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PROPOSED FY 2004 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

President Bush delivered his Fiscal Year 2004 budget in the midst of drums beating for war with Iraq, a troubled U.S. economy, the continuation of the campaign against terrorism, and both Houses of Congress in Republican control. The \$2.25 trillion proposal focuses on the presidential priorities of homeland security and reviving the economy. It includes no specific figures for the cost of a war in or the transformation of Iraq, but it does include more tax cuts.

On February 14, the Congress completed the Fiscal Year 2003 appropriation process by bundling the remaining 11 spending bills into an Omnibus Appropriation Act whose report runs 1,570 pages. After weeks of negotiations, the appropriators were able to satisfy the White House in terms of overall spending, and the President signed the bill on February 20. To meet the President's goals, the Congress included a 0.65 percent across-the-board cut, which causes a slight reduction in program funding for some offices and agencies that were actually level funded in the bill.

The final tally for the FY 2003 appropriations total amounted to discretionary funding of \$763.2 billion. Removing the one-time spending in response to the September 11 attacks, the comparable figure for FY 2002 is \$718.4 billion. Thus, the Senate Budget Committee computes the increase as 6.3 percent. Congress also outdid the President in increasing the defense side of the budget, boosting spending by over 9 percent; non-defense discretionary spending rose by 3.4 percent.

With the economy weak and the tax cut enacted in 2001, Federal receipts have not grown as anticipated. This has led to the return of deficits. The FY 2002 deficit was \$158 billion. The Administration is projecting shortfalls of \$304 billion in FY 2003 and \$307 billion in FY 2004, but the Office of Management and Budget has made it clear that it is willing to tolerate the red ink given the President's other priorities.

A war with Iraq will require the Administration to request supplemental spending later in 2003 that will also impact the FY 2004 budget. This may lead to further spending constraints that could put significant pressure on non-defense, non-homeland security budgets. The Congress may also use the supplemental as a vehicle to redress some other perceived shortages in the President's proposed budget.

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed Fiscal Year 2004 budgets for over 50 agencies and programs that support social and behavioral science research.

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The FY 2004 budget includes the newly established Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The consolidation of 22 agencies into the new Department will bring with it substantial increases in funding. Included in the proposal for FY 2004 is \$800 million for the Undersecretary for Science and Technology and another \$200 million for research in DHS's other directorates.

The Administration is also pursuing a management strategy that includes assessments of Federal programs, renewed attempts to control congressional earmarking, and competitive sourcing of Federal jobs. The first uses a Program Assessment Rating Tool to scrutinize the effectiveness of programs. The Administration hopes to tie future budgets to the results of these ratings. The second has so far been spectacularly unsuccessful, as congressionally-directed spending has continued to balloon in recent years. The third may have an impact on Federal research and statistical agencies, bringing concern to those who wish to protect the independence and integrity of these programs.

Research and Development Budgets

In releasing its FY 2003 budget, the Administration trumpeted the proposed \$111.9 billion proposal for research and development (R&D). According to an analysis by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Congress appropriated \$117.1 billion, an increase of 4.7 percent over the request, and a significant 13.8 percent over FY 2002 funding level.

Again the Department of Defense did significantly better than non-defense research agencies, receiving an increase of \$9.3 billion or 17.2 percent over last year. Most of this boost will go to the development of weapons. Non-defense R&D grew by almost \$5 billion or 10.1 percent over FY 2002. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) received the bulk of this increase, with other non-defense R&D growing by \$1.4 billion or 5.4 percent. Health research still accounts for more than half of non-defense R&D spending. After the Clinton years, when R&D spending for non-defense agencies surpassed defense spending, the pendulum has swung back, and in FY 2003 defense now accounts for almost 54 percent of total R&D spending.

For FY 2004, the Administration proposes \$122.3 billion, which is a 4.4 percent boost over the FY 2003 appropriated level. Defense R&D would receive \$67.5 billion or a 7.2 percent increase, while non-defense R&D would receive \$54.7 billion, a slim 1.2 percent raise. Defense would now receive over 55 percent of the total R&D budget. Another Administration goal in the FY 2004 proposal is to significantly boost funding for research in the physical sciences in order to redress the "imbalance" in the portfolio caused by the huge increases in the last five years for life sciences at the NIH.

National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health

In 2003 the Congress passed and the President signed the Invest in America's Future Act, reauthorizing the National Science Foundation (NSF). Following the example of the doubling campaign for the NIH, Congress and the Administration appeared to support the bill's commitment to double NSF's budget in the next five years. Despite Presidential Science Adviser John Marburger's pronouncements that the Administration opposes "arbitrary" funding decisions like "doubling," support from key Congressional leaders on the appropriations and authorization committees started NSF down the doubling path. The science community strongly supported this idea as well.

In the FY 2003 appropriations process, Congress fell a little short in meeting this goal. The outcome was still better than many expected given the overall constraints imposed by the Administration and the economy. NSF received \$5.31 billion, an increase of 11.2 percent. The Research and Related Activities account was allocated \$4.057 billion, a 12.2 percent boost.

For FY 2004, the President proposes a NSF budget of \$5.481 billion, a 3.2 percent increase over the final FY 2003 figure. This is a far cry from the \$6.391 billion for NSF in FY 2004 called for in the reauthorization act. Already, members of Congress have expressed their disappointment in the proposal. The Research and Related Activities account is targeted at \$4.106 billion, up just 1.2 percent from FY 2003.

The significant news for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) is that the “priority area” discussed for over three years has now become a reality in the proposed budget. Called Human and Social Dynamics, it joins Information Technology, Nanoscale Science and Engineering, Biocomplexity in the Environment, Mathematical Sciences, and 21st Century Workforce, as NSF-wide priorities. With a proposed budget of \$24.5 million that includes contributions from the other NSF directorates, the priority area seeks to understand change: its causes and ramifications, how to anticipate it, how the human mind and social structures create it, and how people and organizations manage it. These questions will be investigated using multidisciplinary approaches with already existing sophisticated research techniques as well as providing support for the development of improved tools for future investigations.

The proposed budget also includes second-year funding for Science of Learning Centers to investigate how people learn by examining cognitive development and social contexts. In addition, two other areas where social and behavioral scientists have opportunities for funding include researching the relationship between human and natural systems within the Biocomplexity priority and investigating the social and ethical implications of Nanoscale Science and Engineering.

One of President Bush’s campaign promises was to complete the doubling-in-five-years of NIH’s budget. Congress appropriated \$27.2 billion in FY 2003, slightly less than the President’s request, but still a 15.3 percent increase over FY 2002 and enough to fulfill the promise. Over the past few years, health research advocacy groups have discussed what would follow for NIH’s budget after doubling was complete. A consensus emerged that continuing increases at the 8 to 10 percent level would be necessary to sustain the research begun during the doubling period. The Administration’s response for FY 2004 is a 2.7 percent increase over the FY 2003 appropriation to \$27.9 billion. Advocacy groups and key NIH supporters in Congress have promised to improve on this figure.

Elias Zerhouni became NIH Director in 2002, and early in 2003 he selected Raynard Kington, head of NIH’s Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, as Deputy Director. NIH continues to recognize the importance of the behavioral and social sciences to health in its cross-institute initiatives on obesity, health disparities, prevention, and even the need to revise the medical school curricula to include the importance of behavior to health outcomes. NIH is also taking the lead on a multi-agency National Children’s Study and continues support for the investigations of the social and ethical research on genomics even as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of Watson and Crick’s Double Helix discovery.

Other Research Budgets

Research at the Department of Agriculture remains focused on production agriculture and now food safety, including protecting the supply from bioterrorism. The Administration again proposes significant increases for the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program to somewhat replace the congressionally killed Initiative for Future Agricultural and Food Systems. The Economic Research Service has been asked to conduct a security analysis with regard to the nation’s food supply and to investigate consumer behavior toward genetically-modified foods.

Congress is making it difficult for the Census Bureau to move ahead with its various projects, significantly reducing the requested increase for FY 2003. With Census 2000 products still becoming available, planning has begun for the 2010 Census. The Bureau continues to move ahead with the American Community Survey as a replacement for the long form, but reduced funding has stretched out implementation. The Bureau of Economic Analysis gets a big increase to improve and speed the release of its data.

The Institute for Educational Sciences (IES) has replaced the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI). With this reorganization of the research, dissemination, and statistics activities of the Department of Education, the Administration is proposing a sizable increase over the FY 2003 Congressional appropriation for research and dissemination. At the same time, it is proposing to eliminate the Regional Laboratories, which provide dissemination and technical assistance to school districts and have many friends in the House and Senate.

Congress has continued to support increases for international education and foreign language programs, while level funding the Department's graduate fellowship program for social scientists named after the late Senator Jacob Javits. Congress has also continued to defy the Administration and pile on directed spending for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

At the National Institute of Justice, the Congress's fascination with technological fixes to crime remains paramount, but funds continue to flow from other programs, such as the Violence Against Women Act, to support social and behavioral research. In FY 2004, there is a major DNA initiative, which includes research funding. The reauthorization of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in 2002 created a new separate account line for research and evaluation funded at \$10 million in FY 2003.

The Policy, Research and Development office at the Department of Housing and Urban Development has new leadership, as Albert Treviño became Assistant Secretary in November 2002. Congress keeps rejecting the Administration's attempt to abolish the public-private Partnership for Advanced Technology in Housing. The Office continues to fund fellowships for graduate students interested in pursuing housing and urban issues.

The Department of State's educational and cultural exchange programs appear to have a big increase for FY 2004, but that occurs as a result of a proposed transfer of two programs funded at over \$100 million focusing on promoting democratic ideals in Russia, the Newly Independent States of the old Soviet Union, and the former communist countries of Central and Southeastern Europe.

The National Endowment for the Humanities receives a significant increase in the proposed budget, but all of it will go to the Administration's *We the People* initiative to improve knowledge of American history and culture. In recent years, Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV) has been adding funding (\$100 million in FY 2003) to the Department of Education's budget to help local educational agencies teach history. So there appears to be a bipartisan agreement that our nation's students need help in understanding the country's heritage.

With budget deficits increasing, the economy still mired in slow growth, and a war on the near horizon, the politics of taxing and spending in 2003 will again focus on tax cuts and defense and homeland security budgets. Still, appropriators, because it is their job, will focus on all proposals for spending, including research. How much maneuvering room they will have may depend on events outside their control. As always, social and behavioral scientists are uniquely positioned to influence the debates with their research and knowledge.

Howard J. Silver
March 2003

How to interpret budget figures in this issue:

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2004 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**, and rounded to one figure after the decimal (\$100,000). Totals may contain rounding error.

Two types of data are compiled in the tables. The first four columns provide recent and current budget figures, while the latter three columns provide comparisons of numerical data.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2002. Column 2 provides the Administration's proposal for FY 2003 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2003 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. In some cases, these numbers are not available yet due to the late enactment of the FY 2003 appropriations bills. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2004. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2002 spending to current FY 2003 spending. Column 6 compares the proposed FY 2003 funding with current FY 2003 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares current FY 2003 funding with the recently proposed FY 2004 funding, illustrating the Bush Administration's budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

Acronyms for the chart on page 25

Fogarty International Center (FIC); Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); Cancer (NCI); Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD); Research Resources (NCRR); Eye (NEI); Human Genome Research (NHGRI); Heart, Lung and Blood (NHLBI); Aging (NIA); Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); Drug Abuse (NIDA); Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); Environmental Health Services (NIEHS); General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); Mental Health (NIMH); Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); Nursing Research (NINR); National Library of Medicine (NLM); Office of the Director (OD)

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www.cossa.org



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.usda.gov

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. The CSREES supports research, education, and extension through a broad portfolio of funding mechanisms, including formula, competitive, and special grants. Priorities for CSREES include: food safety issues; value-added processing to expand markets for agricultural products; trade issues; risk management education; and nutritional issues with emphasis on behavioral issues and obesity.

The Hatch Act formula funds program’s proposed FY 2004 budget is slightly less than the FY 2003 appropriated level of \$178.9 million, due to the across-the-board cut. The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI), meanwhile, was boosted from an appropriated level of \$166 million to \$200 million in the FY 2004 budget. This jump in funding can be attributed to an attempt by the Bush Administration to compensate for a provision in appropriations legislation that blocks the transfer of funds to the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS). IFAFS was funded at \$120 million in both FY 2001 and 2002. No number is available at this time for the Markets, Trade, and Rural Development portion of the NRI account, as these funds are not subdivided until grant proposals are received.

In step with the Administration’s avowed attempt to curb earmarks, the Special Grants category, funding of programs deemed worthy by members of Congress, is once again significantly reduced in the budget. Appropriators, however, take pride in their prerogative to bring home goodies, especially in the agricultural and rural development issue area. Every recent administration has attempted to reduce this spending account without much success.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Hatch Act	180.1	180.1	178.9	180.1	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.7%
National Research Initiative	150.0	240.0	166.0	200.0	10.7%	-30.8%	20.5%
Special Grants	131.0	33.0	111.5	33.0	-14.9%	237.9%	-70.4%

Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

The Economic Research Service (ERS) provides economic and other social science information and analysis on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural development. Its information helps the general public and policymakers develop, administer, and evaluate agricultural and rural programs. The ERS has three research divisions: Food and Rural Economics, Market and Trade Economics, and Resource Economics.

The FY 2004 budget recommends \$2.1 million in program increases to support two initiatives. \$1 million would go to a security analysis system designed to mitigate security threats to and attacks on the nation’s food supply. The system would integrate spatial and economic data with analysis functions to deliver security assessment. In addition, \$1.1 million would go to a genomics initiative to investigate consumer behavior towards foods modified by genomic and other agricultural biotechnology innovations and evaluate the economic impact of this behavior.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
	67.0	73.0	68.7	76.7	2.5%	-5.9%	11.6%

National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.usda.gov/nass

The mission of the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. The proposed budget reflects a programmatic decrease of \$7 million, which is due in large part to the cyclical nature of the Census of Agriculture, a once-every-five years activity that provides comprehensive data on the national agricultural industry down to the county level.

NASS initiatives in the FY 2004 budget include \$4.8 million to restore and modernize the agency's core survey and estimation program, which covers most U.S. agricultural commodities, as well as economic, environmental, and rural data. This program, which shares data with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Labor, and non-Federal users including rural sociologists, has not received a significant increase since 1990. \$1.6 million would also go to a separate initiative focused on incrementally improving statistically defensible survey precision for small area statistics.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
115.0	141.0	138.5	136.2	20.4%	-1.8%	-1.7%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

www.doc.gov

Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov

The Administration proposes a total of \$662 million for the Census Bureau in FY 2004, 20 percent more than the FY 2003 appropriation. The Bureau continues to focus on tabulation, dissemination, evaluation, and archiving of Census 2000 data, but Census 2010 planning funds would see a large boost if the budget is enacted.

Replacement of the long form with the annual American Community Survey (ACS) has faced a rocky road since it was first proposed, but the Bureau plans to expand to its full annual sample of three million households during the last quarter of FY 2004. Funding for the 2010 census is proposed at \$272 million and according to sources close to the Bureau, \$64.8 million is budgeted for the ACS. The yearly sample size of three million households will begin to yield detailed demographic data for every community by 2008.

The Periodic Censuses and Programs account (budgeted at \$453 million) includes:

- Economic censuses (\$74 million): These are taken every fifth year; 2004 is the fifth year in the 2002 Economic Census Cycle. The focus in FY 2004 will be on releasing the data through the issuance of a series of reports.
- Census of governments (\$6 million): This census is also on a five-year cycle, with 2004 the fifth year. The focus in FY 2004 will be on disseminating the data and issuing varied reports.
- Intercensal demographic estimates (\$9 million): This program develops annual estimates of the population and its demographic characteristics in the years between decennial censuses. The restructured demographic accounts initiative will provide funds to assess opportunities for improving the compilation of demographic analysis information. This funding would also develop a system to produce annual estimates for the major components of demographic change to replace the current, once-per-decade estimates.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Salaries and Expenses	169.4	215.2	181.8	241.0	7.3%	-15.5%	32.6%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	321.4	522.4	410.6	453.0	27.8%	-21.4%	10.3%
Total Census Bureau	490.8	737.6	550.9	662.0	12.2%	-25.3%	20.2%

Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.doc.gov

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares, develops, and interprets the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the U.S. BEA’s statistics are used in formulating and evaluating national economic policy and federal budgets and in allocating federal funds annually. They are also used for planning and analysis by businesses and state and local governments. BEA would receive \$84.8 million, a 19 percent boost over the appropriated FY 2003 level of \$71.7 million. The increase would help to improve and speed the release of key economic data.

BEA is working to overcome statistical weaknesses and close gaps in data coverage by developing new measures of services and compensation, new quality-adjusted price indexes, and new measures of international trade and finance. BEA will focus on making its data more useful in 2004 by developing the use of real-time data, such as information gathered by scanners in retail stores. Funds would also go to improve BEA’s measurement of international data.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
56.6	69.8	71.7	84.8	26.7%	2.7%	18.3%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

www.defenselink.mil

As the Defense Department stresses weapons development in its research plans, basic and applied research in the behavioral and social sciences continue to receive limited support in the three services’ research offices. The Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) supports extramural research through its Research and Advanced Concepts Office. A recent solicitation (February 2003) called for proposals to investigate training in complex situations and interpersonal and group/team training, including how to develop interpersonal skills in communication, negotiation, and mediation. The Institute also expressed an interest in research on leadership, including selection, generational differences, assessing changes in the leader’s role, and the relationship between adult learning and leadership development. In addition, ARI will support studies on human resource practices including factors affecting enlistment and retention decisions, aptitude and skill requirements for multi-tasking, and how persistence and dependability develop in a person. Finally, recognizing that the Army is a component of the overall societal system affected by changes in that structure, the ARI will support research on the military environment focusing on how major societal conditions and trends as well as changes in Army culture and mission affect morale, cohesion, discipline, and military performance. The Army Research Laboratory also supports basic research in the social and behavioral sciences. The FY 2003 budget for basic research for these two components of the Army Research Office is \$11 million. The FY 2004 budget proposal increases this by \$100,000.

The Office of Naval Research (ONR) has a Cognitive Science program that funds psycholinguistic research, computational linguistics, and cognitive research to help improve artificial intelligence computer assisted instruction. ONR also funds human factors research in visualization, collaboration and knowledge management, and decision support. It is also interested in personnel assessments and personnel motivation, as it focuses on manpower training.

The budget for basic behavioral research at ONR is \$12.2 million in FY 2003 and proposed at \$14.5 million for FY 2004.

The Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), through its Life Sciences program, supports research on perception and cognition, team decision-making, including models of individual and team behavior, spatial effectiveness, the impact of attention and memory on human performance, and human-performance constraints in complex information processing environments. The budget for basic behavioral research at AFOSR is \$13 million in FY 2003 and \$12.8 million proposed for FY 2004. If there is a war with Iraq, the research budget may be tapped to help pay for it; this has happened before.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

www.ed.gov

The FY 2004 education budget proposes \$53.1 billion, the same as the FY 2003 enacted level. The Department is touting three key programmatic increases in the proposal: \$1 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, \$1 billion for Special Education Grants to states, and \$1.9 billion for the Pell Grants program. The Special Education Grants boost comes as Congress prepares to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The Title I grants increase is related to continued implementation of *No Child Left Behind*, the President's signature education reform legislation. Funding for 45 other programs would be eliminated. Among them are the Regional Education Laboratories - see the section below.

Institute of Education Sciences

www.ed.gov/offices/IES

Reauthorization of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) in 2002 created a brand-new Institute of Education Sciences (IES) in the OERI's place. The Institute provides essential support for the improvement of American education by building knowledge about teaching and learning and helping to stimulate improvements in education policy and practice. IES supports a wide range of research, development, and dissemination activities and the statistics and assessment programs of the National Center for Education Statistics.

The Bush administration has repeatedly avowed its dedication to programs and practices that are based in research, and language requiring programs to be rooted in research appears throughout the No Child Left Behind Act, which reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The President's request for Research and Dissemination (contained within the IES) is \$185 million, an increase of 33 percent. This boost stands in stark contrast to the budget of the Department as a whole (ED), which is level funded.

The request would fund research on several key topics, including: increasing teacher quality, reducing behavior problems and developing character among children, teaching reading and math, identifying preschool curricula, and helping English as a second language (ESL) students.

The Regional Education Laboratories, which carry out applied research and development, dissemination, and technical assistance activities, are eliminated in the budget proposal. It is unclear whether members of Congress will agree to this plan, especially those Senators and Representatives who have a lab in their home state or district.

Education statistics, administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), would grow by \$5.6 million to \$95 million. The increase would support the NCES efforts to meet the statistical needs of the future through new technologies, training, data development and analysis, and methodological studies that will enable more efficient data collection and produce information that is more useful for parents, teachers, administrators, and policymakers.

Assessment includes funding for the ongoing National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB). The Administration is requesting \$95.9 million for assessment activities in FY 2004.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Research and Dissemination	121.8	175.0	139.1	185.0	14.2%	-20.5%	33.0%
Regional Education Labs	67.5	67.5	57.6	0.0	-14.7%	-14.7%	-100.0%
Statistics (NCES)	85.0	95.0	89.4	95.0	5.2%	-5.9%	6.3%
Assessment (NAEP & NAGB)	111.6	95.4	95.1	95.9	-14.8%	-0.3%	0.8%

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/HEP/iegps

The Administration continues to believe that these programs not only promote “general understanding of the peoples of other countries,” but “also serve important economic, diplomatic, defense, and other security interests of the United States.” However, the funding proposal does not make these programs a priority. Recently, Congress has boosted funding for these programs that include: comprehensive language and area study centers within the U.S. research and curriculum development, opportunities for American scholars to study abroad, and activities to increase the number of under-represented minorities in international service. Congress has been particularly interested in enhancing foreign language proficiency and cross-cultural skills in targeted world areas of Central and South Asia, the Middle East, Russia, and the Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

The Administration has also proposed moving the David Boren National Security Education Program from the Department of Defense to the Department of Education. The program provides scholarships and fellowships for students interested in international relations and foreign cultures. Recipients of NSEP scholarships and fellowships incur an obligation to work either for an office or agency of the Federal Government involved in national security affairs (broadly defined) or in higher education. The program has been supported by a trust fund that provides about \$8 million per year for its activities.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Domestic Programs	85.2	88.0	93.2	88.0	9.4%	5.9%	-5.6%
Overseas	11.8	13.0	12.9	13.0	9.3%	-0.8%	0.8%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	6.7%	6.7%	-6.3%
Total	98.5	102.5	107.7	102.5	9.3%	5.1%	-4.8%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/FIPSE/index.html

FIPSE supports locally developed projects that provide models for innovative reform and improvement in postsecondary education. The FY 2004 request would fund 163 new and continuing projects under the Comprehensive Program. It would also continue support for the international consortia programs and those affecting students with disabilities. In one of the more spectacular failures of attempts to control Congressionally-earmarked projects, the FIPSE budget for FY 2002 includes almost \$150 million for one-time projects and the FY 2003 budget has close to that amount.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
180.9	39.1	172.7	39.1	-4.5%	341.7%	-77.3%

Graduate Education

www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/HEP/iegps

Javits Fellowships provide up to 4 years of support to students of superior ability and high financial need pursuing graduate study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The FY 2004 request will allow for 271 fellowships, including 60 new ones. The slight decrease in FY 2003 is due to the across-the-board cut in the Omnibus appropriations bill. The Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity program is designed to provide low-income, minority, or disadvantaged college students with the information, preparation, and financial assistance to gain access to and complete law school study.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Javits Fellowships	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	-1.0%	-1.0%	1.0%
Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity	4.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	25.0%	100.0%	-100.0%

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/NIDRR

NIDRR helps improve the lives of people of all ages with disabilities through a competitive and coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, and related activities, including training of people who provide rehabilitation services or who conduct research. The Institute awards discretionary grants for support of research and training centers, 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. Grants or contracts are also awarded for utilization and dissemination of research results and for training.

The FY 2003 appropriations report encourages the NIDRR to continue a study the Institute is funding on chronic fatigue syndrome. The Administration's FY 2004 budget maintains the current funding level and would continue to support the President's New Freedom Initiative, which funds innovative assistive technology research.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
110.0	110.0	109.3	110.0	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.6%

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS

The Special Education National Activities account includes research and innovation projects to develop new knowledge through research, apply knowledge to create useful practices through demonstrations, and make knowledge available through outreach and other dissemination activities. Although the net funding level is the same as in FY 2003, the request includes \$60.2 million for continuation of ongoing projects and \$17.3 million for new grants.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
78.4	78.4	77.2	78.4	-1.5%	-1.5%	1.5%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

www.hhs.gov

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is charged with promoting and protecting the health and well-being of all Americans and provides world leadership in biomedical and public health agencies. HHS accomplishes its objectives through an array of programs in basic and applied science, public health, income support, child development, and the financing and regulation of health and social services. The operating division of HHS consists of 11 federal agencies: Administration on Aging (AoA), Administration on Children and Families (ACF), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Indian Health Service (IHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). There are also staff divisions within the Office of the Secretary, including the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) and the Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS) that fund social and behavioral science research.

In 2002, several key HHS agencies had permanent directors appointed including: Elias Zerhouni at NIH, Julie Gerberding at CDC, Carolyn Clancy at AHRQ, Mark McClellan at FDA, and Elizabeth M. Duke at HRSA. In addition, Richard Carmona replaced David Satcher as U.S. Surgeon General. Currently at NIH, only two of the 27 Institutes and Centers remain without permanent directors: General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) and Neurological Diseases and Stroke (NINDS). The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) is being led by Acting Director Virginia Cain. In February 2003, former OBSSR Director Raynard S. Kington was named Deputy Director of NIH.

The FY 2004 budget request for HHS is \$537.7 billion.

Assistant Secretary for Health

www.osophs.dhhs.gov/ophs

The Assistant Secretary for Health supports research through the Office of Public Health and Science.

Office of Public Health and Science:

Office of Minority Health (OMH): The FY 2004 budget request for OMH is \$47 million. The request would provide funding to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts focusing on the health concerns that cause the highest rates of death in racial and ethnic minority communities.

Office of Human Research Protections (OHRP): The FY 2004 budget request for OHRP is \$8 million to ensure implementation of Departmental regulations for the protection of human subjects; negotiate formal written assurances of compliance with institutions engaged in research covered by OHRP; investigate and oversee institutional compliance; and fund professional and public education.

Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL): The FY 2004 budget request for OPA is \$31 million. The request continues to provide for abstinence-only prevention projects, as defined by Public Law 104-193. OPA also administers the Family Planning program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act, which is funded through the Health Resources and Services Administration.

AFL is administered by the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, created in 1981 by Title XX of the Public Health Service Act. AFL's budget provides funding for care demonstration, prevention, and research.

Office on Women's Health (OWH): The FY 2004 budget request for the OWH is \$29 million. The request provides funding to continue the advancement of women's health programs through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

www.aspe.hhs.gov

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. It is the principal 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. Priority issues for ASPE in FY 2004 include those related to the well-being of children and youth; the outcomes of welfare reform and the status of low-income families; reform of major public-sector programs; promotion and expansion of consumer-directed home and community-based services; nursing home quality; employment and disability; active aging; and science policy.

The budget request for policy research is \$23.5 million. The State Innovation Fund (SIF), a program that provides competitive grants to States to design, demonstrate, and evaluate new models for delivering health and/or human services at the community level to low income adults, children, and families, would remain at \$2.5 million, unchanged from FY 2003. The non-SIF portion of ASPE's proposed funding would receive \$21 million from the Public Health Service evaluation set aside, an increase of \$3 million from last year, to carry out its mission.

On February 13, 2003, HHS Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation Bobby Jindal announced that he would resign in order to return to his home state of Louisiana, where he's expected to run for Governor. Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for ASPE William Raub will supplant Jindal until a permanent replacement is found.

Administration for Children and Families

www.acf.dhhs.gov

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is the lead HHS agency for programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. Its programs include Head Start, childcare, child support, family violence, foster care and adoption, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

The FY 2004 budget request for ACF totals \$47 billion. Of these funds, \$13.4 billion is the discretionary program level and \$20.4 billion is the entitlement budget authority. For **Head Start** the budget request is \$6.8 billion. The increase, in conjunction with a reallocation of resources through legislative changes, such as moving the program to the Department of Education and changing its focus to literacy, under discussion as part of the Head Start reauthorization, would be used to maintain current service levels and increase enrollment by up to 10,500 children.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

cms.hhs.gov

Through its Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluation program, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), formerly the Health Care Financing Administration, supports research and demonstration projects to develop and implement new health care financing policies as well as to evaluate the impact of the program on its beneficiaries, providers, states, customers, and partners. Basic research funds would 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.

The FY 2004 budget requests \$63.4 million for the Research, Demonstrations and Evaluation program. This sum includes \$40 million to continue funding Real Choice System Change Grants and \$3 million for the New Freedom initiative, two priorities for the Administration. The final FY 2003 number is unavailable at this time.

A small number of high-priority research projects will be funded, including: the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey; demonstration projects in support of the President's New Freedom Initiative; evaluation of CMS programs and development of alternatives.

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality

www.ahrq.gov

The mission of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is to support, conduct, and disseminate research that improves the outcomes, quality, access to, cost, and utilization of health care services. AHRQ's mission also includes understanding and improving the safety of patient care. Three overarching goals are used to frame the Agency's activities: 1) support improvement in health outcomes; 2) strengthen quality measurement and improvement; and 3) identify strategies to improve access, foster appropriate use, and reduce unnecessary expenditures. AHRQ-funded research spans a continuum of activities: new knowledge on priority health issues, new tools and talent, and translation of research into practice.

In FY 2004, AHRQ priorities include improving patient safety, reducing the number of medical errors through the implementation of information technology in hospitals, and developing a common vision for health information technology and standards across the health care spectrum. The request will allow funding for: translating research into practice grants; patient safety activities; the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS); the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP); and the Current Population Survey, which will be conducted in conjunction with the Census Bureau and the Department of Labor.

The FY 2004 budget request of \$279 million reflects a decrease of \$22.7 million or 7.5 percent from the FY 2003 appropriation of \$301.6 million. This includes a \$24 million increase in patient safety research. The FY 2004 budget for intramural research, however, only receives a \$3 million increase and provides no new funds for ARHQ's portion of the Current Population Survey, which stands at a \$10 million program level. HCUP is slated to receive a \$2 million increase to continue its efforts to improve the availability of out-patient data. AHRQ will be fully funded through inter-agency transfers of evaluation funds in FY 2004.

On February 5, 2003, Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson announced the appointment of Carolyn Clancy as AHRQ's new Director. She now faces Senate confirmation.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.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 the 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 2004 budget authority for the CDC is \$4.3 billion, a net decrease of \$136.7 million or 3.1 percent, from the FY 2003 appropriation. The change reflects \$240 million in program expansion, childhood immunization improvements, administrative streamlining, and the completion of new facilities proposed in FY 2003. The budget includes \$1.1 billion in mandatory immunization funding and \$52 million from the Public Health Service evaluation interagency transfer funds for activities related to Health Statistics.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: The CDC has numerous activities designed to prevent chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, arthritis, and diabetes. CDC fulfills this mission by taking a crosscutting approach through the prevention of risk factors, surveillance, support of state programs, and health promotion activities.

The FY 2004 budget request for chronic disease prevention and health promotion is \$835 million, 5.6 percent above the FY 2003 appropriation. The request includes \$100 million for the *Steps To A Healthier U.S. Initiative*, a program that will focus on new investments to pursue a prevention initiative to reduce diabetes, obesity, and asthma related complications. CDC will lead the effort, with full participation from HRSA, the Administration for Children and Families, AHRQ, and the Administration on Aging, to achieve healthier lifestyles through state and community interventions and effective public health strategy.

Environmental Health: CDC goals in environmental health include: developing effective prevention programs, improving understanding of the risk factors and causes of environmentally related disease and conditions, and developing a surveillance system that can integrate environmental hazards data with human exposure and health effects data that have possible links to the environment.

For FY 2004, the Administration requests \$150 million, a decrease of \$32.6 million from FY 2003, for ongoing environmental disease prevention programs. Activities in FY 2004 include continuing to focus on studying the relationship between exposure to toxic substances and human health effect, and providing emergency response and coordination capacity for natural disasters (e.g., chemical or radiological emergencies).

Health Statistics: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides statistics used to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people. NCHS data are used to create a basis for comparisons between population groups or geographic areas, as well as understanding how trends in health change and develop over time.

The FY 2004 budget includes \$125 million for health statistics conducted by NCHS, the same as the FY 2003 appropriation. After having been under-funded for nearly a decade, the Center's core data systems are facing an uncertain future. NCHS lacks sufficient resources to preserve existing data systems and make necessary changes to ensure their continued viability. In addition, the agency also faces challenges of addressing shifts in population, adapting to new technology for data collection and chasing a moving target in monitoring the health care system. NCHS activities in FY 2004 include continuing the redesign of the sampling protocol for the National Health Interview Survey, updating the content of the National Health Care Survey, and continuing to support surveys that provide a wealth of valuable information to support decision-making and research on health.

HIV, STD, and TB Prevention: The National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) is the primary division that is charged with CDC's mission of preventing HIV infection and reducing the incidence of HIV-related illness and death. NCHSTP conducts basic science research to enhance society's understanding of the mechanisms of HIV infection and prevention through surveillance, prevention programs, evaluation, policy development, and epidemiological research.

The FY 2004 budget includes \$1.28 billion, a increase of \$94.6 million over the FY 2003 appropriation, for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis. A total of \$690 million supports domestic HIV/AIDS research and prevention programs in every state and territory to prevent new infections, link people who are infected to medical care, and translate scientific research into actual program capacity-building assistance to more than 700 community-based organizations.

To combat global AIDS, the Global AIDS Program (GAP) will be funded at \$294 million in FY 2004, an increase of \$111.4 million over the FY 2003 appropriation of \$182.6 million. GAP funds are implementing programs to reduce HIV transmission while improving the care and treatment of HIV/AIDS patients worldwide. Within the global HIV/AIDS request is \$150 million for prevention of mother-to-child transmission. With an increase of \$10 million over the FY 2003 appropriation, the President's Mother and Child HIV Prevention Initiative strategy includes antiretroviral drug therapy for HIV-positive pregnant women, counseling on safe infant feeding after delivery, and postpartum AIDS care and treatment for HIV-infected women and their families.

Injury Prevention and Control: The FY 2004 budget request for injury prevention and control is \$144.7 million, slightly lower than the FY 2003 funding level. The National Center on Injury Prevention and Control applies its scientific expertise to the public health problem of intentional and unintentional injury. Proposed activities include support for State rape crisis programs, research to prevent domestic violence, helping states develop systems to collect surveillance data on child maltreatment and related injuries, and gathering data for the National Violent Death Reporting System. The agency plans to continue to support Injury Control Research Centers at academic institutions that conduct research and provide state and community training and technical assistance.

Occupational Safety and Health: CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts a research program to protect the health and safety of the U.S. workforce. For NIOSH, the budget request is \$246.3 million, \$26.8 million below the FY 2003 appropriation. The proposed budget would fund research, tracking, and investigation of employment-related disease and injury, including the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA). Priorities for NIOSH include continuing research that will address solutions to occupational disease and workplace safety and assisting in the implementation of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act of 2000.

Public Health Improvement: In 2000, Congress enacted the landmark Public Health Improvement Act, which calls for a national initiative to address core public health capacity needs. Prevention research has been moved to this new line, which brings together crosscutting activities. CDC's Office of Extramural Prevention Research sponsors peer-reviewed research conducted by academics who are linked with state and local health agencies to develop improved interventions and services. Translation of research findings into information, guidelines, and tools for public health practitioners are an integral part of the program. In addition to supporting high priority prevention research projects, the Office of Extramural Prevention Research is a focal point for CDC's extramural research partners. The Office aids development of practice-oriented CDC prevention research agendas, promotes use of rigorous peer-reviewed

processes for extramural research, and facilitates dissemination of research findings and translation of findings into action.

The FY 2004 budget includes \$113.7 million for Public Health improvement, a reduction of \$39.1 million from the FY 2003 appropriation of \$152.8 million. Of this total, the appropriators allocated \$28.6 million in funding to carry out information systems standards development and architecture and applications-based research that could be used at local public health levels. The FY 2004 budget requests funding for Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH 2010), a program that seeks to eliminate racial disparities in health. FY 2004 Public Health Improvement priorities also include research through the National Electronic Disease System Standards (NEDSS), a database that will serve as a foundation for many States' bioterrorism information systems.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Birth Defects / Developmental Disabilities / Disability and Health	90.5	89.9	97.1	87.5	7.3%	8.0%	-9.9%
Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion	746.7	710.5	790.0	835.0	5.8%	11.2%	5.7%
Environmental Health	156.7	152.4	182.8	150.2	16.7%	19.9%	-17.8%
Epidemic Services and Response	81.0	78.1	77.5	76.2	-4.3%	-0.8%	-1.7%
<i>Health Statistics - Budget Authority</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>99.6%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-22.6%</i>
<i>Health Statistics - PHS Evaluation Transfers</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>125.9</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>-132.5%</i>	<i>-118.3%</i>	<i>101.3%</i>
Health Statistics - Subtotal	126.8	123.2	125.9	124.6	-0.7%	2.2%	-1.0%
HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention	1,148.0	1,235.0	1,186.4	1,281.0	3.3%	-3.9%	8.0%
Immunization	627.2	627.6	650.5	620.5	3.7%	3.6%	-4.6%
Infectious Disease Control	348.2	334.7	343.2	331.6	-1.4%	2.5%	-3.4%
Injury Prevention and Control	149.5	145.0	148.4	144.7	-0.7%	2.3%	-2.5%
Occupational Safety and Health	281.0	248.0	273.1	246.3	-2.8%	10.1%	-9.8%
Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant	135.0	135.0	134.1	135.0	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.7%
Public Health Improvement	148.3	117.1	152.8	113.7	3.0%	30.5%	-25.6%
Buildings and Facilities	296.0	268.0	266.3	114.0	-10.0%	-0.6%	-57.2%
Office of the Director	49.1	50.7	49.4	60.0	0.6%	-2.6%	21.5%
Emergency Response and Recovery (new)	12.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-
Total CDC Budget Authority	4,450.0	4,264.0	4,477.7	4,341.0	0.6%	5.0%	-3.1%
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	78.2	77.4	82.3	73.5	5.2%	6.3%	-10.7%
Terrorism (Including Security)	2,259.0	1,515.2	1,543.4	1,156.2	-32.9%	1.8%	-25.1%
PHS Evaluation Transfers - Health Statistics	23.3	46.9	210.0	52.0	801.3%	347.8%	-75.2%
Vaccines for Children	989.5	1,056.2	1,056.2	980.2	6.7%	0.0%	-7.2%
Diabetes Transfer	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
User Fees	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total CDC	7,726.9	6,589.2	7,194.6	6,546.4	-6.9%	9.2%	-9.0%

National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of funding for biomedical and behavioral research. NIH supports behavioral and social science research primarily, but not solely, under the rubric of “health and behavior” research in its institutes. On May 2, 2002, the Senate confirmed Elias A. Zerhouni as the 15th director of the NIH. On February 11, 2003, Zerhouni appointed Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research Director Raynard S. Kington as Deputy Director of NIH. Kington assumes the position held by Ruth Kirschstein, who served as NIH Deputy Director from 1993-2003 and as Acting NIH Director from January 2000-May 2002. Kirschstein will become the Senior Advisor to the NIH Director.

On February 13, as part of the FY 2003 conference agreement, the Congress completed the five-year doubling campaign for NIH, providing the agency with \$27.2 billion in funding, an increase of \$3.79 billion or 16 percent. The total includes \$507 million in program evaluation taps composed largely of transfers to other agencies within HHS. The NIH budget total is further reduced by a \$100 million transfer to the international Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Conversely, included in the budget is \$79 million to be requested from the Veteran’s Administration/Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Subcommittee for the Superfund research program and \$150 million for the Type I Diabetes Initiative appropriated through Public Law 107-360.

The FY 2004 program level budget request for the NIH is \$27.9 billion, an increase of \$700 million or just 2.7 percent. Supporters of NIH, including the Ad Hoc Group for Medical Research, a coalition (including COSSA) of more than 300 patient and voluntary groups, medical and scientific societies, academic and research organizations, and industry groups, are seeking a 10 percent increase in funding for the NIH in FY 2004. This sum (\$30 billion) is needed to sustain the momentum gained through the five-year doubling campaign.

The NIH Roadmap

In 2003, NIH launched an agency-wide effort to identify critical roadblocks and knowledge gaps that constrain rapid advances in biomedical research progress. Accordingly, the process dubbed the NIH Roadmap is comprised of three broad initiatives:

- 1) New Pathways to Discovery through New Approaches and New Technologies:** *New approaches:* comprehensive parts lists for biology, integrative pathways and networks in health and disease, regenerative medicine. *New Technologies:* structural biology, computational biology and bioinformatics, molecular libraries, nanotechnology, and molecular imaging.
- 2) Multidisciplinary Research Teams Of The Future:** The culture of individual investigators working in isolation is now being directed to large teams that span university departments, disciplines, and geographical barriers. Recognizing this, the NIH plans to address the role of government in facilitating culture change and work with the private sector, universities, professional societies, and researchers to implement such change. The agency also plans to explore incentives to universities for infrastructure and training, and developing innovative strategies for training of scientists across traditional departmental and disciplinary boundaries at both under- and post-graduate levels.
- 3) Re-Engineering the Clinical Research Enterprise:** A major priority for NIH in the coming years is to rethink the technical and human infrastructure requirements for a more effective clinical research enterprise. The agency plans to reconfigure the cultural aspects of the clinical research enterprise away from the traditional emphasis on grants performed by individual scientists to an increasing reliance on the combination of clinical, behavioral, population, and basic biomedical sciences in a collaborative team that incorporates multiple cross-disciplinary skills.

The FY 2004 budget request for NIH includes \$45 million in funding for the Director’s Discretionary Fund (DDF), of which \$35 million has been reserved for future allocation later in the budget process. As part of the NIH Roadmap program, Zerhouni plans to convene a series of small meetings with scientists from various disciplines and areas of investigation to identify some of the major and cross-cutting challenges in biomedical research that can be

specifically addressed by NIH. As the working groups identify the roadblocks and develop strategies to address them, NIH plans to allocate these funds to the Institutes and Centers.

Finally, a key issue for the NIH is obesity. The budget request includes an increase of \$14 million for expanded trans-NIH research programs in obesity and diabetes.

Office of the Director

www.nih.gov/icd/od/index.htm

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 the agency's stewardship of public funds, and technology transfer and intellectual property protection policies.

NIH continues to address social and behavioral factors related to health, encouraging research on women's health, disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of the individual NIH institutes and centers. The FY 2004 budget request for the Office of the Director is \$317.9 million, an increase of \$44 million or 19.4 percent over the FY 2003 funding level.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Director's Discretionary Fund	10.0	10.0	19.9	45.0	99.0%	99.0%	126.1%
Office of AIDS Research	53.4	58.0	57.3	60.9	7.3%	-1.2%	6.3%
Science Education	3.5	3.8	n/a	3.9	-	-	-
Loan repayment program	6.2	6.7	n/a	6.8	-	-	-
OBSSR	23.6	25.7	n/a	26.2	-	-	-
OD operations	92.3	99.7	n/a	103.7	-	-	-

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)** (obssr.od.nih.gov) reflects recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention and treatment. The FY 2004 budget request for OBSSR is \$26.2 million. The Office has made significant progress in fulfilling its goals, including organizing 16 trans-NIH funding activities, sponsoring seven major conferences, and cosponsoring multiple workshops and trans-NIH planning groups.

New activities and initiatives planned by OBSSR in FY 2004 include:

- Evaluating Internet interventions for quality, as well as the effects of interventions designed specifically for health behavior change and chronic disease management. A trans-NIH planning meeting to coordinate a follow-up to a FY 2003 initiative supporting pilot research to evaluate the effectiveness of e-health applications for health behavior change and chronic disease management will take place.
- Implementing a maintenance of long term behavioral change initiative that will encourage investigators to expand on the current theoretical base of change processes and intervention models and to expand the understanding of how change, once achieved, is maintained over the long term.
- Continuing to support the OBSSR-developed Summer Training Institute for Randomized Clinical Trials Involving Behavioral Interventions.
- Expanding the initiative on mind-body interactions and health in cooperation with the NIH institutes and centers by providing resources to support and advance research that will improve the understanding of mind-

body interactions and health, facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration among investigators conducting health-related mind-body research, and promote innovative approaches to mind-body and health research questions.

- Developing a workshop on interdisciplinary training in the behavioral, social, and biomedical sciences designed to provide individuals trained in one discipline with formal course work and laboratory training in a second field.
- Exploring barriers to and opportunities for research on the topic of allostatic load and the response to trauma and injury through a workshop culminating in the issuance of a program announcement.
- Making behavioral research more relevant through support of research designed to assist in making behavioral therapies more practical, applicable to patients with more than one unhealthy behavior, and successful in more diverse patient populations. To accomplish this, the Office is working in partnership with AHRQ, CDC, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
- Examining the interactions of work, family, health and well-being through a joint OBSSR, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), CDC, and Sloan Foundation conference. The event will be designed to foster communication between researchers to identify major gaps in knowledge, to discuss differences in research methods and theoretical approaches, and to foster cross-disciplinary research examining the interaction of paid work, family life, and health.
- Supporting research designed to evaluate complex interventions and figure out how to apply the results of randomized clinical trials to clinical practice, and to interventions that involve both clinical and community components.

The Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) (www4.od.nih.gov/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 research agenda on women's health and provide funding and/or co-funding through the Institutes and Centers. The FY 2004 budget request for the ORWH is \$41.2 million.

New initiatives and activities by ORWH in FY 2004 include:

- Reissuing its "Interdisciplinary Specialized Centers of Research on the Biology of Sex and Gender Differences" request for applications.
- Reissuing the institutional career development award, "Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health" request for applications, focusing specifically on institutions that address populations that experience health disparities and/or have the potential to increase underrepresented scientists into research careers, and including the areas of research not included in previous rounds of awards.
- Supporting an initiative on the prevention of chronic diseases in girls and women, with an emphasis on physical activity.

The Office of AIDS Research (OAR) (www.nih.gov/od/oar) has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research program sponsored by the 27 NIH Institutes and Centers. As mandated by law, each year the OAR develops a comprehensive AIDS research plan and budget based on the most compelling scientific priorities, which are determined through a collaborative process involving the NIH institutes and non-government experts from academia and industry. The FY 2004 budget request for the OAR is \$60.9 million. The trans-NIH budget request for AIDS research is \$2.869 billion.

Three themes cut across, and are implicit in, priority areas in AIDS-related behavioral and social sciences research: 1) addressing both HIV-infected and HIV-uninfected persons; 2) conducting science relevant and appropriate for both domestic and international settings; and 3) examining HIV risk, protection, and impact across the life course.

OAR's FY 2004 research agenda with regards to the social and behavioral sciences is to discover how to change the behaviors and conditions that lead to HIV transmission – including preventing their initiation – and how to maintain protective behaviors once they are adopted. An additional goal is to reduce the negative impact of HIV on individuals with HIV infection, their families, the health care system, and society. OAR's budget is framed on the scientific priorities of the NIH FY 2004 Plan for HIV-Related Research.

OAR's FY 2004 behavioral and social science research priorities include:

- Better understanding and addressing through intervention the psychological, social, economic, and cultural dynamics of gender and sexuality that play a role in promoting sexual health or conferring sexual risk related to HIV transmission.
- Understanding and addressing the disparate risks and consequences of HIV infection, as well as access, utilization, and quality of prevention and health care services among individuals and groups differing by socioeconomic status, geographic location, gender, sexual orientation, age, and ethnicity.
- Supporting research on the social, structural, and environmental factors and contexts that contribute to the co-occurrence of HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases (e.g., TB, STDs, hepatitis), substance use, mental illness, and homelessness; and support intervention research to address such co-occurring conditions.

The Office's prevention research priorities include:

- Examining the ways in which social, economic, cultural, and environmental conditions, especially stigma and discrimination, contribute to, or create sources of, HIV-related risk; and develop interventions based on this understanding.
- Investigating the psychological, social, and other types of variables that contribute to the maintenance or erosion of protective attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors previously achieved through HIV prevention efforts.
- Supporting research on methodologies for developing, implementing, and assessing multidisciplinary, multilevel, multi-method, and cross-cultural HIV preventive interventions.

Racial and ethnic research priorities in FY 2004 include:

- Increasing research on the cause of health disparities in HIV/AIDS and developing interventions to reduce these disparities.
- Increasing the number of NIH-funded minority investigators in HIV/AIDS research to expand their critical mass.
- Increasing the capacity for multidisciplinary HIV/AIDS research in minority institutions and minority communities through a sustained and developmentally staged program.
- Studying approaches to treatment and adherence that impact health outcomes in racial and ethnic minority communities.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Behavioral & Social Science Research	345.7	375.1	n/a	391.5	-	-	-
Natural History & Epidemiology	276.5	300.3	n/a	306.7	-	-	-
Etiology & Pathogenesis	684.9	735.7	n/a	755.1	-	-	-
Therapeutics	688.9	470.1	n/a	758.8	-	-	-
Vaccines	329.4	413.6	n/a	456.7	-	-	-
Training & Infrastructure	121.1	138.3	n/a	142.5	-	-	-
Information Dissemination	52.9	56.7	n/a	58.9	-	-	-
Total	2,449.5	2,759.9	2729.1	2,869.9	11.4%	-1.1%	5.2%

NIH's **Office of Science Policy (OSP)** (www1.od.nih.gov/osp/ospp), through the **Office of Science Education (OSE)** (science-education.nih.gov/homepage.nsf), coordinates science education and develops and disseminates model science education programs that support understanding of basic scientific concepts, health information, and medical research findings. The FY 2004 budget request for the OSE is \$3.9 million.

In FY 2004, OSE plans to continue facilitating several of its popular public education programs. One of these is the NIH Mini-Med School, a free public science education lecture series held once a week in the spring for ten consecutive weeks. Another is "Science in the Cinema," a free film and discussion series held in the summer for six consecutive weeks. OSE also plans to continue emphasizing professional development programs for teachers.

Behavioral Research and Social Science Research Components at NIH
(Dollars in millions)

Participating ICs	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	% of Total Budget	FY2003 Estimate	FY2004 Estimate
NCI	\$248.6	\$4,113.7	6.00%	\$261.9	\$271.0
NHLBI	108.7	2,553.7	4.3	115.8	118.7
NIDCR	27.5	341.8	8.0	30.3	31.4
NIDDK	42.0	1,559.6	2.7	45.0	47.0
NINDS	71.0	1,309.4	5.4	76.2	77.8
NIAID	33.9	2,525.8	1.3	37.7	39.0
NIGMS	11.3	1,697.8	0.7	11.9	12.5
NICHD	250.2	1,109.4	22.6	269.4	280.4
NEI	54.2	579.5	9.4	58.5	60.6
NIEHS	12.5	563.3	2.2	13.5	14.0
NIA	243.5	890.8	27.3	261.8	271.7
NIAMS	22.1	447.4	4.9	24.0	24.8
NIDCD	87.9	341.1	25.8	94.7	98.9
NIMH	408.7	1,234.2	33.1	441.2	457.7
NIDA	377.3	892.1	42.3	407.5	422.6
NIAAA	183.1	382.8	47.8	192.2	198.0
NINR	98.0	120.2	81.5	101.9	104.0
NHGRI	15.7	427.9	3.7	16.8	17.5
NIBIB	1.0	261.7	0.4	5.6	5.9
NCRR	54.5	985.0	5.5	61.0	64.2
NCCAM	14.4	104.2	13.8	15.5	16.0
NCMHD	0.7	157.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
FIC	5.8	55.5	10.5	6.0	6.2
NLM	1.8	274.3	0.6	2.0	2.0
OD	25.3	253.5	10.0	25.2	22.0
NIH*	2,399.5	23,478.1	10.2	2,576.6	2,664.5

*May not add due to rounding.

Selected Institutes

John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)

www.nih.gov/fic

FIC's core mission is to reduce the deepening global disparities in health through science, both as a humanitarian imperative and a means of reducing poverty. 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.

Increasingly, FIC focuses on the poor and transitional economies that experience over 90 percent of the global burden of disease and premature mortality. The Center has initiated new programs that target the growing burden of non-communicable disease in the developing world, such as mental illness, and link clinical research with the necessary operational and health services research to ensure that new knowledge is quickly translated into public health policy and practice.

In FY 2004, to accomplish the broad objective of strengthening the global culture of science, FIC plans to expand existing programs in information technology, genetics, and bioethics. The Center plans to begin supporting consortia of FIC-supported institutions in the United States and globally around disease topics.

FIC also plans to: expand its research training programs in the field of bioethics research; increase the accuracy of health reporting in the mass media; raise the scientific and quality standards of local medical journals in the developing world by supporting programs to increase the quality of peer review, writing, and editing for their journals; and support research and training on gender issues in priority global health areas in the developing world.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
55.5	61.8	63.5	64.3	14.4%	2.8%	1.3%

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

www.nccam.nih.gov

Elevated to a center in FY 1999, the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) is dedicated to exploring complementary and alternative healing practices in the context of rigorous science, training CAM researchers, and disseminating authoritative information.

On January 27, NCCAM announced the appointment of Margaret A. Chesney as its first Deputy Director. Prior to joining NCCAM, Chesney was Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology at the School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), where she was also Co-Director of the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies and Director of the Behavioral Medicine and Epidemiology Core of the UCSF Center for AIDS Research.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
104.2	112.4	113.4	116.2	8.8%	0.9%	2.5%

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 was directed to promote coordination of research conducted by NCI and other agencies, organizations, and individuals. The Institute conducts and supports research on all aspects of cancer, including prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, survivorship, and causes.

NCI-supported research shows that survivors and their families often experience significant psychosocial problems, including fear of recurrence, sense of isolation, anxiety and depression, employment and insurance discrimination, altered body image, and relationship difficulties. In FY 2004, NCI plans to focus an effort to understand the mechanisms that affect a cancer patient’s response to disease, treatment, and recovery; accelerate the pace of intervention research; develop tools to assess quality of life following treatment; track outcomes for cancer survivors; disseminate clinical guidelines; and expand the scientific base for understanding the adverse late effects of current and new cancer treatments.

NCI is also interested in the study of genes and the environment and understanding the interplay between inherited susceptibility to cancer and environmental and life style factors. The Institute plans to continue investing in this area through large-scale collaborations that enable scientists to conduct large population studies in an effort to unlock the full potential of new discoveries in genomics. This includes supporting research to understand additional environmental risk factors and susceptibility genes and how they interact in cancer causation; identify genes in high-risk families and investigate how genetic and environment factors modify them; and better understand the clinical, behavioral, and societal issues associated with cancer susceptibility.

The Institute is further interested in supporting research designed to optimize the use of communications tools while building strategies to enhance interaction between patients and health professionals and among healthcare professionals. NCI plans to establish new data collection and analysis strategies, accelerate the pace of research and the development of communications interventions, increase access to and use of cancer information, and improve the understanding of and ability to move research results into clinical practice.

In an effort to improve measurement of patient outcomes, the Institute will continue to support innovative research on the diffusion, quality, and outcomes of cancer interventions and its translation to best practices in patient care; enhance quality-of-care research; and strengthen cancer communications. NCI also has a number of planned efforts to define and monitor cancer-related disparities; as well as developing and implementing new policy, community, and clinical interventions, and evaluating their impact.

The Institute also plans to continue to explore behavioral factors and the risk of cancer. As with tobacco, NCI plans to examine obesity from a behavioral and biological perspective.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
4,113.7	4,608.9	4,592.4	4,770.5	11.6%	-0.4%	3.9%

National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities

www1.od.nih.gov/ORMH/main.html

Established by Congress in FY 2002, the mission of the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities is to conduct and support research, training, information dissemination, and other programs aimed at reducing the disproportionately high incidence and prevalence of disease, burden of illness, and mortality in certain populations. These populations include racial and ethnic minorities and other groups such as the urban and rural poor.

In FY 2004, the NCMHD plans to continue its focus on: 1) solidifying a network of experienced investigators conducting biomedical and behavioral research on minority health and health disparities; 2) enhancing the development of research capacity at minority serving institutions; 3) improving the dissemination of research findings to its constituents; and 4) broadening its outreach throughout these communities.

NCMHD also plans to develop a medical research agenda for the NIH to more aggressively address the health issues facing the 11 member states of the Mississippi Delta Region. In FY 2004, NCMHD will launch its Office of Community-Based Research and Outreach. The Center also plans to initiate the strategic planning process for programs and funding mechanisms. Finally, NCMHD is planning to develop a Health Disparities Seminar Program,

which will include an extramural component that would allow institutions to apply competitively for financial support of such a seminar series on site.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
157.4	185.8	185.7	192.7	18.0%	-0.1%	3.8%

National Human Genome Research Institute

www.nhgri.nih.gov

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the National Institutes of Health's efforts in the Human Genome Project (HGP). The Institute recognizes that for "individualized preventive medicine" to make a profound contribution to human health, the accompanying ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) must be addressed. Further recognizing its responsibility to address the broader implication of newfound abilities to decipher genetic information, the Institute commits up to five percent (\$18.5 million in FY 2003) of its annual extramural research budget to study the ethical, legal, and social implications 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.

Since its inception, the Human Genome Project has been guided by a series of overlapping five-year plans. These plans have included goals to advance the understanding of the human genome and the associated ethical, legal, and social implications. According to the Institute, virtually all the goals of the 1998-2003 plan are either accomplished or on a clear path towards completion. In April, NHGRI will celebrate the historic completion of the human genome sequence by Watson and Crick. To this end, the Institute is planning a number of events, including the publication of a new plan for genomics and for the NHGRI that establishes priorities for the future of genetic and genomic research. At a planning workshop in December 2002, the Institute held a joint meeting between the National Advisory Council for Human Genome Research and the Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications (ELSI) Policy Planning Group, an ad hoc group brought together to assist in the planning process. The groups made five broad recommendations:

1. Broaden the scope of NHGRI-supported ELSI research and policy activities.
2. Encourage research projects that build conceptual and definitional tools that can be used to explore the issues surrounding the next phase of genomic research.
3. Promote dialogue and interaction among researchers working in the humanities, social sciences, genomics, and clinical investigation.
4. Enhance the integration between NHGRI's ELSI research and policy activities.
5. Evaluate and consider reformulating the NHGRI role in education and community outreach activities.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
427.9	457.8	465.0	478.1	8.7%	1.6%	2.8%

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

www.nhlbi.nih.gov

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 plans and directs research in the development and evaluation of interventions and devices related to prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients suffering from such diseases and disorders. The Institute also conducts educational activities, including development and dissemination of materials for health professionals and the public in the above areas, strongly emphasizing prevention.

New initiatives by NHLBI in FY 2004 include supporting the design and testing of innovative worksite interventions for preventing and controlling weight and obesity in adults. To address the cultural, social, and linguistic barriers that impede delivery of optimal health care by providers that can lead to inaccurate diagnosis, poor compliance with medical regimens, overuse of emergency-room services, and under use of preventive health service, the Institute plans to support a medical-training curriculum development initiative that will promote design of materials specific for cultural or ethnic groups and their dissemination throughout the medical community.

Other areas of interest for NHLBI include the launching of a program (The Heart Truth) to increase awareness among women 40-60 years of age that they are vulnerable to heart disease; training for community educators to promote heart healthy lifestyle; accelerating research in understanding why certain racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups are more severely affected by asthma than other populations and to identify ways to close the gaps in the prevalence and treatment of this common disease; and continuing to support a community-based program (Hearts N' Parks) in collaboration with the National Recreation and Park Association that encourages increased physical activity and heart healthy eating to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease and the growing trend of obesity.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
2,553.7	2,762.4	2,793.7	2,867.9	9.4%	1.1%	2.7%

National Institute on Aging

www.nia.nih.gov

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. A goal of the Institute's social and behavioral research is to maintain or enhance the health and well-being, including physical and cognitive function, of older individuals throughout the life span. 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.

Recognizing that behavioral and lifestyle factors have a profound impact on health throughout the lifespan, NIA research is focusing on ways to sustain and accelerate the decline in disability. This includes the use of behavioral interventions and optimizing use of the health care system by older people. NIA-supported research efforts, such as the national Health and Retirement Study, continue to collect and analyze demographic data that inform public policy and planning for the health, economic, and social needs of a growing older population.

In FY 2004, NIA-planned initiatives and activities include the support of a unique study (HANDLS, Healthy Aging in Neighborhoods of Diversity across the Lifespan) that is multidisciplinary and will assess physical measures as well as evaluate genetic, demographic, psychosocial, and psycho-physiological parameters over a 20-year period. The study is designed to investigate the longitudinal effects of socioeconomic status and race on the development of cerebrovascular disease and cardiovascular disease; changes in psychophysiology, cognitive performance, strength, and physical function; health services utilization and nutrition, and their influences on one another and on the development of cardiovascular, cerebrovascular, and cognitive decline.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
890.8	957.6	993.6	994.4	11.5%	3.8%	0.1%

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 and other related problems. 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.

In September 2002, NIH Director Elias Zerhouni announced the appointment of Ting-Kai Li as the new Director of the NIAAA. Li succeeds Raynard Kington, Director of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), who served as Acting Director of NIAAA following the retirement of Enoch Gordis, NIAAA Director from 1986-2002.

New initiatives planned by NIAAA in FY 2004 include: identifying the environmental and genetic risk factors for alcoholism and how they interact with each other to result in alcohol-use disorders; determining if community-based approaches successful in preventing alcohol-use disorders in the short-term can result in long-term prevention at different life stages; and identifying the neuroscientific basis of alcohol-related behaviors.

NIAAA also plans to continue to support research on fetal alcohol syndrome; women, HIV/AIDS, and alcohol; disparities in adverse effects of alcohol; and advancing behavioral therapies for alcoholism. NIAAA plans to expand its collaborations with SAMHSA in developing its health services research portfolio to enable a rapid translation of research findings into the delivery of substance abuse treatment and prevention services.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
382.8	414.9	416.1	430.1	8.7%	0.3%	3.4%

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

www.niams.nih.gov

The mission of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases is to support research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases, the training of basic and clinical scientists to carry out this research, and the dissemination of information on research progress in these diseases.

In FY 2004, NIAMS new initiatives and activities include continuing to pursue studies of the role of behavior in disease onset and progression across all areas of the Institute. NIAMS plans to follow up on the recommendations from a workshop it sponsored on the burden of skin disease to determine the need for and path of future initiatives in this area.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
447.4	485.5	486.1	507.8	8.6%	0.1%	4.5%

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 funding for social and behavioral sciences research, including research on the dynamics of human behavior at both the individual and population level. The Institute's broad mission includes research on infant mortality, prevention of birth defects, learning disabilities, and demographic and behavioral sciences.

The Institute’s new initiatives for FY 2004 include: adolescent literacy; injury prevention in children with attention disorders; social and structural approaches for HIV Prevention; and improving ways to prevent and treat HIV in women and children. NICHD is also the lead agency of a broad consortium of Federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and other NIH Institutes, currently planning the Congressionally-mandated National Children’s Study.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
1,109.4	1,194.9	1,205.9	1,245.4	8.7%	0.9%	3.3%

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 for research on the causes and consequences, the prevention and treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and neuroscientific basis of drug abuse and addiction. Through the intramural research program and research grants and contracts at universities and other research institutions across the country, NIDA seeks to explore the scientific basis for the development of effective biomedical, behavioral, and psychosocial approaches to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. NIDA is also charged with developing medications to treat drug addiction and supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, and other medical problems.

On January 23, National Institutes of Health Director Elias Zerhouni announced the appointment of Nora D. Volkow as the new Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). She replaces Glen R. Hanson, who has served as NIDA’s Acting Director since 2001 and she will assume her new duties in April.

In FY 2004, NIDA plans to continue to support research efforts to prevent the initial use of drugs and to stop progression of drug use before it escalates to addiction via its National Prevention Research Initiative. Other new initiatives planned by NIDA for FY 2004 include:

- Reducing tobacco use, with a priority aimed at developing, refining, and testing behavioral treatments for smokers with psychiatric co-morbidity, such as depression, schizophrenia, or anxiety disorders.
- Investigating ways that stress is involved in vulnerability to drug abuse and relapse in order to develop more effective prevention programs to counteract the impact of stressful events.
- Understanding decision-making and compulsive behavior and its implications for prevention and treatment.
- Continuing to provide through its Clinical Trials Network the infrastructure for testing science-based behavioral and pharmacological treatments in diverse patient and treatment settings.
- Improving the potency and effectiveness of behavioral treatments while also improving their delivery and translation into practice.

Combating AIDS, Hepatitis C, and other medical consequences related to drug abuse and addiction, homeless youth, and using the power of science to bring effective treatments to drug abusers in the criminal justice system are other areas in which the Institute is interested.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
892.1	959.9	961.7	995.6	7.8%	0.2%	3.5%

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, all seriously affecting the quality of life of those suffering from them. These include endocrine and metabolic diseases such as diabetes and obesity, digestive diseases such as hepatitis and inflammatory bowel disease, kidney and urologic diseases such as kidney failure and prostate enlargement, and blood diseases such as the anemias.

In FY 2004, NIDDK plans to continue support of its clinical trials programs. This includes a long-term follow up to the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) clinical trial. DPP demonstrated that Type II diabetes could be delayed or prevented with either lifestyle modifications or use of the drug Metformin in adults at high risk. The follow-up studies will address the durability of the DPP interventions in prevention or delaying diabetes and to determine whether the interventions reduce cardiovascular disease and arteriosclerosis. The Institute also seeks to develop more effective ways to translate the results of large clinical trials, such as the DPP, for Type II diabetes into improved health care practices. NIDDK also plans to intensify its efforts to combat obesity as a serious health problem and as a risk factor for Type II diabetes.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
1,559.6	1,703.2	1,622.7	1,820.0	4.0%	-4.7%	12.2%

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 for research on the influence of poverty and environmental pollution on human health.

In FY 2004 NIEHS interests include: the National Children's Study; investigation into how poverty, environmental pollution, and health interrelate through its *Inner-city Asthma Project*; an examination of low birth weight babies; a study of uterine fibroids; and community-based participatory research intended to foster refinement of scientifically-valid intervention methods and to strengthen the participation of affected communities in this effort.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
563.3	608.9	614.3	630.8	9.1%	0.9%	2.7%

National Institute of Mental Health

www.nimh.nih.gov

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders, treatments, and services. The Institute's mission is to reduce the burden of mental illness and behavioral disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior. In September 2002, Thomas Insel, a Professor of Psychiatry and Director of the Center for Behavioral Neuroscience at the Emory University School of Medicine, was appointed Director of NIMH by NIH Director Elias Zerhouni. Richard K. Nakamura, who served as Acting Director during the search for a permanent director, returned to his position as NIMH Deputy Director.

In FY 2004, new initiatives planned by NIMH include: 1) disseminating evidence-based behavioral interventions for HIV/AIDS, 2) identifying well-documented interventions that are ready for dissemination to facilitate state adoption of these practices, 3) mapping vulnerability genes for the major mental disorders, 4) utilizing new epidemiologic data

to address disparities in mental health services, 5) accelerating the development of treatments for post-traumatic stress disorder, and 6) developing new prevention and treatment approaches to reduce suicide. NIMH also plans to expand its collaboration with SAMHSA in developing its health services research portfolio to enable a more rapid translation of research findings into the delivery of mental health treatment and prevention services.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
1,234.2	1,332.5	1,341.0	1,382.1	8.7%	0.6%	3.1%

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 diseases 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 2004, NINR plans to support research that addresses new approaches to self-management of chronic diseases, such as high blood pressure and diabetes, and conditions, such as dementia and developmental disabilities. This includes examining the influence of age, gender, and cultural/ethnic factors in order to tailor self-management skills to diverse and vulnerable populations.

The Institute also plans to expand its role in end-of-life research to support studies to develop culturally-sensitive interventions for those at the end of life, as well as caregiver support to help caregivers stay healthy. Enhancing health promotion among minority men through support of research that examines such behaviors as smoking, diet and exercise, the influence of families, social networks and communities, as well as stress management skills, is also planned. Building on previous research, the Institute plans to target prevention of low birth weight babies of minority women by focusing on early identification and management of chronic diseases that occur during pregnancy and management of known risk factors for pregnancy complications.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
120.2	129.7	130.5	134.6	8.6%	0.6%	3.1%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

www.hud.gov

Office of Policy Development and Research

www.huduser.org

The Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) maintains current information on housing needs and market conditions, and supports evaluations of existing programs. It conducts research on priority housing and community development issues. The Office provides data and analysis to help inform policy decisions.

On November 12, 2002 the Senate confirmed Albert Trevino as PD&R’s Assistant Secretary. Prior to his new position, Treviño was the Chief Executive Officer of the Urban Interface Group, a management firm working in strategic planning, investment analysis, housing, and education.

Through PD&R's Office of University Partnerships (OUP), funding is available for graduate students studying housing and urban development topics. In FY 2002, 17 students received \$25,000 for doctoral dissertation support. In addition, there are grants of \$15,000 for pre-dissertation fellowships.

In recent years, PD&R has focused on evaluations of empowerment zones, welfare-to-work vouchers, and the Moving to Opportunity program, which provides subsidies for people to move out of poverty areas. There is also continuing housing discrimination research using matched-pair experiments.

PD&R's budget has been enhanced by the addition of funds for the Partnership for Advanced Technology in Housing program (PATH), a public-private venture to use improved technology in the nation's housing stock. As in FY 2003, the Administration has attempted to eliminate the program in FY 2004. As happened in FY 2003, when PATH received \$7.5 million, Congress is likely to restore the funding. The FY 2003 appropriation came with a warning from the Congress that PD&R should not fund unauthorized demonstration projects without prior approval from lawmakers. The FY 2004 proposal includes a new \$8 million evaluation line, as part of the \$51 million proposal. In addition, PD&R will also conduct analyzes of the 2000 Census data for its impact on housing in America. It will also continue the National Housing Surveys.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
49.0	47.0	46.7	51.0	4.7%	-0.6%	9.2%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

www.usdoj.gov

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) supports research and statistics efforts within the Department of Justice. OJP is responsible for developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist victims of crime. The Office includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, among other offices and bureaus. The FY 2004 budget requests \$3.1 billion for OJP.

In FY 2004, OJP plans to address the President's Management Agenda by streamlining its existing organization and consolidating its justice assistance programs and administrative resources. In addition, the Office of Domestic Preparedness has moved to the new Department of Homeland Security. The Administration has also proposed competitive sourcing among justice research and statistics agencies as a part of its Federal government management strategy. Under the competitive sourcing policy, the Administration will take 850,000 Federal jobs across the government and open them up to competition between Federal workers and private sector companies.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

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

In FY 2004, the President's Budget allocates \$35.8 million, a \$3.7 million or 11.5 percent increase, to maintain BJS's core statistical programs. With this funding, BJS would continue to enhance and maintain programs such as: the National Crime Victimization Survey, which will receive \$2 million to convert a pen and pencil operation to a fully automated data collection process; the Cybercrime Statistical Program; data on correctional populations and facilities

from the Federal, state, and local governments; nationally representative prosecution data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors; law enforcement data from over 3,000 agencies on the organization and administration of police and sheriff's departments; and court and sentencing statistics, including Federal and state case processing data.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
32.3	33.8	32.1	35.8	-0.6%	-5.0%	11.5%

National Institute of Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the Department's primary research, evaluation, and development agency. In January 2003, NIJ reorganized, converting from three operating offices to two by abolishing the Office of Development and Communications (ODC). ODC's research will be reintegrated into the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE). The reorganization also creates an evaluation division within the ORE to oversee NIJ's evaluations of other agencies' programs and to develop policies and procedures that establish standards for assuring quality evaluations.

The base funding requested for NIJ in FY 2004 is \$56.3 million, a 6 percent decrease from the FY 2003 appropriation of \$59.9 million. In the FY 2003 President's budget, NIJ was slated to receive \$17 million for a Counterterrorism Technology Research and Development Program, but the funding was appropriated to the Office of Domestic Preparedness, which is now in the Department of Homeland Security. The Office of Science and Technology (OST) within NIJ received a \$20 million allocation and much praise from the Congress.

Of the \$56.3 million NIJ budget, \$12.3 million would fund the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (NLECTC) System, a program in the Office of Science and Technology. The other \$44 million is unspecified at this particular time.

More funds are available to NIJ, however, through transfers from other sources. In FY 2003, the Institute received \$5.2 million for research and evaluation on the causes and impact of domestic violence under the Violence Against Women Grants Program, which would continue in FY 2004. The Corrections and Law Enforcement Family (CLEF) Support Program, however, would not receive the \$1.5 million it received this year.

In the FY 2004 budget, NIJ's Office of Science and Technology would receive an additional \$20 million for Technology Research and Development from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant. NIJ's FY 2004 budget would also include a portion of the \$177 million DNA Initiative to improve state and local DNA laboratory capacity, \$10 million of which is allocated for discretionary research, demonstration, evaluation, statistics, and training. However, research, development, and evaluation programs in NIJ will receive a \$5 million decrease because funds previously allocated for DNA research and development are now in the proposed initiative.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
54.9	78.3	59.9	56.3	9.1%	-23.5%	-6.0%

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (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.

The Administration has requested \$244 million for juvenile programs and has reallocated these funds so they are consistent with the 2003 reauthorization of Juvenile Justice programs. In FY 2004, OJJDP would see roughly an 11 percent decrease in funding because of the proposed elimination of significant congressionally-directed spending from FY 2003. However, there are three new programs created in the reauthorization act: the Juvenile Delinquency Block Grants Program; the Research, Evaluation, Training and Technical Assistance Program; and the Demonstration Grant program. Of the three initiatives, Research, Evaluation, Training and Technical Assistance would receive \$10 million in FY 2004, while most funding will fall under the Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System Decision Unit.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
291.6	251.2	273.5	244.0	-6.2%	8.9%	-10.8%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.dol.gov

Bureau of Labor Statistics

www.bls.gov

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal statistical agency in the Federal government collecting and disseminating data that 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. BLS also continues to support the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences and is conducting the American Time-Use Survey.

The FY 2004 budget increase will help: produce two Current Population Survey supplements on key labor force issues every year such as volunteerism and worker turnover; implement a process for continuous improvement in revising the Consumer Price Index (CPI); modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and the U.S. Import and Export Price index; and produce new data outputs such as experimental PPIs for goods and services that will provide the first economy-wide measures of changes in producer prices.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
474.5	498.2	495.5	512.3	4.4%	-0.5%	3.4%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

www.state.gov

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs exchanges.state.gov

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) houses many of the exchange programs of the old United States Information Agency. The purpose of these exchanges 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 offers 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 citizen exchanges.

The proposed FY 2004 budget of \$345.3 million is \$101.6 million or 41.7 percent greater than the FY 2003 appropriated level. The large boost is due to the transfer of \$100 million from the Freedom Support Act (FSA) and the Support for Eastern European Democracy Act (SEED) to the ECA budget. The FSA and SEED fund exchanges focused on Russia, the New Independent States, and Central and Southeastern Europe to support democratic ideals in these areas.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
237.0	245.3	243.7	345.3	2.8%	-0.7%	41.7%

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 2004, the BTS request includes \$5.2 million in new funding (a 16.9 percent increase) that is primarily slated to go to the Office of Airline Information (OAI), a division of BTS. These funds would allow OAI to develop new regulations to both reduce the airlines' reporting burden and at the same time improve the quality and usefulness of the data collected. The Administration requested the money in the FY 2003 budget, but Congress level-funded the Bureau in the appropriations process.

Other BTS priority areas include collecting timely, comprehensive, and geographically detailed data on freight movement and personnel travel; advancing the Administration's Geospatial One-Stop e-Government initiative; developing and producing a series of indicators of transportation system performance; publishing transportation issue briefs that bridge the gap between researchers and policy-makers; and improving the collection and analysis of airline data.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
30.8	35.0	30.8	36.0	0.0%	-12.0%	16.9%

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov

One of the goals of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to promote sound science that will help improve understanding of environmental risk. EPA's Science and Technology budget was \$763.7 million in FY 2002. The President asked for \$670 million in FY 2003, but Congress responded by appropriating \$720.3 million, including significant amounts of directed spending. For FY 2004, the Administration has requested \$731.5 million. Most of these funds support the Office of Research and Development, led by Paul Gilman.

One of the new foci of EPA's research program is socio-economic research in order to "understand the behavioral causes and consequences of environmental changes." The focus of socio-economic research at EPA is to develop a better basis for making decisions using sound assessments of human behavior that affect environmental outcomes. Priority research includes: ecosystem and human health benefits valuation; decision-making processes that incorporate non-monetized benefits value of information, corporate environmental behavior, and the effectiveness of government intervention; and effective group or community decision-making.

The National Center for Environmental Research focuses on awarding external grants for research. One recent solicitation sought researchers to develop longitudinal case studies to quantify the behavioral factors that lead to non-occupational human exposures to toxic chemicals in the U.S. The Center also supports the STAR Graduate Fellowship program. The Administration tried to move the program to the National Science Foundation in FY 2003, but Congress rejected that and provided a \$9.8 million appropriation, slightly less than in FY 2002 due to the across-the-board reduction in the Omnibus bill. For FY 2004, the administration is requesting \$4.9 million.

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 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 2004 is \$294.1 million, 18.5 percent more than in FY 2003. A significant portion (\$22 million) of the increase is slated for the Electronic Records Archive, a program aimed at ensuring the preservation of government electronic records.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission www.nara.gov/nhprc

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission grants program provides grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history. The Administration's FY 2004 request for the Commission is \$5 million, a cut of \$1.5 million from the appropriated FY 2003 level. Commission officials are hopeful that Congress will restore the reduction, as happened last year.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Commission	6.4	5.0	6.5	5.0	1.6%	30.0%	-23.1%
Total	245.8	256.7	248.3	294.1	1.0%	-3.3%	18.4%

National Endowment for the Humanities

www.neh.fed.us

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also supports studies in the humanistic aspects of science and technology and projects emphasizing historical scholarship. This year's budget request would provide NEH with a \$25 million boost for the Administration's We the People initiative, a program designed to encourage and strengthen the teaching, study, and understanding of American history and culture.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Research & Education	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.7	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.8%
Public Programs	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.1	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.8%
Preservation & Access	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.5%
Fed-State Partnerships	31.8	31.8	31.6	31.8	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.6%
Treasury	4.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	40.0%	-1.8%	1.8%
Challenge Grants	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Administration	18.5	19.7	19.6	20.9	5.9%	-0.5%	6.6%
We the People Initiative				25.0			
Total	124.5	125.8	124.9	152.0	0.3%	-0.7%	21.7%

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 2004, the Administration's request for salaries and expenses is \$476.6 million. This account includes funding for the research functions of the Smithsonian. The request is a 3.6 percent increase over the current year funding of \$460.2 million.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

wwics.si.edu

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, headed by former Congressman Lee Hamilton (D-IN), assists scholars in the social sciences and humanities. It communicates the results of this research to a wide audience 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 \$8.6 million, 2.4 percent higher than the current year funding of \$8.4 million.

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Smithsonian Salaries and Expenses Account	421.0	434.7	460.2	476.6	9.3%	5.9%	3.6%
Woodrow Wilson Int'l Center for Scholars	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.7%	-1.2%	2.4%

United States Institute of Peace

www.usip.org

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) 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 solicited and unsolicited grants programs, resident scholars program, conflict resolution training for foreign affairs professionals, and many education and outreach programs, including a national student essay contest.

The White House has requested \$17.2 million for USIP in FY04. Statutorily, the Institute may submit a budget request that differs from the Administration's figure. In recent years, USIP has at times requested more than the President in order to meet the growing demand for their diplomat training and student education programs, but it will forego that right this year. The table below reflects the Administration's figures.

Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
15.1	16.2	16.3	17.2	7.9%	0.6%	5.5%

National Science Foundation

www.nsf.gov

In 2002, with strong support from key members of Congress and the scientific community, Congress passed the Invest in America's Future Act, which authorized funding that would double the National Science Foundation's (NSF) budget in the next five years.

The trick is to turn that authorization into appropriations. Unfortunately, the NSF in FY 2003 got off to a good start, but not at the level necessary to commence the doubling effort. The Omnibus appropriations bill provided the Foundation with \$5.31 billion, up from the FY 2002 level of \$4.774 billion, an increase of 11.2 percent. The Research and Related Activities account increased from \$3.616 billion to \$4.057 billion, a boost of 12.2 percent. This account funds all the research directorates as well as major research instrumentation, the Office of Polar Programs, Antarctica logistical support, Science and Technology Centers, and the new Science of Learning Centers.

The Education and Human Resources Directorate received \$903.2 million for FY 2003, a 4.3 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Once again, the Congress significantly reduced the Administration's Math and Science Partnership program from a \$200 million request to a \$127.5 million appropriation. The Congress did provide additional funds for Graduate Education fellowships and traineeships to move the stipend level to \$27,500.

For FY 2004, the Administration's budget, produced before the final FY 2003 numbers were known, provided NSF with \$5.481 billion. The White House, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy all hailed the budget as an indication of the Administration's view that NSF was a most-favored agency since it was receiving a 9 percent increase over the President's FY 2003 proposed budget.

Two problems exist with this notion. When compared to the final FY 2003 appropriation, the proposed FY 2004 increase is reduced to 3.2 percent. Also, the authorization bill passed overwhelmingly in both Houses of Congress and signed by the President calls for a FY 2004 budget of \$6.391 billion. At a recent hearing held by the House Science Committee, the Chairman Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) asked the White House to "reconsider its proposals." This is highly unlikely, but as OSTP Director John Marburger pointed out, the President's requested budget is "a starting point" that gives direction and sets priorities for funding, upon which the Congress then acts. The request for the Research and Related Activities Account is \$4.106 billion, up \$49 million from the FY 2003 appropriation or just 1.2 percent. The administration and NSF Director Rita Colwell touted the restoration of the "balanced portfolio" in science funding by enhancing the physical sciences. This included the breakthrough budget

of over \$1 billion proposed for FY 2004 for the Math and Physical Sciences (MPS) directorate. However, Congress broke that barrier in the FY 2003 appropriation, leaving the MPS increase at 2.6 percent for FY 2004. In absolute terms, the \$27 million boost in the proposed budget for MPS is still the largest for any of the directorates.

In FY 2004, NSF will continue to emphasize major funding for priorities in Networking and Information Technology, Nanoscale Science and Engineering, Biocomplexity and the Environment, Mathematical Sciences, and Workforce for the 21st Century. Joining this list is Human and Social Dynamics (HSD), the first NSF-wide priority area focused on the social, behavioral, and economic sciences. (see below).

The proposed budget for the Education and Human Resources directorate is \$938 million, up \$34 million or 3.9 percent from the FY 2003 appropriated level. The Administration is again asking for \$200 million for the Math and Science Partnership program, identified as a key component of the *No Child Left Behind* strategy. Other proposed increases would boost graduate student stipends to \$30,000 and enhance programs connected to the Workforce Development priority.

Spending by Directorate

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Biological Sciences	509.6	525.6	571.1	562.2	12.1%	8.7%	-1.6%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	515.0	526.9	578.5	584.3	12.3%	9.8%	1.0%
Engineering	470.8	488.0	530.6	536.6	12.7%	8.7%	1.1%
Geosciences	609.6	691.1	684.7	687.9	12.3%	-0.1%	0.5%
Math and Physical Sciences	920.4	941.6	1034.4	1061.3	12.4%	9.8%	2.6%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	170.7*	195.6	191.1	211.7	12.2%	-2.3%	10.8%

* this does not include the \$13.7 million in funding from the State Department to the U.S. Civilian R&D Foundation

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate

www.nsf.gov/sbe

The big news for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) directorate, headed by Norman Bradburn, is the flowering of the priority area known as Human and Social Dynamics (HSD). Although a NSF-wide priority with contributions from the other directorates, HSD will focus on research areas connected to the SBE sciences. Begun with \$10 million in seed money in FY 2003, HSD has a proposed budget of \$24.5 million in FY 2004, of which \$15.9 million is from the SBE proposed budget.

Envisioned as a five-year initiative with enhanced funding down-the-road, the FY 2004 areas of emphasis are: 1) enhancing human performance on the individual and organizational levels; 2) understanding decision-making under uncertainty; 3) comprehending agents of change, particularly in large scale transformations, such as globalization and democratization; 4) analyzing and modeling various aspects of HSD, including complex networks such as terrorism; 5) improving and using spatial social science techniques to explore HSD topics; and 6) developing and supporting instrumentation and data resources such as cognitive neuroimaging and longitudinal surveys to upgrade the measurement and analysis of information from diverse sources.

To fund this and other SBE programs, the Administration has proposed \$211.7 million for FY 2004, a \$10.6 million or 10.8 percent increase over the final FY 2003 appropriation of \$191.1 million. The increase from FY 2002 to FY 2003 is confused by the inclusion of \$13.7 million in funding from the U.S. State Department to the U.S. Civilian R&D Foundation. This money is found in the International Science and Engineering account, but is essentially a pass-through. Calculating the increase from FY 2002 to FY 2003 without these funds gives SBE an increase of 12.2 percent. A similar pass-through is expected in FY 2003.

Funding for the SBE directorate includes \$83.9 million proposed for the Social and Economic Sciences Division in FY 2004. Its new director, Richard Lempert, arrived in July from the University of Michigan, where he has a joint

appointment in the Law School and the Sociology Department and in addition runs the Life, Values, and Society program. Aside from the HSD priority areas, the division also funds the social and ethical implications research for modern technologies, such as information technology and nanoscale science and engineering.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences division, led by Philip Rubin, has a proposed FY 2004 budget of \$71.1 million. Funding will continue for research on cognitive neuroscience and human origins. The division hopes to support two new centers focusing on human-environmental interactions and will support the Coupled Natural and Human Systems component of the Biocomplexity and the Environment priority. In addition, the Children's Research Initiative, with its congressionally mandated funding of \$6 million in FY 2003 will continue to receive support. The division will also play a significant role in the Science of Learning Centers (SOL), whose funding is found in the Integrative Activities part of the budget. The SOLs are proposed for \$20 million in FY 2004, same as last year.

The Science, Resources, and Statistics division, led by Lynda Carlson, provides policymakers, researchers, and other decision makers with high quality data and analysis for making informed decisions about the nation's science, engineering, and technology enterprise. The FY 2004 request will help fund data collection and analysis for the National Survey of College Graduates and implement improvements to the Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges.

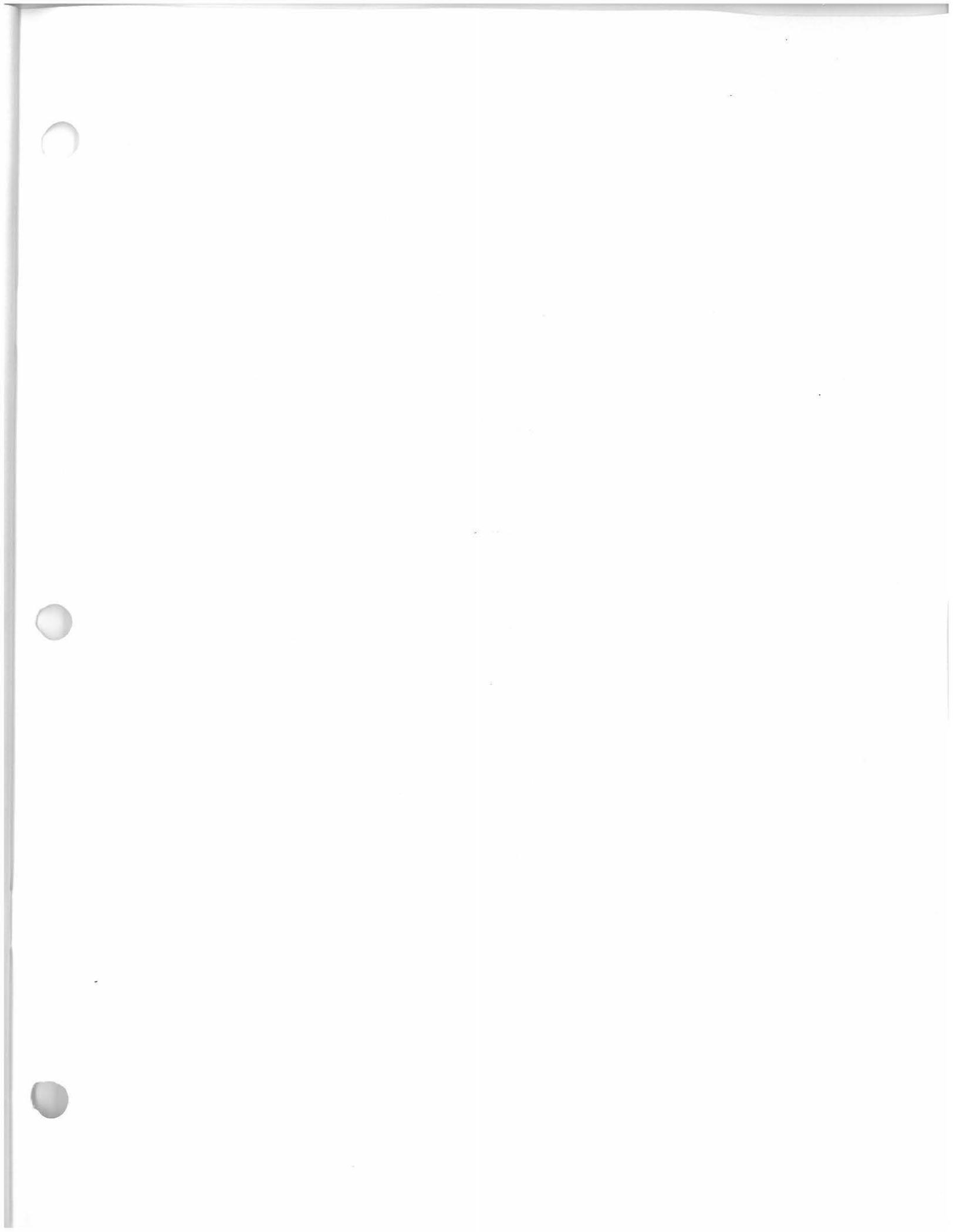
The Office of International Science and Engineering, in its new upgraded status, and headed by Kerri Ann Jones, has a proposed FY 2004 budget of \$30 million. The Office provides support for the Foundation's international activities, including opportunities for overseas experiences for U.S. researchers in all scientific disciplines and collaborations with research institutions in other countries.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	68.3	77.6	n/a	83.9	-	-	-
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	58.6	65.3	n/a	71.1	-	-	-
Division of Science Resources Statistics	16.3	25.7	n/a	26.7	-	-	-
Office of Int'l Science & Engineering	40.8	27.0	n/a	30.0	-	-	-
Total SBE	184.0	195.6	191.1	211.7	3.9%	-2.3%	10.8%

Education and Human Resources Directorate

	Actual FY 02	Proposed FY 03	Current FY 03	Proposed FY 04	(C)FY 03/ (A)FY 02	(C)FY 03/ (P)FY 03	(P)FY 04/ (C)FY 03
Math and Science Partnerships	150.1	200.0	127.5	200.0	-15.1%	-36.3%	56.8%
EPSCOR	90.7	75.0	90.0	75.0	-0.1%	20.0%	-16.7%
Elementary, Secondary & Informal Education	210.8	211.7	217.7	194.5	3.3%	2.8%	-10.7%
Undergraduate Education	142.7	135.6	160.6	142.1	12.5%	18.4%	-11.5%
Graduate Education	106.0	128.4	140.9	156.9	32.9%	9.7%	11.3%
Human Resource Development	97.0	90.2	105.2	103.4	8.5%	14.4%	-1.7%
Research, Evaluation and Communication	68.9	67.2	67.2	66.2	-2.5%	0.0%	-1.7%
Total EHR	866.1	908.1	903.2	938.0	4.3%	-0.1%	3.9%



Consortium of Social Science Associations

MEMBERS

American Anthropological Association
American Economic Association
American Educational Research 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
Rural Sociological Society
Society for Research in Child Development

AFFILIATES

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Association for Agricultural Education
American Association for Public Opinion Research
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries
Eastern Sociological Society
Institute for Operations Research
and the Management Sciences
International Communication Association
Justice Research and Statistics Association
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
Social Science History Association
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 Political Science Association
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association

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University of Massachusetts

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs,
Syracuse University
University of Miami
University of Michigan
Michigan State University
University of Minnesota
National Bureau of Economic Research
National Opinion Research Center
New York University
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Purdue University
Social Science Research Council
Stanford University
State University of New York, Binghamton
State University of New York, Stony Brook
University of Texas, Austin
Texas A & M University
Tulane University
Vanderbilt University
Washington University in St. Louis
West Virginia University
University of Wisconsin, Madison
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Yale University