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# CONSORTIUM of SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

# COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

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## GUIDE TO FEDERAL FUNDING TO BE RELEASED SOON

The first comprehensive Guide to Federal Funding for Social Scientists, researched and written by the COSSA staff, will be published by the Russell Sage Foundation in early July. The myriad offices, agencies, and departments of the federal government are major supporters of research in the social and behavioral sciences, but until now, no comprehensive guide to federal grants, contracts, and fellowships in these fields has been available.

COSSA's Guide to Federal Funding describes over 300 federal programs of interest to researchers in the social and behavioral sciences and related areas of the humanities, including funding priorities, application guidelines, and examples of funded research. The Guide is unique for more than its scope, however. COSSA staff met with more than 70 agency directors and research managers to produce analytical program descriptions carefully tailored for the greatest possible relevance to the concerns of social and behavioral scientists.

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**COSSA Washington Update** is written and produced by the Consortium's staff: David Jenness, Howard J. Silver, John H. Hammer, Susan D. Quarles, and Katrina R. Styles.

The Consortium represents more than 185,000 American scientists across the full range of the social and behavioral sciences, functioning as a bridge between the research world and the Washington community.

Risa I. Palm, *President*

David Jenness, *Executive Director*

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Introductory essays include:

"Structure and Organization of the Social Sciences in the Federal Funding Arena" (by David Jenness, COSSA Executive Director);

"Academics and Contract Research" (by William Morrill, President, Mathtech, Inc., and Martin Duby, Director of Administration, National Academy of Sciences);

"Social and Behavioral Science Support at NSF: An Insider's View" (by Felice J. Levine, Program Director, Law and Social Sciences Program, NSF); and

"The National Institutes of Health: Extramural Funding and the Peer Review Process" (by Janet M. Cuca, Health Scientist Administrator, Division of Research Grants, NIH).

A separate chapter focuses on the federal statistical agencies: Census Bureau, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Center for Statistics (Department of Education), and National Center for Health Statistics. These entries were contributed by the staff of these agencies.

The Guide to Federal Funding is the result of a year of planning and a year of research and preparation by the COSSA staff, with Susan D. Quarles serving as editor. A distinguished 9-member advisory committee served as counsel and support for the project. Members of the committee are: Stephen G. Brush, Professor, Institute for Physical Science and Technology, University of Maryland; Samuel Gammon, Executive Director, American Historical Association; Frances Degen Horowitz, Vice Chancellor for Research, University of Kansas; Thomas E. Mann, Executive Director, American Political Science Association; Roberta Balstad Miller, Director, Division of Social and Economic Science, National Science Foundation; David Sills, Executive Associate, Social Science Research Council; Lawrence Rhoades, Assistant Chief, Research Planning and Evaluation, National Institute of Mental Health; Howard Schuman, Director, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan; and David Jenness, Executive Director, COSSA.

Production of the Guide was supported by a grant from the Russell Sage Foundation. The 512-page volume will be available in early July. Members of COSSA Members and Affiliates (listed on the back page of this issue) may purchase the Guide at 25% off the list price. Prices for the Guide are: \$19.95 (individuals); \$24.95 (libraries/institutions); and \$14.95 (special price for COSSA Members and Affiliates).

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NSF AUTHORIZATION CLEARS SCIENCE COMMITTEE; NEW STRUCTURE SET

The House Science and Technology Committee, chaired by Rep. Don Fuqua (D-FL), voted to report the FY 1987 authorization for the National Science Foundation (NSF) on May 20. The bill was reported at the president's request level of \$1.686 billion for the Foundation as a whole, and \$1.479 billion for Research and Related Activities, both substantial increases over the FY 1986 authorized levels. The bill includes an extra \$3 million for the social and behavioral sciences and an extra \$4 million for science and engineering education as advocated by COSSA.

In reporting the bill, the Committee followed the lead of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and included funding for the new Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate that NSF created a few months ago (see Update, April 4, 1986). In addition, the astronomy program was moved into the Mathematics and Physical Sciences Directorate and the Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences Directorate has been renamed the Geosciences Directorate.

This reorganization creates new budget figures for the Directorates. The figure for the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences Directorate reflects the additional \$3 million minus the \$11.9 million for the Information Science and Technology Division now located in the new Computer Directorate.

The numbers are as follows:

FY 1987 Request -- Old Structure (in millions)

Biological, Behavioral & Social Sciences	\$282.4
Engineering	\$185.5
Astronomical, Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Sciences	\$383.2
Mathematical & Physical Sciences	\$449.3
Science & Engineering Education	\$ 89.0
Scientific, Technological & Internat'l Affairs	\$ 47.0

FY 1987 Authorization as Reported -- New Structure

Biological, Behavioral & Social Sciences	\$273.5
Computer/Information Science & Engineering	\$123.0
Engineering	\$172.5
Geosciences	\$298.1
Mathematical & Physical Sciences	\$489.9
Science & Engineering Education	\$ 93.0
Scientific, Technological & Internat'l Affairs	\$ 47.0

The authorization bill now awaits markup from the Senate Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee, the full Senate Commerce Committee, and action on the floors of the House and Senate. Although the extra funding for the social and behavioral sciences and science and engineering education have survived thus far, there are still several hurdles to overcome.



REGNERY LEAVES OJJDP

Alfred Regnery, head of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), announced his resignation last week, bringing to an end a 3 1/2-year tenure marked by controversy. While at the helm Regnery awarded a number of grants that were criticized by congressional committees for their subject matter, the lack of competition in making awards, and the qualifications of some of the principal investigators. Also, with Regnery's strong support, the administration has consistently sought to eliminate the agency. To date, the Congress has refused to do so.

In 1984 Congress, at the urging of COSSA and other groups, forced a peer review system on OJJDP in its reauthorization bill. Early in his tenure, Regnery had sparred with former Rep. Ike Andrews, then Chairman of the Human Resources Subcommittee, and Sen. Arlen Specter, Chairman of the Juvenile Justice Subcommittee, over an award of \$764,000 to Judith Reisman to perform a content analysis of Playboy and Penthouse magazines. More recently, Regnery and Specter clashed over the awarding of \$186,000 to conservative activist James McClellan, head of the Center for Judicial Studies, to write a course on the constitution for high school students at a time when supposedly all OJJDP grant funds were frozen (see Update, March 7, 1986).

WEISS ACCUSES HARDY OF MAKING OHDS GRANT DECISIONS BY WHIM

Representative Ted Weiss (D-NY), Chairman of the Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources Subcommittee, accused Dorcas Hardy, Assistant Secretary of the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS), of managing her office's Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program (CDP) on "her personal whim." In a hearing held May 14, in an atmosphere as hostile as any seen on Capitol Hill in a long time, Weiss and Hardy waged a verbal battle over the funding of the CDP.

This program awards grants for research and demonstration projects in child abuse and neglect, child welfare services, adoption opportunities, head start, developmental disabilities, older Americans, Native Americans, runaway and homeless youth, and other social service programs.

Weiss claimed that Hardy was ignoring the peer review process she had established and the expert reviewers she had selected. By using a process called 'administrative review,' which bypasses peer review and allows only administrative staff to consider a full proposal, OHDS has funded proposals given low scores from peer reviewers during the preapplication review process. Citing statistics indicating that over a third of the proposals in the developmental disabilities and aging discretionary grants area were funded out of peer-reviewed rank order, the Congressman asked why the OHDS granting process could



not resemble the selection process used by the National Institute of Mental Health or the National Institutes of Health where peer review recommendations are followed 90%-95% of the time. As further evidence of her "whimsical" behavior, Weiss cited Hardy's appearance on a fund-raising telethon where she agreed to match certain pledges with OHDS funds.

Hardy defended her actions citing the discretionary power of agency heads to determine grantees. Encouraged by the success of the Coordinated Discretionary Program's multidisciplinary and multiprogram cooperation, Hardy maintained that field reviewer scores were not and should not be the only funding criteria. She noted: "The CDP uses field reviewer scores as the primary element in a selection process that takes into account factors such as urban/rural balance, geographic distribution, ethnic representation, need to avoid wasteful duplication of effort and focus on the most needy. In specific announcements, factors such as private sector involvement, use of volunteers or franchising of models have been emphasized as well." Final decisions, she said, are made after consultation among senior staff.

Hardy's views were supported by two Republican members of the Subcommittee, Reps. Robert Walker (R-PA) and Dick Armey (R-TX). Walker claimed the hearings were politically motivated, as the defenders of the "liberal welfare state" sought to deter the builders of the "conservative opportunity society" as well as to reverse the results of the last presidential election. Armey, a former economics professor at Texas A&M, supported Hardy's discretionary power and bemoaned what he called "entrepreneurial scholarship" -- i.e., professors spending too much time chasing the federal research dollar.

This is not the first time OHDS and Hardy have come under fire for their grant awards process. In September 1983 COSSA charged that OHDS was politicizing the evaluation of proposals and the awarding of grants in the CDP. The Inspector General (IG) of the Department of Health and Human Services issued a report in December 1983 criticizing OHDS management of research and the General Accounting Office (GAO), in October 1984, also concluded that OHDS's policy for approving applications out of rank order "could be improved." GAO was particularly concerned with the lack of written justification for selecting grantees out of order. Weiss suggested that despite the IG and GAO reports, OHDS had still not cleaned up its act. One impact of these problems is a large decline in the number of grant applications; in some areas they have been cut in half.

Rep. Weiss would like to see legislation passed to force OHDS to more closely follow peer reviewer recommendations. Hardy, who has been nominated by the administration to be Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, is expected to be confirmed for that position and leave OHDS's problems to a new Assistant Secretary.

6/6/86



FORMER NASA HEAD NAMED SCIENCE ADVISER

On June 3, the administration nominated William R. Graham, former acting administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) at the time of the Challenger disaster, as the new presidential science adviser and head of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). His nomination must be confirmed by the Senate. Graham replaces John McTague who had been serving in an acting capacity since January 1. McTague left the administration on May 23 to become the Executive Director of Research for the Ford Motor Company. McTague succeeded George Keyworth II who left to set up his own consulting firm.

Graham is an electrical engineer with a B.A. from the California Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. from Stanford. He had a long career in the Departments of Energy and Defense working on nuclear weapons strategy and design. He is expected to continue the major role of the science adviser in this administration, i.e., defending the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program. At the same time, Graham inherits an OSTP that is slated for a budget cut of \$646,000.

Many in the science community would have liked to see a science adviser appointed who would strongly advocate science, rather than a scientist who strongly advocated administration policy as Keyworth did and as Graham is expected to do.

PROPOSAL PREPARATION HANDBOOK AVAILABLE

A new handbook offering advice for preparing grant applications for research in linguistics may prove useful to scholars from a number of disciplines seeking grant support from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The Handbook for Grant Proposal Preparation was written by Ann M. Peters, University of Hawaii; Lise Menn, Boston University School of Medicine; Paul G. Chapin, Program Director for Linguistics at NSF; and Helen C. Aguera, Program Officer for Reference Materials (Tools) at NEH. Chapter topics include guidelines for writing grant proposals, views from the NSF and NEH, and examples of 'model' successful proposals. The model proposals represent various types of linguistic research supported by NSF and NEH. All include narrative, table of contents, and budget justification; some also include budgets and CVs.

The Handbook is printed and distributed by the Linguistic Society of America and is available for \$20.00. Orders may be sent to LSA, Suite 211, 1325 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.



SOURCES OF RESEARCH SUPPORT: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

COSSA provides this information as a service and encourages readers to contact the agency rather than COSSA for more information.

National Eye Institute

The National Eye Institute (NEI), one of the National Institutes of Health, supports and conducts research on the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of disorders of the visual system. A major thrust of the NEI scientific program is to describe the normal functioning of the human visual system and the ways in which it becomes abnormal as a result of various diseases or developmental disorders. As a result, an important area of research is the use of behavioral techniques that capitalize on the observers' subjective or reflexive responses to carefully defined visual stimuli. By using standardized tests of visual function, the effects of newly developed intervention strategies or treatments can be assessed more reliably. Behavioral tests are also important for diagnosing or predicting the progression of some eye diseases. In addition, NEI supports epidemiologic investigations and research on the rehabilitation of the visually handicapped.

The Strabismus, Amblyopia, and Visual Processing program of NEI encompasses a broad range of studies concerned with the structure and function of the neural pathways from the eye to the brain, the central processing of visual information, visual perception, optical properties of the eye, functioning of the pupil, and control of the ocular muscles. Of particular interest are studies of the normal development of visual capacity in the infant and the effects of early sensory deprivation on the development of visual function.

Review Process: Peer review panels

Funding Mechanisms: All NIH Institutes offer a number of grant and fellowship awards. Different restrictions apply.

Deadlines: For new grant awards, deadlines are February 1, June 1, and October 1. For fellowship awards, deadlines are January 10, May 10, and September 10.

Contact: Constance Atwell  
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Social Science History Association  
Society for the History of Technology  
Society for Research in Child Development  
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion  
Southern Sociological Society  
Southwestern Social Science Association  
Speech Communication Association  
The Institute of Management Sciences

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## GUIDE TO FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Researched and written by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), a Washington advocacy group serving the major professional associations in the social and behavioral sciences. Susan D. Quarles, Editor. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation.

The myriad offices, agencies, and departments of the federal government are major supporters of research in the social and behavioral sciences. But until now, no comprehensive guide to federal grants, contracts, and fellowships in these fields has been available.

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For anyone who needs to know the ins-and-outs of government funding in the social sciences and related fields, COSSA's Guide will be an essential new resource.

The 512-page volume will be available in early July. Members of COSSA Members and Affiliates may order the Guide directly from COSSA at 25% off the list price by using the form below.

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Please send \_\_\_\_\_ copies of COSSA's Guide to Federal Funding for Social Scientists (81-0699X) at the following price:

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