

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2001 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed Fiscal Year 2001 budgets for over 40 agencies that support social and behavioral science research. *The table of contents begins on page five.*

THE LAST WALTZ

President Clinton delivered his eighth and final budget on February 7. It was his last chance to present his spending priorities for America's future. The upcoming battle to enact the proposals will be his last go-round with the Congress, since 1994 led by the Republicans. At the end of the session he shall be released from the budget game and the politics of taxing and spending he has learned to play so well.

The final dance will occur in the midst of robust economic growth, low unemployment, and predictions of federal budget surpluses onto the horizon. It will happen during an election year in which the President hopes to turn over the Presidency to his Vice President, Al Gore, and in which his party hopes to retake at least one House of the Congress. The Republicans see an opportunity to retake the White House and gain complete control of the government for the first time since 1953.

Both parties have jumped on the surplus projections for the coming decade. Those estimates vary depending on different assumptions about the economy and future federal priorities. The President argues for eliminating, not the deficit that is now gone, but the federal debt. He thinks it can be done by 2013. The Republicans argue for major tax cuts, but also want to abolish the debt. Each side wants to save Social Security and Medicare, but debate the means to do so without any consensus.

In an election year, the President and Congress hope to be productive so their parties can have a record to run on. Yet, campaigns also depend on political points and the budget dance provides ample opportunity to develop positions. With a limited legislative calendar, the expectations for new laws are small. However, Congress and the President need to complete the annual appropriations process before the electoral battle is fully joined back in the States and districts.

In order to complete the process early, both the President and Congress would need to agree on the taxing and spending parameters. The "caps" or spending limits from the 1997 balanced budget agreement that constrained the process in the past were broken last year, albeit with gimmicks like "emergency spending," delayed funding, and the 0.38 percent across-the-board reduction. With both the President and Congress dancing together on the need to increase military funding, the increase in domestic discretionary spending is the stumbling block to a smooth year. The President wants a higher number so that his enhancements for education, science, and other domestic priorities can be met.

Along with the President other players in the budget game will also make the dance for the last time. House Budget Committee Chairman Representative John Kasich (R-OH) will leave Congress at a relatively young age, perhaps to return to Washington in some other capacity some day. Key figures on the tax side, House Ways and Means Chairman Representative George Archer (R-TX) and Senate Finance Ranking Member Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) are also calling it quits after long congressional careers. Finally, Representative John Porter (R-IL), head of the

House Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Subcommittee and champion of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), will say farewell.

Research and Development Budgets

The President's speech at the California Institute of Technology on January 21 made clear that science and technology are priorities for this final budget. The proposed budget for Research and Development (R&D) for FY 2001 is \$85.3 billion. This is an increase of \$2.6 billion or 3 percent over the FY 2000 level of \$82.7 billion, which was up 3 percent over the FY 1999 total of \$80.3 billion. Overall basic research climbs by 7 percent to \$19.1 billion. Applied research is up 5 percent to \$18 billion. The Development part of R&D climbs only 1 percent to \$44.3 billion. The administration's long stated goal of equal spending for defense and civilian research almost became a reality in FY 2000. Although last year's proposed budget had civilian research ahead, when Congress was through defense research still led \$42 billion to \$40.8. For FY 2001 the administration once again proposes to spend more on civilian research, \$43.3 billion, than on defense research, \$42.1 billion. R&D support to universities increases by 8 percent to \$17.8 billion. Merit or peer reviewed R&D programs also go up by 8 percent to \$28.2 billion, about one-third of the total R&D budget.

Borrowing a concept from the National Academy of Sciences report *Allocating Federal Funds for Science and Technology*, the administration has devised a 21st Century Research Fund that tries to integrate the Nation's university-based portfolio. It allows, the administration suggests, examination of science budgets across agencies to effectively balance the nation's science and technology portfolio. For FY 2001 the Fund increases by \$2.9 billion to \$42.9 billion.

For the administration, the notion of balance was particularly important this year. Analyses indicate that the life sciences have grown enormously during the past decade, due to very large increases for NIH, while most of the other sciences' funding has remained stagnant. The administration and others have argued that advances in health depend on advances in the physical sciences and engineering thus justifying increases for those sciences. Rarely do they suggest that the social and behavioral sciences have any impact on health, even though behavioral and social factors have been important to disease prevention and health promotion, particularly heart disease, lung cancer, and AIDS.

The Fund also promotes major multiagency research initiatives. For FY 2001 the administration has proposed a new National Nanotechnology Initiative funded at \$495 million, nearly doubling the effort in FY 2000. The initiative focuses on the manipulation of matter at the atomic and molecular level that promises, according to the administration, to lead to improvements in higher performance, lower maintenance materials for manufacturing, space, defense, and environmental applications, and accelerated biotechnical applications in medicine, health care, and agriculture. The National Science Foundation (NSF) is the lead agency in this endeavor.

The administration also will increase funding for Information Technology (IT) research. The multiagency research program receives a funding boost of over \$500 million for FY 2001. It was also helped by the recent passage by the House of H.R. 2086, sponsored by House Science Committee Chairman James Sensenbrenner (R-WI), to authorize the massive spending in this area, which includes research on the social, economic, ethical, legal, and workforce implications of IT. A number of initiatives also focus on the environment: Climate Change Technology; Integrated System for Ecosystem Challenges; Clean Energy: Biobased Products and Bioenergy; and the granddaddy of them all, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, which has a proposed budget of \$1.74 billion.

The administration also seeks another \$50 million for the Interagency Educational Research Initiative. FY 2000 funding reached \$38 million, after FY 1999 funding of \$30 million. This joint research program of the National Science Foundation, the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, focuses on early learning skills in reading, mathematics, and science, and the transition to learning increasingly complex ideas in these subjects.

The National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health

NSF Director Rita Colwell is determined for the NSF budget to grow substantially on her watch. She has convinced, with Presidential Science Adviser Neal Lane's help, the administration to propose the largest dollar amount increase in NSF's history. The \$675 million or 17.1 percent enhancement proposed for FY 2001 would bring the Foundation's budget to \$4.6 billion. NSF has four major cross-directorate initiatives: Nanotechnology, Information Technology, Biocomplexity in the Environment, and 21st Century Workforce. Almost one-half of the proposed large increase would provide increased resources for core disciplinary research, which with the emphasis on initiatives, has been somewhat neglected in recent years.

Director Colwell has also noted on numerous occasions her belief that the social and behavioral sciences need increased funding. The Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate shares in NSF's large boost, with an increase of close to 20 percent. The proposed SBE budget includes enhanced funds for research in cognitive neuroscience, geographic and information science, environmental science, human origins, organizational diffusion of scientific and technological innovations, socio-economic implications of new technology, and adaptation of statistical and modeling techniques. The directorate will also sponsor another infrastructure competition. Colwell has also discussed an SBE-centered major initiative for NSF's FY 2003 budget. The arrival of Norman Bradburn, the new Assistant Director for SBE, will accelerate the planning for this initiative that will become part of the NSF's budget discussions early next year.

The President has proposed a round \$1 billion increase for NIH bringing its funding to \$18.8 billion. Although the percentage increase is only 5.6 percent, the expectation is that Congress will provide more to keep NIH on the doubling track. The President has also proposed eliminating the gimmick from the FY 2000 budget that withholds \$3 billion of NIH funds from being spent until the last day of the fiscal year. With Harold Varmus gone to New York's Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and Ruth Kirschstein serving yet another period as Acting Director, NIH is an agency in transition.

For social and behavioral scientists, the departure of Norman Anderson, first head of NIH's Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), is a major loss. Anderson, in his almost five years of getting the office off the ground, has been able to infuse behavioral and social science into almost all of the Institutes. The NIH-wide emphasis on prevention and health disparities are just two areas where OBSSR has made a difference. Heightened attention to behavioral and social factors in cancer, diabetes, environmental health, and other areas of NIH concern expand the focus of these sciences beyond the traditional Institutes (Mental Health, Aging, Child Health and Human development, Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, Nursing) and areas (AIDS) where behavioral and social research has progressed over the years. Increased awareness of problems with patients adhering to medical advice/treatment, the subject of a COSSA congressional seminar in 1999, is another area where NIH is looking to the behavioral and social sciences for answers.

Other R&D Budgets for Social and Behavioral Science

In early 2000 Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman discovered that Congress had left open a way to fund the new Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems and he committed the \$120 million. He also found a way to spend the dollars in the Fund for Rural America. How these maneuvers will affect the Department's relations with its appropriators this year will be interesting. Again, the administration has proposed a significant increase for the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program, although this year's proposed boost of 26 percent is considerably below last year's proposed 68 percent increase. Since Congress level-funded the NRI for FY 2000, the administration has become a little more realistic. It also learned its lesson on Hatch Act funding. The past two years' attempt to reduce funding for this program also failed, so this year's proposed budget simply provides the same amount as Congress appropriated in FY 2000. The Economic Research Service is part of the 21st Century Research Fund, but is not a priority item. It receives a slight boost, if you remove the funds to evaluate food and nutrition programs, which the administration keeps proposing and Congress keeps rejecting.

With the debate over sampling in the Census muted for now to allow the count to take place, the Census Bureau will go about its important decennial business with sufficient funds. However, once the count is done, expect the fireworks to start again. The Supreme Court has said you cannot use numbers that include sampling for reapportioning the number of Congressional seats each State will have. It did not say you cannot use the numbers derived from sampling to redistrict within States or for the formula funding programs. The Bureau intends to issue two counts for these different purposes. Expect the political battle to resume. Also on the horizon is the counting of the race/ethnicity results and the impact of the new situation where respondents will be allowed to check off more than one race. Already there is concern about the dilution of some minority population counts. The Bureau would also like sufficient funding to make the American Community Survey a true replacement for the long form by 2010.

With education research receiving increased attention and calls for increasing the effort and improving its conduct, results and dissemination, the administration is still trying to figure out what to do with the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI). One proposal would change its name to the National Institute of Educational Research and give it more flexibility and independence. Whether Congress will get to OERI's reauthorization this year is unclear. The Javits Fellowship program survives and with new forward funding should make life easier for its recipients: graduate students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. Members of Congress have decided that the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) is a nice dumping ground for specific projects tied to their districts and States. Thus, the continued growth in that agency's budget.

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research has become the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Its agenda includes health outcomes, costs, quality, and the in-the-news problem of medical errors. Its budget continues to increase. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, recently chastised by Congress for transferring funds between programs without informing Congress, gets a 6 percent increase for FY 2001. It continues to focus on prevention, violence, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and health disparities.

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) at the Department of Justice (DOJ) lost its Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is about to lose its director, Jeremy Travis. Shay Bilchik, administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, has also left. Yet, the 2001 budget includes a proposal to set-aside 1 percent of the OJP budget for research and evaluations to be conducted by NIJ. This would be similar to the 1 percent set-aside for the Public Health Service agencies for evaluation activities. The Bureau of Justice Statistics also gets a significant increase in FY 2001. The reorganization plan to consolidate all DOJ research in NIJ is still on the drawing board, but remains stalled. The Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH) remains the major effort in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research.

The proposed budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has a significant increase again. Although, NEH has apparently weathered the GOP storm to abolish it, the hoped for restorative budget increases have not materialized. The United States Information Agency is history, but exchange programs continue in the new Office of Public Diplomacy in the U.S. State Department. Once again, the administration has proposed a significant increase for the Fulbright program.

The final year of the Clinton administration and the end of the 6 year confrontation with the Republican Congress is here. In an election year, the politics are heightened and very often little gets done. There are precedents for cooperation, as each party tries to build a record for the campaign. Can these dance partners waltz off into the sunset without stepping on each other's toes? As always, social and behavioral scientists are uniquely positioned to influence the debates with their science and knowledge. It's the last dance, go to it!

Howard J. Silver, Ph.D.
Executive Director
March 2000

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The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) was founded in 1981 as an advocacy organization for federal support for the social and behavioral sciences, and stands alone in Washington, D.C. in representing the full range of social and behavioral sciences. UPDATE is published 22 times a year. Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$75; institutional subscriptions, \$150; overseas subscriptions, \$150. ISSN 0749-4394. Address all inquiries to COSSA, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, DC, 20005. Phone: 202/842-3525, Fax: 202/842-2788, Webpage address: www.cossa.org

HOW TO INTERPRET BUDGET FIGURES IN THIS ISSUE

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2001 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error.

Two types of data are compiled in the following tables. The first four columns provide recent and current budget figures, while the latter three columns provide comparisons of numerical data. Printed below is a sample table:

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	% Change C - FY00/ A - FY99	% Change C - FY00/ P - FY00	% Change P - FY01/ C - FY00
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1999. Column 2 provides the administration proposal for FY 2000 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2000 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the administration's funding recommendation for FY 2001.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1999 spending to Current FY 2000 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 2000 funding with Proposed FY 2000 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 2001 funding with Current FY 2000 funding, thereby illustrating administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

Acronyms for the chart on page 23:

National Cancer Institute (NCI); National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI); National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); National Institute of Child Health and Human Services (NICHD); National Eye Institute (NEI); National Institute of Environmental Health Services (NIEHS); National Institute on Aging (NIA); National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS); National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders (NIDCD); National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR); National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI); National Center for Research Resources (NCRR); National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); Fogarty International Center (FIC); National Library of Medicine (NLM); Office of the Director (OD); and Buildings and Facilities (B&F).

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.usda.gov/ails/ails.htm

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

(www.reeusda.gov)

The Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES) is part of the Undersecretary for Research, Education and Economics office. CSREES includes the National Research Competitive Grants program (NRI), Hatch Act payments to State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Special Grants deemed by the administration and Congress to be worthy of funding, Integrated Activities, funds for Higher Education, and Extension Activities under the Smith-Lever Act and other laws.

After recent attempts to reduce Hatch Act formula payments failed in the Congress, the administration has given in and level funded this program for FY 2001. The Special Grants deemed of national interest by the administration have proposed funding in the FY 2001 budget. Those Special Grants considered "congressional pork" have been eliminated. Funding for the Rural Developments Centers survives at \$523,000. The NRI gets a significant increase in the proposal, but not as large as last year. Perhaps, the administration is getting more realistic for a program that has never reached its hoped for level of \$500 million. The Markets, Trade and Rural Development (MTRD) component of the NRI again receives an increase, but remains by far the smallest of the NRI programs. The Integrated Activities program includes funding for water quality and food safety research. The Extension Activities continue to include resources for Children, Youth and Families at Risk research and programs (\$9 million in FY 1999 and 2000, \$10 million proposed for FY 2001).

Early in 2000 Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman announced the Department would fund the authorized Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems. The proposed budget assumes another \$120 million will be available for this program in FY 2001. Glickman also announced grants through the Fund for Rural America, another mandatory spending program. The FY 2001 budget also assumes \$60 million for this Fund, of which \$20 million would support research projects. Congress has, in the past, prohibited the Department from spending money on both these programs.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Hatch Act	180.5	153.7	180.5	180.5	0	+17%	0
National Research Initiative ..	119.3	200.0	119.3	150.0	0	-40%	+26%
M,T,RD	(4.6)	(8.0)	(4.6)	(7.0)	0	-43%	+52%
Special Grants	78.2	23.5	73.8	24.8	-6%	+214%	-67%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE (www.econ.ag.gov)

The Economic Research Service (ERS) provides economic and other social science research and analysis for public and private decisions on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. Once again ERS' proposed budget reflects the administration's attempt to return funds for the evaluation of domestic food assistance programs to the Food and Nutrition Service. Congress continues to reject this proposal. For 2001, the administration requests funds to analyze the effects of structural changes in the food and agriculture sectors on the competitiveness and efficiency of food and agricultural markets and to support research and outreach programs on international issues affecting the U.S. food and agriculture sectors.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
65.0	55.6	65.4	55.4	+<1%	+18%	-15%

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL SERVICE (www.usda.gov/nass)

The National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) provides the official National and State estimates of acreage, yield and production of crops, stocks and value of farm commodities and livestock items. It also collects data on agricultural chemical use, labor, and expenditures. The Service also seeks to improve its statistical methods and related technologies and to test new forecasting and estimating techniques, using remote sensing and geographic information systems. NASS funds the Census of Agriculture, conducted every five years, to provide comprehensive data on the National agricultural industry down to the county level. Funding for the Census is reflected in the FY 1999, 2000, and 2001 budgets. The completion of the once-every-decade Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey will free funds to allow the collection of additional pesticide use information, if Congress accepts the proposed budget.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
104.0	100.6	99.4	100.6	-4%	-1%	+1%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

<http://www.doc.gov/opa>

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (www.census.gov)

The funding request for the Census Bureau is much less than the current fiscal year's level. This, however, is usually the case in the year of the actual decennial census since most of the preparations have been completed in the years preceding the head count. This decrease indicates a shift from preparing for the census to actually compiling and producing data. The request for the Census Bureau includes two large accounts, "Periodic Censuses and Programs" and "Salaries and Expenses (S & E)". The former, which includes funding for the 2000 decennial census, would receive \$545.4 million in FY 2001. For the 2000 census, the request includes \$421 million to complete the census and start the process of tabulating and publishing data collected during the head count. The Salaries and Expenses account includes funding for on-going surveys (ie: Current Population Survey), as well as funding to collect demographic, economic, and social data. The request for this account is \$173.8 million, \$30 million more than current year funding.

The FY 2001 request also includes a total of \$111.6 million for the Current Economic Statistics, an increase over the current year level of \$89.2 million. The increase will be partly used to develop consistent concepts and data variables to measure electronic business (or e-commerce) in the United States. The administration's budget also includes \$58.3 million for the Current Demographic Statistics program.

The request includes a total of \$25 million for continued development of the American Community Survey. This is \$5 million more than the amount dedicated to the ACS in FY 2000. The Bureau plans to use the ACS as a replacement for the decennial census long form by 2010. When fully implemented, supporters argue that the ACS will provide more timely information to data-users than the long form. Congress, however, must first be willing to sign off on the ACS and provide it with proper funding levels.

The request also includes \$53.5 million for the Economic Statistics programs, which includes funding for the Census of Governments (\$4.0 million request) and the Economic Census (\$49.4 million request). The Census of Governments, to be conducted in 2002, collects and provides information about the economic activities of State and local governments. The Economic Census, to be conducted in 2002, is the foundation of all Federal economic statistics. It benchmarks national statistical profiles that show economic and household trends.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Total Salaries & Expenses . . .	146.1	156.9	140.0	173.8	-4%	-11%	+24%
Total Periodic Census & Progs.	1,238.7	4,637.8	4,613.3	545.4	+272%	<-1%	-882%

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (www.bea.doc.gov/)

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a principal statistical agency of the Federal government, provides comprehensive statistical information of United States economic activity. BEA prepares, develops, and interprets national economic data, including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); international; and regional economic accounts of the United States. These economic accounts provide key information on economic growth, regional economic development, and the Nation's economic position relative to other countries. The request, a 12 percent increase, will allow the Bureau to develop new data sources and methods to measure one, if not the most, rapidly expanding portion of the economy: E-business. In order to account for the economic impact of E-business, BEA will ensure that E-business, including related investment, is captured in estimates of Gross Domestic Product and other economic accounts data, and develop estimates of the impact of E-business across products and industries, including investment, prices, and distribution.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
43.1	49.4	43.8	48.9	+2%	-11%	+12%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (www.doc.gov/eda/)

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants for public works facilities, other financial assistance, and planning and coordination assistance needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. EDA assistance stimulates job creation and increases income in distressed communities, and promotes greater national productivity and balanced economic growth. Other EDA activities include preapplication development, application processing, and project monitoring as well as general support functions such as economic development research, information dissemination, civil rights, environmental compliance, budgeting, and debt management. The numbers below represent funding for

research and evaluation efforts, including studies of national and regional economic and industrial trends that will increase the knowledge about the causes of economic distress and approaches to alleviating such problems.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
(www.rdc.noaa.gov/rdc/natloc.html)

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) mission is to describe and predict changes in the Earth's environment, and to conserve and manage the Nation's coastal and marine resources to ensure sustainable economic opportunities. NOAA also conducts research to develop new technologies, improve operations, and supply the scientific basis for managing natural resources and considering environmental problems. Two NOAA programs, in particular, provide significant support for social science research in areas such as marine economics, cultural anthropology, geography, political science, law, and sociology. These programs are listed below.

National Marine Fisheries Service (<http://kingfish.ssp.nmfs.gov/>)

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) supports research on commercial and recreational fishing in the United States. The FY 2001 request for the NMFS is \$455.4 million. This is a 9 percent increase over the current year level of \$416.5 million. The increase will be used in part to develop core economic data collection methodologies and assess the economic impact of conservation measures.

National Sea Grant Program

The National Sea Grant Program awards funds to approximately 30 institutions for research and education activities concerning development of marine resources. The budget request of \$59.2 million is a one percent increase over the current year level of \$58.6 million.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

www.defenselink.mil

Three programs conduct social and behavioral science research within the Department of Defense: the Cognitive and Neural Sciences Division of the Office of Naval Research (ONR); the Life and Environmental Sciences Directorate of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR); and the U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences. At ARI, the Research and Advanced Concepts Office funds extramural research in areas of human factors, training, methodologies, and manpower. At AFSOR, the Human Performance Project within the Life Sciences Directorate supports research on perception and recognition, spatial orientation, and cognition. ONR's Cognitive and Neural Sciences Division funds research on learning models, human memory, and virtual environments for training. The numbers below are for basic research.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research . .	12.6	16.2	14.0	14.3	+11%	-14%	+2%
U.S. Army Research Institute .	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	+18%	-4%	+8%
Human Performance Project, Air Force Office of Scientific Research	11.8	13.2	13.1	13.2	+11%	<-1%	<+1%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	www.ed.gov
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OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT (www.ed.gov/offices/OERI)

The President’s budget request for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) includes a \$30 million increase for research, development, and dissemination to be conducted by a National Institute for Education Research. This new Institute, included in separate legislation to be proposed by the Clinton Administration, would essentially replace the existing OERI with a new agency. Kent McGuire, the current Assistant Secretary for OERI, has consistently advocated for more flexibility. During his appearance last year before the House Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, McGuire suggested that he was interested in legislation that would give the Assistant Secretary, specifically, and OERI, generally, more control over how funds are distributed and what types of research are conducted and supported. The administration’s new legislation would provide this latitude. Whether Congress supports this idea is dubious. However, given Congress’ penchant to criticize the work of OERI, it may be willing to consider the legislation.

The FY 2001 request calls for a sizable boost for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). If enacted, NCES would receive a 25 percent increase to \$84 million from \$68 million. Congress has recently rejected more modest increases. In addition, the budget would double OERI’s commitment to the Interagency Education Research Initiative (IERI) to \$20 million from the current year level of \$10 million. The IERI is a joint research initiative of the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health’s National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the OERI.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research, Development, and Dissemination (proposed legislation)	—	—	—	198.6			
Educational Research Institutes	63.8	108.8	84.8	—			
Regional Education Labs	61.0	65.0	65.0	—			
Dissemination	18.8	24.5	18.8	—			
Interagency Research Initiative							
Total Research&Development	143.6	198.3	168.6	198.6	+17%	-15%	+18%
Statistics (NCES)	68.0	77.5	68.0	84.0	0	-12%	+24%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	40.0	44.5	40.0	42.5	0	-10%	+6%
Fund for Improvement of Education (FIE)	139.0	139.5	243.9	137.3	+75%	+75%	-44%
Civic Education	7.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	+32%	+4%	0

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES (www.ed.gov/iegps)

The International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs award grants to: strengthen and improve undergraduate instruction; conduct research and studies to improve instruction in modern foreign languages; area studies and other international fields; centers to help improve the nation's capacity to teach and learn foreign languages; centers to improve international business education; and give American scholars the opportunity to study abroad. The FY 2001 request would fund roughly 437 grants to institutions of higher education while also directly supporting 1,025 individuals through fellowships and projects. The large boost for the Fulbright Hays programs is the first substantial increase in this program in almost 20 years. The request also continues to support the Institute for International Public Policy's effort to train and encourage minority graduate students for careers in the U.S. foreign service and private voluntary international organizations.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY99
Domestic Programs	60.0	61.3	62.0	62.0	+3%	+1%	0
Overseas	6.5	6.7	6.7	10.0	+3%	0	+49%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	+<1%	0	0
TOTAL	67.5	69.0	69.7	73.0	+3%	+1%	+5%

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/)

This program supports projects that enhance postsecondary education quality and cost effectiveness. The request would fund 240 new and continuing projects under the Comprehensive program. The administration notes that applications that would make more productive use of resources to improve teaching and learning, and those disseminating innovative reforms that have already been developed and evaluated, would continue to be highlighted in workshops and receive invitational priority. Funds would also be targeted to the following areas: improving educational access, retention and completion; creating safe campus environments; and enhancing student preparation through school-college partnerships. This program is always a favorite of Members of Congress looking to insert money, known as "pork-barrel spending," for special projects in their home districts. The 138 percent decrease in funding from the current year reflects the removal of these earmarked projects. The final FY 20001 level for FIPSE will likely increase with the insertion of more special projects.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
50.0	27.5	74.2	31.2	+48%	+170%	-58%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 provided another five year authorization for the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) and the Javits Fellowship program. GAANN provides funds to schools to award fellowships to students studying in "areas of designated national need." The Secretary of Education chooses the areas. The Javits program provides funds to students pursuing postbaccalaureate degrees in the arts, humanities, and

social sciences. In FY 1999 and in the FY 2000 proposal Javits funding was part of the GAANN program. Congress decided that in order to serve students better, in the FY 2000 appropriation Javits was funded for two years: \$10 million for the 2000-2001 academic year and \$10 million for the 2001-2002 academic year. The FY 2001 request would support 382 fellows for the 2002-2003 academic year.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY99
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) .	24.0	41.0	31.0	31.0	+29%	-24%	0
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships ..	(7.0)	(8.2)	20.0	10.0	+186%	+144%	-50%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH
(www.ed.gov/offices/osers/nidrr)

NIDRR supports a comprehensive and coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, and related activities dealing with the rehabilitation of persons of all ages with disabilities, including training of persons who provide rehabilitation services or who conduct rehabilitation research. The Institute awards discretionary grants for support of rehabilitation research and training centers, rehabilitation engineering research centers, and disability and rehabilitation research projects that address diverse issues in rehabilitation, including the causes and consequences of disability and ways to improve educational, employment, and independent living opportunities for persons with disabilities. The \$13.5 million increase would be devoted to technology initiatives, including a \$5 million Education Technology Initiative that would provide technical assistance and training to elementary and secondary schools regarding accessible information technology, statutory requirements and technology standards, and resources available.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
81.0	91.0	86.5	100.0	+7%	-5%	+16%

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS
(www.ed.gov/offices/ous)

The Support Services program of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBEMLA) funds grants to States, research and evaluation activities, the operation of a national clearinghouse on bilingual education, and the administration's proposed Academic Excellence State recognition program. The \$2 million increase, if approved by Congress, will be devoted to collecting program performance data needed to meet the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
14.0	14.0	14.0	16.0	0	0	+14%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICESwww.hhs.gov**HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (www.hcfa.hhs.gov)**

Through its Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluation program, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports research and demonstration projects to develop and implement new health care financing policies as well as to evaluate the impact of HCFA's program on its beneficiaries, providers, States, customers, and partners. Basic research funds will also be used to conduct evaluations of the Medicare + Choice Program, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Medicaid State Reform and the Beneficiary Information Campaign. In addition to basic research, this budget funds the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, a critical source of data on health care usage and health status of Medicare beneficiaries. In FY 2001, HCFA is planning projects in the areas of mental health and asthma as part of wider departmental initiatives.

The FY 2001 budget requests \$55 million for the Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluations program, which is \$6.8 million less than the level enacted in FY 2000.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY (www.ahrq.gov)

The FY 2001 budget request for Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is \$250 million, an increase of \$46 million, or 22.6 percent over the FY 2000 funding level. AHRQ accomplishes its mission of supporting, conducting, and disseminating research on the availability, quality, and costs of services through partnerships with academic institutions, medical societies, managed care organizations, and health care payers. The agency uses research project grants to colleges and universities to capitalize on the expertise of academic institutions.

Additionally, AHRQ will direct \$10 million in research to improve employee health services, focusing research on improving the quality of the health care delivery systems through which employees receive health care services, the quality of the health care workplace and its impact on the quality and outcomes of care; and the outcomes and effectiveness of clinical services employees receive. Ten (\$10) million will be directed toward the development of health information technology applications. The MEPS [Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys] which provides detailed, national data on the health care services Americans use, how much they cost, and who pays for them are funded at \$40.8 million, an increase of \$4.8 million.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Grants	71.5	99.9	94.3	115.7	+40%	-6%	+23%
Total Contracts	64.2	65.1	70.0	91.8	+1%	+8%	+31%
Research Management	35.2	41.1	39.5	42.5	+17%	-4%	+8%
TOTAL	170.9	206.3	203.8	249.9	+21%	-1%	+23%

OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCIENCE (www.hhs.gov)

Office of Minority Health — The President's request includes \$39 million to improve disease prevention, health promotion, and health service delivery for disadvantaged and minority individuals. This sum includes funding for research to improve the health status of racial and ethnic minority population in the United States.

Office on Women’s Health — The budget request includes \$16 million in funding, an increase of \$1 million or 6 percent, to advance the women’s health program through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education throughout HHS agencies and offices, with other government organizations.

Adolescent Family Life — The Adolescent Family Life (AFL) program, administered by the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs was enacted in 1981 as Title XX of the Public Health Service Act. AFL’s budget provides funding for: care demonstration projects, prevention projects, and research projects.

AFL supports research projects in an effort to improve understanding of the issues surrounding adolescent sexuality, pregnancy and parenting. Projects have examined factors that influence adolescent sexual, contraceptive and fertility behaviors, the nature and effectiveness of care services for pregnant and parenting adolescents and why adoption is a little-used alternative among pregnant adolescents. Prevention demonstration projects serve preadolescents, adolescents and their families. AFL’s focus on prevention projects is, by statute, to develop and test abstinence-based programs designed to delay the onset of sexual activity and thus reduce the incidence of adolescent pregnancy and STD transmission. The budget request for AFL is \$8 million, \$11 million below the FY 2000 funding level.

Administration for Children and Families (www.acf.gov) — The Administration for Children and Families is the Department’s lead agency for programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. ACF programs include Head Start, child care, child support, family violence, foster care and adoption, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The FY 2001 discretionary budget request for the ACF is 411.7 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion, or 18 percent over FY 2000. The President’s request includes \$6.3 billion for Head Start, a 19 percent increase over the FY 2000 appropriation.

Further research is planned to explore the impact of Head Start. Last year, an advisory panel was convened to provide recommendations; a contract will be awarded this year. The FY 2001 budget includes \$2 billion for the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), an increase of \$817 million. The budget dedicates \$223 million to improve the quality of child care. In FY 2000, ACF funded \$10 million of new child care research, demonstration and evaluation activities. Included in the FY 2001 request is \$10 to continue these research efforts. The President’s budget also includes a total of \$28 million for social services research, of which \$7 million is discretionary funding. Research and evaluation efforts will continue to focus on moving families from welfare to work, promoting responsible parenthood and fostering child well-being.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) (www.osaspe.gov) — ASPE supports grants for policy research. It is the principal Health and Human Service (HHS) agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues that cut across agency and subject lines, as well as policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs. The FY 2001 budget request includes \$17 million, the same as in FY 2000 funding level, to support research on issues of national significance.

Policy Research examines broad issues that cut across agency and subject lines, as well as new policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs. Priority issues that will be examined by ASPE in FY 2001 include those related to welfare reform, health care, insurance reform, family support and independence, poverty, at risk children and youth, aging and disability, science policy, and improved access to health care and support services.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
14.0	14.0	17.0	17.0	0	21%	0

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTIONwww.cdc.gov

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the lead federal agency for promoting health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury and disability. Working with States, local public health agencies, and partners throughout the Nation and the world, CDC promotes healthy behaviors, detects and investigates health problems, conducts research to enhance prevention, implements prevention strategies, fosters safe and healthy environments, and provides leadership and training.

The FY 2001 budget request for the CDC is \$3.53 billion, an increase of \$201 million, or six percent above the FY 2000 funding level. The agency's budget is designed to address the following challenges: improving health through informatics/technology (\$35 million); enhancing environmental/occupational health (\$14.7 million); preparing for the aging of the population; reducing health disparities; and promoting global health.

Enhancing Environmental/Occupational Health — In FY 2001 CDC is requesting \$14.7 million to support prevention research to reduce occupational and environmental risks to health, including \$4.9 million to fund occupational safety and health research priorities identified in NORA [National Occupational Research Agenda]. Seventy-five percent of the requested funds will support extramural research grants.

Preparing for the Aging Population — In FY 2001 CDC will expand programs aimed at reducing deaths from breast and cervical cancer and tobacco use. The agency will continue to support known disease and injury prevention measures through its State-based chronic disease and injury programs. With regards to tobacco, in FY 2001 funding, the CDC will develop culturally appropriate communication products and activities; and enhance surveillance and prevention research and disseminate data on the efficacy of State-based interventions, among others.

Reducing Health Disparities — The agency's initiatives surrounding reducing health disparities include: funding its REACH [Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health] 2010 demonstration project, eliminating syphilis, and HIV Prevention-Community Planning.

HIV/AIDS — CDC provides support for basic and applied science research to enhance understanding of HIV transmission, infection, and disease progression. The Agency also provides financial support to evaluate new tools and techniques for preventing HIV transmission. Biomedical and behavioral interventions are examined, as well as promising integrations of the two approaches. Funded prevention research and demonstration activities include: HIV prevention among injecting drug users, adolescent HIV prevention, prevention among HIV-infected persons, reducing needlestick injuries among health care workers, and HIV prevention and control in developing countries. These activities are conducted within CDC's NCHSTP, NCID, NCCDPHP, and NIOSH. The FY 2001 budget request for HIV/AIDS Prevention is \$795.4 million, an increase of \$65.7 million above the FY 2000 funding level. Of this sum, \$40 million is requested for priority HIV prevention interventions identified through the HIV Community Planning process. These activities will focus on those at highest risk for infection, particularly communities of color. The Agency also plans to build upon its current international activities and expand prevention and intervention activities to include areas that are at high-risk for severe HIV epidemics such as India and Nigeria. Increased emphasis will be placed on primary prevention: voluntary counseling and testing, mother-to-child transmission, blood safety, and STD management.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases — CDC's strategy for national STD prevention provides national and international leadership through research, policy development, and support services to prevent and control the transmission of STDs and their complications.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion — The CDC strategy for combating chronic diseases is to take a crosscutting approach through the prevention of risk factors (e.g., tobacco use, physical inactivity, and poor nutrition), surveillance, support for State programs, epidemiologic research, and health promotion activities. The agency will fund seven additional States for cardiovascular health programs to develop the capacity of States to define the populations at highest risk of cardiovascular disease, develop coordinated approaches for the prevention of cardiovascular disease with partner organizations, and develop new methods to monitor and evaluate program interventions.

The agency will undertake critical research efforts, including research on the health effects of tobacco additives and smoke constituents; diet; and physical inactivity. Recognizing that dietary factors and physical inactivity together account for at least 300,000 deaths each year, the CDC will support prevention research to better understand the relationships between physical activity, diet, and health, and factors that influence health-related behaviors; establishing the prevalence, consequences, and costs of obesity; disseminating *Physical activity and Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, which highlights physical activity's critical role in disease prevention and health promotion; designing health communications programs to promote physical activity; developing nutrition and physical activity education and practice guidelines for all ages; and facilitating training programs for States on physical activity research and public health practice.

The agency is exploring the development of a comprehensive obesity surveillance system to evaluate public health and clinical interventions in the primary and secondary prevention of obesity, examine the cost effectiveness of these interventions, and develop communication strategies for obesity prevention.

Injury Prevention and Control — The FY 2001 budget request for injury prevention and control is \$95.1 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2000 funding level. The agency will support research on how to change social norms that contribute to violence against women. To complement efforts begun in FY 2000, the agency will focus on prevention and early intervention.

Occupational Safety and Health — CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts the only federal research program to protect the health and safety of the U.S. workforce. The CDC extramural program consists of investigator-initiated research project grants and cooperative agreements. The FY 2001 budget requests \$219.6 million, an increase of \$4.9 million above the FY 2000 funding level. The increase will fund occupational safety and health research priorities identified in the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA), primarily for prevention research that: 1) targets the greatest opportunities for improving the health status of populations, and (2) builds on the strengths of the U.S. university-based research community.

Health Statistics — The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides statistical information that is used to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American People. The FY 2001 budget request of \$110 million represents an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2000 funding level. The request includes funding for incremental, high-priority steps toward meeting these long-term goals: developing next-generation electronic systems to improve timeliness and quality, and implementation of new national and model certificates of birth and death that include new data elements to address current priority health issues; developing new approaches to designing and conducting the National Health Interview Survey, as part of a government-wide redesign of household surveys following the decennial census; making incremental improvements to surveys for monitoring the health care delivery system; continuing field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; and improving the underlying science base to ensure that quality, reliable statistics are obtained, and to addressing emerging data needs in the future.

Prevention Research — CDC received \$15 million in funding in FY 1999 to implement a Prevention Research Initiative. The funding is supporting the establishment of a cohesive framework of extramural, externally peer-reviewed, prevention research guided by extensive external involvement. To that end, the CDC will support peer-

reviewed, extramural intervention research to develop, implement, and evaluate the impact of public health prevention strategies and related technology. These studies include the development of and evaluation of: (1) community-based intervention strategies that target the interaction of multiple risk and protective factors, such as the interaction of health care deficiencies, urban environmental hazards, and behavioral risk factors for diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular disease; (2) technology intended to advance prevention practices; (3) research methods for designing and evaluating effectiveness, cost and cost-effectiveness of interventions; (4) impact, costs, and cost-effectiveness of public and private policy interventions on disease, injury and disability, and on the public health system including: legislation, regulation, consensus standards, and charges in public health infrastructure, health communications, and training programs; and (5) factors that facilitate the effective implementation of public health strategies to prevent disease, injury, and disability and promote health.

CDC FUNDING (by activity)

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Prev. Health Block Grants ...	194.9	165.0	180.2	179.3	-8%	+9%	-1%
Rape Prevent. Education ..	(44.98)		(45.0)	(44.1)	<1%	0	-2%
HIV/AIDS	656.6	666.5	729.8	795.5	+<1%	0	-2%
STDs	123.7	130.6	136.6	150.7	+10%	+5%	+10%
Tuberculosis	119.9	119.9	128.6	127.7	+7%	+7%	-1%
Immunization	447.9	526.1	509.9	529.6	+14%	-3%	+4%
Chron. & Env. Diseases	299.1		381.6	384.5	+28%	0	+1%
Prevention Centers	13.5	13.5	18.2	14.7	+35	+35%	-19%
Injury	63.5	76.4	92.1	95.1	+45%	+21%	+3%
Rape Prev. Education	(6.0)		(6.0)	(5.9)	+<1%	0	-2%
Occupational Safety & Health	199.7	211.8	215.5	219.6	+8	+2	+2%
Health Statistics	94.5	109.5	105.0	110.0	+11%	-4%	+5%
— Budget Activity	(26.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	+25%	—	-21%
— 1% Evaluation	(67.8)	(109.5)	(71.7)	(76.7)	+6%	-35%	+7%
Prevention Research	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	+<1%	0	-<1%
Eliminating Racial Disparities	10.0	35.0	30.0	35.0	+200%	-14%	+17%
1% Eval. (Office of Director)	68.5		71.7	76.7	+5%	—	+7%
Superfund (EPA-ATSDR) ...	76.0		70.0	64.0	-8%	—	-9%
PROGRAM LEVEL TOTAL .	2,912.3	2,820.4	3,357.7	3,522.9	+15%	+19%	+5%

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP): The mission of NCCDPHP is to prevent premature death and disability from chronic diseases and to promote healthy behaviors through the use of State-based surveillance systems, epidemiology, and policy development.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC): NCIPC is the lead federal agency for injury prevention. It is the only national center that coordinates research on the cause of, risk factors for, and solutions to a broad range of violence-related and accidental injuries.

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP): NCHSTP is responsible for public health surveillance, prevention research, and programs to prevent and control HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis. The agency translates applied epidemiologic, laboratory, clinical and behavioral research into effective methods of preventing disease and injury into nationwide strategies.

National Immunization Program (NIP): NIP prevents disease, disability, and death from vaccine-preventable disease in children and adults.

Epidemiology Program Office (EPO): EPO's mission is to strengthen the public health system by coordinating public health surveillance; providing support in scientific communications, statistics, and epidemiology; and training in surveillance, epidemiology, and prevention effectiveness.

Public Health Practice Program Office (PHPPO): PHPPO's mission is to strengthen community practice of public health by creating an effective workforce, building information networks, conducting practice research, and ensuring laboratory quality.

National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH): The NCEH accomplishes its mission to promote health and quality of life through public health surveillance; and applied epidemiologic studies, laboratory and statistical analyses, and behavioral interventions.

National Center for Health Statistics: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides statistical information that is used to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American People.

National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID): The mission of NCID is to prevent illness, disability and death caused by infectious diseases. It accomplishes its mission through surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory research, training, and public education programs.

National Center for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): NIOSH's purpose is to establish and disseminate scientific and public health information necessary to ensure safety and healthful working conditions for American workers.

CDC's Prevention Centers program: CDC's prevention program provides grants to academic institutions to fund applied research designed to develop new and innovative strategies in health promotion and disease prevention. The research projects address health priorities identified in the *Healthy People 2010* Objectives.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

www.nih.gov

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of funding for biomedical research. NIH supports behavioral and social science primarily, but not solely, under the rubric of "health and behavior" research in its constituent institutes. The National Institute of Nursing Research, National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute of Drug Abuse, National Institute of Deafness and Communication Disorders, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Institute of Aging fund the most social and behavioral science research as a proportion of their total portfolios. See insert for a chart that displays the budget numbers for behavioral and social science research funding for Fiscal Years 1997-2000 for each Institute.

The President's FY 2001 budget request is \$18.8 billion, an \$1 billion increase or 5.6 percent above the FY 2000 funding level. The agency notes that although funding medical research through investigator-initiated grants continues to be a priority of NIH, it needs to restrain the growth of awards and award sizes so as to control the growth of the commitment base and to avoid impeding its ability to undertake new initiatives. In FY 2001 the agency will fund 31,524 awards.

NIH will continue many of the activities initiated in FY 1999 and FY 2000 along with selected new initiatives: Biology of Brain Disorders (+\$29 million), New Approaches to Pathogenesis (+\$53 million), New Preventive

Strategies Against Disease (+\$54 million), New Avenues for the Development of Therapeutics (+\$75 million), Genetic Medicine (+69 million), Bioengineering, Computers and Advanced Instrumentation (\$+61 million), and Health Disparities (+\$54 million).

Health Disparities, selected as a new area of research importance in FY 2000, will have a renewed emphasis on research to address domestic and international health disparities that may be associated with race, ethnicity, gender or socioeconomic status; changes in personal behaviors; and environmental factors that will lead to improvements in health. This includes research to understand the etiology of diseases, including those that disproportionately affect racial/ethnic minorities; to identify and increase awareness and knowledge of risk factors for disease; to develop, test, and better determine reasons for health disparities associated with differences in culture, language, diet, nutrition, physical activity, socioeconomic and demographic status, gender, age, and associated environmental pollutants and occupational hazards.

Beginning in 2000, all of the NIH Institutes, Centers, and Offices within the Office of the Director will participate in the establishing a Health Disparities Strategic Plan. The Plan will be developed by the trans-NIH Working Group on Health Disparities, which will include a representative from each Institute and Center. The Office of Research on Minority Health within the Office of the Director will serve as the Coordinating Center for Health Disparities. The Center will provide research grants and contracts in areas of scientific importance, to fill the research gaps related to health disparities and education and training for minorities and other disadvantaged socioeconomic groups.

In FY 2001, the NIH, in collaboration with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), plans to develop a new initiative on Mental Health. The initiative is designed to integrate research and prevention strategies with actions designed to improve the delivery of mental health services. Special emphasis will be placed on public health issues relating to the mental health of adolescents, minorities, and the aged, and of individuals with multiple diagnosis, including drug addiction.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	8,817.8	9,095.1	10,103.5	10,713.1	+3%	+11%	+6%
Research Centers	1,385.4	1,348.2	1,560.9	1,654.4	-3%	+17%	+5%
Other Research	809.2	857.9	1,030.7	1,081.5	+6%	+22%	+4%
Training	509.2	511.8	550.2	563.8	+1%	+8%	+2%
Research & Development ...	1,029.4	1,015.9	1,127.2	1,224.4	-1%	+14%	+5%
Intramural Research	1,567.4	1,619.2	1,746.0	1,823.2	+3%	+9%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support ..	540.8	542.2	590.8	613.5	+<1%	+9%	+3%
Cancer Prev. & Control	306.3	312.7	364.8	375.4	+19%	+17%	+3%
Library of Medicine	181.8	33.0	215.2	230.1	-18%	+552%	+7%
Construction	32.7	185.7	76.0	75.7	+132%	-59%	-1%
Office of the Director	255.6	262.7	282.0	309.0	+10%	+7%	+10%
Building & Facilities	197.5	148.4	165.4	148.9	-16%	+11%	-10%
Clinical Trials	(1,595.8)	(1,595.4)	(1,825.3)	(1,954.1)	-<1%	+14%	+7%
TOTAL	15,633.2	15,932.8	17,647.4	18,812.7	+13%	+13%	+7%

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR (www.nih.gov/od/)

The Office of the Director (OD) centrally coordinates NIH's extramural and intramural research activities, science policy and related social, ethical, and legal issues, health information dissemination and education functions, legislative activities, oversight of agency's stewardship of public funds, technology transfer and intellectual property protection policies.

NIH continues to respond to increased interest relating to social and behavioral factors and health, encouraging research on women and minority health, promoting disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of the individual NIH institutes and centers (ICs). The FY 2001 budget request for the non-AIDS activities for the office of the Director (OD) is \$262.5 million, an increase of \$25.2 million above the FY 1999 funding level.

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)**, (www1.od.nih.gov/obssr/obssr.asp), created by Congress in 1993 and established in 1995, reflects the recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors on health, including the appreciation of these factors represent important avenues for treatment and prevention. Norman Anderson, OBSSR Director since 1995, will leave the Office in the first half of 2000; therefore, a new Director will be appointed to carry on its important work. In the meantime, Peter Kaufmann, of NHLBI, has been appointed Acting Director.

In FY 2001 the OBSSR will work to implement initiatives recommended by an OBSSR-convened committee including: 1) convening a consensus conference to reflect on the state of knowledge on how to intervene in youth violence; 2) examining ways to improve the dissemination and implementation of research results from intervention studies; and 3) developing research initiatives to cultivate cost-effective, culturally sensitive violence interventions that function at community, family and individual levels.

The Office will also organize with several of the Institutes, a program announcement seeking applications on the cumulative and contemporaneous relationships between socioeconomic status and physical and mental health and functioning over the life course and across generations. Finally, the OBSSR will develop initiatives and support the research directions being identified by a National Academy of Sciences panel. The panel is in the final stages of examining priorities in the social and behavioral sciences that would benefit from a targeted effort by the OBSSR and the NIH.

The FY 2001 budget request for the OBSSR is \$19.9 million, the same as the FY 2000 funding level.

The **Office of Research on Minority Health's (ORMH)** mission is to promote biomedical and behavioral research aimed at improving the health status of minority Americans, and to expand the participation of under-represented minorities in all aspects of biomedical and behavioral research. The FY 2001 budget request for ORMH is \$117.7 million, including \$31.4 million for health disparities and \$86.4 million for the Minority Health Initiative (MHI).

The MHI is a comprehensive program with a focus on developing and testing interventions that will reduce the disproportionate burden of disease among minority populations along with developing successful strategies to promote health behaviors across the lifespan. It is anticipated that after a period of MHI funding, the participating Institutes and Centers will gradually assume full responsibility for the most successful projects, incorporating them into their own research portfolios and budgets.

ORMH will become a Coordinating Center concerned with health disparities designed to integrate the various research resources of the Institutes and Centers. The NIH seeks legislative authority to allow the Center to award grants for minority health research under exceptional circumstances, when Institutes and Centers are unable to fund research that has been identified as a priority. The NIH is also asking for a \$20 million increase in this funding for the ORMH.

In FY 2000, the ORMH will issue a request for applications to fully implement the Minority Institution Cancer Center Partnerships. The partnerships are designed to create stable collaborative relationships between minority serving institutions and the National Cancer Institute-designated Cancer Centers in areas of research, research training, education and outreach that focuses on problems and issues relevant to the disproportionate cancer incidence and mortality in ethnic minority populations.

The ORMH will continue to support initiatives in FY 2001 that address the President's Initiative on Race, Healthy People objectives, and health disparities. In addition, the ORMH will continue to support, under the MHI, research and training in the area of international health disparities. The latter includes domestic and international health disparities that may be associated with race, ethnicity, gender, or socioeconomic status; personal behaviors; and environmental factors.

The Office of Research on Women's Health (www4.od.nih.gov/orwh) — The Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) serves as the focal point for women's health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates with NIH Institutes and Centers and the scientific and advocacy community to implement a comprehensive research agenda on women's health, and to provide funding and/or cofunding through the Institutes and Centers. The FY 2001 budget request for ORWH is \$21.2 million. In FY 2000, ORWH implemented a revised science-based agenda for women's health research. In FY 2001 the Office will implement selected recommended priorities for research initiatives and programs that were identified as not previously adequately addressed.

The ORWH will work with the NIH Institutes and Centers to develop and address the interrelationships between tobacco, substance abuse and other factors related to lung cancer in women, including addressing the issue of education and compliance to improve behavior modification.

The Office of AIDS Research (OAR) (www.nih.gov/od/oar/index.htm) has overall responsibility to plan, coordinate, evaluate, and fund the AIDS research program at NIH, which is carried out through each of the Institutes and Centers. The President's FY 2001 budget request for OAR — which includes all AIDS funding for the Institutes and Centers of the NIH — is \$2.11 billion, a 5.2 percent increase over the FY 2000 funding level of \$2 billion.

Legislatively mandated to develop an annual comprehensive plan and budget for all of NIH AIDS research, the OAR supports six trans-NIH Coordinating Committees to foster collaboration and coordination and participate in the development of the annual plan. These committees include: Behavioral and Social Science Research, Natural History and Epidemiology, Etiology and Pathogenesis, Therapeutics, Vaccines, and Information Dissemination. In addition to being the framework for development of the budget, the OAR plan is also used to determine the use of AIDS-designated dollars, and for tracking and monitoring expenditures.

AIDS research in the behavioral and social sciences focuses on how to change behaviors that lead to HIV transmission, including preventing their initiation and how to maintain protective behaviors once they are adopted. The objective of AIDS-related basic research in behavioral and social science is to gain a thorough understanding of the psychological, social and cultural factors that contribute to HIV risk and protective factors.

OAR's FY 2001 behavioral and social science research priorities include supporting research to: (1) better understand and address through interventions the psychological, social, economic, and cultural dynamics of gender and sexual identity that operate in HIV risk, protection, and care; (2) develop and test interventions among individuals living with HIV/AIDS and other comorbid conditions (e.g., substance abuse, mental illness, hepatitis, tuberculosis, homelessness); (3) identify and address issues in the initiation, maintenance, sustainability, and durability of effective HIV prevention and care efforts among individuals and communities over time; and (4) improve translation and transportability of effective HIV prevention and care interventions, domestically and internationally. OAR is giving high priority to research to understand the phenomenon of drug addiction, as well as the complex interaction of alcohol use, drug use, and poor impulse control, and to develop effective interventions from that knowledge base.

In FY 2001 OAR added a new section to its strategic plan to address research for racial and ethnic minorities. The Office's research priorities in this area include: developing, testing, evaluating and disseminating culturally sensitive and appropriate prevention intervention in racial and ethnic minority communities to reduce HIV transmission and

acquisition in at-risk social networks; identify, define, and address the infrastructural, technical, methodological, and sociocultural needs of communities of color for clinical trial participation; identify and address gaps in care, treatment, and research manifested by the differentials in access to care and HIV-associated morbidity and mortality in majority and minority HIV-infected communities; and support and expand programs that train racial and ethnic minority investigators in the areas of behavioral and social science, clinical research, and basic science to increase the number of investigators trained and funded to successfully complete such research.

The Academic Research Enhancement Award program (AREA), managed by the Office of Extramural Research, receives funds to support research and enhance the research environment at colleges and universities that award degrees in health-related sciences. The FY 2001 budget request is \$17.3 million. NCCAM became the newest Institute/Center at NIH on October 1, 1999. The Center accepts grant applications and welcomes AREA grants in: Mind/Body Medicine, Alternative Medical Systems, Lifestyle and Disease Prevention; Biologically-Based Therapies; Manipulative and Body-Based Systems; biofield; and Bioelectromagnetics.

The Extramural Associates Research Development Award program (EARDA) is a competitive grant program that is also managed by the Office of Extramural Research. EARDA provides support for developing research infrastructures at domestic women's colleges and at institutions of higher education that have significant numbers of underrepresented minority students and offer programs in biomedical or behavioral sciences. Faculty members are competitively selected for participation in an Extramural Associates (EA) residency training program at NIH that is designed to provide them with the necessary skills to become more competitive in obtaining support for Federally sponsored research. Phase I grants range from \$30,000 to \$85,000 per year for three years and are provided to institutions after one of their faculty members has participated in either the ten-week or five-month EA residency program. Institutions may compete for a Phase II EARDA grant at the same level of support for an additional three-year period.

In FY 2001 the NIH Director will continue to maintain a **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)** to enable quick responses to new and emerging high priority research opportunities and health priorities. The DDF request for FY 2001 is \$10 million.

OFFICE OF THE NIH DIRECTOR

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
OBSSR	12.8	13.2	19.9	19.9	+55%	+50%	0
Research on Women's Health	19.6	20.2	20.4	21.2	+4%	+1%	+4%
Research on Minority Health <i>Ctr for Hlth. Disp. Research</i> .	10.7		11.4	31.4	+6%		+176%
<i>Minority Hlth. Initiative</i>	75.4		86.4	86.4	+15%		0
SUB. HLTH. DISPARITIES .	(86.1)		(97.7)	(117.7)	+14%		+20%
EARDA	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	+4%	+1%	+4%
AREA	16.5	17.1	17.3	17.3	+4%	+1%	0
Science Education	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	+4%	0	+2%
DDF	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0	0	0

OFFICE OF AIDS RESEARCH
OAR Funding (by activity)

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Behavioral & Social Science							
Research	242.1	259.7	290.2	305.6	+20%	+12%	+5%
Natural History & Epidemiology	226.0	244.1	252.8	266.6	+12%	+4%	+5%
Therapeutics	486.4	480.4	514.3	528.2	+6%	+7%	+3%
Vaccines	181.7	204.3	238.7	267.5	+31%	+17%	+12%
Etiology & Pathogenesis	556.0	557.6	602.9	631.4	+8%	+8%	+5%
Training & Infrastructure	79.4	67.9	80.9	83.7	+2%	+19%	+3%
Information Dissemination ...	25.7	19.9	27.4	28.4	+6%	+38%	+4%
TOTAL	1,797.4	1,833.8	2,007.2	2,111.2	+12%	+9%	+5%

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (selected Institutes)

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
NCI	2,891.6	2,972.9	3,311.7	3,505.1	+15%	+11%	+6%
NHLBI	1,774.8	1,825.8	2,026.4	2,136.8	+14%	+11%	+5%
NICHD	752.2	771.7	859.3	904.7	+14%	+11%	+5%
NIA	599.7	614.7	687.9	725.9	+15%	+12%	+6%
NIMH	854.2	876.0	974.7	1,031.4	+14%	+11%	+6%
NIDA	617.4	622.8	687.4	725.5	+11%	+10%	+6%
NINR	69.9	71.7	89.5	92.5	+28%	+25%	+3%
NIAAA	259.3	265.5	293.2	308.7	+13%	+10%	+5%
NHGRI	283.6	275.6	335.9	357.7	+18%	+22%	+7%
NCCAM	50.5	51.2	69.0	72.4	+37%	+35%	+5%
NIEHS	387.6	397.9	442.7	468.6	+14%	+11%	+6%
NIDCR	238.0	244.1	269.2	284.2	+13%	+10%	+6%
NIDCD	230.8	237.2	263.7	278.0	+14%	+11%	+5%
NIDDK	1,021.0	1,021.1	1,141.4	1,209.2	+12%	+12%	+6%
NIGMS	1,202.8	1,226.7	1,353.9	1,428.2	+13%	+10%	+5%
NINDS	896.9	921.0	1,029.7	1,084.8	+15%	+12%	+5%
FIC	35.2	36.3	43.3	48.0	+23%	+19%	+11%

BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FUNDING FY 1997-2000

Institutes/Centers	FY 1997 Actual*	1997 BSSRF Actual**	Percentage of Total Budget	FY 1998 Actual*	FY 1998 BSSRF Actual**	Percentage of Total Budget	FY 1999 Actual*	FY 1999 BSSRF Actual**	Percentage of Total Budget	FY 2000 BSSRF Estimate**
NCI	\$2,389,041	\$179,761	7.5%	\$2,551.3	\$153.5	6.0%	\$2,918.1	172.7	6.0%	191.3
NHLBI	1,431,821	78,239	5.5	1,526.3	113.9	7.0	1,788.0	130.3	7.0	145.3
NIDCR	197,063	12,797	7	210.2	13.1	6.0	233.6	14.8	6.0	16.8
NIDDK	813,064	29,700	4	896.7	28.3	3.0	1,018.1	32.2	3.0	36.9
NINDS	729,249	36,456	5	778.4	36.1	5.0	900.2	41.9	5.0	46.1
NIAID	1,257,793	8,441	<1.0	1,352.1	9.5	1.0	1,565.2	11.5	1.0	12.9
NIGMS	995,389	0	0	1,061.5	0.0	0.0	1,203.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NICHD	631,262	125,574	20	672.1	135.7	20.0	748.6	154.5	21.0	176.4
NEI	331,587	22,743	7	354.2	30.9	9.0	394.6	40.5	10.0	46.3
NIEHS	307,555	11,883	4	328.7	7.6	2.0	374.5	8.3	2.0	9.0
NIA	484,318	78,046	16	517.1	83.7	16.0	594.6	86.7	15.0	99.8
NIAMS	256,192	6,905	3	273.9	8.2	3.0	307.2	13.7	4.0	15.6
NIDCD	188,217	46,688	25	199.8	46.9	23.0	229.2	57.2	25.0	65.7
NIMH	700,757	241,912	35	748.3	251.6	34.0	858.5	286.0	33.0	326.4
NIDA	499,313	225,000	45	536.9	238.0	44.0	611.1	259.8	43.0	292.0
NIAAA	211,193	128,827	61	226.2	142.7	63.0	258.9	141.1	54.0	160.0
NINR	59,551	38,300	64	63.3	38.4	61.0	69.6	56.7	81.0	63.6
NHGRI	188,909	8,257	4	218.3	4.0	2.0	279.0	5.5	2.0	4.4
NCRR	414,049	29,613	7	452.2	33.8	7.0	562.1	41.0	7.0	46.1
NCCAM	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
FIC	26,500	2,169	8	28.2	2.2	8.0	35.3	3.0	9.0	3.4
NLM	150,107	571	<1.0	161.6	0.1	<1.0	181.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OD	285,863	2,433	<1.0	295.2	2.0	1.0	255.6	11.5	4.0	18.9
Subtotal	12,548,793	1,314,315	11	13,452.4	1,380.2	10.0	15,426.4	1,569.0	10.0	1,776.7
B&F	221,978			234.4			216.9			
Total	12,770,771	1,314,315	11	13,686.9	1,380.2	10.0	15,643.3	1,569.0	10.0	1,776.7

*Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Fiscal Year 2001 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees

** BSSRF — Behavioral and Social Science Research Funding, National Institutes of Health, Office of Financial Management

This chart displays the budget numbers for behavioral and social science research funding for Fiscal Years 1997 - 2000 for each Institute. For FY 1997 - FY 1999 the chart shows the percent of each Institute's total budget devoted to behavioral and social science research.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE (www.nci.nih.gov)

The Nation's response to the burden of cancer is led and coordinated by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). Established in 1937, NCI is directed to promote coordination of research conducted by the NCI and other agencies, organizations, and individuals. The Institute is dedicated to conducting and supporting research regarding all aspects of cancer including: causes, prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, and survivorship.

NCI is pursuing a number of prevention initiatives aimed at developing strategies that prevent people from starting to smoke, help those who currently smoke to stop, and more effectively detect and treat tobacco-associated cancers. These initiatives include initiating trans-NIH epidemiological studies to track familial, environmental, and biological risk factors within the same individual over time to better understand the determinants and health consequences of tobacco use in children and adults. Recognizing that tobacco use and its health consequences are not evenly distributed across the population, NCI plans to develop a consortium of investigators and community members who will work to identify gaps and needs in research aimed at preventing tobacco use among high risk groups and disseminating the best practices to communities. With regard to smoking cessation, NCI is exploring new behavioral techniques and technologies that amplify the effects of other treatments. The Institute is expanding its support for its Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Centers. The Centers, which are jointly supported by NCI and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), are designed to facilitate collaborations among researchers in a range of areas, including behavioral science, communication, health policy, economics, and marketing. Further, the Centers are designed to provide training opportunities for the next generation of tobacco scientists.

NCI will also enhance its communication research capabilities and their application through a number of avenues: establishing new data collection and analysis strategies to obtain data at regular intervals for cancer communication planning, research, evaluation and marketing; creating Cancer Communications Centers of Excellence to provide interdisciplinary units for communications research, including cancer risk communication; developing new tool and products; and enhancing practical information dissemination methods. Lastly, NCI will identify, create, and nurture use of the newest and most promising communication technologies by partnering with the creators of leading-edge technologies to modify existing products and develop new ones that meet the cancer information needs of diverse audiences.

The Institute has several initiatives underway to expand data collection to include more information on patterns of care, outcome measures, and geographical distribution of cancer cases. Methodological tools such as geographic information systems (GIS), new approaches to modeling, and more refined cancer surveillance maps will improve the precision and expand NCI's reach. There is also a critical need to develop methods in statistical surveillance analysis. NCI is developing a new program called the Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network (CISNET). It will consist of a consortium of Centers that support modeling research of population-based trends in risk factors, screening, and treatment related to cancer outcomes; help design, interpret, and extrapolate screening and prevention studies; and evaluate the cost and health effects of specific interventions.

NCI recently launched its Special Populations Networks for Cancer Awareness Research and Training, for which \$30 million has been earmarked for five years. The Network will support a diverse group of research projects aimed at improving cancer prevention and control in minority and underserved communities. The Networks will develop and maintain partnerships between scientific researchers and community leaders in minority and underserved populations, develop and test community cancer awareness activities, support minority enrollment in clinical trials, and encourage minority scientists to participate in research.

The FY 2001 budget request for the NCI is \$3.24 billion, excluding AIDS, \$182.5 million or 6 percent above the FY 2000 level. Of the increase requested, \$71 million is for special areas of emphasis to highlight NIH initiatives, including \$5 million for Health Disparities and \$10 million for New Preventive Strategies Against Disease.

%Change %Change %Change

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	C-FY00/ A-FY99	C-FY00/ P-FY00	P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	1,252.8	1,315.9	1,402.6	1,527.4	+12%	+7%	+9%
Research Centers	186.5	177.1	216.6	223.0	+16%	+22%	+3%
Other Research	196.6	206.4	268.4	274.3	+37%	+30%	+2%
Training	55.5	56.5	59.8	60.5	+8%	+6%	+1%
Research & Development . . .	177.9	140.2	203.2	215.8	+14%	+45%	+6%
Intramural Research	384.2	422.7	444.1	461.8	+16%	+5%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support . .	94.1	98.4	104.3	108.4	+11%	+6%	+4%
Cancer Prevention&Control . .	306.3	312.7	364.8	375.4	+19%	+17%	+3%
Construction	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	+17%	+17%	-14%
Clinical Trials	(485.8)	(474.0)	(574.7)	(626.8)	+18%	+21%	+9%
TOTAL	2,659.9	2,732.8	3,067.2	3,249.7	+15%	+12%	+6%

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE (www.nhgri.nih.gov)

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the National Institute's role in the Human Genome Project. Recognizing from its inception the responsibility to address the broader implication of newfound abilities to decipher genetic information, the Institute commits five percent of its annual extramural research budget to study the ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) of genome research. The areas of emphasis include: the clinical integration of new genetic technologies; public and professional education; issues surrounding genetic research; and the privacy and fair use of genetic information.

In FY 2001, NHGRI, through the ELSI program, will start a new initiative to explore how individualized gene-based risk information about common, multi-factorial adult onset disorders will influence individual adherence to recommended follow-up care and other health behaviors. NHGRI will give special attention to how the impact of genetic information may differ among individuals from different sociocultural and socioeconomic groups. The initiative is considered highly relevant to the trans-NIH focus on health disparities. The FY 2001 budget request for the NHGRI is \$353.4 million, excluding AIDS, \$21.8 million or 6.6 percent above the FY 2000 funding level. Included in this total is \$500,000 for Health Disparities.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	65.4	109.2	83.6	91.2	+28%	-23%	+9%
Research Centers	138.8	87.4	161.0	168.4	+16%	+84%	+5%
Other Research	6.4	4.9	8.51	10.0	+34%	+74%	+17%
Training	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	+12%	+3%	+2%
Research & Development . . .	4.7	5.7	5.7	8.1	+20%	-1%	+42%
Intramural Research	53.6	53.4	60.9	63.4	+14%	+14%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support . .	7.2	6.9	8.0	8.3	+11%	+16%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(4.1)	(6.4)	(4.1)	(4.4)	+1%	-36%	+8%
TOTAL	279.6	271.5	331.7	353.4	+19%	+22%	+7%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING (www.nih.gov/nia)

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides support for social and behavioral science research through its Behavioral and Social Research Program (BSR). BSR supports basic social and behavioral research that focuses on how people change with aging, the interrelationships between older people and social institutions, and the societal impact of the changing age composition on the population. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in Neuropsychology and Neuroscience of Aging, as well as the programs of the Gerontology Research Center and Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry.

NIA will support research on the risk and preventive factors for Alzheimer's Disease and other neurodegenerative diseases and how they vary with race, ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status. Other new NIA studies will focus on the influence on aging health of early and mid-life health, nutrition, education, and health care. Research will also expand understanding of how to prevent or lessen the effects of disease by designing more culturally appropriate interventions and modes of health information dissemination and by discovering means to enhance healthy behaviors in older racial and ethnic populations.

In order to sustain continued decreases in disability, NIA believes that it will be critical to identify the underlying causes of the decline. Additional research will consider the specific interventions, behavioral changes, and survival attributes that could most effectively contribute to continuing the reduction.

NIA research priorities also include understanding the effect of caloric restriction on aging, including preliminary human intervention studies designed to determine whether caloric restriction and physical activity differ in their long term effects on obesity, body composition, prevention and susceptibility to age-related diseases.

NIA will collaborate with other NIH Institutes in studying the changes in health and functional status over time of disabled and chronically ill older people. Research is being developed to improve data on burdens and costs of disease. Demographic research is also being planned to track the dynamics underlying the increase in old-age life expectancy in the U.S. and to define the implications of changes in health, disability, and life expectancy for national policies on retirement and on programs for the elderly. A special focus is being developed by NIA to provide the necessary data for understanding the large variations in health across racial and ethnic populations.

NIA plans studies using new data sources that will examine caregiving needs, patterns of family caregiving, decision-making on providing care, and costs of care. New community surveys, such as the Washington University Black Rural and Urban Caregiver Study, will promote research on how race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status affect caregiving needs and related issues. Initiatives will also examine the effectiveness of various interventions aimed at reducing Alzheimer's disease care burdens, such as skills training and environmental modification, with special attention given to caregiving in minority populations.

NIA is also developing plans to mount a study on elder abuse in collaboration with the National Academy of Science and relevant federal agencies. Finally, NIA is interested in how differences in health status can cause differences in economic circumstances.

The FY 2001 budget request for the NIA is \$721.7 million, excluding AIDS, \$37.9 million or 5.5 percent over the FY 2000 level. Of the increase requested for special areas of emphasis to highlight NIH initiatives, \$3.5 million is for Health Disparities.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	383.9	397.1	454.3	479.4	+18%	+14%	+6%
Research Centers	70.4	70.4	71.7	73.1	+2%	+2%	+2%
Other Research	19.2	19.3	20.5	22.6	+7%	+6%	+10%
Training	16.3	16.3	17.3	17.6	+6%	+6%	+2%
Research & Development	27.7	29.1	29.1	34.4	+5%	0	+18%
Intramural Research	58.1	58.8	67.3	70.0	+16%	+15%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support	22.1	21.6	23.5	24.5	+7%	+9%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(23.4)	(29.7)	(29.2)	(30.8)	+15%	-2%	+5%
TOTAL	597.7	612.6	683.7	721.7	+14%	+12%	+6%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM (www.niaaa.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) supports basic and applied research related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, and prevention of alcoholism or other related alcohol-related problems. The Institute supports a wide variety of disciplines, including anthropology, economics, epidemiology, psychology, and sociology. Most social and behavioral science research is funded through the Clinical and Prevention Research Division, the Alcohol Research Centers, and, to a lesser degree, the Biometry and Epidemiology Division.

NIAAA's FY 2001 initiatives in alcohol research include: supporting research to identify psychosocial mechanisms of underage drinking, examining the potential impact of alcohol-advertising on adolescent drinking; testing the effectiveness of community-based interventions in preventing sales of alcohol to minors, TV and radio messages intended to reduce alcohol use among young adolescents, counseling aimed at reducing alcohol problems among college students, and implementing strategies to prevent young people from going to Mexico to binge drink.

The FY 2001 budget request for NIAAA is \$288.6, excluding AIDS, \$14.6 or 5.3 percent above the FY 2000 level.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	141.7	147.1	165.9	171.21	+17%	+13%	+3%
Research Centers	22.5	22.8	22.2	23.1	-1%	-3%	+4%
Other Research	20.1	21.1	21.2	22.2	+5%	0	+5%
Training	6.6	6.6	7.5	8.4	+14%	+14%	+11%
Research & Development	14.5	14.5	16.6	19.3	+15%	+15%	+16%
Intramural Research	24.1	23.9	26.1	29.3	+8%	+9%	+12%
Research Mgmt. & Support	13.6	12.9	14.5	15.1	+7%	+12%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(28.6)	(20.5)	(31.5)	(34.0)	+10%	-28%	+8%
TOTAL	243.1	248.9	274.0	288.6	+13%	+10%	+5%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES (www.nih.gov/nigms)

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences supports basic biomedical research that is not targeted to specific diseases. While social and behavioral science research is virtually nonexistent at NIGMS, in FY 2000 NIGMS conducted a symposium on the Biology of Stress, which highlighted specific examples of the interaction of stress and various disease and recovery processes. While other NIH institutes have individual research portfolios

dealing with the various aspects of the stress response or at least have program areas in which stress is a crucial point of study, NIGMS has stress-related research dispersed across its multiple research programs. The Institute will continue to support research on the biology of stress.

The FY 2001 budget request for the NIGMS is \$1.38 billion, excluding AIDS, \$72.7 million or 5.5 percent above the FY 2000 funding level.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	923.3	938.1	1,010.3	1,073.7	+9%	+8%	+6%
Research Centers	7.6	13.0	38.2	43.7	+400%	+194%	+14%
Other Research	62.9	72.6	88.5	92.8	+41%	+22	+5%
Training	122.6	122.6	131.5	134.2	+7%	+7%	+2%
Research & Development	27.0	19.7	18.8	14.4	-30%	-4%	-24%
Intramural Research	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	+8%	+3%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support	26.3	26.9	28.2	29.3	+8%	+3%	+4%
TOTAL	1,171.0	1,194.1	1,316.8	1,389.5	+12%	+10%	+6%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT **(www.nichd.nih.gov)**

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of funds for the social and behavioral sciences, including research on the dynamics of human behavior on the individual and population levels. NICHD has five main components: the Center for Research for Mothers and Children; the Center for Population Research; the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research; the Division of Epidemiology, Statistics and Prevention Research; and the Division of Intramural Research.

In FY 2001, NICHD will emphasize biobehavioral research: linking biology to behavior. Emphasis will be placed on understanding behavioral development in special populations that have been previously understudied or present unique opportunities for advances in diagnosis and treatment. This includes such groups as children with disabilities and chronic disease, adolescents, and children growing up in impoverished conditions. Efforts may also target understanding the impact of television and emerging technologies on the early cognitive, emotional, behavioral, and social development of children.

NICHD will also address the issue of child violence: preventing aggressive behaviors in youth. The Institute is planning a comprehensive, multidisciplinary initiative that will enhance our understanding of why children become aggressive or commit violent acts. Research will focus on identifying the varied roots of child and adolescent violence by addressing an array of potential influences, including social and cultural variables, family relationships and family violence, peer influence, and child temperament and health. NICHD is particularly interested in integrated studies that examine how these mechanisms interact at the individual, group, and community level. The Institute will encourage evaluations of a variety of novel interventions strategies, including individual, family, school, and community models.

Despite NICHD's success with its national Back to Sleep campaign for SIDS [Sudden Infant Death Syndrome], the incidence of SIDS among African-American babies remains more than double that of white infants. To ascertain why African-American mothers remain twice as likely as white mothers to place their babies on their stomachs to sleep, NICHD will conduct research to identify key African-American subgroups that are infant care-givers, or who influence these care-givers, and to research the most effective way to communicate the Back to Sleep message.

The FY 2001 budget request for NICHD of \$810.5 million, excluding AIDS, \$40.8 million or 5.3 percent over the FY 2000 estimate. Of the increase requested, \$11.5 million is for special areas of emphasis to highlight NIH initiatives, including \$6 million for Health Disparities.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	397.1	398.8	465.8	493.7	+17%	+17%	+24%
Research Centers	54.8	55.9	56.5	56.5	+3%	+1%	0
Other Research	36.0	41.1	44.9	46.4	+25%	+9%	+3%
Training	23.9	24.0	25.4	25.9	+6%	+6%	+2%
Research & Development ...	41.0	51.08	43.4	49.0	+6%	-15%	+13%
Intramural Research	95.7	96.3	104.6	108.8	+9%	+9%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support ..	27.1	27.1	28.9	30.1	+7%	+7%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(69.4)	(64.1)	(79.5)	(83.7)	+15%	+24%	+5%
TOTAL	676.3	694.1	769.7	810.51	+14%	+11%	+5%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

(www.nidcr.nih.gov)

The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) supports research that ranges from the prenatal developmental processes that form the human face and dentition, to the many local and systemic diseases and disorders that involve dental, oral, and craniofacial tissues and structures throughout the lifespan.

NIDCR's Office of Clinical, Behavioral and Health Promotion Research Branch's overall mission is to foster clinical, behavioral and health promotion related to craniofacial and dental health. The Office, part of the Division of Extramural Research, works closely with the five branches within the Division to identify and support research of particular importance to the mission of each of the branches. Research relevant to the Office recognizes the complex interactions between behavioral, sociocultural, economic, political, and biological variables on health and disease. This research is patient-oriented in nature, focusing on patients and communities.

In FY 2001, one new NIDCR initiative includes creating centers for research to reduce oral health disparities. The FY 2001 budget request for NIDCR is \$263.1 million, excluding AIDS, \$14.1 million or 5.7 percent more than the FY 2000 funding level. Included in this total is \$12.3 million for the NIH Areas of Special Emphasis, including \$7 million for Health Disparities.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	119.8	124.1	134.2	142.6	+12%	+8%	+6%
Research Centers	20.0	20.1	20.2	21.9	+1%	+1%	+9%
Other Research	7.1	6.6	11.8	12.1	-66%	+77%	+3%
Training	8.1	8.8	10.5	11.7	+29%	+18%	+12%
Research & Development ...	9.1	8.5	11.4	11.4	-26%	+34%	0
Intramural Research	41.6	43.5	45.1	46.9	+8%	+4%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support ..	14.4	14.1	15.8	16.5	-10%	+13%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(10.2)	(11.1)	(11.6)	(12.3)	+14%	+5%	+6%
TOTAL	220.0	225.7	249.0	263.1	+13%	+10%	+6%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES
(www.niddk.nih.gov)

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) conducts and supports research on several diseases that are among the leading causes of disability and death in the Nation, and which seriously affect the quality of life of those suffering from them.

Building upon a FY 1999 initiative to encourage innovative approaches to prevention of obesity in high-risk populations, NIDDK will convene a major workshop in FY 2001 to strengthen research capabilities in obesity prevention and to focus on opportunities for full-scale obesity prevention studies. Additionally, a new initiative is planned to seek additional research studies of obesity prevention strategies, particularly in children and minority and female high risk populations.

A multifaceted initiative, assessing trends in diabetes health care in the U.S. population, is being planned in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). The study will evaluate the reasons underlying health disparities in diabetes care and the emerging problem of Type 2 diabetes in children, and to develop new research initiatives and appropriate interventions. The NIDDK initiative includes a multicenter study of diabetes quality-of-care outcomes, a study of trends in diabetes care in the U.S., and continued support of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, with emphasis on minority populations. NIDDK will continue to support a program of research centers in its extramural operating divisions, including research centers focused on: diabetes and obesity/nutrition.

The FY 2001 budget request for the NIDDK is \$1.18 billion , excluding AIDS, \$66.8 million or 6 percent above the FY 2000 funding level. Included in this total is \$34 million of the NIH Areas of Special Emphasis: \$5 million for New Preventive Strategies Against Disease and \$14 million for Health Disparities.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	709.3	700.1	793.6	847.4	+12%	+13%	+7%
Research Centers	63.3	68.9	67.1	68.4	+6%	-3%	+2%
Other Research	34.0	32.0	40.9	45.7	+20%	+28%	+12%
Training	36.0	36.4	36.6	37.4	+2%	0	+2%
Research & Development	28.5	31.3	36.1	37.6	+27%	+16%	+4%
Intramural Research	105.8	108.0	110.7	115.1	+5%	+3%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support	26.2	26.1	34.5	34.8	+31%	+32%	+1%
Clinical Trials	(77.4)	(75.9)	(85.8)	(90.7)	+11%	+13%	+6%
TOTAL	1,003.2	1,002.7	1,119.4	1,186.3	+12%	+12%	+6%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE
(www.ninds.nih.gov)

The mission of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) is to reduce the burden of neurological disease by conducting and supporting research on the normal and diseased nervous systems. A major goal of NINDS is to gain a greater understanding of brain mechanisms that underlie higher mental functions and complex behaviors. To accelerate progress in relating brain function to behavior, NINDS will: (1) seek more precise definitions of patterns of behavior in developmental disorders; (2) promote understanding of the neural bases of cognition, emotion, and their interaction; (3) encourage a broad analysis of the experience of pain, combining

anatomical, physiological, and psychological approaches with molecular aspects; and (4) develop better methods for assessing behavior and other neurological functions in the mouse.

The Institute has designated its Healthy Brain project as a special emphasis area. The project will develop plans for long term studies of cognitive health and risk factors that compromise brain function. These results, like similar studies of the heart, will ultimately lead to recommendations for interventions and life-style changes to improve cognition and emotional health.

The FY 2001 budget request for NINDS is \$1.05 billion, excluding AIDS, \$54.3 million or 5.5 percent above the FY 2000 funding level.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	632.1	645.5	729.6	754.0	+15%	+13%	+3%
Research Centers	48.4	46.5	56.1	63.6	+16%	+21%	+13%
Other Research	26.7	34.7	32.0	37.0	+20%	-8%	+15%
Training	21.1	21.1	22.2	23.8	+5%	+5%	+7%
Research & Development ...	27.3	30.3	33.6	42.9	+23%	+11%	+28%
Intramural Research	85.4	85.7	92.6	98.1	+8%	+8%	+6%
Research Mgmt. & Support ..	26.8	27.0	30.0	31.2	+12%	+12%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(40.9)	(47.9)	(45.6)	(47.0)	+12%	-5%	+3%
TOTAL	867.6	890.8	996.1	1,050.4	+15%	+12%	+5%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (www.nida.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding in support of research on the causes and consequences, the prevention and treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and neuroscientific basis of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA is also charged with developing medications to treat drug addiction and for supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, and other medical problems.

In FY 2001 NIDA, through the Institute's Treatment Research Initiative, will continue to support research that brings new behavioral and pharmacological treatments to the forefront. The Institute will also utilize the advances being made in the behavioral science and cognitive neuroscience fields to bolster its Behavioral Therapies Development Program. NIDA will significantly expand its research portfolio to study the behavioral and neurobiological events that underlie the transition from drug use to addiction, as well as identify the genetic and environment factors that make the individual more or less likely to move from one State to another.

The Institute is intensifying its efforts in all areas of its research portfolio, including basic, clinical, and epidemiological research to increase the understanding of the link between drug abuse and various diseases that predominantly affect underserved populations towards the development of treatments, interventions, and prevention programs that are gender, age and culturally relevant. Further, the Institute is expanding its efforts to increase the number of scholars from underrepresented groups participating in drug abuse research.

NIDA has also developed an initiative on addiction treatment for adolescents that will focus on the development of treatments that are sensitive to the unique needs of the young, as well as co-morbidity with other illnesses and its treatment implications; matching the adolescent to the most appropriate treatment available; evaluating treatment programs; and testing the efficacy of new behavioral treatment approaches.

The FY 2001 budget request for NIDA is \$496.3 million, excluding AIDS, \$27.1 or 5.8 percent above the 2000 level. Included in this total is an additional \$4.9 million for the NIH Areas of Special Emphasis which contains \$2 million for Health Disparities.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants	252.6	252.0	276.5	292.20	+9%	+10%	+6%
Research Centers	29.5	32.2	30.6	36.0	+4%	-5%	+18%
Other Research	33.2	32.8	42.1	43.3	+27%	+28%	+3%
Training	11.7	11.9	12.4	12.7	+6%	+4%	+2%
Research & Development	41.9	41.7	37.8	39.6	-10%	-9%	+5%
Intramural Research	34.0	33.4	42.4	44.1	+25%	+27%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support	25.6	25.2	27.4	28.5	+7%	+9%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(43.1)	(41.9)	(48.9)	(51.8)	+13%	+17%	+6%
TOTAL	428.5	429.2	469.1	496.3	+9%	+9%	+6%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS
(www.nih.gov/nidcd)

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders' (NIDCD) mission is to conduct and support basic and clinical research and research training in the normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language.

In FY 2001, NIDCD will support research to determine the relative efficacy of various intervention strategies in infants and children with hearing impairment or other communication disorders. To meet the growing need to develop and validate intervention strategies that are tailored to the individual, taking into account the family environment, socioeconomic variables, age of diagnosis, severity of disorder, and the specific type of intervention, NIDCD will support clinical trials/studies to: 1) determine and validate outcome measures to evaluate intervention strategies employed in children all ages; 2) develop new intervention strategies, and determine which strategies are optimal for a given individual in their environment; 3) identify with greater precision the early, sensitive periods for acquisition of speech and language in infants; and 4) introduce these interventions into the clinical practice of physicians, audiologists, and speech-language pathologists.

NIDCD will also support projects grounded on current health communication theory and directed to address significant problems of disease prevention, health promotion, and improved understanding of the basis for human communication disorders through public information. The FY 2001 budget request for NIDCD is \$276.4 million, excluding AIDS, \$14.3 million or 5.5 percent above the FY 2000 funding level.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	158.9	162.5	185.1	194.4	+16%	+14%	+5%
Research Centers	18.9	19.9	19.0	19.9	+<1%	-5%	+5%
Other Research	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.6	+12%	+2%	+5%
Training	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.8	+8%	+9%	+2%
Research & Development	10.7	10.6	11.2	13.6	+6%	+6%	+21%
Intramural Research	18.7	19.9	22.8	23.7	+22%	+14%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support	9.1	9.2	10.0	10.4	+10%	+9%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(2.4)	(9.6)	(4.2)	(4.8)	+71%	-57%	+15%
TOTAL	229.1	235.3	262.1	276.4	+14%	+11%	+5%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (www.nimh.nih.gov)

The National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders, their treatments, and services. In December 1998, NIMH realigned the behavioral science extramural program to promote and expand the contribution of behavioral science research to public health. The program now resides in the Division of Mental Disorders, Behavioral Research and AIDS. Research on the basic process underlying behavioral function resides in the expanded and newly re-named Division of Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science.

In FY 2001 NIMH's new initiatives include encouraging a new generation of studies to clarify relationships between mental disorders and youth violence and suicide, including research to prevent the emergence of syndromes and disorders, and to interrupt the development, escalation, and/or continuation of serious conduct problems, violent behavior, and other co-occurring disorders. The Institute will expand research on early intervention and treatment for childhood disorders, including depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), anxiety, and eating disorders.

NIMH, along with the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, will organize and launch the Healthy Brain Project to collect information needed to identify and understand risk factors and to develop plans for interventions to improve the cognitive and emotional health of individuals.

NIMH will expand research to untangle the web of causal factors — biological, psychological, social, and cultural — that contribute to the disparities in mental health among racial and ethnic minorities and women. Research supported will include epidemiological studies that oversample ethnic groups to obtain information on disparities in mental health, along with studies that examine how racial and ethnic minority status influence response to treatments, new interventions designed to overcome such differences, and barriers and facilitators of access to mental health care and treatment for different groups.

The Institute will also encourage research on the impact of family involvement in treatment planning so as to improve mental health services for children and adolescents. It will support research to further understand the trust and adherence in clinical treatment for people with mental disorders, including collaboration between behavioral scientists and mental health researchers to focus on the problems of engagement, retention, and effectiveness. In addition, the Institute will support the collaboration of services' researchers and basic social and behavioral scientists, and incorporate the theory and methods of behavioral science to help understand how characteristics of individuals, families, and social and cultural environments affect individuals' decisions about service use. Another initiative will encourage research on adherence to treatment and behavior change.

NIMH will expand research to increase the understanding of the variables underlying the stigmatization of people with mental illness; develop interventions that help such individuals cope with stigma and discrimination; and change society's attitudes.

The Institute's budget also includes support for research to design and evaluate suicide prevention efforts, and determine their safety and effectiveness for particular groups at risk. NIMH will also support research that addresses the questions surrounding the effects of managed behavioral health care. Additionally, the Institute will expand research to continue to improve the methodology of assessing the burden of mental illness.

Finally, NIMH will encourage research on development and testing of interventions and therapeutic strategies aimed at preventing relapse in patients with eating disorders, including both psychosocial and pharmacological interventions and combined treatment modalities. Multi-site studies will be encouraged by the Institute to compensate for the difficulties in recruiting and retaining patients with eating disorders in clinical trials.

The FY 2001 budget request is \$869.1 million, excluding AIDS, an increase of 6% or \$50.1 million above the FY 2000 level. Of the increase requested, \$24.7 million is for special areas of emphasis to highlight NIH initiatives, including \$6.4 million for Health Disparities and \$9.9 million for New Preventive Strategies Against Disease.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	392.8	408.8	476.4	508.8	+21%	+17%	+7%
Research Centers	61.1	60.2	63.5	64.9	+4%	+6%	+2%
Other Research	79.9	80.0	83.1	85.9	+4%	+4%	+3%
Training	39.6	39.3	45.5	46.5	+15%	+16%	+2%
Research & Development . . .	38.1	42.9	39.6	46.6	+4%	-8%	+18%
Intramural Research	96.4	97.0	103.5	107.6	+7%	+7%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support . .	32.2	30.7	34.3	35.6	+6%	+12%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(78.1)	(76.5)	(89.1)	(94.3)	+14%	+16%	+6%
TOTAL	740.7	758.8	846.0	896.1	+14%	+11%	+6%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH (www.nih.gov/ninr/)

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) supports basic and clinical research designed to establish a scientific basis for the care of individuals across the life span, research on the reduction of risks for disease and disability and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. A dominant theme of NINR’s research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research.

In FY 2001 NINR seeks to support research to better understand the circumstances under which treatment is likely not to succeed, to facilitate communication and decision-making among those involved in end-of-life decisions, and to provide better care when comfort becomes the primary objective in end-of-life care. The Institute is also seeking to address research issues surrounding self-management of chronic illness, including: an initiative focusing on effective self-management strategies that can be applied broadly across chronic diseases, a specific focus on self-monitoring activities of patients with chronic disease, and an examination of problem solving and healthy lifestyles for individuals with chronic diseases.

Regarding interventions targeted to health disparities, NINR will support research on diabetes in minority populations and increasing the number of researchers who focus on health disparities. The Institute will accomplish this by expanding its core centers and career development mechanisms of support. NINR will build on its FY 2000 initiative in diabetes self management to support intervention research in managing diabetes in minority populations. The FY 2000 budget request for the NINR is \$84.71 million, excluding AIDS, \$2.7 million or 3.3 percent above the FY 2000 funding level.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	47.4	48.6	59.9	61.9	+26%	+23%	+3%
Research Centers	2.5	2.5	4.1	4.1	+61%	+63%	0
Other Research	52.4	2.2	67.8	69.5	+29%	+2981%	+3
Training	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	+30%	+20%	+2%
Research & Development7	.6	.9	1.5	+27%	+56%	+59
Intramural Research	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.3	+42%	-4%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support . .	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.3	+18%	+11%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(1.1)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(1.5)	+30	0	+3%
TOTAL	63.6	65.3	82.0	84.7	+29%	+26%	+3%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES (www.niehs.nih.gov)

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences' (NIEHS) mission is to reduce the burden of environmentally associated diseases. The Institute has identified a need to encourage and develop more research into the influence of poverty and environmental pollution on human health needs.

In FY 2001 NIEHS will support an initiative to examine health disparities by creating multi-disciplinary programs for Health Disparity Research and Interventions. These programs will examine the roles, contributions, and interactions of socioeconomic status, social and physical environmental exposures to disparities in health outcomes, and enable the implementation of interventions to alleviate such disparities.

NIEHS officials believe there is a critical need for a focused program to increase the participation of minority schools and minority investigators in the health research mission of NIH. Accordingly the Institute recently developed a new program called Advance Research Cooperation in Environmental Health (ARCH), which focuses on establishing a mutually beneficial collaborative partnership between an Historically Black College or University and another research intensive academic institution to share knowledge and common resources. NIEHS proposes expansion of the ARCH model to include Hispanic Serving Institutions and Tribal Colleges.

The FY 2001 budget request for the NIEHS is \$462 million, excluding AIDS, \$25.8 million or 5.9 percent over the FY 2000 level. Of the increase requested, \$1.5 million is for Health Disparities.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	135.5	145.1	166.7	179.3	+23%	+15%	+24%
Research Centers	27.5	27.5	29.4	30.0	+7%	+7%	+2%
Other Research	8.1	8.4	11.4	12.7	+40%	+35%	+11%
Training	14.5	14.6	15.6	15.9	+7%	+7%	+2%
Research & Development	82.2	83.9	89.4	92.9	+9%	+9%	+4%
Intramural Research	102.7	101.5	111.9	118.8	+9%	+10%	+6%
Research Mgmt. & Support	10.0	9.9	10.9	11.5	+9%	+10%	+6%
Clinical Trials	(1.7)	(4.4)	(1.4)	(2.1)	-18%	-68%	+50%
TOTAL	380.6	390.7	435.1	462.0	+14%	+11%	+6%

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG AND BLOOD INSTITUTE (www.nhlbi.nih.gov/index.htm)

The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) provides leadership for research in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood; blood resources; and sleep disorders. NHLBI's Strategic Plan for 2001 through 2005 is organized around seven major areas that reflect the broad mandate of the Institute: development and progression of disease, diagnosis, treatment of disease, maintenance of health through prevention of disease, translation of research results into practice, reduction of health disparities, and research workforce and research resources.

In FY 2001 NHLBI will advance a new program of behavioral research supporting an array of creative, multidisciplinary studies to improve the understanding of weight loss maintenance. The program will encourage both basic laboratory studies and observational field research to explore health behaviors, such as diet and physical activity, as well as motivational, psychological, cognitive, and environmental factors that are related to obesity development, weight loss, and maintenance of weight loss. The Institute will place special emphasis on factors that are associated with successful maintenance of weight loss, and distinguished from the process of losing weight.

Additionally, pilot studies of promising interventions that emerge from the theories generated by this research will be conducted.

The NHLBI also plans to launch an innovative program to uncover approaches to improving adherence to behavioral and medical treatment regimens. The new program will examine behavioral, social, psychological, and environmental processes involved in adherence to prescribed regimens, and test promising new approaches to increasing patient adherence in "real world" settings. In addition, emphasis will be placed on understanding the incentives and barriers that physicians encounter when monitoring adherence or when using adherence-enhancing strategies with patients.

The FY 2001 budget request for NHLBI is \$2.07 billion, excluding AIDS, \$108.7 million or 5.5 percent above the FY 2000 level. Of the increase requested, \$40 million is for special areas of emphasis to highlight NIH initiatives, including \$6 million for Health Disparities and \$7 million for New Preventive Strategies Against Disease.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	1,095.1	1,121.5	1,305.3	1,388.9	+19%	+16%	+6%
Research Centers	118.3	119.7	125.9	129.7	+6%	+5%	+3%
Other Research	82.4	95.8	88.9	92.6	+8%	-7%	+4%
Training	60.4	60.8	63.6	64.7	+5%	+5%	+2%
Research & Development . . .	186.2	189.9	192.4	201.4	+3%	+1%	+5%
Intramural Research	105.5	109.0	119.3	124.1	+13%	+9%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support ..	62.4	63.1	65.5	68.1	+5%	+4%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(155.9)	(175.6)	178.6	188.5	+15%	+2%	+6%
TOTAL	1,710.3	1,758.8	1,960.9	2,069.6	+15%	+11%	+6%

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER (FIC) (www.nih.gov/fic/)

Congress established the John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC) to advance international cooperation in biomedical and behavioral science. Research supported by FIC ranges from the genetic basis of disease to strategies to prevent transmission of HIV. The efforts are often multidisciplinary, embracing behavioral, clinical, epidemiological, and biomedical research. The FY 2001 budget request for the FIC is \$32.5 million, excluding AIDS, \$4.6 million or 12.5 percent over the FY 2000 level.

The increase in total funds for FIC, combined with the redirection of funds from a phase-out of the International Research Fellowships program and the phase-down of the Senior International Fellowships program, will permit the expansion of the Bioethics and the Health and Economic Development programs begun in FY 2000. As a result of *The Global Forum on Bioethics in Research* held in 1999, FIC and international partners are developing a framework for an international training program designed to provide expertise to their host institutions, national governments, and international bodies with regard to ethical issues related to the development and conduct of international and domestic research efforts, and to assist current and future investigators in the pursuit of culturally relevant studies on technical theory and practice in biomedical and behavioral research. The framework will stress considerations arising from cross-cultural research.

The FIC will establish an international research and training program to advance and improve tobacco prevention and control research capacity in developing nations and begin to address the large gaps in the knowledge about the burden of death and disability related to tobacco use in developing nations. Additionally, FIC will initiate a small program on mental health disorders. Initial efforts will focus on developing a cadre of health experts in low- and

middle-income nations by promoting capacity building programs that will provide researchers with training in relevant social science disciplines.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	5.4	5.7	7.0	7.8	+30%	+23%	+11%
Research Centers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Other Research	10.8	11.1	14.4	17.0	+34%	+30%	+18%
Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Research & Development ...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Intramural Research	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Research Mgmt. & Support ..	6.5	6.8	7.5	7.8	+14%	+10%	+4%
TOTAL	22.7	23.5	28.9	32.5	+27%	+23%	+13%

NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE
(<http://nccam.nih.gov>)

In FY 1999, Congress elevated the Office of Alternative Medicine status to that of a national center — now known as the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM). The new Center received a substantial increase in its budget and was given additional responsibilities, including the authority to award grants. NCCAM's goals for the next five years include: increasing the number of investigator-initiated and research center grants, and a coordinated, comprehensive research training program for investigators interested in complementary and alternative medicine. NCCAM will also expand its Research Centers Program to include new areas of research interest and to increase the quality of research in the centers.

In FY 2000 and beyond, projects supported by the Center will test novel hypotheses for which there is minimal preliminary data or lack of a conventional biological rationale. The Center will also make awards to foster incorporation of CAM information into existing medical, dental, and nursing school curricula, as the continuing medical education provided to licensed conventional physicians. Additionally, NCCAM is exploring the possibility of pursuing research to assess the effectiveness of therapeutic massage in securing greater weight gain and better developmental progress among premature infants.

The FY 2001 budget for NCCAM is \$71.4 million, excluding AIDS, \$3.4 million or 5 percent over the FY 2000 level.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research Project Grants	11.7	22.1	15.2	19.2	+29%	-31%	+26%
Research Centers	15.4	15.6	19.9	20.3	+29%	+27%	+2%
Other Research	2.0	.3	2.9	3.0	+46%	+877%	+1%
Training3	.3	.9	.9	+222%	+207%	+2%
Research & Development ...	3.6	2.6	11.6	9.8	+221%	+348%	-16%
Intramural Research	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.6	-2%	+75%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support ..	13.9	8.1	15.0	15.6	+8%	+85%	+4%
Clinical Trials	(14.9)	(9.3)	(20.4)	(30.6)	+37%	+119%	+50%
TOTAL	49.5	50.2	68.0	71.4	+37%	+35%	+5%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

www.hud.gov

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (www.huduser.org)

The primary research and development mission of the Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) is to provide reliable and objective data and analysis to inform policy decisions. It focuses on finding answers to questions about what programs work and how they can be made to work better, through quick-turnaround studies and conferences as well as through long-term evaluations that measure outcomes systematically. OPDR continues to fund data collections activities, including the American Housing Survey. It also supports, through its Office of University Partnerships, a doctoral dissertation grant program.

Among the ongoing studies OPDR supports are: a Congressionally mandated study of racial/ethnic discrimination in housing rental and sales; research projects utilizing spatial analysis techniques such as Geographic Information Systems that will help explain neighborhood characteristics where federally-assisted housing is located and the effects of these characteristics on residents; an evaluation of the Moving to Opportunity program trying to determine what happens when low-income families living in public housing are offered assistance to move to low-poverty neighborhoods; mapping crime in public housing, a case study of Charlotte, NC; and case studies of the use of tenant-based assistance such as vouchers to replace public housing place-based assistance.

The FY 2001 budget request includes fund for research to examine the implications of significant changes in public and assisted housing policy and to assess the impacts of welfare reform on HUD-assisted households and HUD-subsidized developments. Again the proposed budget includes \$12 million to continue the Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH), a public-private partnership to help improve the housing technology infrastructure of the U.S.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
58.0	50.0	45.0	62.0	-22%	-10%	+38%

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

www.doi.gov

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (www.nps.gov)

The National Park Service (NPS) has a social science program in the disciplines of economics, geography, political science, psychology, and sociology. The program supports protecting park resources and seeks to: predict how visitors and local residents will be affected by and respond to proposed park management actions; understand economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; predict regional and national socioeconomic changes that may impact parks; and develop methods and techniques to improve management use. The program grew in FY 1999 by \$101,000 to \$850,000. For FY 2000 a small increase was requested to \$853,000. The program received a 1.6 percent reduction in the across-the-board cut leaving its budget at \$840,000. The FY 2001 request is at that level too.

In addition to the social science program, the NPS supports anthropologists through an archeology component and an applied ethnography component. The archeology program is concerned with the preservation, protection, study, interpretation, visitor use, and management of archeological resources in the parks. The applied ethnography program's mission is to address concerns of park managers and of living peoples who are traditionally associated with park natural and cultural resources. The program provides information needed for park managers to make decisions and for policy makers to set policy in a culturally sensitive manner, including implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

www.usdoj.gov

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime and the criminal justice system. It also provides support to State-level Statistical Analysis Centers to collect and report statistics on crime and justice to all levels of government and shares State data nationally.

The President's request includes a sizeable 30 percent increase to \$33.2 million from the current level of \$25.5. The funds are requested to undertake several programs, including: develop an ongoing statistical program that provides systematic and recurring information on criminal victimization of persons with disabilities; develop and monitor statistical measures designed to examine concerns about racial discrimination in the administration of justice; begin converting existing paper-based collections of administrative data from State and local units of government to Internet-based, paperless collection programs; produce consistent annual measures of the incidence of hate crimes; and gather information on changes over time in the incidence and prevalence, costs and consequences, and prosecutions, convictions, and sentencing of computer crime offenses.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
25.0	25.0	25.5	33.2	+2%	+2%	+30%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij)

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Department of Justice's primary research, evaluation, and development agency, (NIJ) would receive a \$5.6 million or 13 percent increase in its base funding to \$49 million from \$43.4 million. Overall funding for NIJ would exceed \$200 million if it receives all the funds transfers noted in the request. Some of the transfers NIJ would receive include: \$5.2 million for its violence against women research agenda; \$5 million for family violence research; \$17 million for counterterrorism research and evaluation; \$10 million for the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) program; and \$1 million to improve the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) by establishing an Internet-based information sharing and communications network for all those interested in justice issues. The request includes a provision that would set aside one percent of all funds appropriated to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), for the NIJ to carry out research and evaluation; overall funding for the OJP is around 4 billion, so the NIJ could receive a sizeable infusion of funds.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
46.1	46.1	43.4	49.2	-6%	-6%	+13%

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org)

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP) develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program. OJJDP funds a number of research and evaluation projects designed to address juvenile offenders, prevention and treatment programs, and the operation of the juvenile justice system.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
285.0	302.0	287.1	289.0	+<1%	-5%	+<1%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.dol.gov

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (<http://stats.bls.gov/>)

The BLS is the principal fact finding agency for the Federal government in the broad field of labor economics. The Bureau collects and disseminates data which provide some of the major indicators used in: developing economic and social policy; making decisions in the business and labor communities; developing legislative programs and initiatives that affect labor; and conducting research on labor market issues. This year's budget request calls on the BLS to expand the Producer Price Index (PPI) coverage for the first time to the construction sector of the U.S. economy, and enhance coverage of the service sector in the PPI and in BLS productivity data. This could produce methodological techniques that further improve the Consumer Price Index (CPI). BLS is also requested to increase the scope of labor market information for States and local areas, and improve the statistical quality of local area unemployment statistics used to allocate Federal funds; and contract with the National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academy of Science (NAS) to develop improved methods to measure discrimination in labor markets and employment relationships. BLS is also requested to design and implement a new survey to measure how Americans spend their time in order to improve assessments of national well-being and production, and produce estimates of time spent in market work to evaluate existing estimates of hours of work. The numbers below include trust fund transfers.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
398.9	420.9	413.4	453.6	+4%	-2%	+10%

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (www.doleta.gov)

For FY 2001 the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) continues to focus on evaluations of the new Workforce Investment Act and other legislation affecting labor markets and workforce participation. ETA seeks an increase of \$3 million to \$12.1 million for its evaluation program. By contrast ETA requests \$35 million for pilots, demonstration, and research. This is \$44 million below the FY 2000 budget, which was inflated with many congressional earmarks. Evaluations funded with FY 2000 money include: the multi-year Job Corps assessment; Youth Opportunity Area Demonstrations; and the new Youth Opportunity Initiative. ETA is also funding a study of Welfare Leavers and one on Alternative Work Arrangements.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

www.state.gov/index.html

BUREAU OF INFORMATION PROGRAMS AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

On October 1, 1999 the United States Information Agency (USIA) went out of existence, its functions absorbed into the State Department's Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. The new Bureau of Information Programs and International Exchanges houses the educational and cultural activities of the old USIA. The purpose of these exchange programs is to support U.S. foreign, economic, and security policy objectives and assist in the development of peaceful relations between the U.S. and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through international exchange and training activities.

The Academic Exchange programs include: Fulbright, which provides for long and short-term exchange of scholars, students, and teachers between the U.S. and foreign countries; Humphrey, which program fellowships and internships for mid-career professionals from developing countries; and programs to promote U.S./foreign university partnerships and English study abroad and to advise foreign students about educational opportunities in the U.S. There are also professional and cultural exchange programs that support leadership trips to the U.S. and citizenship exchanges.

The proposed budget provides an increase to enhance the Fulbright program (\$12.7 million) and to implement fully the U.S./China High School Exchange program (\$1.4 million). The Fulbright enhancement will be directed to expanding opportunities for American graduate students to do research or study abroad, attracting more U.S. scholars to the program, and increasing the Humphrey fellows component and the two-way exchange of Fulbright teachers. Generally, the increases will be applied to Russia, Ukraine, South Africa, China and nations involved in the Middle East peace process. In addition to the appropriated amounts listed below, almost \$95 million was provided to the Bureau in FY 1999 from other government agencies for various other programs involving Eastern Europe, Cyprus, and South Africa. This is expected to continue. A FY 2000 supplemental request includes funds for Fulbright and citizen exchange programs with Kosovo.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
200.5	210.3	204.2	225.0	+2%	-3%	+10%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

www.dot.gov

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS (www.bts.gov)

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) compiles transportation statistics, implements a long-term data collection program, and issues guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. For FY 2001, funding for the BTS is requested to perform many tasks, including: establish a statistical consulting service to assist department-wide statistical activities and provide support for improving data quality and timeliness for departmental GPRA-related data, improve data analyses on patterns of passenger travel and goods movements, initiate development of a comprehensive National Spatial Data Infrastructure by integrating road network data developed at State and local levels, and improve statistical tools for geo-spatial data analyzes and promote their use in transportation applications.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0	0	0

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (www.epa.gov)

Office of Research and Development

The proposed budget for the Office of Research and Development (ORD) in FY 2001 is \$530 million. This is slightly reduced from the FY 2000 appropriation of \$536.3 million. That number included \$44 million in funding EPA didn't ask for, but members of Congress wanted to give it for specific projects they favored. Thus, by EPA's calculations the ORD budget has an increase for next year. Congress will probably include its preferences in the FY 2001 budget as well. The Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which supports competitive research by university based investigators on specific topics related to EPA's in-house program, has a proposed budget of \$107.3 million, which includes \$10 million for fellowships. The comparable figures for FY 2000 are \$92.8 million, with \$8.7 million for fellowships. In FY 1999, STAR received \$95.6 million, with \$9.6 million for fellowships. The STAR program supports research on: consequences of interactions between human activities and a changing climate; decision-making and valuation for environmental policy; environmental justice; and environmental statistics. A center to study the relationship between environmental exposure and developmental disorders is part of STAR's role in the Children's Environmental Health Risk Initiative. EPA is also part of the integrated Science for Ecosystem Challenges initiative that emphasizes research on the integration of multiple data sources and existing assessment technologies and the incorporation of socio-economics into the mix.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (www.nara.gov)

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages the Government's archives and historical records, operates the ten Presidential Libraries, and reviews for declassification classified security information. It is also responsible for publishing the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*. NARA also provides grants to help State, local and private sources preserve and publish non-federal records that document American history. The request for operating expenses for FY 2001 is \$206 million — 16 percent more than the current year funding of \$177 million.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission grants program provides for grants funding that the Commission makes, nationwide, to preserve and publish records that document American history. The administration's FY 2001 request for the Commission is \$6 million, the same as the FY 2000 level.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (www.arts.endow.gov)

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tooled development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also offers support for studies in humanistic aspects of science and technology and support for projects emphasizing historical scholarship. This year's budget request would provide the NEH with a 30 percent increase. If congressionally-approved, the budget would enable NEH to increase funding for core programs in education, research, preservation and public programming in the humanities, and the projects and programs of the 56 State humanities councils. The increase in NEH funding would allow it to improve the quality of humanities education offered to American schoolchildren and college students; provide opportunities for lifelong learning through a multitude of public program, preserve millions of brittle books, historic newspapers, and other resources before they are destroyed; and create new research opportunities for scholars.

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Research & Education	21.6	32.0	23.2	28.4	+7%	-28%	+22%
Public & Enterprise	10.9	16.7	12.0	14.6	+10%	-28%	+22%
Preservation & Access	18.0	22.9	18.3	23.4	+2%	-20%	+28%
Fed-State Partnerships	28.0	39.1	29.2	38.3	+4%	-25%	+31%
Treasury	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0	0
Challenge Grants	9.9	12.2	10.3	12.5	+4%	-16%	+21%
Administration	16.8	19.0	1.5	21.7	+4%	-8%	+24%
TOTAL	110.7	150.0	115.3	150.0	+4%	-23%	+30%

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (www.si.edu)

The Smithsonian Institution conducts research in the natural and physical sciences and the history of cultures, technology and the arts. It acquires and preserves for reference and study over one hundred million items of scientific, cultural, and historic importance. For FY 2001, the administration's request for salaries and expenses is \$397 million. This account includes funding for the research functions of the Smithsonian. The request is a 7 percent increase over the current year funding of \$371 million.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, headed by former Congressman Lee Hamilton (D-IN), facilitates scholars in the social sciences and humanities. It communicates the results of this research to a wide audience within and beyond Washington through publications, including *The Wilson Quarterly*. The Center has a resident body of fellowship awardees and sponsors numerous conferences. The request for the Wilson Center is \$6.8 million, slightly less than the current year funding of \$7 million.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The United States Institute of Peace was established in 1984 as an independent, non-partisan institution created and funded by Congress to help strengthen the Nation's capacity to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts. It supports both a solicited and unsolicited grants program, resident scholars program, conflict resolution training for foreign affairs professionals, and many education and outreach programs, including a national student essay contest. Congress reauthorized USIP in 1998.

Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY0
12.0	13.0	13.0	14.5	+8%	0	+12%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

www.nsf.gov

Calling it a "historic budget," NSF Director Rita Colwell expressed her delight with the administration's proposed 17.3 percent increase for the Foundation's FY 2001 budget. The \$675 million boost would be the largest in NSF's history and twice that of any previous proposed increase. To paraphrase Mr. Franklin "it's a great budget, if you can keep it." If enacted, it will bring NSF's total budget to \$4.6 billion.

In FY 2000, NSF received \$3.93 billion. This takes into account the 0.38 percent across-the-board cut in the omnibus appropriations bill and \$33 million NSF receives as part of H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner fees to bring high tech workers from abroad into the United States. This resulted in an increase of \$239.6 million or 6.5 percent.

The research and related activities account which funds most of the disciplinary and interdisciplinary basic research, has a FY 2001 request of \$3.541 billion. This is a large increase of \$580.9 million or 19.6 percent over FY 2000 current plan spending of \$2.96 billion. The FY 2000 figure is 5 percent above the FY 1999 spending of \$2.822 billion.

The FY 2001 proposed budget includes four major initiatives that span the Foundation. The administration has proposed a multi-agency "National Nanoscale Technology Initiative." The NSF, which will be the lead agency, received \$212.7 million in increased funds as its share of the initiative that proponents claim will lead to computer chips capable of storing trillions of bits of information on an area the size of a pinhead. The "Information Technology Research" initiative enters its second year with NSF again the lead agency for this \$2.3 billion multi-agency program. The NSF budget request includes \$327 million, a 160 percent increase over FY 2000. Again most of the funds for this initiative will be located in the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate, but all scientists can compete for grants. Research on the social, economic, legal and ethical aspects of IT,

workforce issues, as well as human-machine interactions are parts of the initiative that may be of interest to social and behavioral scientists.

The third initiative called "Biocomplexity and the Environment" is also in its second year. The FY 2001 budget requests \$217 million, a 173 percent increase, for this multidisciplinary approach to understanding our world's environment. Although most of the funding is located in the Biological and Geoscience directorates, once again all scientists are urged to partake of the opportunities in the initiative. Human dimensions of global change and the role of social systems in affecting ecological systems are two areas where social and behavioral scientists should have an interest. Finally, the "21st Century Workforce" initiative will focus on the science of learning, development of the instructional workforce, and diversifying the workforce. The Education and Human Resources Directorate will take the lead, but the research directorates will also be heavily involved.

NSF has also made it clear that about one-half of the large proposed increase in the FY 2001 budget will go to enhance support for core disciplinary research programs that have been recently neglected in the emphasis on new initiatives.

The Education and Human Resources Directorate's (EHR) proposed budget for FY 2001 is \$729 million, up 5.5 percent from the \$691 million in the FY 2000 current plan (This does not include an anticipated \$31 million for H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees). There is a large increase, from \$9 million to almost \$25 million, for Director Colwell's program to have graduate and undergraduate students help teach in elementary and secondary schools. At the same time, the regular graduate research fellowship program will have its stipends increased, but not its bottom line, resulting in a decline in the number of fellowships awarded. As part of the 21st Century Workforce initiative, EHR will spend \$20 million to create Centers for Learning and Teaching aimed at enhancing teacher content knowledge and understanding of the latest research on learning processes. The FY 2001 EHR budget includes increased funding for Research on Learning and Education (ROLE) program and \$15 million for the Interagency Education Research Initiative (IERI), same as last year.

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate

The Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE), if Congress accepts the budget proposal, will increase its funding to \$175.1 million in FY 2001. This is a 19.8 percent increase over the FY 2000 current plan level of \$146.1 million. This large percentage increase still masks the small actual dollar increment, since SBE's base is low. SBE's increase from FY 1999 to FY 2000 was slight, at just over \$4 million or 3 percent.

With the joy of the large increase in the proposed budget, comes the anticipation of new leadership. Norman Bradburn, former Provost of the University of Chicago and President of the National Opinion Research Center, will arrive in mid-March to become the third Assistant Director for SBE. His tenure should also be marked by a promised major Foundation-wide initiative anchored in SBE for the FY 2003 budget.

The two research divisions in SBE also receive significant increases in the proposed budget. The Behavioral and Cognitive Division, which will be losing its director, Hilleary Everist, later this year, would increase by almost \$14 million, or 30 percent, to a total of \$59.3 million. Most of the increase, \$10 million, is proposed to build upon the \$5 million already allocated for research in cognitive neuroscience to understand the relationship between cognitive processing and brain function. The emphasis will be on the neuroscience of child development, neurolinguistics, and social cognitive neuropsychology. There would also be increases for Geographic and Information Science, Environmental Science, and Human Origins Research.

The Social and Economic Science Division's proposed increase is almost \$11 million, or 18 percent, to a total of slightly over \$72 million. Support will increase for research on: the sources of scientific discovery and technological innovations, including their diffusion through organizations; ethical, social and economic dimensions

of environmental change; the socio-economic implications of new technology; and increased adaptation of leading-edge statistical and modeling techniques in the social sciences to increase understanding of social and economic phenomena across a wide spectrum. Both divisions will sponsor a new competition for enhancing infrastructure in the social and behavioral sciences.

After sustaining a slight decrease from FY 1999 to FY 2000 the Science Resource Studies division receives a \$2 million increase to almost \$17 million in the FY 2001 proposed budget. Under its new director, Lynda Carlson, SRS will continue its redesign of the set of surveys which collect data on scientists and engineers. The International Cooperative Scientific Activities division is up a little over \$2 million in the FY 2001 proposed budget to a total of almost \$27 million. This division supports: summer research experiences for students in selected regions of the world; postdoctoral research opportunities abroad; inclusion of students in international cooperative research projects; and opportunities for U.S. researchers to develop collaborations with their counterparts in other countries.

NSF SPENDING BY DIRECTORATE

	Actual FY 99	Proposed FY 00	Current FY 00	Proposed FY 01	%Change C-FY00/ A-FY99	%Change C-FY00/ P-FY00	%Change P-FY01/ C-FY00
Biological Sciences	392.1	408.6	414.4	511.1	+6%	+1%	+23%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	298.6	422.5	388.4	529.1	+30%	-8%	+36%
Engineering	370.1	378.5	381.8	456.5	+3%	+1%	+20%
Geosciences	478.0	485.5	487.8	583.3	+2%	+<1%	+20%
Math and Physical Sciences ..	733.7	754.0	757.6	881.2	+3%	+<1%	+16%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	142.0	143.0	146.1	175.1	+3%	+2%	+20%

SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES DIRECTORATE

Division of Social and Economic Sciences	60.1	63.6	61.1	72.1	+2%	-4%	+18%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	40.4	42.5	45.4	59.3	+12%	+7%	+31%
Division of International Cooperative Services	27.0	22.1	24.8	26.9	-8%	+13%	+8%
Division of Science Resource Studies	14.4	14.9	14.9	16.9	+3%	+<1%	+14%

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE

System Reform	113.2	114.2	113.4	109.5	+<1%	-1%	-3%
Innovation Partnership	48.7	48.4	59.9	48.4	+23%	+24%	-19%
Elementary and Secondary and Informal Education ...	182.6	185.4	184.4	191.5	+1%	-1%	+4%
Undergraduate Education ...	103.7	117.4	116.3	140.6	+12%	-1%	+21%
Graduate Education	80.2	77.2	78.2	89.5	-3%	+1%	+14%
Research, Evaluation, and Communication	60.7	61.7	61.5	67.7	+1%	+1%	+10%
Human Resource Development	73.3	73.7	77.2	81.9	+5%	+5%	+6%
EHR TOTAL	662.7	711.0	723.9	760.0	+9%	+2%	+5%

CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

MEMBERS

American Anthropological Association
American Economic Association
American Historical Association
American Political Science Association
American Psychological Association
American Society of Criminology
American Sociological Association

American Statistical Association
Association of American Geographers
Association of American Law Schools
Law and Society Association
Linguistic Society of America
National Communication Association
Society for Research in Child Development

AFFILIATES

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Association for Agricultural Education
American Association for Public Opinion Research
American Council on Consumer Interests
American Educational Research Association
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries
Eastern Sociological Society
History of Science Society
Institute For Operations Research
and the Management Sciences
Midwest Political Science Association
Midwest Sociological Society

National Association of Schools of Public Affairs
and Administration
National Council on Family Relations
North American Regional Science Council
North Central Sociological Association
Population Association of America
Rural Sociological Society
Society for Research on Adolescence
Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Sociologists for Women in Society
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association
Urban Affairs Association

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Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
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Clark University
University of Colorado
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Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research
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