

COSSA

WASHINGTON UPDATE



SPECIAL EDITION

PROPOSED FY 2011 BUDGETS

FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

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COSSA Washington Update

Volume 29, Issue 04

March 8, 2010

PROPOSED FY 2011 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

"BRIGHTENING SKIES"

In presenting his fiscal year (FY) 2011 budget to the American people on February 1, President Obama noted that: "These have been tough times, and there will be difficult months ahead. But the storms of the past are receding; the skies are brightening; and the horizon is beckoning once more." Moving the Nation "from recession to recovery, and ultimately to prosperity" remains the Administration's goal. Yet the Nation, the Administration admits, continues to experience the consequences of the deep and lasting recession such as lost jobs, lost savings, and struggling businesses.

Any President's budget reflects the priorities and choices he believes the U.S. must make in the years ahead. For President Obama trying to simultaneously spur recovery while confronting a massive deficit makes the challenges daunting. For FY 2011, the President announced that: "To help put our country on a fiscally sustainable path, we will freeze non-security discretionary funding for 3 years." Of course, this does not mean keeping all programs at their current level of spending, since the budget also includes "more than 120 programs designated for termination, reduction, or other savings." The discretionary spending freeze and the attempt to eliminate programs are a favorite tool of Administrations' promoting fiscal discipline. Sometimes they work as the former did early in the Clinton Administration, while the latter are mostly exercises in futility as the congressional champions of the proposed eliminated programs usually succeed in saving them.

The President's priorities remain finishing health care reform that would enable budgetary savings down the road, promoting climate change and clean energy, implementing education reform, cleaning up the financial services sector of the economy, and fostering innovation through the support of science and technology. Funding to complete U.S. activities in Iraq and Afghanistan remain part of the budgetary picture as well.

In overall terms, the proposed FY 2011 budget anticipates revenues of \$2.567 trillion, up from \$2.165 trillion in FY 2010 due to the expiration of the Bush-era tax cuts. Total spending would also climb to \$3.824 trillion in FY 2011 from \$3.721 trillion in FY 2010. This would reduce the deficit from \$1.55 trillion or 14.6 percent of GDP in FY 2010 to an estimated \$1.267 trillion or 8.3 percent of GDP in FY 2011.

The President wants to "put our country on a fiscally sustainable path—balancing the Budget, excluding interest payments on the debt, by 2015." To help him attain this goal he has appointed former Wyoming Senator Alan Simpson and former Clinton White House Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles to co-chair a bipartisan commission that will include congressional leadership

appointments. The Commission will have to confront the mandatory side of the budget, including spending on Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, which are projected at 57 percent of spending in FY 2011, same as FY 2010 (the Administration assumes savings from health care reform and the end of the TARP bailout). The discretionary side of the budget will get smaller in FY 2011, only 36 percent of spending, as compared to 39 percent in FY 2010. Interest payments on the debt climb from four percent in FY 2010 to seven percent in FY 2011 reflecting the increase in the deficit.

Despite Iraq and Afghanistan the share of the discretionary budget devoted to defense spending would decline to 50.5 percent in FY 2011 under the proposed budget. It was 53.9 percent in FY 2009. The non-defense spending share would climb to 49.5 percent under the FY 2011 proposal.

Science and Technology Budget

White House Science Adviser John Holdren continues to tell congressional committees that this President is a strong believer in science and technology as the keys to an innovative economy and job creation. "He gets it," Holdren has proclaimed. In September 2009, the Administration produced *Strategy for American Innovation: Driving Towards Sustainable Growth and Quality Jobs* with the proviso that Research and Development (R&D) investments in the United States should reach three percent of GDP. The FY 2011 budget proposal will move the U.S. closer to that goal.

The proposed budget continues the doubling of the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Office of Science in the Department of Energy (DOE), and the research account in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as called for in the America COMPETES Act and various reports from both the Bush and Obama Administrations. In addition, the NSF, National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the DOE Science Office all benefited from significant spending in the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) enacted in 2009.

The Administration also remains committed to four major cross-agency science and technology programs. The National Nanotechnology Initiative has a proposed 22 percent increase in the FY 2011 budget for Environmental Health and Safety research. The U.S. Global Change Research Program has a 21 percent increase over FY 2010 to \$2.6 billion "to help the government and society to understand, predict, project, mitigate, and adapt to climate change." The Networking and Information Technology R&D program has a proposed increase (minus Defense earmarked projects) to \$4.3 billion to help agencies provide support for research efforts in cybersecurity, high-end computing systems, advanced networking, information management and other information technologies. Finally, the FY 2011 budget proposes investing \$3.7 billion across the government in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education programs.

The total R&D spending proposed for FY 2011, however, remains relatively flat, \$147.7 billion as compared to \$147.4 billion in FY 2010. Support for basic research climbs by four percent to \$31.3 billion; while spending for applied research increases by seven percent to \$30.3 billion. These increases are offset by a three percent decline in the development budget, including a \$3.7 billion decline in defense development spending. This reduces the Defense share of R&D spending from 55 percent in FY 2010 to 52.5 percent in FY 2011.

The proposed budget also includes funding for continued revitalization of research funding in the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Justice. There are also considerable increases for many of the Federal statistical agencies.

National Science Foundation

Early in 2010 NSF Director Arden Bement announced he would leave in late May to return to Purdue University as head of a public policy institute there. His departure after five and a half years as director should move sociologist Cora Marrett, the current Acting Deputy Director, into the top slot until the Administration nominates and the Senate confirms a new leader for the Foundation.

Late in 2009, Myron Gutmann, former director of the Inter-university Consortium on Political and Social Research and former COSSA President, became the new Assistant Director (AD) for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences directorate (SBE). At the Education and Human Resources (EHR) directorate Wanda Ward, who became Acting AD when Marrett became Deputy Director, was replaced by Joan Ferrini-Mundy, who is also Acting AD.

As noted above, NSF will continue on its doubling path with a proposed FY 2011 budget of \$7.424 billion, an eight percent increase over FY 2010. The Research and Related Activities account, which funds the research directorates, including SBE, has a proposed 8.2 percent boost. The EHR directorate's proposed funding goes up slightly to \$892 million from the FY 2010 level of \$872.7 million.

The Foundation's priorities have not changed and the significant new initiatives are collaborations with the Department of Energy and Department of Education as part of the national agenda to improve STEM education. The NSF has increased its commitment to Climate Change research by increasing funding for an initiative NSF calls Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability (SEES). Cyber-enabled Discovery and Innovation remains on the NSF funding agenda as does the Administration's commitment to triple the number of Graduate Research Fellows over the next few years.

The SBE directorate has a proposed budget of \$268.8 million, a 5.3 percent raise over FY 2010. SBE will focus on its core programs, boost funding for the major data infrastructure surveys, while investigating possible new infrastructure projects, and commit funds to the SEES initiative. Support for the Science of Science and Innovation Policy will continue with slightly increased funding and the Science of Learning Centers will become an integral part of SBE's new Office of Multidisciplinary Activities.

EHR is making a commitment to increased funding for evaluation studies of STEM education efforts and proposing to combine its programs aimed at broadening participation of scientists and students from underrepresented groups in science and engineering.

In 2010 the America COMPETES Act, which includes the NSF authorization, will come before Congress for renewal. Reauthorizing COMPETES will be the last hurrah for House Science and Technology (S&T) Committee Chairman Rep. Bart Gordon (D-TN) who will leave the Congress after 2010. Joining him as former members of Congress will be S&T Committee stalwarts Rep. Brian Baird (D-WA) and Rep. Vern Ehlers (R-MI), who have been champions and defenders of SBE research against congressional critics.

National Institutes of Health and Other Health Agencies

Changes have and will be coming too to the National Institutes of Health. In October 2009, Francis Collins, the man who guided the Human Genome Project, became the NIH director. Raynard Kington moved back to his Deputy Director post after having served as Acting Director for almost a year. In early 2010, Kington announced he will leave NIH in the spring to become President of Grinnell College.

The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) continues to search for a new leader. Christine Bachrach who had served as Acting Director left at the end of 2009 and Deborah Oelster has now replaced her. Many of the NIH Institutes are currently led by Acting Directors as Collins moves to get his new team in place.

The NIH budget in the FY 2011 proposal goes up by \$1 billion to \$32.2 billion. More significantly NIH is still spending the \$10.4 billion it received in the ARRA. For social and behavioral scientists the most important development at NIH is the recently initiated Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences Opportunity Network (OppNet), launched in FY 2010 with \$10 million in ARRA funds. OppNet would receive \$20 million in FY 2011, and over its five year life expects to spend \$120 million. All of the Institutes and Centers are participating in this opportunity to support research to understand fundamental mechanisms and patterns of behavioral and social functioning relevant to the Nation's health and well-being, as they interact with each other, with biology, and with the environment. The proposed budget would also continue funding for the National Children's Study, albeit without much of an increase, to maintain the Vanguard pilot sites before moving on to the complete study.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), a major player in comparative effectiveness research, receives an enormous boost for its FY 2011 budget. AHRQ will have an important role in conducting research and evaluations on the implementation of health care reform, if it is enacted. The same agenda will be part of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s budget goes down under the Administration's proposed budget for FY 2011. However, one bright spot is the National Center for Health Statistics, which would go up by close to 17 percent.

Research and Data in the Departments

As noted above, the Administration's proposed FY 2011 budget includes increased funding to boost research and evaluation studies, and data collection, analysis, and dissemination across many of the Cabinet Departments.

At the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the implementation of the changes in the research structure promulgated by the 2008 Farm Bill continue. Roger Beachy has been appointed the Director of the new National Institute on Food and Agriculture (NIFA). With the departure of Rajiv Shah as Undersecretary for Research, Education and Economics, Beachy is also now the Chief Scientist of USDA. The reorganization also includes the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) replacing the old National Competitive Research Initiative as the key competitive grants program at the Department. In the FY 2011 budget proposal, the Administration is asking for more than a 63 percent increase in AFRI's budget. Since some of this comes at the expense of Special Grants favored by Congress, an increase of this magnitude may not occur. But the trend for competitive grants at USDA has been up in recent years and will likely continue. The Economic Research Service has been given the lead role to create a "community of practice" among the Federal statistical agencies and funds for a pilot project on using administrative data to understand government nutrition programs better.

After years of preparation, difficulties, and enormous sums of Federal dollars, the 2010 Census is upon us. As is customary, the Bureau's budget will decline significantly in the year after the decennial, but the Administration is requesting an increase to beef up the sample of the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS allowed the 2010 questionnaire to consist of only ten questions as it has picked up many of the long-form questions for its more timely surveys. The Administration has again requested a large increase in FY 2011 for the Bureau of Economic Analysis to improve its ability to more accurately measure the American economy.

With education reform and the upcoming reauthorization of the elementary and secondary education act (ESEA) still front and center on the Administration's agenda, the research, assessment, and data agencies of the Department of Education are slated for increases in the President's FY 2011 budget. Evaluating reform efforts, developing enhanced student achievement data, and improving assessment remain an important part of Institute of Education Sciences' agenda. The same commitment to increased funding does not extend to the International Education and Foreign Language programs or the various graduate education support programs all of which are proposed for level funding in FY 2011.

At the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) the attempted transformation continues. As part of this effort, the Office of Policy Development and Research (OPD&R) has a proposed 81 percent increase to revitalize its basic data infrastructure, including the American

Housing Survey. OPD&R will also support basic research in housing, and as in FY 2010, would receive a portion of a one-percent set-aside for research and statistics from HUD's program budget.

After a significant increase in the FY 2010 budget of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to reinvigorate the National Crime Victimization Survey, in FY 2011 it is the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) turn. The Administration is proposing an almost 46 percent boost for NIJ to "reinvigorate NIJ's social science research mandate." NIJ also awaits the report from the National Academies' committee that has been reviewing the Institute. The Administration is again proposing a set-aside of program money from the Office of Justice Programs to help support research and statistics. For FY 2010 Congress agreed to a one-percent set-aside. For FY 2011 the Administration raises that to three percent.

After many years, there appears to be a restored effort at funding evaluations at the Department of Labor (DOL), including one on a prisoner re-entry program. The Department is also proposing to centralize all its evaluation efforts in the office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy. DOL will also continue a shared project with the Department of Education to develop longitudinal data on the nation's workforce. The small increase proposed for the Bureau of Labor Statistics would go to help modernize the Consumer Expenditure Survey.

An exception to this trend of increased budgets in the Department's research support occurs at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The FY 2011 proposed budget has decreases for DHS' Human Factors division and the University Programs. This is part of a general overall decrease in DHS' Science and Technology Directorate. The reduction in the University Programs threatens one of the twelve Centers of Excellence and the Scholarship and Fellowship program where social and behavioral science students have done quite well.

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics has a \$1 million boost from the Highway Trust Fund for FY 2011 to improve its data collection and dissemination activities, including the important Commodity Flow Survey. The State Department's exchange programs suffer a small decrease, after years of significant increases, in the FY 2011 proposed budget. The emphasis remains on reaching out to the Muslim world and helping the people learn English. The academic exchanges, which include the Fulbright program, are down a little over three percent.

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is also down slightly in the FY 2011 proposed budget, with the continued development of a program to store the massive electronic records compiled by government entities and the development of a National Declassification Center to help create a swifter process. The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) also receives less in the FY 2011 proposal than it received from Congress in FY 2010. One new wrinkle is the eligibility of graduate students for NEH summer institutes and seminars.

The continued partisan bickering exacerbated by the fight over healthcare reform has affected the ability of Congress to get its work done, including appropriations. In addition, public concerns about government spending and the upcoming congressional elections add fuel to the fire. Once again, the prospects of Congress completing the funding process by the start of the fiscal year on October 1, 2010 seem dim. We can then get into discussions of a post-election lame-duck session and omnibus spending bills. But after a long, cold and snowy Washington winter, the sun is out, the left-over snow continues to melt, and an early version of spring has arrived, so those speculations will remain on hold.

Howard J. Silver, March 2009

How to interpret budget figures in this issue

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2011 budget authority. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of current dollars, and, in most cases, are rounded to one figure after the decimal. Totals may contain rounding error.

Two types of data are compiled in the tables. Four columns provide recent and current budget figures, while the fifth column contains funding allocated by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) signed into law in February 2009. The last three columns provide comparisons of numerical data.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2009. Column 2 provides the funding for the Agency under ARRA. Column 3 offers requested funding in President Obama's FY 2010 budget request. Column 4 provides current FY 2010 funding as enacted by the Congress. Column 5 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2011. Column 6 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2009 spending to current FY 2010 spending. (In calculating the percentages, the FY 2009 numbers do not include the ARRA funding). Column 7 compares the proposed FY 2010 funding with current FY 2010 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 8 compares current FY 2010 funding with the recently proposed FY 2011 funding, illustrating the Obama Administration's budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

COSSA would like to thank:

Terri Ann Lowenthal, Independent Consultant, and all of the federal agency officials who assisted COSSA by providing information contained in this report.

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Institute of Education Sciences
International Education and Foreign Language Studies
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
Graduate Education

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Assistant Secretary for Health
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Agency for Health Care Research and Quality
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institutes of Health
Office of Aids Research
Office of the Director
Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research
Office of Disease Prevention
Office of Research on Women's Health
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences
National Cancer Institute
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities
National Center for Research Resources
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National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
National Institute of General Medical Sciences
National Institute of Mental Health
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
National Institute of Nursing Research
National Library of Medicine

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Human Factors
University Programs

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of Policy Development and Research

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Justice Statistics
National Institute of Justice

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Innovative Technology Administration/
Bureau of Transportation Statistics

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

National Archives and Records Administration
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Science Foundation
United States Institute of Peace
Woodrow Wilson International Center

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The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is an advocacy organization promoting attention to and federal support for the social and behavioral sciences.

UPDATE is published 22 times per year. ISSN 0749-4394. Address all inquiries to COSSA at newsletters@coffa.org

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Tom Vilsack, former Governor of Iowa, is the Secretary of Agriculture (USDA). He has fully embraced the restructuring and revitalization of agricultural and rural research promulgated by the 2008 Farm bill. Rajiv Shah, formerly the Director of Agricultural Development in the Global Development Program for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, was the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics (REE) leading the efforts to implement the changes, but late in 2009 he was tapped by President Obama to take over the U.S. Agency for International Development. Molly Jahns has been Acting Undersecretary since Shah's departure. Roger Beachy arrived to head the new National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which was launched with great fanfare in October

The FY 2011 proposed discretionary spending budget for USDA is \$26.7 billion compared to \$27 billion in FY 2010. A large portion of the USDA budget consists of Mandatory Spending for farm subsidies, and nutrition assistance programs, estimated at \$100 billion in FY 2010.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)

www.nifa.usda.gov

NIFA, formerly the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, has the primary responsibility for providing linkages between the Federal and State components of a broad-based, national agricultural research, extension, and higher education system. NIFA provides funding for projects conducted in partnership with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, the State Cooperative Extension System, land grant universities, colleges, and other research and education institutions. Federal funds are distributed to universities and institutions by statutory formula funding, competitive awards, and grants. NIFA is responsible for administering USDA's primary competitive research grants program, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) which supports investigator-initiated research.

For FY 2011 the Administration has committed to a major boost in AFRI funding, over 63 percent. The high priority areas for AFRI in FY 2011 are: bioenergy, global climate change, global food security, and nutrition and health. As in the past, some of the AFRI increase comes at the expense of Special Grants, which are designated congressionally-sponsored projects. The major formula funding mechanism is the Hatch Act program which funds research conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. The Administration proposes FY 2011 funding for this program at the same level as in FY 2010. The Regional Rural Development Centers receive \$1.3 million in the proposed budget, also the same as FY 2010.

The Administration is also proposing a program of "Rural Revitalization through Education." This includes funding for the Secondary Education, Two-Year Postsecondary Education and Ag in the K-12 Classroom (SPECAs) Grants Program and for the Higher Education Institution Challenge (HEC) Grants Program. With SPECAs funds, NIFA will focus on improving the economic health and viability of rural communities through the development of degree programs emphasizing new and emerging employment opportunities in agriscience and agribusiness fields. With the HEC funds, NIFA will assist academic institutions in rural areas to prepare students for emerging science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) opportunities.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Hatch Act	207.1		207.1	215.0	215.0	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%
Agricultural and Food Research Initiative (AFRI)	201.5		201.5	262.5	428.8	30.3%	30.3%	63.4%
Special Grants	100.4		18.0	105.2	18.2	4.8%	484.4%	-82.7%

Economic Research Service (ERS)

www.ers.usda.gov

The Economic Research Service, whose Administrator is Kitty Smith, conducts a research program to inform public and private decision making on economic and policy issues involving food, farming, natural resources, and rural development. ERS' staff of economists and social scientists conduct research, analyze food and commodity markets, produce policy studies, and develop economic and statistical indicators. ERS information and analysis is also used by the media, trade associations, public interest groups, and the general public.

ERS has five major areas of research that address the following strategic goals: a competitive agricultural system; a safe food supply; a healthy, well-nourished population; harmony between agriculture and the environment; and an enhanced quality of life for rural Americans. The Agency's work is structured among four Divisions: Food Economics; Information Services; Market and Trade Economics; and Resource and Rural Economics.

The FY 2011 requested increase includes \$2 million to develop data and conduct economic research on the access to affordable and nutritious local foods in low-income communities. It also requests an additional \$2 million to establish a structure among federal statistical agencies, led by ERS, to improve data access, develop tools for data processing and increase the utility of Federal data in the hopes of creating a "community of practice" among Federal statistical agencies. Another \$2 million would fund an administrative data pilot project, whose goal would be to understand how nutrition assistance and other government programs work together to provide a social safety net and how nutrition assistance and health care policy work together to improve dietary and health outcomes

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
79.5		82.5	82.5	87.2	3.8%	0.0%	5.7%

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

www.usda.gov/nass

The mission of NASS is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. It provides reports each year on agricultural production, economics, demographics, and environmental statistics. NASS also conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years, providing the only source of uniform, comprehensive agricultural data for every country in the nation. Cynthia Clark is NASS' administrator.

The proposed increase for FY 2011 includes a boost of \$5 million for the County Estimate program that includes data covering most agricultural commodities as well as economic, environmental, and rural demographic data. An increase of \$800,000 will allow NASS to enhance its remote sensing activities to monitor agricultural acreage and production. An extra \$500,000 will provide for the development of an ongoing data series on organic production, handling and distribution.

The FY 2011 budget cycle will support the second year of the 2012 Census of Agriculture's five year cycle. The budget for the Census would be reduced from \$37.9 million in FY 2010 to a proposed \$33.5 million in FY 2011. NASS has also proposed cancellation of the decennial 2010 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land (TOTAL) survey and the Census of Aquaculture.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
151.6		161.8	161.8	164.7	6.7%	0.0%	1.8%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Former Washington State Governor Gary Locke is the Secretary of Commerce. The Department's proposed discretionary budget for FY 2011 declines significantly to \$8.9 billion from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$13.9 billion. This reflects the large decline in the proposed FY 2011 budget of the U.S. Census Bureau as the preparations for the 2010 decennial come to fruition with the actual count, but with a need for less funds. Despite this, among the Department's budget goals for FY 2011 is to invest "additional resources to improve economic and household statistics to analyze our economic health more accurately and target Government funds more precisely."

U.S Census Bureau

www.census.gov

The 2010 decennial census is upon us and Robert Groves directs the Bureau in the largest peacetime mobilization of Americans to ascertain how many of us there are. The massive preparations are over and the count has begun. The Congress has held numerous hearings during the past few years concerning the difficulties the Bureau has had with those preparations. Yet, in the end Congress supported, both in regular appropriations and with \$1 billion in the ARRA, the necessary funding to ensure the count is done as accurately and professionally as possible.

For FY 2011 the Administration requests \$1.267 billion for the U.S. Census Bureau. As expected, this is a considerable reduction from the high-water funding of FY 2010 to conduct the decennial operations. To complete the 2010 count and to process and tabulate the data, conduct extensive evaluations including the Census Coverage Measurement (CCM), publish state populations totals for redistricting, and close Census Offices and Regional Centers, the Bureau seeks \$740 million in FY 2011.

The proposed budget also calls for increased funding of \$44 million for the American Community Survey (ACS) to begin the process of increasing the sample size from 2.9 million household units to 3.5 million units. This will help with small and remote areas' data collection and analysis. The ACS in FY 2011 will also continue to release the five-year (2005-2009) socio-economic characteristics data for census tracts and block groups.

The rest of the \$986.3 million proposed for the Periodic Censuses and Programs account will include a \$26 million initiative to continuously update the Master Address File (MAF) and TIGER digital mapping system throughout the coming decade. In addition, the Bureau will use FY 2011 funds to prepare for the 2012 quinquennial Economic Census and Census of Governments, both conducted in the years ending in "2" and "7."

The Salaries and Expenses account covers ongoing surveys, including the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), which collect demographic, economic, and social data. The request includes \$9 million to expand the Bureau's administrative records infrastructure and \$5 million to expand research and production capabilities to "supplement the official poverty measures with annual, alternative measures of poverty from the Current Population Survey."

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Salaries and Expenses	233.6		259.0	259.0	280.4	10.9%	0.0%	8.3%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	2,906.3	1,000.0	7,115.7	7,065.7	986.3	144.8%	-0.7%	-86.0%
Census Totals	3,139.9	1,000.0	7,374.7	7,324.7	1,267.0	134.9%	-0.7%	-82.7%

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

www.bea.gov

The BEA is part of the Economic and Statistics Administration (ESA), whose director is Rebecca Blank, former head of the University of Michigan's Gerald Ford School of Public Policy. The non-BEA part of ESA provides policy research and support for the Department and has requested funding of \$3.9 million for FY 2011, same as FY 2010.

The BEA, led by Steve Landefeld, is the part of the federal statistical system that produces economic accounts statistics that enable government and business decision-makers, researchers, and the American public to follow and understand the performance of the Nation's economy. To accomplish this, BEA collects source data, conducts research and analysis, develops and implements estimation methodologies, and disseminates statistics to the public.

For FY 2011, the Administration requests \$109.2 million for BEA, an increase of \$13.6 million over FY 2010 funding. As part of the increase, BEA is requesting funding for two programs also asked for last year, but denied by Congress. The first would spend \$3.3 million of the increase to improve the Foreign Direct Investment Statistics and the second would provide more accurate, comprehensive and integrated measures of the U.S. energy sector, using \$1.2 million of the increase. BEA would use \$5.2 million to bring on line new measures of GDP-by-Industry on a quarterly, as opposed to the current annual basis. This would also allow for new details and breakouts of the business sector, with an emphasis on small businesses. The fourth new initiative "Everyday Economics—The American Household" would use \$3.9 million of the increase to publish a new set of measures of household income, expenses, debt, and savings.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
87.1		101.2	93.5	109.2	7.3%	-7.6%	16.8%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Former Chicago Schools Superintendent Arne Duncan is one year into his job as arguably the most powerful Education Secretary in history. He has been in charge of an unprecedented budget due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). ARRA distributed almost \$100 billion to states and school districts, and the funds, according to the Administration, saved or created an estimated 325,000 education jobs.

President Obama's FY 2011 budget request for the Department of Education is intended to build on the ARRA investment to continue to reform America's schools. The Administration is seeking \$50.7 billion for the Department, an increase of \$4.5 billion over the discretionary total in FY 2010. The increase includes up to \$1 billion for a budget amendment the Administration would request subsequent to the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). It will submit this budget amendment, if ESEA reauthorization gets enacted with the President's proposed reforms, and use it to provide additional funds for certain programs, including a new one under Title I to recognize and reward schools and local educational agencies (LEAs) that are making significant progress in closing achievement gaps. Congress has begun new hearings in March to see if they can complete action on ESEA this year.

The budget proposal also includes \$1.35 billion for Race to the Top awards. This fund helps advance education reform, the Administration submits, by awarding money to states with the most coherent, compelling, and comprehensive reform plans. Forty-one states and the District of Columbia have submitted proposals for the first phase, with sixteen finalists announced in early March. The Administration is also seeking authority to run a similar competition at the school district level.

The FY 2011 request also includes \$150 million to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education projects to develop, evaluate, and scale-up promising and effective programs. Another \$300 million would fund a new Effective Teaching and Learning program, which would support professional development for STEM teachers, high-quality assessments and instructional materials, and improved systems for linking student test scores with instructional supports such as lesson plans.

Title I Part A has been newly renamed the College and Career Ready Students program. It would receive \$14.5 billion to support statewide accountability systems and assessments. The program would measure a school's improvements on making students college or career ready and reward schools and LEAs that make significant progress. The budget also includes \$900 million for the School Turnaround Grants program, an increase of \$354.4 million, to support states and LEAs revitalize their 5,000 lowest performing schools over the next 5 years.

The Administration supports the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act (SAFRA), which has passed in the House of Representatives and is still pending in the Senate. The legislation would implement changes in Federal postsecondary student loan programs by requiring new Federal postsecondary student loans to be made through the less costly Direct Loan program and by restructuring the Perkins Loan program. SAFRA would also allow the Department to streamline and simplify the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) by eliminating unnecessary questions, making the online application faster and easier, and by allowing applicants to use data from their or their parents' IRS tax forms.

The Administration, like others before it, has proposed eliminating and consolidating many small education programs. These include repackaging into something called "Effective Teaching for a Well-Rounded Education" the following programs: Teaching American History, Academies for American History and Civics, Civic Education, Close-Up Fellowships, Excellence in Economic Education, Foreign Language Assistance, and Arts in Education. School districts could use the funds for all of these or just some. Many of these programs have survived with congressional help earlier attempts to end them.

Institute of Education Sciences (IES)

www.ed.gov/offices/IES

The Obama Administration believes investment in research and statistics activities is critical in order to identify effective instructional and program practices, track student achievement, and measure the impact of education reform. The Institute of Education Sciences (IES), led by John Easton, former executive director of the Consortium on Chicago School Research and a speaker at the COSSA 2009 Annual Meeting, has four centers — the National Center for Education Research, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, and the National Center for Special Education Research — that support sustained programs of research, evaluation, assessment, and data collection. For 2011, the Administration is seeking \$738.8 million for IES activities, an increase of \$79.8 million over the 2010 level.

The FY 2011 budget request for research, development, and dissemination is \$260.7 million. The request includes an increase of \$60.5 million, or 30 percent. This would enable investments in new grants to support evaluations at the State and district level to determine whether reforms undertaken with funds awarded under the Race to the Top program are producing the desired improvements on student achievement and other critical outcomes, research on using data to improve K-12 and postsecondary education and inform education policy, and assessment of projects to support the development of reliable and valid measures of kindergarten readiness. The increase would also fund a study of the impact of professional development in mathematics for elementary school teachers, part of the Administration's efforts to improve STEM education.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) provides general statistics about trends in education, collects data to monitor reform and measure educational progress, and informs the IES research agenda. The FY 2011 budget request of \$117 million includes funding that would allow NCES to make strategic improvements to the statistics program, including conducting an equating study between the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and The Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMMS) that would allow States to compare their students' 8th grade mathematics achievement to students in other countries.

President Obama's budget requests \$143.8 for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board, a \$5 million increase that would support the NAEP portion of the NAEP-TIMMS study noted above. The Department plans to conduct 2011 national and State reading and math assessments at grades 4 and 8; a national writing assessment at grades 4, 8, and 12; a State grade 4 writing assessment; and 2011 assessments in a small number of large urban districts. The request also would fund preparations for future assessments and for continued analysis and reporting of assessments conducted prior to 2011.

The Statewide Data Systems program supports competitive awards to State educational agencies to foster the design, development, and implementation of longitudinal data systems that would enable States to use individual student data to enhance the provision of education and close achievement gaps. After a huge influx of funds under ARRA, the program has returned to its normal funding pattern. Funding in 2011 would support continuation costs for grants awarded in 2009 and would fund improved data coordination and quality as well as technical assistance.

The requested \$67.7 million would to extend the current 5-year Regional Education Laboratories for one additional year to enable IES to reflect changes from the upcoming reauthorization of the ESEA in the next competition. The request includes a decrease of \$1 million, which reflects the completion of the program's evaluation in 2010.

The funding for the two Special Education programs supports discretionary grants and contracts for research to address gaps in scientific knowledge in order to improve special education and early intervention services for infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities. The FY 2011 request would provide continued support for a study of transition and learning outcomes for

students with disabilities initiated in 2010, as well for as the required national assessment of activities supported with Federal special education funds and other ongoing studies and evaluations of special education.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Research and Dissemination	167.2		224.2	200.2	260.7	19.7%	-10.7%	30.2%
Regional Education Labs	67.6		70.7	70.7	69.7	4.6%	0.0%	-1.4%
Statistics (NCES)	98.5		108.5	108.5	117.0	10.2%	0.0%	7.8%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	138.8		138.8	138.8	143.8	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
State Wide Data Systems	65.0	250.0	65.0	58.3	65.0	-10.4%	-10.4%	11.5%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	9.5		11.5	11.5	11.5	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Research in Special Education	70.6		70.6	71.1	71.1	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%

International Education and Foreign Language Studies [\(www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/iegps/\)](http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/iegps/)

The International Education and Foreign Language Studies' (IEFLS) 14 programs support comprehensive language and area study centers, language research and curriculum development, study abroad opportunities, and efforts to increase the number of underrepresented minorities engaged in the field of international service. These programs serve important economic, diplomatic, defense and national security interests by providing funding for foreign languages deemed critical to the nation's security. The Obama Administration has appointed Andre Lewis as the first Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Education since the Carter Administration.

Despite the continuing stories of language deficiencies, particularly in the less-commonly taught languages important to national security, the Administration's FY 2011 budget request provides no increase for the IEFLS programs. Last year, Congress increased the request and over the years has evinced considerably more enthusiasm for these programs than the Executive Branch.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Domestic Programs	102.3		102.3	108.4	108.4	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%
Overseas	14.7		14.7	15.6	15.6	6.1%	6.1%	0.0%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.8		1.8	1.9	1.9	5.6%	5.6%	0.0%
TOTAL	118.9		118.9	125.9	125.9	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/fipse

FIPSE awards competitive grants to support locally developed projects that are models for innovative reform and improvement in postsecondary education. In recent years, FIPSE's budget has become a favorite for members of Congress to provide projects for the higher education institutions in their districts. The Administration always proposes to eliminate the earmarks and Congress then puts them back in, accounting for the yo-yoing of the FIPSE budget request and appropriation. Ralph Hines is the current FIPSE Administrator.

The FY 2011 request includes \$25 million for a new Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education competitive grant initiative. The new STEM initiative would identify and validate more effective approaches for attracting, retaining, and teaching undergraduates in STEM fields that can be brought to scale. The activities supported through this initiative would be part of a coordinated Federal strategy developed in collaboration with the Institute of Education Sciences, the National Science Foundation, and other Federal agencies. The Administration asks for a reduction for the Comprehensive program from \$27.4 million to \$20.7 million to help fund the new STEM program. The International Consortia program receives a slight increase to fund a joint program with the European Union.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
133.7		47.4	159.4	64.0	19.2%	236.2%	-59.8%

Graduate Education

www.ed.gov/programs/jacobjavits/index.html

The Javits Fellowships provides up to four years of competitively awarded support to highly qualified students who have financial hardships and are pursuing doctoral degrees, or the highest terminal degree, in the social sciences, humanities, or the arts. The FY 2011 request of \$9.7 million, same as the past few years, would support 218 fellows.

The Administration continues support for the Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity program with a proposed FY 2011 budget of \$3 million, also the same as FY 2010. The program is designed to provide minority, low-income or disadvantaged college students with the information, preparation, and financial assistance needed to gain access to law school and for the completion of their studies. The program has been earmarked to the Council for Legal Educational Opportunity for years. The Administration is proposing a competition for the funds in FY 2011.

The Administration proposes \$31 million, same as the past few years for GAANN fellowships. These provide 702 competitive grants to postsecondary institutions that provide assurances that they will seek highly qualified graduate students from traditionally underrepresented groups, and to highly qualified graduate students with high financial need who are studying in areas of national need. Graduate students in the area of Educational Assessment, Evaluation, and Research are now eligible for these fellowships.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Javits Fellowships	9.7		9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Program	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)	31.0		31.0	31.0	31.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The largest domestic agency, representing almost one-quarter of federal expenditures, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), led by Secretary Kathleen Sebelius, includes more than 300 programs covering a wide spectrum of activities, including health and social science research. It will play a major role in the President's plans for revising America's health care system. Most of HHS' funding goes to mandatory programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. The FY 2011 discretionary budget request for HHS is \$81 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion above the FY 2010 funding level.

Assistant Secretary for Health (www.hhs.gov/ash)

The Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) serves as the Secretary's primary advisor on matters involving the nation's public health and oversees the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) for the Secretary. ASH is led by Howard K. Koh of the Harvard School of Public Health. The Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS) is under the direction of the ASH. OPHS performs both a policy and program role. The Office of Minority Health, Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL) and the Office of Women's Health are located within OPHS.

Office of Minority Health (OMH): The mission of OMH is to improve and protect the health of racial and ethnic minority populations through the development of health policies and programs that will eliminate health disparities. Established in 1986, it advises the Secretary and the OPHS on public health program activities affecting American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, Blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. The Administration requests \$58 million for OMH in FY 2011, \$2 million above the FY 2010 funding level, to provide resources to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate disparities in racial and ethnic minority populations. The increase is also intended to support activities related to minority health and health disparities in the U.S.

Office of Adolescent Health (OAH): OAH is responsible for coordinating activities of the Department with respect to adolescent health, including coordinating program design and support, evaluation, trend monitoring and analysis, research projects, and training of healthcare professionals. The Office is charged with carrying out demonstration projects to improve adolescent health as well as implementing and disseminating information on adolescent health. In FY 2011, OAH plans to coordinate the efforts of other HHS agencies to reduce the health risk exposure and behaviors among adolescents. OAH proposes to place particular emphasis on the most vulnerable populations, those in low socio-economic areas and areas where adolescents are likely to be exposed to emotional and behavioral stress that can lead to substance abuse. OAH also intends to coordinate with Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to design evidence-based approaches to prevent the onset of mental and behavioral disorders. The Office is responsible for implementing and administering a new discretionary grant program to support evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention approaches. The OAH plans to coordinate its efforts with other HHS offices and operating divisions to make competitive grants and contracts to public and private entities to fund medically-accurate and age-appropriate programs that reduce teenage pregnancy. The FY 2011 budget request for OAH is \$750,000, an increase of \$250,000 above the FY 2010 funding level. The additional funds are expected to expand the OAH's coordinating role with respect to adolescent health by adding staff that have expertise in dealing with the health problems that emerge during adolescence that have negative impact on the physical and mental well being of adults.

Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL): OPA administers the Family Planning Program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act which is funded through the HRSA. 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. The FY 2011 budget request for Adolescent Family

Life (AFL) includes a total of \$17 million to provide support for AFL Care demonstration grants and research programs, the same funding level as in FY 2010. In an effort to ameliorate the negative effects of childbearing on teen parents, their infants and their families, care grant community-based projects develop, test and evaluate interventions with pregnant and parenting teens, and focus on ways to build and strengthen families. In FY 2010, Congress did not appropriate funds for AFL Prevention demonstration grants.

The AFL program is also authorized to provide support for basic and applied research focused on the causes and consequences of adolescent premarital sexual relations, adolescent pregnancy and parenting. In FY 2009, the program supported five research projects. Additionally, in FY 2009, AFL initiated a three-year national evaluation of the AFL program.

Office of Research Integrity (ORI): ORI's mission is to promote integrity in the research programs of the Public Health Service (PHS), both intramural and extramural, including responding to allegations of research misconduct. To accomplish this mission, ORI engages in research and evaluation, education, oversight of institutional and HHS investigations, collaboration with external partners, including scientific societies and associations, and research institutions and other activities intended to promote integrity, reduce misconduct, and maintain the public confidence in health research and science-based medicine. In recent years, ORI has placed greater emphasis on education, research, evaluation, and prevention activities. In response to these changes, ORI adopted an action plan, approved by the Assistant Secretary for Health, to increase resources in these areas. Key components of this plan were: 1) the establishment of a research program to study the factors influencing research integrity; 2) an education program on the responsible conduct of research; and 3) fostering ongoing collaborations with ORI's teaching and research partners and other research associations, academic and scientific societies, and numerous individual institutions.

ORI's budget, resources, and programs are relevant directly to the Department's interest in prevention of disease and promotion of health. ORI's overall mission supports the integrity of research and the public confidence in such research. ORI also emphasizes prevention in its programs by developing educational resources to support best practices and by supporting intramural and extramural studies through its research program on the indicators of research integrity and the causes of misconduct. The FY 2011 budget request for ORI is \$9.7 million, an increase of \$591,000 above the FY 2010 funding level. Funds are expected to provide maintenance of existing projects, and allow for an expanded national education campaign to promote research integrity and quality research. In FY 2011, ORI intends to launch a nationwide program that will help educate graduate students, postdoctoral scholars, faculty, and other researchers in the responsible conduct of research. A new and expanded responsible conduct in research curriculum will be used.

Office on Women's Health (OWH): Established in 1991, the OWH's mission is to provide leadership to promote health equity for women and girls through gender-specific approaches, with the vision of ensuring that "all women and girls are healthier and have a better sense of well-being." The OWH achieves its mission and vision through the development of innovative programs, by educating health professionals, and motivating behavior change in consumers through the dissemination of health information. For FY 2011 the President requests \$34 million, the same as the FY 2010 and FY 2009 funding levels. The funds are designated to continue the advancement of women's health programs through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education throughout HHS agencies and offices, with other government organizations, and with consumer and health professional groups.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) www.aspe.hhs.gov

The Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) serves as the principal policy advisor to the Secretary of HHS on issues related to health, disability, aging, human services, and science. ASPE conducts research and evaluation studies; provides critical policy analysis, development, and advice; provides policy planning, coordination, and management; conducts

research, evaluation, and data collection; and estimates the costs and benefits of policies and programs under consideration by HHS or the Congress. ASPE has a long history of leading special initiatives on behalf of the Secretary (e.g., health care and welfare reform), and provides direction for HHS-wide strategic, evaluation, legislative and policy planning.

Four policy offices within ASPE (Health Policy, Science and Data Policy, Human Services Policy, and Disability and Long Term Care Policy) perform these functions with a focus on their primary population or issue of interest. The FY 2011 budget request for ASPE is \$41.2 million, the same as in FY 2010. This funding level will allow ASPE to continue a variety of independent policy research and evaluation activities across the spectrum of the Department's programs, with particular attention to specific crosscutting initiatives.

ASPE's **Research and Evaluation** program uses set-aside fund to conduct research and evaluation studies; collect data; and estimate the costs, benefits and impacts of policies and programs under consideration by HHS or the Congress. In FY 2011, ASPE plans to conduct the following activities in support of HHS's four Strategic Goals.

Goal 1: Improve the safety, quality, affordability, and accessibility of health care, including behavioral health care and long-term care. Priority projects for FY 2011 under this goal include health care reform initiatives, promoting health information technology; modernizing Medicaid; and strengthening and improving Medicare. **Goal 2:** Prevent and control disease, injury, illness, and disability across the lifespan, and protect the public from infectious, occupational, environmental, and terrorist threats. Priority projects for FY 2011 under this goal include improving food and medical product safety, promoting emergency preparedness, response, and recovery planning efforts; preventing chronic disease and promoting healthy behaviors; and reducing health disparities. **Goal 3:** Promote the economic and social well-being of individuals, families, and communities. Priority projects for FY 2011 under this goal include protecting the safety and fostering the well-being of children and youth; addressing the needs of vulnerable populations; encouraging the development of strong, healthy, and supportive communities; and promoting economic independence and social well-being of individuals and families. **Goal 4:** Advance scientific and biomedical research and development related to health and human services. Priority projects for FY 2011 under this goal include conducting research and evaluation efforts and translating them into practice, especially in the areas of food, drug, and medical product safety, and personalized health care.

ASPE maintains a grants program to support academically-based research centers and has a long history of supporting research and evaluation of important and emerging social policy issues associated with income dynamics, poverty, individual and family functioning, marriage and family structure, transitions from welfare to work, child wellbeing, and special populations. Federal support for the poverty center program, with both national and regional foci, has been continuous since 1968. ASPE instituted support for a national center on family and marriage research in FY 2007.

In addition, HHS and ASPE will play a central role in health reform activities and the FY 2011 budget includes \$12.5 million. Key activities, which may shift depending on the timing of legislation and the needs of the Secretary, Executive Office of the President, and the Congress, include: 1) Modeling to estimate costs and savings of health reform. The Office plans to contract with organizations to support micro-simulation models to estimate the effects of different components and sets of policies being considered in developing health reform plans. In FY 2011, the Office intends to also assess the need for additional modeling capacity to estimate the impact of potential health policy changes. 2) Research to aid in development and implementation of reform. HHS's current role in producing studies is expected to be expanded to meet multiple, concurrent requests for analyses from the Secretary, the Executive Office of the President, and the Congress.

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ)

www.ahrq.gov

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) funds health services research initiatives that seek to improve the quality of health care in America. It conducts and supports health services research, both within AHRQ as well as in leading academic institutions, hospitals, physicians' offices, health care systems, and many other settings across the country. Carolyn Clancy is the AHRQ Administrator.

AHRQ has a broad portfolio helping researchers examine: clinical practice, outcomes of care and effectiveness, evidence-based medicine, primary care and care for priority populations, health care quality, patient safety and medical errors, organization and delivery of care and use of health care resources, health care costs and financing, health care system and public health preparedness, and health information technology as part of the Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER) initiative. As part of ARRA, the Agency received \$300 million for CER research, most of which will be spent in FY 2010.

AHRQ's FY 2011 Request level totals \$610.9 million, a large increase of \$213.9 million over the FY 2010 appropriation. The Request is all in PHS Act evaluation funds. AHRQ has three budget activities: Research on Health Care Costs, Quality, and Outcomes (HCQO), the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), and Program Support (PS). The FY 2011 Request level for the HCQO budget activity totals \$478.9, an increase of \$208.2 million from the FY 2010 Appropriation. MEPS continues to provide the only national source for annual data on how Americans use and pay for medical care. The FY 2011 Request level of \$59.3 million provides an increase of \$500,000 over the FY 2010 Appropriation. Finally, Program Support is funded at \$72.7 million, an increase of \$5.1 million from the FY 2010 level of \$67.6 million to support the overall operation of the Agency (Formerly, the majority of these costs were shown within HCQO's Crosscutting Activities portfolio.)

Within the HCQO budget activity, AHRQ supports research related to five research priorities. These research portfolios include: Patient-Centered Health Research, Prevention/Care Management, Value Research, Health Information Technology, and Patient Safety. In addition, AHRQ supports Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality, Effectiveness and Efficiency Research. Crosscutting Activities include a variety of research projects that support all of the research portfolios. These activities include data collection, measurement, dissemination and translation, program evaluation, grant review support, and other crosscutting contracts. At the FY 2011 Request level, AHRQ will provide increases in seven key activities: identification of new and emerging issues for patient-centered health research (+\$9.5M), evidence synthesis (+\$25 million), evidence gap identification (+\$25 million), evidence generation (+\$117.8 million), translation and dissemination (+\$54 million), training and career development (+\$8.5 million), and a citizen forum (+\$12 million.)

The slight MEPS increase will restore the Household Component sample size to 14,500 households with full calendar year information. To offset some of the increases AHRQ is reducing funding for Patient Safety research and for Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality, Effectiveness, and Efficiency.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Health Costs, Quality and Outcomes	251.6	300.0	249.2	270.7	478.9	7.6%	8.6%	76.9%
Medical Expenditure Panel Survey	55.3		55.3	58.8	59.3	6.3%	6.3%	0.9%
Program Support	65.1		67.6	67.6	72.7	3.8%	0.0%	7.5%
Total AHRQ	372.1	300.0	372.1	397.1	610.9	6.7%	6.7%	53.8%

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

The mission of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. The CDC monitors health, detects and investigates health problems, conducts research to enhance prevention, develops and advocates sound public health policies, promotes healthy behaviors, implements disease prevention strategies, and maintains national health statistics. Headquartered in Atlanta, the CDC is comprised of 18 institutes, centers and offices. Thomas Frieden, former New York City Health Commissioner, directs CDC.

The FY 2011 President's Budget Request includes a total of \$6.62 billion of program and evaluation set-aside funding for CDC. This is a slight decrease from the comparable FY 2010 figure.

The National Center for Health Statistics: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is the nation's principal health statistics agency, providing the data to identify and address health issues. NCHS's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is the only national source of objectively measured health data and provides accurate estimates of both diagnosed and undiagnosed medical conditions. The National Health Care Surveys are a family of provider-based surveys designed to meet the need for objective, reliable information about the organizations and providers that supply health care, the services rendered, and the patients served. The National Health Interview Survey is the largest household health survey providing data for analysis of broad health trends, as well as the ability to characterize persons with various health problems, determine barriers to care, and compare functional health status, health related behaviors, and risk factors across racial and ethnic populations. CDC's National Vital Statistics System provides the nation's official vital statistics data based on the collection and registration of birth and death events at the state and local level. It is the most complete and continuous data available to public health officials at the national, state, and local levels, and in the private sector.

The FY 2011 budget request includes \$161.8 million for Health Statistics, an increase of \$23.2 million above the FY 2010 Omnibus. With this increase, CDC plans to increase support for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), the Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), and the National Vital Statistics System to improve CDC's ability to monitor trends in critical health measures, monitor characteristics of health providers, and increase the electronic reporting of birth and death records. The FY 2011 proposed budget will fully fund the National Center for Health Statistics surveys and sample sizes at the expanded level funded in FY 2010 including the purchase of data needed for public health purposes currently collected by vital statistics jurisdictions and collection of 12 months of these data within the calendar year.

HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention: In this area, the agency works in collaboration with its partners at the community, state, national and international levels applying well-integrated, multidisciplinary programs of research, surveillance, risk factor and disease intervention and evaluation. These efforts are guided by three overarching priorities: reducing health disparities; encouraging program collaboration and service integration; and maximizing global synergies.

The FY 2011 budget request includes an increase of \$37.9 million to implement approaches outlined in the National AIDS Strategy and to prevent new HIV, STD and viral hepatitis infections, improve the health of those infected with HIV, and reduce disparities in HIV burden in the United States. The CDC supports strategies that include: HIV testing; linkage to care; partner services; and other proven effective behavioral and biomedical approaches. The increase will also support two integration initiatives, one for Program Collaboration and Service Integration, which will blend interrelated activities and prevention strategies to improve the public health response. The other initiative, Integrated Data for Program Monitoring, will integrate data collected across these prevention programs to improve program planning and implementation.

The FY 2011 budget request also includes \$20 million for a new **Big Cities Initiative**. Under this program, CDC plans to fund up to ten of the largest U.S. cities to implement evidence-based programs using proven policy, environmental, and systems change strategies to address three public health priorities: tobacco prevention and control; obesity prevention and control (through improved nutrition and physical activity); and chronic disease detection and management. The Initiative's goal is to reduce rates of morbidity, disability, and premature mortality due to chronic diseases in these population centers.

The FY 2011 budget request includes an increase of \$8.3 million for food safety. As part of this initiative, CDC intends to increase training for public health partners and implement new lines of communication and new approaches for health messaging. CDC plans to work to improve surveillance for foodborne illnesses and develop improved models for and reports on the burden and cost of these illnesses.

As part of the **National Nanotechnology Initiative**, CDC has an increase of \$7 million in its proposed budget to conduct research to reduce the uncertainty about the health effects of this new technology, develop an evidence base on risk and controls for workers and ultimately the general population, and develop guidance materials for businesses and government agencies. CDC intends to explore partnerships with other agencies to develop workplace exposure measurement methods.

The growing importance of the **Built Environment on Health** is also reflected in CDC's FY 2011 budget request includes \$4 million boost for these activities. With this increase, CDC will support the training and implementation of Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) by public health partners and others on transportation, neighborhood development, and/or housing projects, and identify and disseminate the most effective models. The agency will also emphasize collaborative partnerships with the safe routes to schools programs and work to leverage these funds to more fully integrate built environment considerations in existing health promotion activities.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Infectious Diseases -- Total	1,947.8		2,006.8	2,009.2	2,069.2	3.2%	0.1%	3.0%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and VD Prevention	1,006.4	300.0	1,060.3	1,045.4	1,094.3	3.9%	-1.4%	4.7%
Health Promotion -- Total	1,019.7		1,038.3	1,074.7	1,080.8	5.4%	3.5%	0.6%
Chronic Disease Prev.								
Health Promo. & Genomics	881.7		896.2	931.3	955.7	5.6%	3.9%	2.6%
Health Information and Service Total	279.4		291.8	288.7	306.9	3.3%	-1.0%	6.3%
Health Statistics	124.7		138.7	138.7	161.9	11.2%	0.0%	16.7%
Environmental Health and Injury Promotion -- Total	330.7		335.0	335.7	329.9	1.5%	0.2%	-1.7%
Environmental Health	185.4		186.4	187.1	186.3	0.9%	0.4%	-0.4%
Injury Prevention and Control	145.2		148.6	148.6	150.3	2.3%	0.0%	1.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Total	360.1		368.4	373.2	456.0	3.6%	1.3%	22.2%
Global Health Total	319.1		319.1	336.1	351.9	5.3%	5.3%	4.7%
Public Health Research	31.0		31.2	31.2	31.2	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Public Health Improvement and Leadership	209.1		188.6	211.4	192.9	1.1%	6.9%	-8.8%
Preventive Health & Health Svc. Block Grant	102.0		102.0	102.0	102.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terrorism	1,514.7		1,546.8	1,549.4	1,533.2	2.3%	0.2%	-1.0%
Total CDC including PHS Evaluation Transfers	6,614.8	300.0	6,643.5	6,742.8	6,624.8	1.9%	1.5%	-1.8%

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

www.nih.gov

The NIH's mission is science in pursuit of fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems, and the application of that knowledge to extend healthy life and reduce the burdens of illness and disability. This mission is pursued by 27 Institutes and Centers (ICs), which support and conduct research through a far-reaching extramural research community and the intramural research program. The research supported by the agency extends from basic research that explores the fundamental workings of biological systems and behavior, to studies that examine disease and treatments in clinical settings, to prevention, and population-based analyses of health status and needs.

The extramural community is composed of non-Federal scientists at universities, medical centers, hospitals, and research institutions throughout the country and abroad. More than 300,000 scientists and research personnel affiliated with more than 3,100 organizations make up the extramural community. NIH funds are primarily awarded through a two-tiered independent review system designed to ensure that the best proposals are funded. Approximately, ten percent of NIH's budget supports a core program of basic and clinical research activities administered and staffed by NIH physicians and scientists. **The President's FY 2011 budget request for the NIH is \$32.2 billion, an increase of \$1 billion or 3.2 percent above the FY 2010 funding level.** In the past, nearly each of the ICs would have seen a comparable increase in their respective budgets. In FY 2011, the budget request does not maintain this practice.

On August 7, the U.S. Senate confirmed Francis Collins as the 16th director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). He was sworn into office on August 17. As NIH director, Collins has identified five major opportunities for the agency: 1) Applying High Throughput Technologies to Understand Fundamental Biology, and to Uncover the Causes of Specific Diseases; 2) Translating Basic Science Discoveries Into New And Better Treatments; 3) Putting Science to Work for the Benefit of Health Care Reform; 4) Encouraging a Greater Focus on Global Health; and 5) Reinvigorating and Empowering the Biomedical Research Community.

According to Collins, the NIH FY 2011 budget is a science-based budget request for all of NIH and exceptional opportunities for the individual institutes and centers (ICs). The portfolios of each of the ICs were mapped against the five themes and the investments in those themes are assumed to be multi-year commitments. Additional modifications were made on other budget priorities that affect ICs unequally, for example, training. Small adjustments were made in each of the ICs' budget to reflect these contingencies. According to the NIH, the 3.2 percent increase will support opportunities in several emerging areas and target trans-NIH programs, including:

The **Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences Opportunity Network (OppNet)** was launched by NIH in FY 2010 via funding provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In FY 2011, \$20 million is provided with 50 percent of the funding coming from the Office of the Director and 50 percent across all the ICs. The purpose of OppNet is to further the understanding of fundamental mechanisms and patterns of behavioral and social functioning relevant to the Nation's health and well-being, as they interact with each other, with biology, and the environment.

In FY 2011, NIH plans to direct \$382 million, a six percent increase, to the Administration's **National Nanotechnology Initiative** for efforts such as expanding nanomaterial characterization, broadening data dissemination, and optimizing scalable designs of nanosystems. The NIH's investment will contribute to the Federal government's effort to apply technological advancements to a wide array of human health, environmental protection, and safety issues and concerns. For Societal Dimensions of nanotechnology the FY 2011 budget provides a total of \$23 million. This sum includes \$18.3 million to examine the Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Implications and \$4.7 million for all other societal dimensions excluding EHS.

To expand the **Therapeutics for Rare and Neglected Diseases (TRND)**, the budget request provides an additional \$26 million in FY 2011 for a total of \$50 million. The program is designed to bridge the gap in time and resources that often exist between basic research and human testing of new drugs and encourage and speed the development of new drugs for rare and neglected diseases.

The President's FY 2011 budget request provides \$500 million in funding for the **Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA)** award program. The CTSA program originated in the NIH Common Fund and the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR), which will assume sole responsibility by FY 2012.

In FY 2011, the budget request is \$300 million for the **Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**, the same amount as in FY 2010. In FY 2011, NIH, in partnership with other sources of support such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, intends to ramp up its efforts to facilitate advances in prevention, diagnostics, and therapeutics of diseases in the developing world.

Through **institutional awards and individual fellowships**, NIH supports both basic and applied research training in the biomedical and behavioral sciences. The FY 2011 budget request includes a six percent increase for training stipends, which translate into a total dollar level of \$824.4 million for the Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Awards (NRSA).

Health care reform will remain a key topic of strategic planning in 2010 for the agency. Accordingly, NIH plans to hold a workshop with leading health economists to articulate research questions that NIH should address pertaining to the impact of health care reform. Projects funded through the High Risk/High Reward initiatives are also considered relevant to health care reform, "as they will enable movement toward personalized medicine." According to Collins, the NIH research provides the evidence to allow decision makers to design a system with good outcomes. Comparative effectiveness research is also considered to be a part of the NIH health care reform efforts, as is personalized medicine, prevention, behavioral research (what motivates people, what kind of information is empowering) pharmacogenomics, and health care economics.

Office of the Director [\(www.nih.gov/ivd/od/\)](http://www.nih.gov/ivd/od/)

The Office of the Director (OD) centrally coordinates: 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 for NIH. The FY 2011 budget request for the OD is \$1.2 billion, a 3.7 percent increase of \$43.5 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

Fulfilling the requirements of the NIH Reform Act of 2006, the OD established the **Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives (DPCPSI)**, the Scientific Management Review Board (SMRB), the electronic coding system for research grants, and the "Biennial Report of the Director" to Congress. DPCPSI, oversees management of the Common Fund, and organizes the trans-NIH effort to identify, plan, and implement the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research initiatives supported by the Common Fund. DPCPSI is also the home of four other OD programmatic offices: the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), the Office of Disease Prevention (ODP), the Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH), and the Office of AIDS Research (OAR).

The 2006 NIH Reform Act codified the **Common Fund** to support important areas of emerging scientific opportunities, rising public health challenges, or knowledge gaps that deserve special emphasis and would benefit from conducting or supporting additional research that involves collaboration between two or more national research institutes or national centers, or would otherwise benefit from strategic coordination and planning. The programs are designed to be transiently funded by the Common Fund for 5-10 years. The first programs funded through the

Common Fund in FY 2004 are beginning to revolve out of the program. The FY 2011 budget request for the Common Fund is \$561.6 million, a \$17.5 million increase above the FY 2010 funding level.

On February 25, 2010, NIH announced seven new scientific programs for FY 2010. Those primarily affecting social and behavioral science include: Science of Behavior Change -- examines how human biology, culture and society together influence a person's ability to adopt healthy behaviors and maintain them over time. This initiative will address effective motivation strategies that might be developed to curb unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, excessive alcohol drinking, poor diet and lack of exercise; Global Health -- designed for increasing capacity for global health research by enhancing education, training and research opportunities in developing countries; and Regulatory Science -- a collaborative program between NIH and the Food and Drug Administration designed to encourage rapid and efficient use of new knowledge, technologies, and innovations in the development, investigation and regulatory review of medical products.

Planning for the Common Fund occurs on a continual basis based on input gathered from Strategic planning Workshops and other sources. Topics under consideration for new Common Fund Programs in FY 2011 include: new models for prospective longitudinal cohort studies; Opportunities in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Education; Development of novel therapeutics/expansion and redesign of RAID; Health economics; Development of Protein Affinity Reagents; Participation in an international effort to analyze mouse models; Translational applications of stem cell; Partnerships with HMO Research Networks for enhanced clinical research; and Global analyses of cellular networks. According to the NIH, additional areas in need of investment will be "articulated through a think tank strategic planning meeting" in early 2010 involving scientific leaders from many areas of health research.

The FY 2011 budget request for the **National Children's Study (NCS)** is \$194.4 million and will support continuation of the NCS pilot or feasibility phase known as the Vanguard Study. The Vanguard Study began in January 2009 with two centers and expanded in April 2009 with five additional centers. NIH plans to run the Vanguard Study in parallel to, and ahead of, the Main Study to allow the NCS to develop and refine operational approaches and assessments for the Main Study. The budget request will allow the NCS to continue data acquisition, evaluate the methods used in the Vanguard Study, and make data-driven recommendations for the methodology of the Main Study. The intent is to design the Main Study protocol with assurance that its approaches are feasible and effective and can be accommodated within the budget. Before field implementation of the Main Study, NCS plans to further refine the protocol based upon peer review by an expert panel convened by the NIH Director.

Analysis of early data from the current Vanguard Study locations suggested that initial assumptions regarding the recruitment rate were overly optimistic. As a result, NCS plans to use its FY 2011 budget to enhance community outreach and communications and to assess alternative recruitment strategies in additional locations. NCS believes this will allow recruitment strategies based on Vanguard Study experience to inform the design of the Main Study with more accurate performance and cost estimates, allowing for greater flexibility to select the most effective recruitment strategies for each city, town, or local area.

The Office of Science Education (OSE) develops programs, instructional materials, and career resources that serve the nation's science teachers, their students (kindergarten through college), and the public. The activities are conducted through strategic partnerships with internal and external organizations. OSE also advises NIH leadership on education policy issues, coordinates related activities with NIH extramural and intramural offices, and represents NIH in federal education initiatives. The Office is designated to have an instrumental part in helping the NIH director achieve his goal towards reinvigorating and empower the biomedical research community.

Engaging scientists in K-16 education -- through resource and program development -- is the OSE's newest focus. Its LifeWorks web site and SciLife programs are designed to encourage students to explore health and medical careers and learn how to achieve their career goals. The LifeWorks E-Mentors program matches students with scientists for one-on-one career

guidance. The FY 2011 budget request for OSE is \$4.2 million, a 3.2 percent increase of \$130,000 above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, OSE plans to continue to work with the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy through the National Science and Technology Council Education Subcommittee. OSE also plans to help implement and promote the proposed National Lab Day and National STEM Week. Additionally, OSE intends to work with professional societies and academic institutions to engage scientists in improving K-12 science education. Efforts will include developing tools and resources for individual scientists, and a model program for scientist-teacher partnerships. OSE also plans to print and distribute the two curriculum supplements developed in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Expansion of the SciLife program to enhance the long-term impact on participants and to form additional sponsoring partnerships is also intended.

The FY 2011 budget request for the **Office of Science Policy** is \$5 million to allow it to continue to manage the initiative on bioethics established in FY 2010. The plan is to fund the initiative in coordination with NIH ICs. The OD aims to fund various strategic management and oversight activities.

The **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)** allows the NIH Director to respond quickly to new and high-priority research opportunities and health priorities. The FY 2011 budget request for DDF is \$10 million, the same as the FY 2010 funding level.

Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) www.obssr.od.nih.gov

The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) reflects recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors play in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention. OBSSR serves as the focal point for coordination and development of NIH policies, goals, and objectives in the behavioral and social sciences at NIH. OBSSR serves as a liaison between the NIH intramural and extramural communities, other federal agencies, academic and scientific societies, national voluntary health agencies, the biomedical research community, the media, and the general public on matters pertaining to behavioral and social sciences research. OBSSR's Deputy Director Deborah Olster replaced Christine Bachrach who retired on January 2, 2010, as Acting Director of OBSSR. The search continues for a permanent director for the Office. The FY 2011 budget request for OBSSR is \$38.2 million, a 39.3 percent increase of \$10.8 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

OBSSR continues its efforts to work collaboratively across NIH institutes and centers on the development and application of system science approaches to address public health challenges and to advance cutting-edge behavioral and social sciences research. The OBSSR-led program in **systems science research** seeks to: raise awareness of the value of these methodologies as means of scientific inquiry; provide training in their use; and support research on the development and application of systems science methodologies for improving health. The first sets of awards under the OBSSR-led Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA), *Using System Science Methodologies to Protect and Improve Population Health*, were made in 2009. OBSSR-led activities to build this relatively new scientific field include: the first *Institute on Systems Science and Health* (sponsored by OBSSR and CDC, May 2009), the *First Annual Workshop on Dynamic Modeling for Health Policy* (co-chaired by OBSSR and the University of Saskatchewan, July 2009), the upcoming March 30-31, 2010 conference *Social Computing, Behavioral Modeling and Prediction*. Chaired by OBSSR, the conference offers an opportunity for behavioral and social science researchers to come together with computational and computer scientists and other related disciplines. In addition, OBSSR will sponsor presentations and workshops at the 2010 annual meetings of several professional associations.

OBSSR works with its institutes and centers partners to support other cutting edge, scientific areas, including the organization of the third annual *Conference on the Science of Dissemination and Implementation* (March 15-16, 2010) and is planning a workshop, *Social Factors, Stress, Physiology and Health*, in collaboration with the National Research Council to explore research on how the broader social environment (e.g., poverty, education, culture and discrimination) influences physiological stress pathways and health.

In FY 2011, the OBSSR plans to continue its support of the NIH Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences Opportunity Network (OppNet), a trans-NIH initiative to expand the agency's funding of basic behavioral and social sciences research (b-BSSR) for \$10 million. The Office also plans to support a new initiative that will focus on the science of adherence, including taking a transformative approach that utilizes the latest behavioral and social sciences tools and methodologies to deepen the understanding of and address low rates of compliance with agreed upon prevention, treatment or maintenance/rehabilitation strategies. The Office plans to issue a new FOA on *the Science of Adherence*. The announcement is expected to target trans-disciplinary, basic and applied research on adherence across diseases and the lifespan. Examples of specific basic research areas include: the science of self-report; how beliefs and attitudes affect adherence behavior; and self-management of health and illness.

OBSSR observes that innovative approaches that utilize knowledge from new fields such as behavioral economics are especially amenable to improving the understanding of adherence. In addition, emphasis the Office expects to emphasize exploring novel ways to use technology (e.g., virtual social networks like Facebook, Twitter, and smart phones) as platforms to transform adherence measurement and to design interventions to improve it.

OBSSR also plans to continue fund several multi-year programs, including: research to reduce or eliminate health disparities; a program to enhance the behavioral and social sciences content of medical school curricula; community-based participatory research programs supporting intervention research methods to disease prevention and health promotion in medically underserved areas; research on social networks and health; and studies using systems science methodologies to address policy resistant problems in public health. The Office intends to again offer its annual summer training institutes (systems science methodology and health; behavioral interventions in randomized clinical trials; social work research methods), and host the fourth annual trans-NIH conference on the science of dissemination and implementation.

Office of AIDS Research (www.nih.gov/od/oar)

The Office of AIDS Research has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research programs sponsored by the 27 NIH ICs. As mandated by law, each year's priorities are determined through a collaborative process involving the ICs and non-government experts from academia and industry. The FY 2011 budget request for the Office of AIDS Research is \$65.5 million, 2 percent increase of \$1.3 million above the FY 2010 funding level. For the trans-NIH AIDS program, the FY 2011 budget request is \$3.184 billion, a 3.2 percent increase of \$98.7 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

OAR's overarching research priorities in its FY 2011 Trans-NIH Strategic Plan align with the NIH's Director's themes and include: expanding basic discovery research, reducing new infections, improving disease outcomes, reducing HIV-related disparities, and translating research from bench to bedside to community. For social and behavioral science research on HIV/AIDS, the FY 2011 budget request is \$465.3 million, a 5.3 percent increase of \$23.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NIH supports social and behavioral science research to better understand how to change the behaviors that lead to HIV acquisition, transmission, and disease progression, as well as how to maintain protective behaviors once they are adopted. This research includes aimed at modifying the social and cultural factors associated with HIV infection and designed to contribute to the implementation of a broader range of preventive and/or therapeutic strategies. The agency emphasizes that the development and implementation of

comprehensive, multi-faceted approaches for prevention and treatment require an integration of biomedical and behavioral research. Behavioral issues associated with adherence to therapies are another area of priority investigation for NIH. The agency also supports research to improve the methodologies employed by behavioral and social science research, including research on stigma and discrimination relevant to HIV prevention and treatment.

In FY 2011, OAR intends direct resources toward several new prevention initiatives, including research focused on behavioral and social science aspects of biomedical prevention strategies and research of behavioral aspects related to treatment and prevention. Objectives for social and behavioral science contained in the FY 2011 Trans-NIH Plan include:

- Develop, evaluate, and advance prevention interventions: Support research to develop, evaluate, and diffuse effective behavioral, social, environmental, and economic interventions to prevent HIV transmission and acquisition by reducing HIV-related risk behaviors and increasing protective behaviors, including implementation research and studies of “scaling up” effective interventions.
- Conduct basic social and behavioral research on factors influencing HIV risk behaviors and on the consequences of HIV disease: Support basic social and behavioral research to strengthen understanding of the determinants, processes, and cultural and contextual issues influencing HIV-related risk and protective behaviors and the consequences and impact of HIV disease, including treatment for and management of HIV infection. This includes domestic and international research that examines the societal, community, organizational, social network, dyadic, and individual barriers to and facilitators of the adoption and utilization of effective preventive and treatment interventions across the life course.
- Conduct treatment, health, and social services research for people infected and affected by HIV: Support research into the development, evaluation, diffusion, and adoption of strategies to increase early identification of HIV infection; to improve treatment adherence; and to prevent or minimize the negative physical, psychological, cognitive, and social consequences of HIV infection, including stigmatization of persons with or at risk for HIV infection. Support research strategies for promoting effective health care utilization among all persons with HIV infection and for promoting modifications in the health care delivery system to develop more effective, socially appropriate, and culturally sensitive methods to better serve treatment needs of infected populations, both domestically and internationally.
- Improve the quality of behavioral and social science methodology in HIV research: Support research to advance innovative quantitative and qualitative methodologies to enhance behavioral and social science on HIV prevention and care, and to address pressing ethical issues in the conduct of such research.

Office of Research on Women’s Health (ORWH) (www4.od.nih.gov/orwh)

The Office of Research on Women’s Health (ORWH) serves as the focal point for women’s health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates through the NIH ICs as well as the scientific and advocacy community to implement a research agenda on women’s health and provide funding and/or co-funding. The FY 2011 budget request for ORWH is \$44.3 million, 3.2 percent increase of \$1.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, ORWH plans to institute new initiatives for research based on prevailing themes derived from its strategic planning efforts and focused on capitalizing on emerging scientific advances that can result in improved, comprehensive and accessible health care for girls and women. The Office proposes to dedicate \$10 million towards a planned initiative, *New Paradigms in Women’s Health Research Across the Lifespan*, which is expected to emphasize translational research. The Office also plans implement and support research programs and initiatives to define parameters of sex and gender as well as population disparities that will be

important considerations for healthcare reform. ORWH, through its collaborative efforts with NIH institutes and centers as well as other agency initiatives, intends to continue to focus its research and career development programs toward the global community, especially in breast and other cancers in the developing world, career development for women in resource poor countries, and leadership in research on sex and gender in healthcare.

In FY 2011, ORWH plans to enhance its programs to develop and advance both men and women as researchers in the science of sex and gender, including expanding the Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health (BIRCWH) program, which recognizes and retains scientists in such careers. The Office also plans to implement new initiatives to support and advance biomedical careers for women based upon concepts explored and developed during the strategic planning process.

Office of Disease Prevention (ODP)
[\(www.prevention.nih.gov/\)](http://www.prevention.nih.gov/)

The mission of ODP is to foster, coordinate and assess research in prevention as a cost-effective means to improve public health in the nation and the world. The Office collaborates with other federal agencies, academic institutions, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and international organizations to formulate research initiatives and policies designed to promote public health.

ODP is developing Healthy People 2020, which it expects to reflect assessments of major risks to health and wellness, changing public health priorities, and emerging issues related to health preparedness and prevention. Drawing on the expertise of a Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2020, public input and a Federal Interagency Workgroup, Healthy People will provide a framework to address risk factors and determinants of health and the diseases and disorders that affect communities. The FY 2011 budget request for ODP is \$1.4 million, a 3.2 percent increase of \$440,000 above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, ODP intends to continue to stimulate disease prevention research across the NIH and to coordinate and collaborate on related activities with other federal agencies as well as the private sector. While ODP does not have research grant authority or funds, it intends to regularly convene the trans-NIH, trans-Agency Prevention Research Coordinating Committee and serve as the focal point of NIH to complete Healthy People 2020 planning. ODP also plans to convene joint meetings with the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES) staff of CDC to nurture collaborations on a regular basis. Finally, ODP plans to develop the evaluation plan of the HHS Secretary's Prevention and Wellness Fund, funded through ARRA.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Dir.'s Discretionary Fund	10.0		10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Common Fund	541.1		549.1	544.1	561.6	0.6%	-0.9%	3.2%
OAR	63.6		64.2	64.2	65.5	0.9%	0.0%	2.0%
OBSSR	27.0		27.4	27.4	38.2	1.5%	0.0%	39.4%
OD Operations	151.2		151.3	151.0	158.4	-0.1%	-0.2%	4.9%
Office of Research on Women's Health	42.3		43.0	43.0	44.3	1.7%	0.0%	3.0%
National Children's Study	179.8		194.4	193.9	194.4	7.8%	-0.3%	0.3%
Office of the Director								
Total	10.0		10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences (FIC)
(www.fic.nih.gov)

The Fogarty Center's core mission is to use science to reduce the deepening global disparities in health. 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. FIC-supported research and research training programs encompass a wide range of diseases and needs, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other infectious diseases; non-communicable diseases such as brain disorders, cancer, autism, and tobacco-related illness; and critical areas that foster a research environment, including ethics and informatics for health research. The FY 2011 budget request for FIC is \$73 million, a \$3 million increase above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, FIC intends to expand and re-compete its **Frameworks Program for Global Health** program which supports the development of innovative, multidisciplinary global health programs, including new curricula and educational opportunities designed to energize the next generation of global health researchers. Fogarty created the Millennium Promise Awards to support local institutions in the development of training and research programs to identify novel approaches in reducing the burden of chronic disease. Additional competitions are planned for FY 2010 and FY 2011. The Center has also expanded its support or research training in implementation science which creates knowledge that can be applied across diverse settings to answer questions central to functioning health systems. FIC supports behavioral and social science research, cost-effectiveness studies, and health policy analyses to answer such questions as: Why do some health programs lose effectiveness over time? How can multiple interventions be effectively packaged to capture cost efficiencies and to reduce splintering into disease-specific program? The results are expected to be used to develop evidence for prevention and treatment models in low-resource settings, including those in the U.S.

Fogarty's **Research Capacity Strengthening** program invests in cross-cutting areas that help to provide a sustainable research environment. These areas include investment in information and communication technology, informatics training for global health research, training and curriculum development in research ethics, and research management. FIC's Global Research Training in Population Health (POP) program supports research training for developing country scientists and clinicians with the long-term objective of strengthening overseas research programs and institutions that investigate health and disease characteristics of the local population. The program has two lines of research inquiry: 1) demographic processes, including aging, child health, adult health, mortality, morbidity, urbanization, and other social, behavioral, and economic factors that influence population dynamics, and 2) reproductive health, including reproductive biology, fertility, contraceptive development and trials, and reproductive health evaluations. The FY 2011 budget request for the Research Capacity Strengthening Program is \$40.2 million, a 3.5 percent increase of \$1.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

Using its new Strategic Plan 2009-2013, the FIC intends to address the Plan's first goal which is to mobilize the scientific community to address the growing epidemic of chronic, non-communicable diseases related to increased longevity and changing lifestyles in the developing world. Accordingly, the Center plans to invest in this area. FIC also plans to continue to work with other NIH components and private partners to develop other chronic disease initiatives. Additionally, in FY 2011, responding to the Administration's commitment to improving global maternal and child health, Fogarty plans to expand and enhance the POP program to include further training opportunities for reproductive health and family planning.

FIC's Development of Human Resources for Global Health Research program includes the Fogarty International Clinical Research Scholars Program which provides opportunities for new U.S. investigators seeking hands-on experience working in developing countries and pairs them to early career foreign health scientists who work alongside the U.S. trainee during the clinical research year. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$3.6 million, a 3.5 percent

increase of \$127,000 above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, FIC intends to expand the number of overseas research experiences available for young U.S. scientists in order to encourage them to adopt careers in global health.

The International Collaborative Research program supports research partnerships between U.S. and developing country scientists in a variety of high priority areas for the Center. These priorities include research on chronic, non-communicable diseases. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$14.7 million, a 5.4 percent increase of \$792,000 above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, FIC plans to expand its International Clinical, Operational and Health Services Research Training Award program for AIDS and TB and reinforce the initiative's support for implementation science.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
68.7	17.4	69.2	70.0	73.0	1.9%	1.2%	4.3%

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

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 focuses on research on all aspects of cancer including prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, survivorship, and causes. NCI's extramural research focuses on understanding the mechanisms of cancer, understanding the causes of cancer, improving early detection and diagnosis, developing effective and efficient treatments, supporting Cancer Centers, Specialized Centers and SPOREs, and supporting research workforce development. The FY 2011 budget request for NCI is \$5.265 billion, \$162.9 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NCI recognizes that prevention is the first line of defense against cancer. The Institute's prevention efforts includes a focus on understanding and modifying behaviors that increase risk; mitigating the influence of genetic and environmental risk factors; and interrupting cancer development through early intervention. NCI supports and conducts cancer control research to better understand the factors that influence lifestyle choices, cancer outcomes, improve the quality of care, improve the quality of life for cancer survivors and their families, and overcome cancer health disparities. The FY 2011 budget request for the **Cancer Prevention and Control** program is \$317.7 million, \$3.9 million and 1.2 percent above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, NCI plans to continue to study Energy Balance (integrated effects of diet, physical activity, and genetics on growth and body weight) as a way to control cancer incidence supporting research in lifestyle change for cancer prevention. The Institute intends to expand its Community Cancer Centers Program from the original 16 pilot sites to a total of 30 sites in anticipation of reaching more than 50,000 new cancer cases per year. Expansion of the Centers will allow the Institute to extend its research program into rural, inner-city, and underserved communities. The FY 2011 budget request for the **Cancer Centers, Specialized Centers and Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPORE)** program is \$529.7 million, \$25.3 million and 4.7 percent above the FY 2010 funding level.

The **NIH Centers for Population Health and Health Disparities (CPHHD)** are designed to advance the understanding of social determinants of health and health disparities using multilevel, trans-disciplinary team science approaches. The Centers support research on health disparities by integrating approaches from the basic, clinical, and population sciences. The research supported by CPHHD informs the understanding of how the social and built environments interact with biological processes, scientific information that is crucial in the development of appropriate interventions in prevention, early detection, and treatment to

reduce cancer disparities. Using planning grants, NCI intends to strengthen and expand these research and training partnerships to broaden its Cancer Center model to address cancer health disparities and training by developing other transdisciplinary, multi-component networks of NCI-supported cancer research institutions and programs. These include minority-serving institutions, majority academic institutions, NCI-designated cancer centers, the NCI Community Cancer Center Program, and other health disparities research programs like the Community Networks Program and Patient Navigation Research Program

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
4,967.7	1,256.5	5,150.2	5,101.6	5,264.6	2.7%	-0.9%	3.2%

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) (www.nccam.nih.gov)

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. To fulfill its mission, NCCAM collaborates with multiple ICs as well as other Federal agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The FY 2011 budget request for NCCAM is \$132 million, \$3.2 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, NCCAM plans to continue to fund multidisciplinary investigator-initiated research. Special areas of emphasis include research examining the effectiveness of CAM approaches to alleviate chronic pain and translational research to improve the quality, reproducibility, and comparability of clinical CAM research. The FY 2011 budget request for NCCAM's extramural basic research is \$51.9 million, a two percent increase of \$1 million above the FY 2010 funding level. For extramural clinical research the FY 2011 budget request is \$44.1 million, a 2 percent increase of \$850,000. In FY 2011, NCCAM plans to target the strategic priorities of support for CAM efficacy and effectiveness research. This includes research to: 1) discover if certain well-characterized CAM modalities for which there is already evidence of efficacy add value to conventional treatment for back pain; and 2) measure the impact of integrative medicine delivery models on the promotion of healthy behaviors such as smoking cessation, physical activity, and healthy eating. The research supported by the initiative is designed to take advantage of new or existing practice-based research networks (PBRNs). These networks cover large patient populations in diverse medical settings and are likely to be representative of patients seeking primary care. The initiative is designed to study CAM as it used in real-world settings.

NCCAM supports a variety of training and career development activities for pre-doctoral and post-doctoral students, CAM practitioners, and conventional medical researchers and practitioners. The NCCAM FY 2011 budget request for extramural research training and capacity building is \$11.4 million, a two percent increase of \$280,000 above the FY 2010 funding level.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
125.4	31.7	127.2	128.8	132.0	2.7%	1.3%	2.5%

National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD) (www.ncmhd.nih.gov)

The mission of the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD) 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. NCMHD emphasizes that increased research focus is necessary to study the interplay of prevailing and emerging social and economic determinants that perpetuate health disparities, and the potential of a restructured healthcare system for improving the health of underserved populations. The Center also emphasizes that the intersection of innovative cross-disciplinary approaches from diverse research fields is necessary to understand and elucidate the biological, behavioral, social, economic, and environmental determinants of health. The FY 2011 budget request for NCMHD is \$219 million, \$7.5 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, a signature effort for the Center will be to support the dissemination of research findings through the creation of a centralized and integrated comprehensive database on health disparities research. Another priority for the NCMHD is to increase its understanding of global health disparities and support the necessary infrastructure to respond to global epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, cancer, obesity, and other infectious diseases.

NCMHD's **Health Disparities Research** program is designed to enhance scientific knowledge on the determinants of health disparities and develop interventions. Through the program NCMHD collaborates with other NIH components and other Federal agencies. NCMHD's Centers of Excellence program assists institutions in developing infrastructure needed to establish an organizational entity responsible for the administration, coordination, and development of minority health and health disparities research, recruit researchers, develop research training programs, and design and launch community outreach activities. The FY 2011 budget request for the program is \$108.3, a 4.6 percent increase of \$4.7 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, NCMHD plans to continue to support investigator-initiated health disparities research awards and provide additional funding for Centers of Excellence.

The Center's **Research Capacity-Building and Infrastructure** program is designed to build a comprehensive and diverse biomedical research base of institutions and individuals dedicated to minority health and elimination of health disparities. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$72.4 million, a 2.8 percent increase of \$1.9 million above the FY 2010 funding level. The Center's three-fold strategy includes: 1) Build the scientific infrastructure and research environment in institutions with little or no research activities, 2) Enhance the research capacity in minority health and health disparities research in those academic institutions that have some research activities, but may or may not be in health disparities research, and 3) Focus on research training for individuals from health disparity populations. The Center also currently supports two Loan Repayment Plans that are designed to provide incentives for individuals to engage in basic, clinical, and/or behavioral research relevant to health disparities by repaying a portion of their educational loans. Since 2001, NCMHD has supported more than 2,000 health professionals across 40 states.

The Center's **Outreach and Information Dissemination** program includes the **Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)** program which is designed to engage communities in all phases of research including design, implementation, and dissemination of research findings. The program supports collaborative research between researchers and communities designed to accelerate the translation of research advances to populations experience disparities in health as compared to the larger population. The goal of the program is to sustain interventions at the community level. The FY 2011 budget request for the Outreach program is \$22.8 million, an increase of less than one percent of \$160,000 above the FY 2010 funding level. The intent is to continue to support the program in FY 2011.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C)FY10/ (P) FY 10	(P)FY11/ (C) FY 10
205.9	52.1	208.8	211.5	219.0	2.7%	1.3%	3.5%

National Center for Research Resources (NCRR)

www.ncrr.nih.gov

The National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) provides NIH-supported laboratory and clinical researchers with the infrastructure, tools, and training they need to understand, detect, treat, and prevent a wide range of diseases. This support spans basic, translational, and clinical research and connects researchers with one another and with patient and communities across the nation. The FY 2011 budget request for NCRR is \$1.309 billion, \$40.2 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NCRR's **Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA)** program is in its fourth year and is designed to form a national consortium of academic health centers that work together to transform the discipline of clinical and translational research. Additionally, CTSA's are expected to provide the support needed for comparative effectiveness research by contributing capacity to conduct this type of research, developing new approaches to study design, and establishing close working relationships with community partners.

NCRR's **Science Education Partnership Award (SEPA) Program** is designed to: 1) increase the pipeline of future scientists and clinicians, especially from minority, underserved, and rural kindergarten to grade 12 (K-12) students; and 2) to engage and educate the general public on the health-related advances made possible by NIH-funded research. The program encourages the development of hands-on, inquiry-based curricula that inform participants about such timely issues as obesity, stem cells, and infectious diseases. In addition, SEPA provides professional development for teachers and mentoring opportunities for students. In FY 2009, NCRR funded 16 new SEPAs, 13 for K-12 students and three science center/museum projects, to engage students and the public in health sciences. The program's emphasis is on rural and underserved populations with 18 out of the 23 Institutional Development Award (IDeA) states and Puerto Rico receiving current SEPA funding. The FY 2011 budget request for SEPA is \$18.9 million, a three percent increase of \$550,000 above the FY 2010 funding level.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,226.0	1,610.1	1,252.0	1,268.5	1,308.7	3.5%	1.3%	3.2%

National Eye Institute

www.nei.nih.gov

The National Eye Institute's (NEI) mission is to conduct and support research, training, health information dissemination, and other programs with respect to blinding eye diseases, visual disorders, mechanisms of visual function, preservation of sight, and the special health problems and requirements of the blind. In recognition of the 40th anniversary of NEI, Congress designated 2010 through 2020 as the "Decade of Vision." The FY 2011 budget request for NEI is \$724.4 million, a \$17.6 million increase above the FY 2010 funding level.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
668.3	174.1	695.8	706.8	724.4	5.8%	1.6%	2.5%

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

www.nhlbi.nih.gov

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) provide 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. The FY 2011 budget request for NHLBI is \$3.188 billion, \$91.7 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NHLBI's **Division of Prevention and Population Sciences (DPPS)** supports and provides leadership for population- and clinic-based research on the causes, prevention, and clinical care of cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases. Research supported by the DPPS includes a broad array of epidemiological studies to describe disease and risk factor patterns in populations and to identify risk factors for disease; clinical trials of interventions to prevent disease; studies of genetic, behavioral, sociocultural, and environmental influences on disease risk and outcomes; and studies of the application of prevention and treatment strategies to determine how to improve clinical care and public health. The Division also supports training and career development for these areas of research. DPPS is organized into four major components: the Epidemiology Branch, the Clinical Applications and Prevention Branch, the Women's Health Initiative Branch, and the Office of Biostatistics Research.

In March 2007, NHLBI released its Strategic Plan to provide a guide for its research and training programs over the next decade. The plan has three goals: 1) Improve understanding of the molecular and physiological basis of health and disease, and to use that understanding to develop improved approaches to disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention; 2) Improve understanding of the clinical mechanisms of disease and thereby enable better prevention, diagnosis, and treatment; and 3) Generate an improved understanding of the processes involved in translating research into practice and use that understanding to enable improvements in public health and to stimulate further scientific discovery. Within each goal, specific-research challenges are provided that address the overarching goal. DPPS supports research in all three goal areas, though most of the Division's efforts are concentrated on the third one, which includes studies in populations. DPPS works in close collaboration with other NHLBI divisions and with other Federal agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, and the Food and Drug Administration and the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
3,014.9	762.6	3,050.4	3,095.8	3,187.5	2.7%	1.5%	3.0%

National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)
www.nhgri.nih.gov

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the NIH's efforts in the Human Genome Project (HGP). In 2003, NHGRI expanded its mission to encompass a broad range of studies aimed at understanding the structure and function of the human genome and its role in health and disease. 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, Congress legislatively mandated the Institute to commit up to five percent of its annual extramural research budget for ELSI activities. The FY 2011 budget request for NHGRI is \$533.9 million, \$18.1 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NHGRI's **Genes, Environment and Health Initiative (GEI)** is designed to build tools and a knowledge base to allow better understanding of the interplay of the genome with environmental factors, ranging from diet to physical activity to exposure to pollutants, in health. In FY 2009, NHGRI, in collaboration with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, began to emphasize development of real-time environmental monitoring technologies, and the advancement of tools to measure psychosocial stress and its influence on gene expression, for use in studying the interactions of genes and environment. NHGRI expects to complete the GEI in 2011, with the findings released later that year and early 2012.

The Centers of Excellence in ELSI Research (CEERS), a component of the ELSI program, were established to: foster the multi-disciplinary approaches necessary to make advances in understanding the issues that progress in genomic science will raise; conduct ELSI research to inform the development of research, health, and public policies and practices and; train the next generation of ELSI researchers. The FY 2011 budget request for ELSI is \$19.7 million, a 3.5 percent increase of \$655 thousand.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
502.3	127.0	509.6	515.9	534.0	2.7%	1.2%	3.5%

National Institute on Aging (NIA) (www.nia.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) leads a broad scientific effort to understand the nature of aging and to extend the healthy, active years of life. NIA has been designated as the primary Federal agency on Alzheimer's disease research. The FY 2011 budget request for NIA is \$1.142 billion, \$32.5 million and 2.9 percent above the FY 2010 funding level.

The Institute provides support for social and behavioral science research through its **Behavioral and Social Research Program (BSR)**. Two branches: 1) the Individual Behavioral Processes (IBP) Branch and 2) the Population and Social Processes (PSP) Branch make up the BSR which 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 lifespan. 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**.

Training the next generation of researchers in aging is high priority for NIA. The institute support several programs, including its annual Summer Institute on Aging Research which provides junior investigators the opportunity to be mentored in the substance and methodology of aging research by recognized experts in the field to enhance participants' potential for success as independent investigators. The Beeson Awards, co-supported by NIH, offer three-to-five year faculty development awards to outstanding junior and mid-career faculty who are committed to academic careers in aging-related research, training and practice.

Regarding **international aging issues**, NIA supports a number of projects devoted to understanding the implications of population aging at the global level, including an initiative to consolidate and standardize findings from multiple large health surveys from around the world.

BSR supports social and behavioral research to better understand the processes of aging at the individual, institutional, and societal levels. Research areas include the behavioral, psychological, and social changes individuals undergo throughout the adult lifespan; participation of older people in the economy, families, and communities; the development of interventions to improve the health and cognition of older adults, and the societal impact of population aging and trends in labor force participation, including fiscal effects on the Medicare and Social Security programs. BSR also supports the development of research resources, research training, interdisciplinary studies that integrate biological and genetic measures with traditional social, behavioral and economic measures; and a knowledge base of longitudinal databases for the development of interventions to maximize active life and health expectancy. BSR expects to continue these activities in FY 2011. NIA intends to expand the BSR program to more fully address its research objectives and more quickly translate NIH research. The FY 2011 budget request for the BSR program is \$514.3 million, an increase of \$188.1 million or 2.8 percent above the FY 2010 funding level.

BSR supports 14 Centers on the Demography of Aging at leading universities and policy organizations around the U.S. The Centers are designed to foster research in demography, economics and epidemiology of aging and to promote use of important datasets in the field. Research conducted by the Center includes that on Medicare, Social Security, and the implications of health care reform on the elderly. The Roybal Centers for Translation Research on Aging are intended to improve the health, well being, and productivity of older people through the translation of basic behavioral and social science research into practical applications. The Centers currently focus on research areas of health and mobility, disease and pain management, decision making and behavioral change, and better data, measurement, and forecasting. The Roybal Centers are supported by BSR in partnership with the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, the Department of Education, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

BSR along with the Social Security Administration support the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) which provides an emerging portrait of an aging America's physical and mental health, insurance coverage, financial status, family support systems, labor market status, and retirement planning. Other programs supported by NIA include the Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research (RCMARs), the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging (BLSA), the Healthy Aging in Neighborhoods of Diversity across the Life Span (HANDLS), and the Work, Family, Health Study, among others.

HANDLS is a multidisciplinary, community-based, prospective longitudinal epidemiologic study examining the influence of race and socioeconomic status on the development of age-related health disparities among socioeconomically diverse African Americans and whites living in Baltimore. The study will investigate over a 20-year period whether health disparities develop or persist due to differences in SES differences, differences in race, or their interaction. The Work, Family, Health Study, a collaboration with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, is a multi-site intervention in the long-term care and telecommunication industries exploring how changes in the work environment can improve the health of workers and their families while benefiting organizations.

In its Neuroscience Program, NIA supports research aimed at better understanding age-related and pathological changes in the structure and function of the aging nervous system and how these changes affect behavior. The Program also supports research relevant to problems arising from psychiatric and neurological disorders associated with aging. An emerging focus for the Program is how the process of aging and age-related cognitive decline intersects with the development of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias of aging. A number of NIA and trans-NIH initiatives are supporting research exploring the interface of behavior, neuroscience, and epidemiology in the context of normal aging. Under an ongoing initiative dealing with the social neuroscience of aging, NIH supports research examining the neurobiological and genetic foundations and correlates of social behaviors and social relationships of relevance to aging, with particular emphasis on the mechanisms and pathways linking social behaviors and social relationships to the physical health, functionality, and psychological well-being of middle-aged and older adults. The Institute is also supporting research in neuroeconomics of aging, examining how age influences decision making and risk taking in a variety of domains relevant to health and economic behavior. In FY 2011, NIA intends to expand its support for a broad spectrum of basic, clinical, and translational research related to pathology, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care of Alzheimer's disease. The budget request for the Neuroscience Program is \$477.7 million or 2.8 percent above the FY 2010 funding level.

The Institute's Geriatrics and Clinical Gerontology Program supports research on health, disease, and disability in the aged. Focus areas include age-related physical changes and their relationship to health outcomes, the maintenance of health and the development of disease, and specific age-related risk factors for disease. The FY 2011 budget request for the Geriatrics and Clinical Gerontology Program is \$143.2 million, an increase of \$3.9 million or 2.8 percent.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,080.5	273.3	1,093.1	1,109.8	1,142.3	2.7%	1.5%	2.9%

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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. NIAAA-supported research has reframed the understanding of alcohol use and its impact on health, including the recognition that the nature of alcohol-related problems significantly change over the course of the lifespan. Increased understanding of alcohol dependence has created a paradigm shift in alcohol research. Given that research shows that the majority of individuals who meet diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence do not access treatment, NIAAA-supported research is evaluating screening and brief intervention in venues other than specialty treatment facilities. The FY 2011 budget request for NIAAA is \$474.6 million, \$12.5 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NIAAA's **Mechanisms of Behavior Change (MOBC)** research initiative is designed to stimulate research on mechanisms inducing and affecting positive change among heavy drinkers, both those receiving professional treatment and those who change their drinking behavior without professional help. The initiative is structured to capitalize on advances in a number of scientific disciplines such as genomics, neuroscience, neuroeconomics, psychology, and social science.

NIAAA also supports extensive research to develop new medications and behavioral treatments to address the full spectrum of alcohol dependence. This research includes investing in research to identify what works for which individuals, what underlies success, and how to provide those effective elements in an affordable, accessible and appealing way so that those who need help will seek it and adhere to the treatment offered.

NIAAA's **Youth and Adolescent (ages 0 -17)** program supports research that targets this period of life and focuses on the effects of alcohol use on the developing body and brain, and the interplay of development, genes and environment on adolescent alcohol use. The Institute is supporting research to integrate intervention for underage alcohol use into primary health care. The FY 2011 budget request for the Youth/Adolescent program is \$65.8 million, a 2.5 percent increase of \$1.6 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, NIAAA plans to support the continuing development of a screening guide for use with children and adolescents to assess their for risk of alcohol use and alcohol use disorders. The Institute intends to solicit research that evaluates the use and effectiveness of the guide in various settings. The Institute is also planning a new research initiative on pharmacotherapy for adolescents and young adults with severe alcohol use disorders and major co-morbidities and behavioral interventions that target young individuals along the continuum of mild to severe alcohol related behaviors.

The Institute's **Young Adult (ages 18-29)** program focuses on risk assessment, universal and selective prevention, and early intervention and treatment. Recent NIAAA-supported research has demonstrated that college-aged individuals respond well to web-based screening and self-change programs. Based on the research, NIAAA has released a free web-based consumer-oriented booklet, *Rethinking Drinking*, which is designed to help people of all ages assess their own drinking. For those unable to change on their own, NIAAA is focusing on understanding the basic science of behavior change as well as medication treatment for younger people. The FY 2011 proposed budget for the Young Adult program is \$162.9 million, a 2.5 percent increase of \$3.9 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, making alcohol screening and brief intervention a routine procedure in primary care and other settings is expected to be a priority. The Institute also plans to continue to promote and disseminate *Rethinking Drinking*. Based on research that has demonstrated that comprehensive community interventions that typically involve multiple levels of city government, environmental policy change and community involvement, among other factors, may reduce alcohol-related problems among adolescents and young adults, in FY 2011, NIAAA intends to support a new initiative exploring the effects of community interventions on alcohol-related outcome in young adults.

NIAAA's **Midlife/Senior Adult** program includes support for research that focuses on development of treatment strategies for alcohol dependence that are tailored to specific populations and treatment of individuals with co-existing psychiatric and medical disorders. The FY 2011 budget request for the program is \$141.3 million, a 2.5 percent increase of \$3.4 million. In FY 2011, NIAAA plans to develop a new initiative to develop effective pharmacological and behavioral treatments for individuals who have alcohol use disorders and co-existing other drug, psychiatric and/or physical disorders. The Institute is also planning to support research aimed at risk reduction, early identification and diagnosis of harmful alcohol use and personalized treatment

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
450.1	113.9	455.1	462.2	474.6	2.7%	1.6%	2.7%

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

www.niaid.nih.gov

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) conducts and supports basic and applied research to better understand, treat, and ultimately prevent infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases. The FY 2011 budget request for NIAID is \$4.977 billion, \$160.3 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NIAID has long been the leading agency supporting research on the AIDS pandemic, particularly the development of an effective vaccine. The Institute recognizes that ending the pandemic will require multipronged biomedical and behavioral approaches. Non-vaccine strategies integrating behavioral activities will be critical to curbing the continuing spread of the disease. As care and treatment initiatives expand in non-industrialized countries, the Institute believes that it is essential to assure that prevention research is an integral part of these efforts. Accordingly, a priority of NIAID is the encouragement of further development and evaluation of behavioral interventions and communication strategies to reduce high-risk behavior associated with HIV transmission.

Another priority for the Institute is development and maintenance of international multi-disciplinary research capacities - including infrastructure, training, and networks - to support research on global and regional priorities that will improve public health in the United States and around the world. NIAID further seeks to strengthen community input and involvement in clinical research planning, priority setting, ethical reviews and study implementation to enhance investigator/community partnerships and ensure respect for community perspectives and priorities.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
4701.5	113.3	4760.3	4816.7	4,977.1	2.5%	1.2%	3.3%

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)

www.niams.nih.gov

The National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) is the lead Federal agency for research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis, musculoskeletal and skin diseases. Diseases within NIAMS' purview include many forms of arthritis and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and bones, and skin diseases. Because most of these diseases are chronic, NIAMS is focused on research, prevention and treatment of disorders characterized by a continuing disease process with progressive deterioration. Many of the diseases within the mission of the NIAMS have a disproportionate impact on women and

minorities. The FY 2011 budget request for NIAMS is \$555.7 million, \$16.9 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

The Institute supports research that has identified the barriers that keep people who are economically disadvantaged as well as people from diverse ethnic backgrounds from complying with their prescribed medical treatments, including fear of side effects, belief that the medicines are not working, problems with the health system environment, and medication costs. NIAMS believes that this research is important as it addresses the issues of health disparities, identifying the many, complex factors that make some populations more vulnerable to diseases within its mission areas.

NIAMS's Arthritis and Rheumatic Diseases program is designed to advance high quality basic, translational, and clinical biomedical and biopsychosocial research to treat and prevent arthritis and rheumatic diseases. The FY 2011 budget request for the program is \$131.9 million, a three percent increase of \$3.9 million above the FY 2010 funding level. The Institute, in FY 2011, intends to support testing and validation of tools to measure patient-reported outcomes in diverse populations represented by the NIAMS portfolio, including arthritis and rheumatic diseases through the NIH Roadmap's Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) initiative.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
524.7	132.7	530.8	538.9	555.7	2.7%	1.5%	3.1%

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB) (www.nibib.nih.gov)

The National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB) is devoted to merging the physical and biological sciences to develop new technologies that improve health. The Institute's goal is to accelerate the pace of discovery and speed the development of biomedical technologies that prevent illnesses or treat them when they do strike. Unlike many other NIH institutes, the NIBIB's mission is not limited to a single disease or group of illnesses; rather it spans the entire spectrum. NIBIB works with doctors from every field of medicine and bring together teams of scientists and engineers from many different backgrounds to develop innovative approaches to health care. Research supported by NIBIB includes studies in new technologies designed to address issues associated with health information technology such as: interoperability of data systems, compatibility of computer software across medical institutions, security of data during transmission, HIPPA compliance, and availability of affordable data systems for patient care providers. The FY 2011 budget request for NIBIB is \$325.9 million, a \$9.5 million increase above the FY 2010 funding level.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
308.1	77.9	312.7	316.5	325.9	2.7%	1.2%	3.0%

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) (www.nichd.nih.gov)

NICHD continues to be 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. Research supported by the NICHD increasingly crosses disciplinary boundaries to link psychological and behavioral processes in cognitive, social, and personality development with underlying biological

processes, and to understand how social and economic factors affect developmental outcomes. The FY 2011 budget request for NICHD is \$1.369 billion, \$39.9 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NICHD has made significant investments in trans-disciplinary science that addresses the biological, behavioral, and social factors that affect children's development. This includes research focusing on: the effects of poverty on child development; the effectiveness of early childhood programs or interventions in promoting school readiness; and tools to measure important early childhood competencies. NICHD also has a longstanding interest in the study of normal language and reading development, learning disabilities, and disorders that adversely affect the development of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and mathematics abilities. The Institute also provides strong support for demographic research, investing in the collection and dissemination of population data.

The Institute currently funds eight research projects on the consequences of natural disasters, most focusing on the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. NICHD's international disaster portfolio includes research on the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami.

NICHD continues to support large data sets because of their value to researchers worldwide, including the New Immigrant Study (NIS) and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (ADD Health). Through research on how the structure and characteristics of the work environment affects child and family health, the NICHD continues to support the Work, Family, and Health Network, along with NIA, OBSSR, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

NICHD also supports research on the experiences that children from diverse backgrounds need from birth through school age to prepare them to learn, read, and succeed in school. The NICHD-supported research focuses on the development of cognition, emergent literacy, language, numeracy and mathematics, social and emotional competence, metacognition and self-regulation, motor development, and physical health.

NICHD's **Center for Research for Mothers and Children** supports an array of maternal and child health research, including research on factors affecting growth and development; antecedents of adult diseases, obesity and overweight; growth retardation; and congenital and infectious diseases, including the treatment of HIV/AIDS in children, adolescents, and women. The Center also supports research that examines mechanisms of cognitive, social, emotional, and neurobiological development, the influences of genetics, environment, and life experiences on development; the causes and treatment of specific learning disabilities; and health promotion and disease prevention in children and adolescents. The FY 2011 budget request for the Center is \$367.2 million, a 2.5 percent increase of \$8.9 million. Priorities for the Center in FY 2011 include support for trans-disciplinary research in learning disabilities, with expanded emphasis on understanding deficiencies in the development of reading, writing, comprehension, and listening and literacy skills in relationship to neurobiological, genetic, cognitive, behavioral, and environmental influences.

The **Center for Population Research** focuses on reproductive health and biology, including human infertility and reproductive disorders, as well as population research and the behavioral sciences. The Center supports behavioral and social science research to understand the consequences of changes in population size, composition and distribution, with a particular interest in factors that affect the formation, functioning, and stability of families, and how families influence child health and development. Other Center-supported research targets the epidemiological, behavioral, and environmental dynamics of HIV, to help public health officials develop effective evidence-based interventions to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. The FY 2011 budget request for the Center is \$344.3 million, a 2.5 percent increase of \$8.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

In FY 2011, the Institute plans to support several comparative effectiveness studies aimed at informing physician practice. Using its Population Research Infrastructure programs, NICHD intends to continue to develop and strengthen complex, interdisciplinary approaches to

understanding demographic, behavioral, and other determinants of health which inform the development of public health interventions in the U.S. globally.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,294.5	327.4	1,313.7	1,329.0	1,368.8	2.7%	1.9%	3.0%

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) (www.nidcd.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders' (NIDCD) mission is to support and conduct research and research training in the normal processes and the disorders of human communication, including hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language. The FY 2011 budget request for NIDCD is \$429 million, \$10.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
407.1	103.0	413.0	418.7	429.0	2.8%	1.4%	2.5%

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) (www.nidcr.nih.gov)

The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research's (NIDCR) mission is to support the Nation's ongoing efforts to improve oral, dental, and craniofacial health. The Institute's research portfolio has traditionally cut across diverse fields of scientific disciplines. The Institute is beginning to fund research that will contribute to the understanding of the complex interplay of factors that contribute to dental caries, including research that explores a wide range of factors that include genetics, family contextual factors, psychosocial determinants, diet, neighborhood settings and environmental factors, and their interactions. According to NIDCR, emerging new conceptual models that take a holistic, systems approach will guide the work of future researchers and decision makers. NIDCR's Health Disparities Research Program supports the full spectrum of research to identify practical, sustainable approaches to oral health. The FY 2011 budget request for NIDCR is \$423.5 million, \$10.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NIDCR's **Clinical Research** program supports research to better understand the social and behavioral influences on oral health and management of craniofacial conditions. The program encourages the identification of the mechanisms of action of behavioral and social interventions, and the testing and monitoring of intervention fidelity. The FY 2011 budget request for the Clinical Research program is \$63.9 million, a 2.3 percent increase of \$1.5 million. NIDCR intends to give priority to the *Developing Effective Behavioral Interventions that Meet the Needs of Diverse Populations* initiative which is designed to encourage novel and "much-needed" research to develop behavioral and social interventions that address a range of oral and/or craniofacial health needs. The ultimate aim of the initiative is to ensure that the behavioral and social science intervention research supported by NIDCR is relevant to the communities it serves, and draws from and contributes to an already sizeable body of knowledge about behavior change, without starting from scratch for each target population. The initiative is also designed to encourage communication between fields, or even within fields, that can speed the improvement of oral, and craniofacial health. The Institute believes that with "improved crosstalk, it will be possible to develop new interventions" through surveys, focus groups, draft interventions manuals, and assessment measures that allows NIDCR to more rapidly and efficiently adapt them to new target populations, as needed.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
402.5	101.8	408.0	413.1	423.5	2.6%	1.3%	2.5%

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

www.niddk.nih.gov

The mission of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is to support research to combat diseases that are mostly common, chronic, have severe health consequences, and are costly to individuals and their families. They include: diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases, liver and other digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, obesity, kidney and urologic diseases, and hematologic diseases. The Institute also supports diseases that are less wide-spread such as cystic fibrosis and other genetic diseases. The FY 2011 budget request for NIDDK is \$2.008 billion; \$50.2 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NIDDK co-chairs the **NIH Obesity Research Task Force** and supports a multidimensional research portfolio on obesity. The Institute also supports research that impacts health care reform efforts by identifying cost-effective ways to translate findings from diabetes and obesity intervention studies to real-world clinical practice and community settings. An example of this research is the Institute's *Action for Health Diabetes* (Look AHEAD), an ongoing intervention study that builds on past research and is testing a lifestyle intervention to help prevent common, costly, and often deadly cardiovascular complications in people with type 2 diabetes. NIDDK's comparative effectiveness research to identify the most safe and effective procedures for treating obesity with bariatric surgery is also an example of NIDDK-research with implications for health care reform.

The NIDDK's **Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Metabolic Diseases program** is designed to increase the understanding of diabetes and other diseases and disorders of the endocrine system and metabolism, and to develop and test potential prevention and treatment strategies. In FY 2009, the NIDDK-supported Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study (DPPOS) built upon research from the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) to establish the long-term durability of the DPP lifestyle and metformin interventions. In 2009, NIDDK completed the HEALTHY study, a multi-center, middle school-based study of strategies for reducing risk factors for type 2 diabetes in children. The study is expected to provide a wealth of data on prevalence of overweight and obesity and diabetes risk factors in the middle school population. The Institute also supports the Diabetes Education and Prevention with Lifestyle Intervention Offered at the YMCA (DEPLOY) which tests whether the DPP can be effectively and inexpensively delivered through YMCA programs. It is also collaborating with the CDC and its state diabetes program to help translate the findings of DPP. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$642.1 million, a 2.6 increase of \$16.5 million.

In FY 2011, NIDDK intends to continue major diabetes clinical trials and encourage and support development of major new investigator-initiated clinical studies. The Institute also plans to continue to fund translational research and support health information dissemination activities to bring scientific discoveries in diabetes and obesity to real world medical practice and other community settings. It also intends to continue an initiative encouraging collaborative, multidisciplinary research teams to work on complex biomedical problems in diabetes, endocrinology, and metabolic diseases.

NIDDK's **Digestive Diseases and Nutrition program** is designed to increase understanding of digestive diseases, nutrition, and obesity, and to develop and test strategies for disease prevention and treatment. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$497.6 million, a 2.5 percent increase of \$12.8 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, NIDDK intends to support major ongoing observational studies to assess the health risk and benefits of weight-loss surgery in extremely obese adults and adolescents, as well the Look AHEAD study.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,910.2	445.4	1,931.5	1,957.4	2,007.6	2.5%	1.3%	2.6%

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

www.nida.nih.gov

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding for research on drug abuse and addiction. 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. The Institute is also charged with supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, as well as other medical problems. The FY 2011 budget request for NIDA is \$1.094 billion, a 3.3 percent increase of \$34.6 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NIDA-supported research reveals that while African Americans and Hispanics abuse licit and illicit drugs at rates similar to those in the general population, these groups incur greater medical and social consequences of their drug use than Whites, including involvement with the criminal justice system and greater disease vulnerability. Responding, NIDA has launched a \$10.6 million initiative titled **Seek, Test, and Treat: Addressing HIV in the Criminal Justice System** to encourage researchers to develop, implement and test strategies to increase HIV testing and the provision of highly active, antiretroviral therapy to HIV positive individuals involved with criminal justice system. The Institute is also investing heavily in its **Criminal Justice-Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS)**, a multi-site cooperative research program to explore the issues related to the complex system of offender treatment services and to tackle the implementation of effective treatment approaches in criminal justice settings, including for populations with co-occurring disorders.

As part of its support for research on adolescent brain development, NIDA is targeting the influence of social factors on teen decision-making, a research area the Institute considers critical to understanding drug abuse. Several NIDA-funded research programs are investing how parental monitoring, parental drug use, deviant peer affiliation, and popular culture influence initiation and maintenance of teen drug use across different stages of development. The Institute has held several workshops that explored how developmental neuroimaging and genetic data could be added to longitudinal studies of psychosocial outcomes to definitively examine how genes and/or brain development in early life may relate to drug abuse outcomes in young adulthood.

In recognition that tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality in the U.S., NIDA actively supports research to improve the accessibility and decrease the cost of behavioral interventions, including tobacco quit-lines and the use of web-based technologies. Behavioral interventions continue to play an integral role in smoking prevention and cessation. The Institute is targeting vulnerable populations, supporting longitudinal studies on the developmental effects of tobacco exposure or second-hand smoke during pregnancy, childhood and adolescence, and supporting research in individuals with co-morbid health and mental health conditions, such as HIV, schizophrenia and depression.

NIDA's **Basic and Clinical Neuroscience Programs** work together to increase the understanding of the neurobiological, genetic/epigenetic, and behavioral factors underlying drug abuse and addiction. These factors include those affecting increased risk and/or resilience to drug abuse, addiction, and drug-related disorders; the mechanisms of addiction; and the effects of drugs on the brain and behavior. The FY 2011 budget request for these programs is \$519.5 million. In FY 2011, NIDA intends to apply funds from grants that are ending in FY 2010 to opportunities to study drug abuse and its consequences across the lifespan.

The Institute's **Epidemiology, Services and Prevention** program seeks to promote integrated approaches to understand and address the interactions between individuals and environments that contribute to the continuum of drug abuse-related problems. The division supports research and major data collection systems, as well as surveillance networks. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$260.5 million.

NIDA's **Clinical Trials Network (CTN)** comprises 16 research nodes and more than 240 individual community treatment programs. The CTNs serve 34 States, plus the District of

Columbia and Puerto Rico. The CTN works to develop treatment protocols for drug abuse and addiction and related conditions, testing the real-world effectiveness of promising medication and behavioral treatment approaches with diverse patient populations and community treatment providers. The CTNs also serve as a research and training platform to help the Institute respond to emerging public health areas. The FY 2011 budget request for the CTNs is \$43.9 million. Among the initiatives planned for FY 2011 is the initiative to assess the effectiveness of a 12-step facilitation intervention for stimulant abusing patients in initiating and sustaining their involvement with support groups such as Cocaine or Alcoholics Anonymous.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,032.5	261.2	1,045.4	1,059.4	1,094.1	2.6%	1.3%	3.3%

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) (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 into the influence of poverty and environmental pollution into human health needs. For years, the environment was considered to have a minor role in the etiology of human illness; this was, in part, because only radiation, synthetic chemicals and industrial by-products were included in the definition of the environment. The definition of environment, has now been expanded to include diet and nutrition, behavior and other social and cultural factors. The FY 2011 budget request for NIEHS is \$707.3 million, \$17.8 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NIEHS supports research to understand the role of physical and social influences on the environmental impact of toxic pollutants, including the involvement of community-based organizations in educating vulnerable or susceptible populations, children, adults from poor socioeconomic status and minorities. The Institute also supports several epidemiological studies to understand, among other things: community-based approaches to study the potential benefits of preventive interventions, such as the use of air filters and air conditioners in childhood asthma; and the influence of modifiable social and physical factors in susceptible populations.

The Institute is also a leader in supporting research focusing on understanding, predicting, and preventing adverse health impacts resulting from changes in the Earth's climate. It leads an **Interagency Working Group on Climate Change and Health** which includes representatives from NIH, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, EPA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NASA, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, among other Federal agencies. The Working Group is compiling a report with recommendations for basic and applied research needs on the human health effects of climate change for use by all Federal agencies with a human/environmental health mission.

NIEHS's Clinical and Translational Research: Bench to Bedside to Public Health program is designed to encourage integration of clinical, population, and community-linked research to effectively translate findings into improved public health practice and disease prevention. The FY 2011 budget request for the program is \$186.8 million, a 2.7 percent increase of \$4.8 million above the FY 2010 funding level. Priorities in FY 2011 for the program include research on windows of susceptibility to environmental agents in increasing risk of developing breast cancer, including studies on relationships between early exposures and puberty. The Institute also intends to support its program on Partnerships in Environmental Public Health (PEPH), which covers research translational efforts, with a focus on community research partnerships (capacity building) and dissemination science (research on how to disseminate and translate environmental health data for the public).

NIEHS' Pathways for Future Environmental Health Scientists hopes to attract young students and scientists into the environmental health sciences field. The program provides

opportunities for laboratory-based training at the high school and undergraduate levels; institutional and individual training grants including a new training initiative designed to prepare individuals to study environment and genetic factors in disease etiology at the graduate level; and grants for young investigators and short term sabbatical awards at the faculty level. The Institute's signature career development program is the Outstanding New Environmental Scientists (ONES), an investigator-initiated program for new independent investigators. The FY 2011 budget request for the Institute's training programs is \$48.4 million, a 5.2 percent increase of \$2.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, NIEHS plans to continue to give high priority to the ONES program; the NIEHS training grant program to increase the participation of physician-scientists in environmental sciences research; the NIEHS MD/PhD program; the joint training program in environmental genetics and genomics, cosponsored with NHGRI; the NIH Pathway to Independence program; and the Short

Term Educational Experiences for Research in Environmental Health (STEER) program which is designed to attract high school students and undergraduates to summer research opportunities in the environmental health sciences.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
662.7	168.1	684.3	689.6	707.3	4.1%	0.8%	2.6%

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

www.nigms.org

The fundamental biomedical and behavioral research supported by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences canvasses a wide spectrum, ranging from experiments with organisms, cells, genes and molecules to studies of systems biology that examine the behavior of interconnected networks. NIGMS supports basic behavioral and social sciences research and training related to its mission areas. The research is supported through the following centers and divisions: Bioinformatics and Computational Biology; Genetics and Developmental Biology; Minority Opportunities in Research; and Pharmacology, Physiology and Biological Chemistry. NIGMS-supported basic behavioral and social sciences research activities include: 1) basic behavioral research in model organisms; 2) computational modeling of human populations including social and behavioral factors; 3) studies of the efficacy of interventions in promoting research careers; 4) support of a range of behavioral and social sciences research at minority-serving institutions; and 5) predoctoral training at the interface between behavioral and biomedical sciences. The Institute continues to explore the potential for new directions in its funding of basic behavioral and social sciences research. The FY 2011 budget request for NIGMS is \$2.125 billion, \$74.1 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

A cornerstone of the Institute's mission is its support of **Research Training** for the next generation of biomedical and behavioral researchers. The Institute recently led an NIH-wide effort to support social science research addressing factors that help foster women's careers in science. It is also in the process of developing a strategic plan for research training and will garner evidence and input from the scientific community. This effort will include prioritizing the steps necessary to create and sustain a healthy and productive research training environment that mirrors the U.S. population. NIGMS envisions that the results of the process will help inform NIH-wide policy in this area. The FY 2011 budget request for the NIGMS Research Training program is \$209.2 million, a 5.9 percent increase of \$11.7 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, NIGMS plans to continue to support research training of basic behavioral scientists and promote its new molecular medicine program.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,997.2	505.2	2,023.7	2,051.0	2,125.1	2.7%	1.3%	3.6%

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

www.nimh.nih.gov

The mission of NIMH is to reduce the public health burden of mental and behaviors disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior. To fulfill its mission, the Institute: conducts research on mental disorders and the underlying basic science of brain and behavior; and collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the causes, occurrence, and treatment of mental illnesses. The FY 2011 budget request for NIMH is \$1,540.3 million, an increase of \$50.6 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

The Institute's **Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science** program provides support for research in the areas of basic neuroscience, genetics, basic behavioral science, research training, resource development, technology development, drug discovery, and research dissemination. The FY 2011 budget request for the program is \$459.7 million a 3.4 percent increase of \$14.9 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, NIMH plans to give priority to projects that seek to understand the biological functions of genes, gene products, cells, and brain circuits in normal and abnormal mental function. High priority projects also include those that identify in diverse populations genetic variants, epigenetic mechanisms, and gene-environment interactions that influence vulnerability to mental disorders and treatment response.

NIMH's **AIDS Research** program supports research and research training to develop and disseminate behavioral interventions that prevent HIV/AIDS transmission and to clarify the biological, psychological, and functional mental health effects of HIV/AIDS infection and alleviates the associated consequences. The Health and Behavior components of the Division of AIDS and Health and Behavior Research have been dissolved by the Institute and have been distributed to the Institute's non-AIDS research divisions. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$185.4 million, a three percent increase of \$5.5 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, the Institute intends to emphasize innovative, interdisciplinary HIV prevention research designed to better understand individual, community, social, and structural factors that impact HIV risk-reduction in order to improve preventive behaviors. The plan is to also support innovative, interdisciplinary prevention science research that examines the psychosocial needs of children affected by AIDS, particularly children in low-resource settings.

The Institute's **Adult Translational Research and Treatment Development** program plans, supports, and administers programs of research, research training, and resource development aimed at: understanding the biological, psychological, and functional changes that are involved in the causes and course of mental illness and; hastening the translation of science advances into innovations in clinical care. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$295.8 million, a 3.4 percent increase of \$9.6 million above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011, NIMH intends to give high priority to research that advances the understanding of the biological underpinnings of mental illness and hasten the translation of behavioral science and neuroscience advances into innovations in clinical care. The Institute also plans to emphasize research that evaluates the safety and efficacy of novel pharmacological agents and behavioral interventions that target features of mental illness that are inadequately addressed by current therapies and prevention strategies.

NIMH's **Developmental Translational Research** program supports research and research training with the goal of preventing and curing mental disorders that originate in childhood and adolescence. The program stimulates and promotes an integrated program of research across basic behavioral/psychological processes, environmental processes, brain development, genetics, developmental psychopathology, and therapeutic interventions. The FY 2011 budget request for the program is \$148.4 million a 3.4 percent increase of \$4.8 million. The Institute intends to give priority to research that delineates the neurobehavioral mechanisms responsible for the development of mental disorders, including critical and sensitive periods in brain development and effects of behavior and experience on the brain. In FY 2011, NIMH also plans to provide support for research to develop, test, and validate biologically-based markers.

The **Services and Intervention Research** program supports research to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacologic, psychosocial, rehabilitative, and combination interventions on mental and behavior disorders. The program also supports mental health services research, including services organization and delivery; interventions to improve the quality and outcomes of care; and research on the dissemination and implementation of evidence-based interventions into service settings. The FY 2011 budget request for the Services and Intervention Research program is \$194.7 million, a 3.4 percent increase of \$6.3 million. The Institute intends to give priority to research that develops innovative service delivery approaches to reduce the prevalence and burden of mental disorders. It intends to emphasize research that will personalize interventions for optimal use among diverse populations, including underserved groups, those with comorbid conditions, across geographic locations, and across age groups. Suicide research including, early detection, assessment, interventions, and services for individuals at risk for suicide, across populations and ages will also be given high priority.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,451.1	366.8	1,474.7	1,489.8	1,540.3	2.7%	1.0%	3.4%

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) (www.ninds.nih.gov)

The mission of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) is to reduce the burden of neurological disease. To support this mission, NINDS conducts, fosters, coordinates, and guides research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke, and supports basic research in related scientific areas. NINDS supports a broad portfolio of basic behavioral research, which includes studies on a variety of cognitive and behavioral processes. Examples include research: exploring the neural bases of language and cognitive development, understanding the neural substrates of decision making, and examining the cellular and molecular mechanisms of learning and memory. The Institute also sponsors a wide range of training grants, fellowships, and career development awards in all areas of the neurological sciences, including basic behavioral and social science research. The FY 2011 budget request for NINDS is \$1,612.7 million, \$19.4 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NINDS is currently examining all of the institute's programs in an intensive planning process which will make recommendations for the future. The Institute indicates that it is engaging experts from NIH, academia, industry, and stakeholders in the community. Specific planning groups have focused on basic, translational, and clinical research, and on the spectrum of neurological diseases. Subsequent planning will focus on training and on health disparities. The new strategic plan will guide NINDS actions for 2010.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
1,592.9	402.9	1,612.7	1,635.7	1,681.3	2.7%	1.4%	2.5%

National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)

www.ninr.nih.gov

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) supports basic and clinical research designed to establish a scientific basis for the care of individuals across the life span, research on the reduction of risks for disease and disability, and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. A dominant theme of NINR's research portfolio is the linkage between biological and behavioral research. The FY 2011 budget request for NINR is \$150.2 million, \$4.6 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

The science supported by NINR seeks to advance a patient management paradigm that is increasingly person-centered rather than disease-oriented, that focuses on preventing the development of chronic illness rather than treating it, and that features the person as an active participant in their health. NINR funds research to improve quality of life for individuals living with multiple chronic illnesses by finding more effective ways to address their adverse symptoms, by improving their ability to manage their own illnesses, and by developing approaches to ease the burden on their family caregivers. As the lead NIH Institute for end-of-life research, NINR supports studies that explore key end-of-life areas such as clinician/family member communication, decision-making, and issues of pediatric end-of-life and palliative care. In FY 2011, NINR plans to continue to fund research highlighted in its strategic plan, including: self-management, and caregiving; health promotion and disease prevention; research capacity development; and, technology integration. The Institute has also begun to formulate its next strategic plan, scheduled for release in early FY 2012.

NINR's **Self-Management, Symptom Management, and Caregiving** program addresses the challenges of short- and long-term management of symptoms resulting from disease and disability by supporting research to: enhance the individual's role in managing disease; manage debilitating symptoms; and improve health outcomes for individuals and caregivers. The FY 2011 budget request for the Program is \$44.7 million, a 3 percent increase of \$1.3 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

The Institute's **Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP)** studies the key biological, behavioral, and social factors that promote health and healthy behaviors and prevent the development of disease. Research supported under this activity seeks scientific discoveries of health predictors and prevention strategies across conditions, diseases, and settings, often focusing on minority and/or underserved communities. The Institute is currently supporting an initiative designed to support the integration of behavioral and sociocultural research to prevent HIV transmission and infection. Another initiative focuses on health promotion in racial and ethnic minority males. The FY 2011 budget request for the HPDP is \$43.5 million, a three percent increase of \$1.3 million above the FY 2010 funding level. A potential research initiative in FY 2011 would examine the neurobehavioral genetics of health behaviors.

NINR's **End-of-Life** research program applies interdisciplinary biological, behavioral, and social science strategies to advance understanding the challenges of a life threatening illness with respect to the needs of the individual and their caregivers. Specific research topics and activities include: improving awareness and relief of pain, suffering, and distressing symptoms through effective palliative care; understanding and facilitating decision-making by patients, caregivers, and providers, including through the use of advance directives; promoting wellness and self-management of symptoms through meaningful health activities; and developing new investigators in this area of science. The FY 2011 budget request for the End-of-Life program is \$12.3 million, a three percent increase of \$359 thousand above the FY 2010 funding level. In FY 2011.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
141.8	35.9	143.8	145.6	150.2	2.7%	1.3%	3.2%

National Library of Medicine (NLM)

www.nlm.nih.gov

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) is the world's largest library of the health sciences and the developer of electronic information services. Begun in 1836, NLM applies its resources broadly to the advancement of medicine. The Library has extensive Web-based information resources for the scientific community, health professionals, and the general public. The Library collects materials in all areas of biomedicine and health care, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life, and social sciences. The FY 2011 budget request for NLM is \$364.8 million, \$14.2 million above the FY 2010 funding level.

NLM continues to focus on the goals of its 2006-2016 Long Range Plan, including key activities to support interoperable health information technology, more effective response to disasters and emergencies, development of a robust knowledge base for personalized health care, reduction of health disparities, and improved health literacy.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
338.8	83.6	334.3	350.6	364.8	3.5%	4.9%	4.1%

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Former Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The FY 2011 request for DHS is \$56.3 billion up from \$55.3 billion in FY 2010 (this includes mandatory fees and trust funds). The Department indicates that its five main missions are: Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security; Securing and Managing Our Border; Enforcing and Administering our Immigration Laws; Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace; and Ensuring Resilience to Disasters. DHS has asked for an increase in FY 2011 of \$20 million to add more Behavior Detection Officers to its anti-terrorism efforts at airports. These officers use observational techniques based on behavioral science research to screen for problems.

Science and Technology Directorate

www.dhs.gov/xres

Tara O'Toole is the Assistant Secretary for the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate. The Directorate ensures that DHS and the homeland security community have "the science, technical information and capabilities they need to more effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards and homeland security threats." The FY 2011 budget request for the S&T Directorate is \$1.018 billion, an increase over the FY 2010 figure of \$1.007 billion. The transfer of the Radiological and Nuclear research program into the S&T directorate accounts for all of the increase. All the other components of the Directorate would see their budgets decrease under the FY 2011 request.

The Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division applies the social and behavioral sciences to improve detection, analysis, and understanding of the threats posed by individuals, groups, and radical movements. It supports the preparedness, response, and recovery of communities impacted by catastrophic events and advances homeland security by integrating human factors into homeland security technologies. Among its current projects are: a Commercial Data Sources Project that quantitatively assesses the utility of commercial data sources to augment governmentally available information about people, foreign and domestic, being screened, investigated, or vetted by the Department; an Enhancing Public Response and Community Resilience Project examines public needs (shelter, food, disaster relief, etc.) that arose during the evacuation from southern Texas during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in order to enhance federal, state, local and private sector response to future catastrophic events; an Insider

Threat Detection Project that using behavioral indicators will detect insider behavior that is likely to present or lead to a threat to critical infrastructure; and a Muslim Community Integration Project that conducts ethnographic research to examine the experiences of Muslims and non-Muslims in several communities throughout the U.S.

The Office of University Programs engages the academic community to conduct research and provides education and training programs to support DHS priorities and enhance homeland security capabilities. The Office supports the 12 Centers of Excellence, including the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism led by the University of Maryland, which is the social/behavioral science research center. The Department also awards undergraduate scholarships and graduate fellowships to students interested in pursuing innovations that can be applied to the DHS mission, although in 2010 only undergraduates are eligible. In addition, DHS sponsors the Summer Research Team Program for Minority Serving Institutions to provide faculty and student research teams with the opportunity to conduct research at the DHS Centers of Excellence. The \$9.4 million reduction proposed for University Programs in FY 2011 would eliminate one or more Centers of Excellence, the Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) program, and decrease by approximately \$600,000 the Scholarship and Fellowship program budget.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
University Programs	50.3		46.0	49.4	40.0	-1.8%	7.4%	-19.0%
Human Factors	12.5		15.1	16.1	13.4	28.8%	6.7%	-16.8%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HUD Secretary Shaune Donovan remains committed to transforming his Department. Although the FY 2011 overall request for the Department decreases from \$43.6 billion in FY 2010 to \$41.6 billion, the Administration has once again asked for funding for a Transformation Initiative (TI). This would again include transferring one percent of program funds to the TI. Congress accepted the FY 2010 request for a similar set-aside that Donovan claimed provided the Department “the flexibility to make strategic, cross-cutting investments in research and evaluation, major demonstration programs, technical assistance and capacity building, and next generation technology investments to bring the agency fully into the 21st century.”

Office of Policy Development and Research (OPD&R) www.huduser.org

OPD&R is led by Assistant Secretary Raphael Bostic, one of the speakers at the 2009 COSSA Annual Meeting. OPDR's primary function is to support HUD's mission and the policy agenda of the Secretary. OPD&R performs policy analysis, research, surveys, studies, and evaluations - both short- and long-term - to help the Secretary and other principal staff make informed decisions on HUD policies, programs, and budget and legislative proposals.

The FY 2011 budget proposes a large increase for the Office. The \$87 million request would provide funds for three critical activities: 1) *Basic Data Infrastructure*. With \$55 million support the collection and dissemination of the core data needed to support effective decision making about housing. This would include full funding for the American Housing Survey, the Survey of New Home Sales and Completions, the Survey of Market Absorption of Multifamily Units, and the Survey of New Manufactured Housing Placements. This funding would also support enhanced research dissemination and clearinghouse activities and a Young Scholars research program; 2) With \$25 million support research on the linkages between the built environment and health, hazard risk reduction and resilience, and the development of innovative building technologies and building processes; and 3) With \$7 million plus supplemental funding from the TI set-aside, support rigorous evaluations of the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, potential Rent Reform strategies, and the Choice Neighborhoods program.

The TI, according to HUD, would provide a predictable stream of funding for high quality research and evaluation. Programs would undergo continuously rigorous evaluations to highlight what works and to modify programs and policies not showing results. Several kinds of research would receive consistent support through this investment: *basic research*, such as a Native American needs assessment and the development of models to better predict rental assistance costs into the future; *trends analysis*, such as measuring housing discrimination in America's housing markets and tracking the improvement of high poverty neighborhoods; *metric development* to enable the measurement of HUD's progress toward meeting the goals outlined in the new strategic plan; and *program evaluation*, to assess progress across all of its program areas. In addition, OPD&R would fund research demonstration projects, technical assistance, and capacity building.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
32.0		50.0	48.0	87.0	50.0%	-4.0%	81.3%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Eric Holder, the Attorney General, remains committed to revitalizing the Justice Department's research and statistics agencies. Laurie Robinson, who served in the same capacity in the Clinton Administration, is the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). She has reached out to the justice research and statistics community to discuss enhancing and implementing changes at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Two distinguished criminologists, John Laub and James Lynch have been nominated to lead NIJ and BJS respectively. They still await Senate confirmation.

In the FY 2010 request the Department requested and Congress agreed that to further improve funding for research and data up to one percent of OJP funds may be used for research or statistical purposes by the NIJ and BJS. For FY 2011 the Department has boosted that set-aside figure to three percent in the request.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

BJS' mission is to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to Federal, State, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded. Michael Sinclair is the Acting Director.

Congress accepted the FY 2010 request to significantly increase funding for BJS to implement the recommendations of the National Academies' report: *Ensuring the Quality, Credibility, and Relevance of U.S. Justice Statistics*. Much of that increase will help revitalize the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), BJS' major data collection program.

The rest of BJS's budget supports collection, analysis and dissemination of data on: populations under correctional supervision; federal criminal offenders and case processing; administration of law enforcement agencies and correctional facilities; prosecutorial practices and polices; state court case processing; felony convictions; characteristics of correctional populations; criminal justice expenditure and employment; civil case processing in State courts; and special studies on other criminal justice topics.

BJS also provides assistance to State, local, and tribal governments through the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), the State Justice Statistics (SJS) Program for Statistical Analysis Centers, and the Tribal Justice Statistics Assistance Center (TJSAC).

The FY 2011 request has a much smaller increase that will allow for the collection of data on public defender offices and enhance ongoing statistical data on crime and criminal justice activities affecting Indian country. In addition, \$1.7 million in funding from the Second Chance Reentry program would go to BJS to “develop and implement an ongoing reentry and recidivism statistics program.” The new program would establish a statistical series to monitor ex-prisoner employment outcomes and study jail reentry issues focusing on offenders with special mental health/medical needs.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
45.0		60.0	60.0	62.5	33.3%	0.0%	4.2%

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/)

NIJ is the research, development and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice and supports research on crime control and justice issues. NIJ strives to provide evidence-based knowledge and tools to help national, state, and local officials deal with the challenges of crime and justice. Kristina Rose is the NIJ Acting Director.

A National Academies’ panel, chaired by Charles Wellford of the Department of Criminology at the University of Maryland, has been reviewing NIJ for the past two years. Its report is expected in mid-2010.

For a number of years NIJ’s budget has been stagnant or in decline. For FY 2011 the Administration seeks a major increase for NIJ, in particular to “reinvigorate NIJ’s social science research mandate.” As the budget request notes: “A commitment to the next generation of crime-fighting research programs appears to be in order...[with an] emphasis on supplying police departments with strategies developed through sound research...” To help with this a small part of the NIJ increase would establish an evaluation clearinghouse or What Works Repository to inform the criminal and juvenile justice communities regarding “the latest developments in evidence-based programs.”

The proposed increase would also return to NIJ the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. This is a survey to collect data on drug use by arrestees, which helps provide information on evolving trends on drug use, illicit drug markets, and the nature of drug transactions.

NIJ would also continue to receive funding for research and evaluation on violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women. The proposed level for FY 2011 is \$3 million. In addition, NIJ would, under the proposed FY 2011 funding for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants program, receive \$5 million to assist units of local government to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
48.0	4.25	48.0	48.0	70.0	0.0%	0.0%	45.8%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Former California Congresswoman Hilda Soldis continues her tenure as Secretary of Labor. The Department is requesting slightly less than \$14 billion for FY 2011 a reduction from the FY 2010 funding level of \$14.3 billion. Aside from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are pockets of research, data, and evaluation throughout the Department. The FY 2011 budget includes a proposed \$40.3 million to fund five rigorous evaluations, focusing on: WIA Performance Measures, Effects of Job Counseling, Use of Administrative Data in Workforce Programs, Incentives for Dislocated Workers, and Effects of OSHA Inspections. The Department will also fund an evaluation of the Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) demonstration program that will examine impacts on participants' post-program labor market outcomes and rates of criminal recidivism. All of the Department's evaluation activities will be overseen by a new Chief Evaluation Office, in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, which will be established in FY 2010.

The Department has also launched a Workforce Data Quality Initiative in partnership with the Department of Education. This provides resources for state workforce agencies to build longitudinal data systems that match workforce with education data. In FY 2010, DOL provided \$12.5 million for this purpose and is asking for \$13.8 million in FY 2011.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

www.bls.gov

The BLS is responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. It collects, analyzes, and disseminates essential economic information that supports the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor, and research on labor market issues. The BLS comprises five activities: Labor Force Statistics, Prices and Cost of Living, Compensation and Working Activities, Productivity and Technology, and Executive Direction and Staff Services. The BLS Commissioner is Keith Hall.

Part of the \$34 million increase requested for FY 2011 would support the Occupational Employment Statistics program to increase the reliability of data on occupational trends in employment and wages over time by expanding the sample and collecting the data annually. The FY 2011 increase would also help modernize the Consumer Expenditure Survey, enhance the number of Consumer Price Index (CPI) commodity and service price quotes by 50 percent, support research on improving the current survey for identifying the sample of retail outlets contributing to the CPI, and help the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure.

BLS proposes to save money in FY 2011 by restructuring the production of the Current Employment Statistics program on State and Metropolitan area data estimates, eliminating the International Labor Comparisons program, and introducing an alternative to the Locality Pay Survey by using a new model-based approach.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
597.2		611.5	611.5	645.4	2.4%	0.0%	5.5%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

At her confirmation hearing in January 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton discussed the notion of smart power - a combination of a strong defense and strong diplomacy to pursue America's foreign policy interests. The FY 2011 State Department budget declares that: "Global Exchanges - with their immediacy, enduring impact, reach and appeal that

extends from grass-roots to state houses - are the essence of smart power. They are American values in action." Yet, the pressure to restrain budgets has led to a reduction in commitment to this part of 'smart power.'

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)

www.exchanges.state.gov

After significant increases both in the second term of the Bush Administration due to the support of then-Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice and in the first year of the Obama Administration, funding for ECA in the proposed FY 2011 budget takes a slight dip. The request is \$633.2 million down from the \$635 million allocated in FY 2010. According to ECA, the FY 2011 budget will concentrate resources in ways that support the goals of the President's Cairo speech to the Muslim World and on high priority countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Indonesia. The programs will also continue to focus on global education, women, youth, underserved audiences, and the formation of critical global communities.

The FY 2011 budget proposes increases for English language programs that reach disadvantaged high school students abroad, train their teachers, and provide advice and support for host government English programs. In addition, English Access Microscholarships remain a high priority. ECA will also redirect resources in its base funding to support educational and professional exchanges that focus on Muslim majority countries and Muslim communities worldwide. The budget request will also extend and expand public diplomacy programs in Pakistan. This will include the exchange of Fulbright students and scholars.

ECA's Academic Programs include the J. William Fulbright Scholarship Program for the exchange of scholars, students, and teachers; the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships for mid-career professionals from developing nations (a Fulbright activity); and the Benjamin Gilman program for American undergraduates with financial need to study abroad. Other Academic Programs involve bringing foreign participants to the United States; the aforementioned English language programming abroad; English Access Microscholarships for underserved populations; U.S. overseas educational advising centers; U.S. studies programs designed to promote better foreign understanding of the United States; and exchanges involving specially targeted teachers, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars. The request for these programs in FY 2011 is \$355.5 million, a decline of \$3.1 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
538.0		633.2	635.0	633.2	18.0%	0.3%	-0.3%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Former Illinois Congressman Ray LaHood (R-IL) is the Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT). The most important law governing DOT funding is the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). In 2009 Congress failed to enact a comprehensive new version of the law, simply extending its expiring provisions. Congress will try again in 2010. The proposed FY 2011 budget for DOT is \$78.8 billion, almost \$2 billion more than enacted FY 2010 funding.

Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)

www.rita.dot.gov

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) enables DOT to more effectively coordinate and manage its research portfolio and expedite implementation of cross-cutting innovative technologies. RITA's resources are used to coordinate and advance transportation research efforts within DOT. It also oversees the Nationwide Differential Global Positioning

System and manages the \$110 million Office for Intelligent Transportation Systems with funds from the Federal Highway Administration

The FY 2011 budget request for RITA is composed of \$30 million from the Highway Trust Fund and \$17 million from the General Fund appropriation. In addition, RITA will undertake over \$300 million in transportation-related research, education, and technology development on a reimbursable or allocation basis for other agencies.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.bts.gov

Within RITA is the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), budgeted for FY 2011 at \$30 million from the Highway Trust Fund. BTS is led by Steven Dillingham, who previously directed the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The proposed \$1 million increase over FY 2010 last year would support Commodity Flow Survey research and design efforts for improved data collection on the flow of goods, the geography of freight movements, and the distance of shipments. BTS provides travel statistics, including data on the intermodal connectivity of passenger facilities, public accessibility to transportation in rural areas, and risk exposure in transportation as well as congestion measures to assist planners in determining the impacts of congestion and prioritizing mitigation efforts. The transportation economics program includes the Air Travel Price Index and the calculation of transportation activities' contribution to the GDP. BTS' Office of Geospatial Information Systems distributes transportation data through the National Transportation Atlas Databases (NTAD). BTS also produces compilations of transportation data, develops data standards and new methods, and runs the National Transportation Library.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
27.0		28.0	29.0	30.0	7.4%	3.6%	3.4%

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

www.archives.gov

The National Archives was established in 1934 by President Franklin Roosevelt to manage the Government's archives and records, and operate the presidential libraries. David Ferriero, former director of the New York Public Libraries, was confirmed as the nation's Archivist in November 2009.

NARA preserves textual records, maps, charts, and architectural drawings, photographs, machine-readable data sets, films and videotapes. In addition, NARA is managing the rapidly growing number of electronic Government records. The Electronic Records Archives (ERA) is the strategic response to the challenge of preserving, managing, and providing access to electronic records. ERA will keep essential electronic Federal records retrievable, readable, and authentic for as long as they remain valuable. NARA also assists non-Federal institutions through a grants program administered by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) Grants program.

The new Administration has created a National Declassification Center to overhaul the government's system of declassifying material. The goal is to develop a new Information Technology System to allow NARA to enter, review, and declassify files across the government that will store the records and handle Freedom of Information requests.

The Administration proposes \$460.2 million for NARA's budget in FY 2011. This includes \$85.5 million for the ERA, the same as in FY 2010, and \$5.3 million to establish the new Declassification Center. The NHPRC receives \$10 million in the FY 2011 request.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
459.3		468.0	469.8	460.2	22.9%	0.3%	-2.0%

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) (www.neh.gov)

NEH is an independent grant-making agency of the United States government dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities. The Obama Administration nominated and the Senate confirmed former Iowa Congressman James Leach as the NEH Chairman in August 2009. Leach is the former co-chairman of the Congressional Humanities Caucus.

NEH's grant programs are administered by divisions and offices that work with prospective applicants, recruit and oversee peer-review panels, provide analysis of panel results to members of the National Council on the Humanities and the agency's senior staff, conduct site visits of projects that have received NEH support, and represent NEH at regional, national, and international conferences in the humanities. These include the: Division of Education Programs; Division of Preservation and Access; Division of Public Programs; Division of Research Programs; Federal/State Partnership; Office of Challenge Grants; and the Office of Digital Humanities.

President Obama's FY 2011 budget request of \$161.3 million for the NEH is a decrease of \$6.2 million from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$167.5 million. The proposal for Program funds would decrease by \$7.2 million from \$140.0 million in FY 2010 to \$132.8 million in FY 2011. Funding for the Federal/State Partnership would decrease by \$1.9 million, from an appropriation of \$40.4 million in FY 2010, to \$38.5 in the FY 2011 budget. Despite these cuts in program funding administrative expenses such as salaries and building expenses would increase by \$1.0 million, from \$27.5 to \$28.5 million.

NEH recently revised the eligibility criteria for its summer seminars and institutes. Beginning in the summer of 2010, graduate students will be eligible to participate with two spaces available in Summer Seminars and three spaces in Summer Institutes. Additionally, in the school teacher programs the same number will also be available for graduate students who intend to pursue K-12 teaching careers.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
155.0		171.3	167.5	161.3	8.0%	-2.2%	-3.7%

National Science Foundation (NSF) (www.nsf.gov)

Celebrating its 60th Anniversary in 2010, the National Science Foundation (NSF), according to Director Arden Bement, will reaffirm "the agency's roots as the nation's wellspring of scientific innovation." Bement has announced that he will leave the Foundation in May after serving as director since 2004. Sociologist Cora Marrett, now the Acting Deputy Director, will likely wind up serving as Acting Director until a new permanent director is selected and confirmed by the Senate.

NSF received a \$3 billion present in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) enacted in early 2009. According to NSF, with 80 percent of the funds obligated, ARRA funded 4,599 awards in the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account, which includes funds for

instrumentation, as well as 76 awards in the Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program and the Math and Science Partnership Program. NSF has yet to make awards with the \$15 million ARRA appropriation for a Professional Master’s in science and engineering program.

In the regular appropriation process, Congress increased NSF’s budget from \$6.49 billion in FY 2009 to \$6.873 billion in FY 2010 (this excludes \$56 million in appropriated funds transferred to the U.S. Coast Guard). For FY 2011, the Administration has asked for \$7.424 billion, an increase of eight percent over FY 2010 enacted.

The Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account, which funds the research directorates and other activities in the office of the Director, received \$5.564 billion in the FY 2010 appropriation, about \$410 million above FY 2009 funds. For FY 2011, NSF requests \$6.019 billion, an 8.2 percent boost over FY 2010.

NSF maintains its preference that new investments focus on interdisciplinary, cross-foundation activities. Thus, in FY 2011 NSF again increases the Cyber-enabled Discovery and Innovation program (CDI) to \$105.5 million, up three percent, to support multidisciplinary science and engineering research outcomes made possible by innovations and advances in computational science. An 11 percent increase is proposed for Cybersecurity research. NSF will integrate its efforts in climate and energy science in a Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability (SEES) initiative, which has a proposed 16 percent increase to \$765.5 million. Part of this includes NSF’s contribution to the U.S. Global Change Research Program, which would increase by 16 percent to \$370 million.

A National Innovation Strategy (NIS) to “educate the next generation with 21st Century knowledge and skills,” becomes the focus of four programs at NSF. The Graduate Research Fellowship Program will increase to meet the President’s goal of tripling their number by FY 2013. The Faculty Career Development program to help young investigators, a Climate Change Education program, and the Advanced Technology program to provide support for technical education at the community college level, are also part of the NIS.

In other activities in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Education, NSF proposes enhanced funds to partner with the Department of Energy in a program called RE-ENERGYSE (Regaining our Energy Science and Engineering Edge). NSF proposes to spend \$19.4 million to educate future scientists at the intersection of energy, environment, and human factors. NSF also proposes to spend \$41.3 million, up 63 percent, “to capture the transformative potential of advanced learning technologies across the education enterprise.” This program is a collaboration with the Department of Education called Cyberlearning Transforming Education.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Biological Sciences	656.6	260.0	733.0	714.5	767.8	8.8%	-2.5%	7.5%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	574.5	235.0	633.0	618.8	684.5	7.7%	-2.2%	10.6%
Engineering	665.0	265.0	764.5	743.9	825.7	11.9%	-2.7%	11.0%
Geosciences	808.5	347.0	909.0	889.6	955.3	10.0%	-2.1%	7.4%
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	1,243.9	475.0	1,380.0	1,351.8	1,409.90	8.7%	-2.0%	4.3%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	240.6	85.0	257.0	255.3	268.8	6.1%	-0.1%	5.3%
Office of Cyberinfrastructure	199.2	80.0	219.0	214.3	228.1	7.6%	-2.1%	6.4%
Office of Polar Programs	473.6	171.9	516.0	451.2	528.0	-4.7%	-12.6%	17.0%
Office of International Science and Engineering	47.5	14.0	49.0	47.8	53.3	0.6%	-2.4%	11.4%
Integrative Activities	241.6	129.9	271.0	275.0	295.9	13.8%	1.4%	7.6%

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)

Former COSSA President and Inter-university Consortium on Political and Social Research director Myron Gutmann became the Assistant Director for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) in November 2009.

Although NSF suggests that it supports 57 percent of academic basic research in the social sciences, in the NSF budgetary context, SBE continues to lag behind. The FY 2010 current plan boosts SBE to \$255.3 million, about a \$15 million increase over FY 2009's regular spending. SBE received \$85 million in ARRA funds, about four percent of the total for research grants. For FY 2011 the request provides SBE with \$268.8 million, a \$13.5 million increase over the FY 2010 plan. Although not the smallest increase percentage-wise for any of the research directorates, in absolute numbers it is significantly less than the others. This base budget proposal is often augmented by the performance of SBE researchers in NSF's cross-directorate initiatives described above, with SEES a particularly inviting target in FY 2011.

A new SBE division called the Office of Multidisciplinary Activities, headed by Rita Teutonico, has come into existence in FY 2010. It includes the Science of Learning Centers (SLC), transferred from the Office of Integrative Activities into the SBE directorate as well as the Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP) and the Research Experiences for Undergraduates programs. SBE will play a role in advancing the CAREER program, which helps junior faculty, and in boosting the number of Graduate Research Fellowships.

The Social and Economic Sciences (SES) division, led by Acting Director Frank Scioli, has a proposed \$5 million increase for FY 2011. Part of the increase would boost support for the three major surveys, the Panel Study on Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the American National Elections Studies. At the same time, SES will begin exploring new types of infrastructure for future budgets. Another part of the increase goes to expand support for research on the fundamental questions associated with climate, environmental change, and energy consumption.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (BCS) division, led by Mark Weiss, would increase by \$4.6 million under the FY 2011 proposed budget. Most of the increase will go to core programs, but like SES, BCS will also fund research connected to climate change and energy use. The division will also use its increase to support cyber-enabled discovery projects. BCS will also help fund the SLCs and continue to support Long Term Ecological Research Centers and Nanotechnology Science and Engineering Centers that focus on human and social implications of that new technology.

The Science Resources Statistics (SRS) division, led by Lynda Carlson, has a small \$2.2 million increase to \$36.4 million for FY 2011. Early in 2010 SRS published *Science and Engineering Indicators 2010*, the biennial survey of American and global science. The FY 2011 budget proposal includes funds to expand SRS' activities in developing metrics for the SciSIP program. The new budget would also allow SRS to begin the full scale implementation of a data collection system on post-docs. In addition, the new Business Research and Development and Innovation Survey will have its third field cycle.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	88.7	43.1	96.9	94.6	99.2	9.2%	-2.4%	4.9%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	95.1	41.1	101.1	99.1	104.1	6.3%	-2.0%	5.1%
Division of Science Resources Statistics	38.8		34.6	34.6	36.7	-10.8%	0.0%	6.1%
Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	17.7	0.7	24.3	27.0	28.7	37.3%	11.1%	6.4%

Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR)

The Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) is led by Acting Assistant Director Joan Ferrini-Mundy, who replaced Wanda Ward in late 2009. The Directorate is a leader in the government-wide effort to promote science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education. EHR's goal is to strengthen U.S. education at all levels, in both formal and informal learning settings, and to support continued U.S. economic and research preeminence.

The ARRA provided EHR with \$100 million to increase Robert Noyce Scholarships to get more qualified science and math teachers into the K-12 classroom and to support a program to produce professional Masters' degrees in science and engineering subjects. Awards for the latter program will be made in mid-2010.

EHR's base funding increased by 3.2 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2010. For FY 2011 the proposed budget provides EHR with \$892 million, an increase of \$19.2 million or only 2.2 percent. The Obama Administration appears to have placed a larger focus on the Department of Education to boost science and technology learning; a strategy that NSF's congressional supporters will question. In addition, the Administration's pledge to triple the number of NSF Graduate Research Fellowships relies more on funding from the research directorates than on EHR's allocation.

The budget of the Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings (DRL) has a proposed increase to \$247.9 million, a \$5.9 million boost. NSF proposes a \$7 million increase to solicit work on innovative, cyber-oriented STEM education program evaluation. The Research and Evaluation on Education in Science and Engineering (REESE) program has a small increase to \$45.7 million, scaling back its investments in evaluation and increasing its focus on building a knowledge base across the cognitive, learning, and STEM education sciences.

The major change for EHR in the proposed FY 2011 budget is to combine the graduate and undergraduate student programs of its Human and Resources and Development division into a single underrepresented group program dedicated to improving participation in STEM learning. The \$103.1 million request for the combined program is a 14.4 percent increase over FY 2010 funding for the individual programs such as the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Undergraduate Program, the Louis Stokes Alliances of Minority Participation, and the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program.

The Division of Undergraduate Education is realigning its programs and receiving a proposed decrease in its budget from \$292.4 million in FY 2010 to \$290 million in FY 2011. The Math and Science Partnership Program, in which NSF awards competitive, merit-based grants to teams composed of institutions of higher education, local K-12 school systems, and their supporting partners, is now part of a Teacher Education account that also includes the Noyce Scholarships. Neither is slated for an increase in FY 2011. The Curriculum, Laboratory and Instructional Development program has a proposed decrease of almost four percent.

	Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	226.7		229.5	242.0	247.9	6.7%	5.4%	2.4%
Undergraduate Education	283.1	85.0	289.9	292.4	290.0	3.3%	0.9%	-0.8%
Graduate Education	181.7		181.4	181.4	185.3	-0.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Human Resource Development	154.1		156.9	156.9	168.9	1.8%	0.0%	7.6%
EHR TOTAL	845.5	85.0	857.8	872.8	892.0	3.2%	1.7%	2.2%

United States Institute for Peace (USIP)

www.usip.gov

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan institution established and funded by Congress. Its goals are to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and development, and increase conflict management capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. Specific work performed by the Institute includes: building leadership capacity through training and workshops; facilitating dialogue among parties in conflict; identifying and disseminating best practices in conflict management; sponsoring leadership summits and strategic conferences; promoting the rule of law; developing educational and teacher training materials; helping build civil society institutions; sponsoring a wide range of countrywide working groups (e.g., Afghanistan, Haiti, Iraq, Korea, Sudan); and educating the public through informative events, radio, and other outreach activities. In addition, the USIP performs cutting edge research on the dynamics of conflict and analysis relevant to policymakers and practitioners. The Institute also identifies best practices and develops innovative programs focused on the prevention, management, and resolution of violent conflict, and the stabilization and transformation of societies emerging from conflict. Richard Solomon remains USIP's President.

USIP also has a Grant and Fellowship Program that invests in individuals, universities, nonprofit organizations and civil society organizations around the world. The program supports innovative projects, involving academic and applied research, the identification of promising models and effective practices, and the development of practitioner resources, tools, and training programs related to conflict management, international peace and security, and peace building. In addition, the program supports doctoral students writing dissertations related to the Institute's mission.

The Administration's FY 2011 budget proposes \$46.6 million of which \$15 million is for construction purposes to complete its new headquarters building in Washington, DC.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
31.0		49.2	49.2	46.6	58.7%	0.0%	-5.3%

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

www.wwics.si.edu

Created by an Act of Congress in 1968, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is named after our only President with a Ph.D. and led by former Congressman and 9/11 Commission Co-Chair Lee Hamilton. According to Hamilton, "The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings pre-eminent thinkers to Washington for extended periods of time to interact with policymakers through a large number of programs and projects." The Center awards approximately 20-25 residential fellowships annually to individuals with outstanding project proposals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities on national and/or international issues. The Center facilitates scholarship in the social sciences and humanities, fosters discussion of those studies through seminars, conferences, and its publication, The Wilson Quarterly. The FY 2011 proposed budget of \$9.9 million is a decrease from the FY 2010 figure.

Actual FY 09	ARRA FY 09	Proposed FY 10	Current FY 10	Proposed FY 11	(A)FY09/ (C)FY10	(C) FY 10/ (P) FY 10	(P) FY 11/ (C) FY 10
10.0		10.2	12.2	9.9	22.0%	19.6%	-18.9%