arts and Sciences Report Brief, 2020](#)

imposed by the Budget Control Act, federal R&D spending is approximately \$200 billion less than it would have been if agency expenditures had maintained the same annual rate of growth as they had prior to 2011.<sup>4</sup> If the U.S. is to remain at the forefront of fields such as artificial intelligence, space exploration, quantum computing, and other critical technologies, the nation must recommit to strong investments in R&D, including CJS programs. In both the short and long term, such investments are critical both to our prosperity and global leadership.

Research and education programs within the CJS portfolio are also vital for addressing national emergencies. Notably, basic and applied science programs supported by CJS agencies including NSF, NIST, and NASA have been an invaluable part of the nation's efforts to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Harnessing the nation's scientific expertise, CJS agencies have funded groundbreaking research on airborne viral transmission, monitoring SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater, studying possible COVID-19 seasonality, and developing more sensitive and accurate COVID-19 tests.<sup>5,6,7</sup> Moreover, decades of federal investments across agencies built a foundation of scientific knowledge that allowed the nation to rapidly develop technologies to counter COVID-19. For example, research projects sponsored by NSF beginning in the 1980s contributed to the development of cryo-electron microscopy, a molecular imaging technique now widely used by researchers around the world. This technology was instrumental in studying the structure of SARS-CoV-2 and in the development of vaccines that target the virus's spike protein.<sup>8,9</sup> Robust and sustained funding for the CJS research agencies is therefore critical both to end the current crisis and to ensure that we have the scientific and technical capacity to address the next public health emergency.

Agencies within the CJS portfolio have key roles in addressing the threat of climate change and other environmental challenges. CJS agencies support research to model global warming, understand its effects on the Earth's ecosystems, advance mitigation and adaptation efforts, and develop clean energy technologies.<sup>10,11,12,13</sup> NSF, NASA, and NOAA together fund over 60 percent of our nation's federal investment in environmental research, as well as funding a large portion of our civilian observational capabilities. CJS agencies also collaborate with others across the federal government to help advance coordinated efforts to assess and address the effects of climate change on all aspects of our society and effective strategies to become a climate-ready nation.<sup>14</sup> For example, disaster resilience research headed by NIST, including investment in post-disaster impact research and pre-impact mitigation, help address threats from

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<sup>4</sup> [Hourihan, M. The Budget Control Act may have cost over \\$200 billion in federal R&D. AAAS News, 19 January 2021](#)

<sup>5</sup> [NSF COVID-19 Response Funding Update, January 2021.](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Could COVID-19 Have Seasons? Searching for Signals in Earth Data. NASA Earth Observatory. 14 July 2020](#)

<sup>7</sup> [NIST and COVID-19.](#)

<sup>8</sup> [NSF Statement on Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2017](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Moore, J.P. and I.A. Wilson. Decades of basic research paved the way for today's 'warp speed' Covid-19 vaccines. STAT, 5 January 2021](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Climate Prediction, NOAA National Center for Environmental Information](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Global Climate Modeling, NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Disaster Resilience Research Grants \(NSF and NIST joint program\)](#)

<sup>13</sup> [NIST Alternative Energy](#)

<sup>14</sup> [U.S. Global Change Research Program](#)

high-winds, fire, or flood. Research programs supported by the CJS bill are central to addressing global environmental threats.

A robust CJS allocation will allow the Commerce Department to fund programs that are vital to the U.S. economy and our economic recovery. Commerce Department programs, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, produce detailed analyses that are indispensable for understanding our multitrillion-dollar economy. Although the 2020 Census has concluded, ongoing programs such as the American Community Survey, continue to collect high quality socioeconomic and demographic data that scientists and policymakers use to inform basic, clinical, and applied research and research training activities.<sup>15,16</sup>

CJS research programs also play an important role in advancing equity and racial justice. As our nation continues to struggle with structural and systemic racism, research supported by DOJ, including the National Institute of Justice, informs policies related to prison and sentencing reform and policing strategies. These research programs provide vital data and complement other efforts across the government to address racial prejudice and other injustices in our society. In addition, DOJ research programs are exploring other questions with important societal implications, including police response to homelessness and the prevention of domestic terrorism.<sup>17</sup>

In sum, the federal government has a unique role in funding the R&D crucial for our national needs, but the federal share of R&D spending remains at or near its lowest point since the 1950s.<sup>18</sup> The CJS bill is singularly responsible for the majority of the nation's annual investment in non-biomedical, non-defense research – the very research that is essential for our long-term economic growth, security, and prosperity.

Given the importance of federal support for R&D and the central role of the CJS Subcommittees in funding the nation's research enterprise, we respectfully urge you and your colleagues to provide a robust CJS 302(b) allocation. With sufficient resources, the Subcommittees will be able to make the R&D investments necessary to meet our nation's challenges and opportunities.

Sincerely,

The Census Project  
Coalition for Aerospace and Science  
Coalition for National Science Funding  
Crime and Justice Research Alliance  
Friends of NOAA  
The NIST Coalition

African American Health Alliance  
American Anthropological Association

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<sup>15</sup> [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#)

<sup>16</sup> [American Community Survey](#)

<sup>17</sup> [National Institute of Justice, Current Funding Opportunities, Accessed March 2021](#)

<sup>18</sup> [Research and Development, Science and Engineering Indicators, 2020](#)

American Association for the Advancement of Science  
American Association of Geographers  
American Association of Physics Teachers  
American Astronomical Society  
American Chemical Society  
American Educational Research Association  
American Geophysical Union (AGU)  
American Institute for Medical and Biological Engineering  
American Institute of Biological Sciences  
American Mathematical Society  
American Physical Society  
American Physiological Society  
American Psychological Association  
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics  
American Society of Agronomy  
American Society of Civil Engineers  
American Society of Plant Biologists  
American Sociological Association  
American Statistical Association  
Association for Psychological Science  
Association of American Universities  
Association of Population Centers  
Association of Public & Land-Grant Universities  
Association of Public Data Users (APDU)  
Association of Science and Technology Centers  
Biophysical Society  
Boston University  
Brown University  
California Institute of Technology  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Computing Research Association  
Consortium for Ocean Leadership  
Consortium of Social Science Associations  
Cornell University  
Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS)  
Council on Undergraduate Research  
Crop Science Society of America  
Duke University  
Ecological Society of America  
Entomological Society of America  
Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology  
Federation of Associations in Behavioral and Brain Sciences  
Florida State University

Free Government Information  
Geological Society of America  
Government Information Watch  
Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology  
Indiana University  
Lewis-Burke Associates LLC  
MACS - Minnesotans for the ACS  
Materials Research Society  
Mathematical Association of America  
Michigan State University  
Natural Science Collections Alliance  
New Mexico State University  
Nielsen  
Northeastern University  
Northern Illinois University  
Northwestern University  
Population Association of America  
Princeton University  
Prison Policy Initiative  
Prostasia Foundation  
Research!America  
SAGE Publishing  
Seismological Society of America  
Silicon Valley Leadership Group  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics  
Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology  
Society for Neuroscience  
Soil Science Society of America  
SPIE, the international society for optics and photonics  
Stanford University  
Stevens Institute of Technology  
Stony Brook University  
TAO  
The Gerontological Society of America  
Tufts University  
UCLA  
University of California, Berkeley  
University of California, Davis  
University of California, Riverside  
University of California, San Diego  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
University of California System

University of Hawai'i System  
University of Maine  
University of Maine System  
University of Michigan  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
University of North Carolina System  
University of North Carolina Wilmington (UNCW)  
University of Oregon  
University of Pennsylvania  
University of Pittsburgh  
US Ignite  
Vanderbilt University  
Wayne State University  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
Yale University