

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

FY 1995 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed FY 1995 budgets for over 40 agencies that support social and behavioral science research.

The table of contents begins on page five.

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An Icy Winter and a Frozen Budget

Washington's icy winter of 1994 serves as a metaphor for the Fiscal Year 1995 budget presented by the Clinton administration on February 7. Last summer's budget agreement, which passed by two votes in the House and the tie-breaking vote of Vice President Gore in the Senate, created a five year hard freeze on discretionary spending. In terms of outlays (how much the government actually spends in a given year), the amount of discretionary spending will peak at \$550.1 billion in FY 1994 and will not go above that level until FY 1999. For FY 1995 the limit is \$542.4 billion leading one administration spokesperson to suggest the budget game for this year is "not zero-sum, but negative sum."

The deficit reduction mania that led to the freeze continues. Although the administration is predicting that the deficit will continue to decline, from \$254.7 billion and 4 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in FY 1993 to \$234.8 billion and 3.5 percent of GDP in FY 1994 to \$176.1 billion and 2.5 percent of GDP in FY 1995, there are deficit hawks in Congress who will push for further reductions during appropriations battles to come. Although a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution fell just four votes shy of the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate, a majority of the Senate, House and the nation still believes it is a necessary instrument to bring the deficit under control.

In this climate, the administration is proposing to terminate 115 categorical programs, including 34 in the Department of Education. Many of these programs have been on the chopping block before, such as Impact Aid for school districts with military families, Law School Clinical Experience, and aid to Research Libraries, and have survived. In addition, another 106 programs are proposed for funding decreases. Because of the freeze, however, saving these programs again will mean ignoring the priorities set by the administration for funding increases.

The administration's investment package is not as ambitious as it was last year in A Vision of Change for America, but the current plan invests in people through education and job training, in know-how through science and technology, in physical capital through transportation improvements, rural development, and environmental technologies, and in quality of life through environmental protection and natural resource preservation. Major efforts in health care reform, welfare reform, crime, and reinventing government remain part of the administration's agenda and are reflected in the proposed budget.

As always, Congress will put its own stamp on the president's package. In an election year filled with Republican hopes for retaking the Senate, jockeying among Democrats to succeed Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-ME), the anticipated changing of the guard in the House Republican leadership from accommodating Rep. Robert Michel (R-IL) to more confrontational Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA), and a probable contest for a new Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the legislative branch may be in a feisty mood. Adding further fuel to the fire will be an administration coping with more foreign policy problems than it had hoped, confronting a major struggle to save its health care reform package, and facing further revelations in the Whitewater investigation. While the

parameters of the budget game have been narrowed, the amount of conflict may be high, because there is so little room to maneuver.

The pages that follow continue a COSSA tradition of outlining the budgets for those agencies that support social, behavioral, and economic science research.

Overall R&D Budget

As part of the investment in know-how, the administration plans to increase spending on Research and Development by 4 percent to \$73 billion. Congress cut funds for R&D in FY 1994 cancelling the Superconducting Supercollider and reducing significantly the research into strategic defense systems. This latter action accelerated the administration's shift in the military/civilian R&D spending ratio from 57-43 to 53-47. The administration still plans eventually to reach a 50-50 split, but will hold the 53-47 division in FY 1995. Basic civilian research climbs 2 percent in the proposed FY 1995 budget to \$12.88 billion. Defense basic research also climbs 2 percent to \$1.232 billion. Civilian applied research and development increases by 5 percent to \$18.6 billion, while defense applied research and development increases by 4 percent to \$38.3 billion. R&D support to university researchers will be \$12.2 billion, up four percent from FY 1994.

The major winner among the federal agencies is the National Institute for Standards and Technology which is the lead agency for the administration's technology initiatives. NIST's R&D programs increase by 78 percent to \$874 million. Most of the increase will go to the Advanced Technology Program with industry. The U.S. Global Change Research program is slated for a 24 percent increase to \$1.8 billion. Included in the increase are significant funds for social science research on human dimensions, policy science, and integrative assessment modeling. The administration will continue its efforts supporting research in high performance computing and communications, scheduled for a 23 percent increase. The administration proposes a new emphasis on applications, especially to develop the national information infrastructure and the information superhighway. Research to improve old-style highways and rail and air transportation systems will also receive added emphasis. Defense conversion will continue apace with a renewed focus on dual use technologies.

In November, the administration created the National Science and Technology Council to replace the Bush administration's Federal Coordinating Council on Science and Technology as the inter-agency coordinating mechanism for S&T policy. The Council has established nine committees that will spend the next year examining how to integrate Science and Technology initiatives in a broad range of areas to produce a comprehensive review ready for use in preparing the FY 1996 budget.

As an additional cost-cutting measure, the administration continues to toy with the idea of reducing research grant overhead payments to colleges and universities. The new budget proposes a plan to limit indirect cost payments to the previous year's level, a move dubbed a "pause," but offers no mechanisms for implementation.

NSF and NIH

Although the administration claims a firm commitment to basic research, for the first time in many years the National Science Foundation's proposed budget does not include a double-digit increase. NSF fared relatively well in the budget battles of FY 1994 winding up with a final 9 percent increase. Congress, however, has usually reduced the administration's requests in the past.

New Director Neal Lane has played it coy in his responses to queries regarding the Senate appropriations panel's demand that NSF spend more of its funds on research to meet strategic national goals. However, as the FY 95 appropriations process unfolds over the coming months, he will have to respond to Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and her subcommittee on this issue.

The Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate receives the largest proposed percentage increase for FY 1995 of any directorate in the Foundation (14.5 percent). This still amounts to only \$14 million, with much of the increase slated for research on Global Environmental Change. Further enhancing the prospects for social and behavioral research at NSF is the expected appointment of psychologist Anne Peterson, Vice President for Research at the University of Minnesota, as Deputy Director of NSF.

At the National Institutes of Health, the budget proposes an increase of 4.7 percent. The administration has prioritized its NIH funding request with AIDS research, tuberculosis, breast cancer, and minority health the chief beneficiaries. The new Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research in the Office of the NIH Director has no leader and no proposed budget. President Clinton's health care reform proposal includes \$400 million for prevention research. Claiming \$11.5 billion is not enough for NIH, two of its leading congressional supporters, Senators Tom Harkin (D-IA) and Mark Hatfield (R-OR) have proposed establishing a trust fund paid for by a set-aside from the premiums paid to the new alliances created by the President's health care reform package.

Policy Research

The new administration has committed itself to providing funding for research in the Departments or mission agencies. The FY 1995 budget proposes increases for some of these agencies, but not all.

Education research and statistics are still favorites for spending enhancements. The administration has proposed significant increases for Field Initiated Studies and a new reauthorization for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement will restructure federal support for education research. The education reform agenda is still pushing up budgets in this area. Aside from the proposal to eliminate the Law School Clinical Experience program, graduate education and international education are level funded.

Health care reform and welfare reform activities provide increases for policy research in the office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation at the Department of Health and Human Services.

At Agriculture, the annual dance between the administration and Congress over competitive grants versus special grants continues this year. The administration proposes big increases for the former and big reductions for the latter. Congress usually trims the big increases in order to continue to fund their special projects. Pending reorganization legislation will alter the placement of some of USDA's research agencies, including the Economics Research Service.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences (NLS), oftentimes on the brink of extinction, has new funds proposed to begin a much needed new youth cohort. Although crime is an administration priority, spending on crime and criminal justice research remains stagnant. The research and statistics agencies at the Department of Justice have not had Clinton-appointed leaders. The same is true for the Bureau of the Census, whose appropriators were not excited about the Bureau's plans for the 2000 Census.

New leadership at the National Endowment for the Humanities, former University of Pennsylvania President Sheldon Hackney, may mean new priorities and new directions, but proposed flat budgets do not make the job easy. The United States Information Agency education and cultural affairs programs are slated for a significant reduction as former American University President Joseph Duffey tries to figure out a new agenda for his agency.

Thawing Out

The cold, icy winter will soon be over. During the Spring, Summer and into the Fall, the administration, Congress and the interest groups will present their arguments and hotly contest the division of the unchanging budget pie. While Congress will devote considerable to health care, welfare, crime, and education legislation this year, decisions on the budget still drive the policy agenda.

Social, behavioral and economic scientists have much to say in helping to shape that agenda. In participating in the debate, COSSA and its supporters need to constantly remind policymakers of the contributions of the research conducted by scholars in our disciplines.

*Howard J. Silver
Executive Director*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	7
	Cooperative State Research Service	7
	Economic Research Service	7
	National Agricultural Statistics Service	8
	Nutrition Research and Education Service	8
II.	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	8
	Bureau of the Census	8
	Bureau of Economic Analysis	9
	Economic Development Administration	9
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	9
III.	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	10
	National Security Education Program	10
IV.	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	10
	Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	10
	Graduate Education	11
	International Education/Foreign Language Studies	11
	Office of Educational Research and Improvement	12
	National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research	13
	Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs	14
V.	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	14
	Health Care Financing Administration	14
	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	14
	Administration for Children and Families	15
	Public Health Service	15
	Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	16
	Centers for Disease Control	16
	National Center for Health Statistics	16
	National Institutes of Health	17
	Health and Behavior Research at NIH	18
	National Institute on Aging	20
	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	20
	National Institute for Nursing Research	21
	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	21
	National Institute on Drug Abuse	22
	National Institute of Mental Health	23
	HIV/AIDS	23
	Office of Population Affairs	24
	Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs	24
	Office of Family Planning	24
VI.	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	24
	Office of Policy Development and Research	24
VII.	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	25
	Bureau of Justice Statistics	25
	National Institute of Justice	25
	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	26

VIII.	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	26
	Bureau of Labor Statistics	26
	Employment and Training Administration	26
IX.	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	27
	Bureau of Transportation Statistics	27
	University Research Centers Program	27
	University Research Program	27
XI.	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	27
	Agency for International Development	27
	Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training	27
	National Archives and Records Administration	28
	National Endowment for the Humanities	28
	Smithsonian Institution	28
	United States Information Agency	29
	United States Institute of Peace	29
XII.	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	30

How to Interpret Budget Figures In This Issue

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 1995 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error.

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

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY94/</u> <u>A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY94/</u> <u>P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY95/</u> <u>C - FY94</u>
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1993. Column 2 provides the administration proposal for FY 1994 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 1994 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the administration's funding recommendation for FY 1995.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1993 spending to Current FY 1994 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 1994 funding with Proposed FY 1994 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 1995 funding with Current FY 1994 funding, thereby illustrating administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE (CSRS)

The Cooperative Research Service's mission is to advance science, technology and education in support of agriculture, forestry, people and communities through partnerships with State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES), colleges, universities, and other public and private research and education organizations. The proposed reorganization of USDA's research components will affect CSRS.

The Hatch Act provides funds through formula grants to SAES. Its funding has been relatively stable for many years now. Special Research Grants fund studies on focused problem areas of national significance and congressional interest. The National Research Initiative (NRI) Competitive Grants program provides peer reviewed funding in six areas.

The rescissions mandated by Congress in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act reduced the FY 1994 funding for both the NRI (by \$6.7 million) and the Special Grants program (by \$4.4 million). The social science component of the NRI, Rural Development, Markets and Trade, lost \$240,000 from its \$4 million appropriation.

FY 1995 proposed funding for the NRI has been substantially increased across the board. The major social science area, Rural Development, Markets, and Trade has a proposed \$3.3 million increase to \$7 million, the same amount requested in FY 1994. Funding for Special Grants has been significantly reduced so that only projects with national impact, such as global change, pesticide clearance, water quality, and rural development centers, are proposed for renewal. In previous years, Congress has rejected this administration tactic and added funds to restore many of the special grants targeted for elimination.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Hatch Act	168.8	171.3	171.3	171.3	+1%	0%	0%
Special Grants	73.4	34.0	68.5	29.7	-7%	+101%	-57%
Competitive Grants	97.5	129.0	105.4	130.0	+8%	-18%	+23%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The mission of the Economic Research Service is to provide policymakers, farmers, and others the economic information they need to make decisions that improve the performance of agriculture and the rural economy. ERS performs agricultural economic and other social science research, outlook forecasting, policy analysis, and development of economic and statistical indicators related to U.S. and international agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America.

Last year, the Clinton administration sought to reduce ERS' funding claiming "much of its work duplicates that of other USDA bureaus." This year the reductions are based on proposed streamlining of USDA operations. The ERS is slated to move under a new assistant secretary for research, education, and economics.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
58.9	51.5	55.2	53.7	-6%	+7%	-3%

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL SERVICE

The primary activities of the NASS are the collection, summarization, analysis, and publication of reliable agricultural forecasts and estimates. NASS also supports statistical research to improve sample survey designs and procedures and tests new forecasting and estimating techniques, such as the use of satellite data. The significant increase for FY 1995 is for additional pesticide use data.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY94-</u> <u>A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY94-</u> <u>P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY95-</u> <u>C - FY94</u>
81.1	82.5	81.9	89.0	+1%	-1%	+9%

NUTRITION RESEARCH AND EDUCATION SERVICE

In FY 1994, the Congress shifted the Human Nutrition Information Service to the Agricultural Research Service. For FY 1995, the administration proposed changing the name of the HNIS to the Nutrition Research and Education Service, still located under the Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services. However, what the appropriations committee wants it usually gets and HNIS became part of ARS in mid-February.

Its mission remains the same, to plan and conduct nutritional and dietary intake assessment surveys of the U.S. population. Under the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 the HNIS is required to survey special groups, such as pre-school and school-aged children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, elderly individuals, low-income populations, Blacks, Hispanics, Native-Americans, the homeless, military and institutionalized populations. It also conducts nutrition education research and disseminates nutritional information. The significant increase for FY 1995 will be used to conduct the Children's Food Intake and Pesticide Data Initiative an outgrowth of a 1993 National Research Council study.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY94-</u> <u>A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY94-</u> <u>P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY95-</u> <u>C - FY94</u>
8.5	13.2	11.1	18.4	+30%	-16%	+66%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Although the Census Bureau does not have an extramural research program, it does award some contracts for outside research. More important, though, the agency is a key source of statistical data for social science research. The figures given below are for the agency's current economic, demographic and social statistics programs as well as research on survey methods and techniques and data systems development.

The administration's government-wide Economic Information Infrastructure Initiative intends to provide fundamental improvements in the quality of the nation's economic statistics, particularly in the service sector, industrial plant construction data, the development of a restructured industry classification system, and commodity classifications. In the Periodic Censuses account, the Bureau is gearing up for the 2000 Census, and proposes to spend \$48 million to complete the research and development program for 2000, begin a low level effort for the 2010 Census, and conduct a full four site test to determine the features to be used in 2000. The figures below include total direct program funds only.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Economic Statistics	76.9	87.1	78.0	93.3	+1%	-10%	+20%
Demographic Statistics	46.7	50.3	47.0	50.6	+1%	-7%	+8%
Survey Development	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	+5%	-3%	+9%
TOTAL	126.7	140.8	128.3	147.4	+1%	-9%	+15%

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares, develops, and interprets the economic accounts of the United States. BEA has four principal programs: national economic accounts, analysis of economic trends, international economic accounts, and regional economic accounts. The Clinton administration has picked up the mantle of the Boskin initiative to improve the nation's economic statistics dubbing it the Economic Information Infrastructure Initiative. Its goal is to: make the data more accurate and dependable; include new areas such as environment and health policy; redesign the collection process; and disseminate the data using new electronic technologies. The increase proposed for BEA in FY 1995 will be used to implement the initiative. The figures below are for direct program.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
40.7	44.2	40.8	48.6	+<1%	-8%	+19%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants and loans to economically-distressed areas for economic development planning purposes. A small portion of the EDA budget goes to support research and evaluation activities. These include studies of national and regional economic and industrial trends that will increase knowledge about the causes of economic distress and approaches to alleviating such problems. The Reagan and Bush administrations repeatedly attempted to eliminate this program, and in FY 1993 Congress did not fund research and evaluation activities. The Clinton proposal would restore this program at a very small level. Figures below are for EDA research and evaluation activities.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	--	0	0

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Two programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provide significant support for social science research in areas such as marine economics, cultural anthropology, geography, political science, law, and sociology. The National Marine Fisheries Program supports research on commercial and recreational fishing in the United States. The National Sea Grant Program awards funds to approximately 30 institutions for research and education activities concerning development of marine resources.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
National Marine Fisheries Service (total)	223.0	224.0	230.8	281.2	+3%	+3%	+22%
National Sea Grant Program	40.0	39.8	43.2	43.2	+8%	+10%	0

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research	--	17.5	19.4	21.2	--	+10%	+9%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences	--	3.9	3.0	2.9	--	-23%	-3%
Human Performance Project, Air Force Office of Scientific Research	--	10.0	7.7	10.5	--	-23%	+36%

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

After two years of bureaucratic delay and a congressional brush with elimination, the National Security Education (NSEP) program has become operational. Created by Congress in 1991, with leadership from Sen. David Boren (D-OK), the program has a trust fund (initially \$150 million) whose interest can be spent to support undergraduate scholarships, graduate fellowships, and institutional grants to develop advanced expertise in languages and knowledge of regions not widely studied by Americans. In FY 1994 Congress voted to allow \$24 million to be spent on this program. The President has still not named the non-statutory members of the Board that will oversee NSEP. Originally, the idea was that each year the interest on the trust fund would be available to support the program. How much that will amount to in FY 1995 is unclear.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, administered by the Office of Postsecondary Education, supports projects to stimulate institutions of higher education to identify and pursue improvements in educational quality. The Fund awards competitive discretionary grants and contracts to a variety of institutions concerned with postsecondary education.

The significant increase for FY 1995 will provide funding for 39 more awards than in 1994, as well as provide support to programs in areas of national need, including school-to-work transition and improved retention.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
15.9	17.9	16.9	20.3	+6%	-1%	+20%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

The Higher Education Act (HEA) Amendments of 1992 increased institutional payments and stipends for students supported by the many programs of Title IX. Since the FY 1994 appropriations did not meet the needs of the programs to maintain the same number of fellowships and scholarships, the increased payments and stipends were rescinded in a technical amendments package in 1993.

Like so many other programs in the domestic discretionary category all of these programs are frozen or proposed for termination. The Patricia Harris Fellowships support over 850 minority and women graduate students at both the Master's and Ph.D. level. The Javits program provides fellowships for almost 400 students in the social sciences, arts, and humanities. Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need gives grants to institutions to support over 1,100 graduate students in the physical sciences, mathematics, and foreign languages. Faculty Development Fellowships, funded for the first time in FY 1994, provide support to 10 institutions of higher education to 1) assist talented faculty from underrepresented groups to obtain doctoral degrees or to advance their careers, and 2) assist baccalaureate degree holders from underrepresented groups to obtain Ph.D.s and enter the professorate. Approximately 480 faculty members are supported.

The Women and Minority Participation in Graduate Education program provides early identification of potential women and minority graduate students. In 1993, the Bush administration tried to move and combine this program with another special program for disadvantaged students. Congress rejected this proposal. The Clinton administration has revived the Bush proposal for FY 1995.

In another attempt to emulate the Bush administration, Clinton has proposed eliminating funding for the Law School Clinical Experience program, claiming federal subsidies are no longer necessary. Congress ignored the Bush administration and instead increased funding. The Legal Training for the Disadvantaged (CLEO) program survives in the Clinton budget, but its funds remain the same as the last two years.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Patricia Roberts Harris							
Graduate Fellowships	20.4	21.8	20.4	20.4	0%	-6%	0%
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7.9	8.7	7.9	7.9	0%	-9%	0%
Women and Minority Participation in Graduate Education	5.8	6.0	5.8	--	0%	-3%	--
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	27.5	35.6	27.5	27.5	0%	-23%	0%
Faculty Development Fellowships .	--	8.5	3.5	3.5	--	-143%	0%
Law School Clinical Experience . .	9.9	9.9	14.9	0	+51%	+51%	-100%
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0%	0%	0%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Title VI of the Higher Education Act provides support for graduate and undergraduate language and area study centers, language resource centers, international business education centers and fellowships for advanced graduate training in foreign language study.

Last year the Congress produced an extra \$1 million increase in the conference committee above and beyond the increase provided in the appropriations voted in each separate House and Senate bill. For FY 1994, the

administration decided to provide no new funds for the Acquisition of Foreign Periodicals and Other Research Materials program. For FY 1995 it is proposing to eliminate the program altogether.

The administration has requested \$1 million for the new Institute for International Public Policy, funded for the first time in FY 1994. Situated at an Historically Black College or University, it would help prepare minority students for careers in the U.S. foreign service and private international voluntary organizations.

	Actual FY 1993	Proposed FY 1994	Current FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	%Change C-FY94- A-FY93	%Change C-FY94- P-FY94	P-FY95- C-FY94
Domestic Programs	49.3	48.3	52.3	52.3	+6%	+8%	0%
Overseas Programs	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	0%	0%	0%
Institute for International Public Policy	--	4.0	1.0	1.0	--	-75%	0%

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT (OERI)

A reauthorization of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement is about to emerge from the Congress. It will alter the structure of the Office of Research by creating five institutes or directorates to manage the nation's research agenda. It has set-asides for Field Initiated Studies that should increase funding for these investigator initiated research projects. In addition, the Clinton administration is proposing increases for OERI activities that coincide with the soon-to-be passed Goals 2000 legislation and the expected reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) should also be reauthorized in 1994 without any major changes expected.

The administration will make another attempt to zero out funding for Research Libraries, which have other sources of support, such as university endowments. Public libraries, which have activities that support the systemic reform goals, will continue to receive funds under the FY 1995 proposal. Funds for library career training fellowships have also been proposed for elimination. Congress has rejected attempts to terminate these programs in the past.

Congress has recently balked at supporting proposed large increases for statistics and assessment. If they continue to do so, funds may be available to save some of the 34 education programs the administration proposes to eliminate.

Research

The \$88 million proposed for education research in FY 1995, a \$10 million increase, includes support for national research and development centers (\$33 million), regional laboratories (\$39.3 million), the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) system (\$9 million), and field initiated studies conducted by individual scholars (\$5 million). Smaller amounts will go for research applications and peer reviewer services. The increase for the Centers includes a doubling of funds (to \$4 million) for the Center for At-Risk Children. The increase for Field Initiated Studies (from \$958,000 to \$5 million), according to the Department, would increase the number of awards from 12 to 40. The increase for the Regional Centers will go to enhance technical assistance, and the increase for ERIC will be invested in enhanced technology.

Statistics

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects, analyzes, and publishes data on education at all levels and monitors trends in enrollments, staff, finances and other key indicators. The Center also collects longitudinal data on student progress, supports international assessments of student achievement, conducts fast-response surveys to obtain policy data, and provides technical assistance to help States improve their statistical systems to provide comparable State by State data.

The \$15.4 million increase proposed for FY 1995 will continue NCES' efforts to develop more effective methods to analyze and report data to make it more understandable to policymakers and the public; to develop new and enhanced models to project educational statistics; to devise cost effective and fair ways to measure student and adult competencies; and to continue to collaborate with the Department of Labor on measures of workplace skills and competencies. In addition, new funds would provide: data on early childhood and adult education participation; data on math and science achievement, including international comparisons; data on teacher attrition; and information on postsecondary graduation rates by institution.

Assessment

Congress has rejected both the Bush and Clinton administrations' grand plans for assessing the nation's students through the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Yet, once again the executive branch is requesting a major increase, \$9.9 million, for NAEP. The budget assumes national assessments in reading, geography and history in grades four, eight, and twelve in 1994. In addition, State level assessments would be conducted in reading at grade four. The increase also will pay for preparation of the 1996 assessments in mathematics, science, and the arts. The request includes \$3.5 million for the National Assessment Governing Board which oversees NAEP and also provides for the addition of members to the Board who have expertise in the field of testing and measurement.

Fund for Improvement in Education

The Fund for Improvement (formerly Innovation) in Education (FIE) would allow the Secretary to support discretionary programs that are nationally significant, assist all students to meet challenging standards, and contribute to achievement of the National Education Goals. Congress had used the old FIE to earmark funds for technology education, strengthening computer education in the schools, civics education, and alcohol abuse education. Although almost 75 percent of the proposed funding will go to continue awards made under the old program, the administration sees the new program as part of the activities the federal education department will support to promote systemic education reform. Despite this, the request proposes a reduction in funds from FY 1994 levels.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Research and Improvement	74.0	90.8	78.0	88.0	+5%	-14%	+13%
National Center for Educational Statistics	48.6	60.0	48.6	64.0	0%	-19%	+32%
National Assessment of Educational Progress	29.3	65.0	29.3	39.2	0%	-55%	+34%
Fund for Innovation in Education	28.0	40.0	37.0	35.0	+33%	+8%	-5%
Research Libraries	5.9	0	5.8	0	-2%	+100%	-100%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH

The National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) provides support for research, demonstration projects and related activities concerning the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. It also supports training of service providers and rehabilitation researchers. Housed in the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, the NIDRR program includes research and training centers, field-initiated research grants, fellowship programs, and dissemination projects. The \$2 million reduction in the FY 1995 request frees up funds for direct services to the most severely disabled individuals. About \$13.6 million will go toward new activities, including the establishment of 7 new research centers.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
67.2	67.2	68.1	66.1	+1%	+1%	-3%

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS

The research and evaluation activities supported by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBEMLA) include: data collection on Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons and educational services available to them; evaluation of bilingual education programs; research to improve the effectiveness of those programs; and longitudinal studies of LEP students. Studies funded by OBEMLA have four goals: to help identify effective methods for teaching English and content areas; to describe alternative instructional programs; to examine effective teacher-training; and to determine capacity-building strategies of local educational agencies operating bilingual programs.

The following figures are for the support services budget, which includes the research and evaluation numbers. At the time of publication the proposed funding for research and evaluation was unavailable.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
10.9	12.4	12.0	17.5	+9%	-3%	+46%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

Through its Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluation program, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports research, demonstrations, and evaluation projects intended to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The office receives funding from both direct appropriations and the Medicare Trust Fund. Research efforts are directed at developing potential program refinements, such as prospective payments for hospitals, resource-based relative value scale for physician services, and coverage for service provided by health maintenance organizations (HMO).

In addition to basic research, this budget also funds three rural health programs, information, counseling and assistance grants, and the Medicare Beneficiary Survey. Last year Congress significantly increased the administration's request for this program to improve rural health delivery services, particularly through the use of new technology.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
68.3	69.0	86.0	68.6	+26%	+25%	-20%

POLICY RESEARCH (ASPE)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research related to income security, health economics and financing, and social services policy. Housed in the Office of the Secretary, ASPE is the principal HHS agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues of national policy.

The requested FY 1995 funding level includes \$13 million for Policy Research (PR) to support grants for research on issues of national significance. The \$1 million increase for this activity in FY 1995 is for research and evaluation activities associated with the Administration's health care and welfare reform initiatives. Priority issues that PR will examine are those related to health care and welfare reform, at-risk children and youth, aging and disability, improved access to health care and support services and increased family support and independence.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY93</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY93</u>
8.0	15.9	12.0	13.0	+50%	-25%	+8%

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administers the nation's social welfare programs -- both discretionary and entitlement -- including Head Start, foster care, child welfare services, AFDC, JOBS, child support enforcement, and four major block grant programs. Within the total ACF budget of \$32 billion (75 percent of which is for entitlement programs), approximately \$16 million is requested for research activities. The figures below represent the combined research budgets of programs formerly housed in the Office of Human Development Services and the Family Support Administration.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
17.3	17.0	15.3	15.6	-12%	-10%	+2%

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Public Health Service (PHS) is the nation's primary agency for health services and research. While its components have individual mandates and foci, they respond collectively to the overall agenda and priorities set by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Expanding prevention services and improving the health of children are two underlying principles of the FY 1995 budget request for the PHS. The FY 1995 request reflects the recently enacted child vaccine entitlement program contained in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will operate this new \$424 million program, which provides for the purchase of required child immunizations for all children in this country whose families are unable to afford this basic protection.

The FY 1995 request for the entire PHS is \$22.1 billion, a 4 percent increase over FY 1994. Priorities in FY 1995 include: child immunization programs and associated service delivery and outreach elements; AIDS programs supported under the aegis of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources (CARE) Act; biomedical, behavioral, and health services research conducted by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR); and a new program to increase treatment capacity for hard-core substance abusers with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA).

The following pages present the budgets of specific PHS components with activities relevant to the social and behavioral research community. Just as last year, all budgets include money earmarked for HIV/AIDS research in their totals. Separate charts are presented at the end of the PHS section that detail total HIV/AIDS research funding, as well as by PHS activity and component.

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) serves as the Public Health Service's research arm and is responsible for studies on medical effectiveness, patient outcomes, health care delivery and costs, and technology assessment. Extramural research is supported on such issues as demographic and geographic variations in utilization and efficacy of diagnostic and therapeutic medical procedures. Two priorities for AHCPR are: 1) to understand how the present national health care system functions and find ways to improve the quality, affordability and access to health care; and 2) to evaluate the capacity of the system to deal with HIV/AIDS.

AHCPR derives its funding from appropriations, PHS 1 percent set-aside evaluation funds, and the Medicare trust funds. The total FY 1995 proposed budget, including AIDS, is \$173 million, up 12 percent from FY 1994. The request includes \$87 million (a 7 percent increase) for the medical treatment effectiveness program and \$69 million (a 13 percent increase) for health services research and technology assessment. The request also includes \$15 million (a \$5 million increase) to support further development of the National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES III) to provide baseline information for analyzing the changes associated with health care reform. The NMES III survey design will allow access to data for policy analysis more quickly than has been possible in the past. The figures below are for the appropriation request part of the AHCPR budget.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
115.0	145.0	141.0	110.0	+23%	-3%	-22%

Centers for Disease Control

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is the lead agency within PHS for federal disease prevention and health promotion efforts. CDC's activities include detection, control, and prevention of infectious diseases (especially HIV/AIDS), chronic diseases, and environmental and occupational health conditions. Although extramural support for social and behavioral scientists is not widespread, CDC often uses them as staff and consultants.

Consistent with the strategies articulated in the report, Healthy People 2000, emphasis is placed on expanding proven prevention services which are targeted to childhood and other health problems particularly affecting the poor and disadvantaged.

The total CDC budget for FY 1995 is \$2.1 billion, a decrease from FY 1994 of \$82 million, primarily due to a change in the way child immunizations are financed. The creation of the new entitlement program, Vaccines for Children, results in a decrease in the need for discretionary spending in this area. Other CDC prevention programs -- HIV/AIDS, STD's, Violence, Child Lead Poisoning, Infectious Diseases, Chronic and Environmental Diseases, Epidemic Services and Health Statistics -- are maintained at the FY 1994 appropriation level.

National Center for Health Statistics

The National Center for Health Statistics provides statistical information that monitors the nation's health and use of health services, and explores the relationships between risk factors and disease. Data sources include the nation's vital statistics system and surveys involving personal interviews, physical examinations and laboratory testing, and information from health care providers.

The \$3 million increase for FY 1994 was targeted for health reform data initiatives. Some ongoing NCHS programs were affected by the small increase, including the postponement of the National Nursing Home Survey. The FY 1995 request is level funding which could lead to further reductions in ongoing NCHS programs. NCHS has been charged with establishing a comprehensive system to monitor the impact of health care reform, although funding will have to come from reimbursements by other agencies. The figures below are the total funds -- the appropriated amounts plus the 1 percent set aside.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Centers for Disease Control	1,662.0	2,162.0	2,051.0	1,983.0	+23%	-5%	-3%
(National Center for Health Statistics)	(80.4)	(88.0)	(83.4)	(83.4)	+4%	-5%	0%

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of federal funding for biomedical research. NIH supports behavioral and social science primarily, but not solely, under the rubric of "health and behavior" research in its constituent institutes. Institutes which are the most supportive of social and behavioral research include the National Institute on Aging (NIA), the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institute for Nursing Research (NINR), the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH).

A new office, the **Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR)**, was created by Congress in 1993 through the NIH Reauthorization Act to coordinate social and behavioral research conducted or supported by the NIH, and, in cooperation with the institutes, to identify projects of behavioral and social science research that should be conducted or supported by the institutes. For FY 1994, officials in the Office of the Director stated the OBSSR would receive \$2 million, however, to date the new office has not been implemented. FY 1995 funding for the OBSSR was not mentioned in the President's budget.

The overall budget request for NIH is \$11.5 billion, an increase of \$517 million and 4.7 percent over FY 1994 appropriations. In FY 1995, the NIH budget provides \$6.2 billion to support Research Project Grants (RPG). Of the total 23,891 RPGs, 7,293 will be new and competing, and 16,598 will continue awards made in prior years. The request targets increases in HIV/AIDS research, breast cancer and other women's health research, minority health research, tuberculosis research, and high performance computing.

The NIH budget reflects President Clinton's campaign promise of making the eradication of AIDS a priority. The FY 1995 budget includes \$1.4 billion for the Office of AIDS research, an increase of \$78 million and 6 percent over FY 1994 NIH AIDS funding. Expanding basic biomedical research, natural history and epidemiology, treatment, vaccine research and development and behavioral research are proposed for FY 1995.

The President's budget also includes increases for initiatives to improve women's and minority health. In FY 1995, NIH will spend \$383 million for breast cancer research, an increase of 28%, or \$84 million over the FY 1994 level and an 84 percent increase over the last two years. The increase will allow NIH to initiate: new studies in environmental carcinogens; occupational risk effects; the development of novel diagnostic approaches to improve breast imaging; basic research efforts that target the genetic aberrations and molecular abnormalities of breast cancer; expansion of research efforts in genome mapping to determine breast cancer risk; and additional efforts in cell biology. A total of \$66 million is requested for the Minority Health Initiative, an increase of \$10 million, or 18 percent, above the FY 1994 funding level. These funds support expanded research efforts in infant mortality, health behavior of adolescent and young adult minorities, and aging and minority biomedical training programs.

The budget request for the National Center for Human Genome Research (NCHGR) totals \$152 million, which is an increase of \$23 million over FY 1994. Most of this 18 percent increase will expand the intramural research program, focusing on applying genome technologies to test for, diagnose and treat inherited diseases. The FY 1995 budget for NCHGR also includes \$5.3 million for extramural support of research to anticipate and resolve the many ethical, legal and social issues arising from human genome research. A portion of the new and expanding NCHGR intramural program will also be devoted to the study of ethical, legal and social issues of human genome research.

Additionally, the FY 1995 budget request contains an increase of 10 percent for tuberculosis research to a total of \$51 million, and an increase of \$24 million for advance computer and networking technology applications for health care to be carried out by the National Library of Medicine.

NIH FUNDING (INCLUDING AIDS)

	Actual FY 1993	Current FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	%Change C-FY94 A-FY93	%Change P-FY95- C-FY94
Research Project Grants	5,658	5,938	6,210	+5%	+5%
Research Training	351	373	379	+6%	+2%
Centers	903	981	1,042	+9%	+6%
R & D Contracts	694	771	811	+11%	+5%
Intramural Research	1,161	1,211	1,243	+4%	+3%
Research Support	493	498	507	+1%	+2%
National Library of Medicine	112	130	149	+16%	+15%
Office of the Director	176	234	260	+33%	+11%
(Women's Health Study)	(43)	(61)	(61)	(+42%)	(+0%)
(Minority Health Study)	(41)	(56)	(66)	(+37%)	(+18%)
Other Research	678	719	768	+6%	+7%
NIH Facilities Repair	109	111	114	+2%	+3%
TOTAL	10,326	10,956	11,473	+6%	+5%

HEALTH AND BEHAVIOR RESEARCH AT NIH

Much of the social and behavioral research supported by the National Institutes of Health comes under the rubric of "health and behavior." Each institute allocates a certain proportion of its overall funds to intramural and extramural research on the behavioral components of diseases and disorders. This amount historically has been small, totaling 3-4 percent. Current estimates of social and behavioral research conducted at NIH are approximately 8 percent. This number presents a deceiving increase however, due to the addition of the former ADAMHA institutes, which bring significant social and behavioral portfolios to the NIH.

In past years, the NIH has prepared a table illustrating proposed funding of health and behavior research at each institute. That table is not available at press time. However, a recently released report to Congress, "The NIH Implementation Plan for Health and Behavior Research," details an implementation plan for behavioral research efforts over the next 5 to 10 years. In a special note to readers of the report, Dr. Ruth Kirshstein, Deputy Director of NIH, states that "the estimates outlined in the plan represent what the Institutes and Centers consider to be optimal funding levels for health and behavior studies, without regard to actual funds available, or competing high priorities. As such, these estimates do not represent actual spending levels, budget request levels, or the recommended spending levels of the Director of NIH, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the President."

In addition, the NIH Reauthorization Act of 1993 which created the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research included a provision for a report to Congress by February 1994 describing the extent to which NIH's institutes conduct and support research in these disciplines. Since the Office is still not functioning, the report has not been delivered.

Following is a list of individual institutes and a note on their health and behavior research areas:

National Cancer Institute (NCI): NCI supports research on behavioral and social approaches to the prevention of cancer, promotion of good health practices, and treatment of cancer patients and their families. Particular attention is paid to tobacco use, diet, and nutrition.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI): Health and behavior activities at NHLBI include research and training-- primarily through the Behavioral Medicine Branch-- on disease prevention, etiology, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR): NIDR funds research on oral conditions, including pain, disease prevention, and epidemiology, recognizing the contribution of social, psychological, economic, and environmental factors in oral health promotion and disease.

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK): Behavioral research supported by NIDDK relates to treatment compliance, disease-stress relationship, eating behavior, and disease control through behavior modification.

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS): NINDS supports behavioral research related to the nervous system, including studies of sensory perception, cognitive functioning, recovery of function after nervous system damage, and sleep, as well as behavioral factors in the etiology and treatment of nervous system disorders.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID): NIAID supports very little behavioral and social research, even though the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases has increased the institute's awareness of the value of such research, especially with regard to prevention. One area of health and behavior research at NIAID is psychosocial factors affecting medical treatment compliance.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS): NIGMS supports basic, undifferentiated research and research training, not targeted to any specific discipline or disease. While some support has been provided for health and behavior research, it is not a significant amount.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD): NICHD is one of the institutes with the greatest support for social and behavioral research related to factors influencing human development throughout the lifespan. Health and behavior research includes human learning and behavior, population dynamics, and mental retardation and developmental disabilities.

National Eye Institute (NEI): Health and behavior is a very minor focus at NEI, which specializes in research on blinding eye disease, visual disorders, mechanisms of visual function, preservation of sight, and the needs of blind people.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS): NIEHS examines the effects of environmental agents on human health and well-being, with particular attention to behavioral and neurological effects of exposure to toxic substances.

National Institute on Aging (NIA): NIA provides significant support for research on social and behavioral factors related to the aging process and to specific diseases and conditions of the aged. NIA research on health and behavior investigates how good health, effective functioning, and productivity can be prolonged, and disability and dependence postponed.

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS): NIAMS supports basic and clinical research on the debilitating disorders of the musculoskeletal system and the skin. Health and behavior research includes investigations of behavioral factors related to diet, exercise, and injury, as well as health services research.

National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD): Established only in 1989, NIDCD has not yet developed a record on health and behavior research. However, 5 percent of its overall budget for FY 1993 is earmarked for that purpose.

National Center for Research Resources (NCRR): NCRR provides a wide range of resources to improve the research environment. Although its support is non-categorical, NCRR does support health and behavior research.

National Library of Medicine (NLM): NLM uses the principles and methodologies of the social and behavioral sciences to improve utilization of health care information by health professionals. Activities include development

of computer systems and training programs, evaluation of the impact of such systems, and evaluation of informational needs.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA): NIAAA supports basic and applied research related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, and prevention of alcoholism or other alcohol-related problems.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH): NIMH supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders and their treatments. Developing knowledge about the human brain is fundamental to the mission of NIMH.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): NIDA is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding in support of research on drug abuse, dependence, and addiction.

National Institute for Nursing Research (NINR): NINR examines biological and behavioral factors that influence health and the environment in which health care is delivered. Major areas of attention at NCNR include responses to illness, family caregiving, reproductive health, and health promotion.

National Institute on Aging

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides strong support for social and behavioral science research, primarily through its Behavioral and Social Research Program (BSR). BSR integrates research on the process of growing older, the interrelationship between older people and social institutions, and the impact on society of the changing age composition of the population. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in Neuropsychology and Neuroscience of Aging, as well the intramural programs at the Gerontology Research Center and in Epidemiology, Demography and Biometry.

	Actual FY 1993	Proposed FY 1994	Current FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	%Change C-FY94 A-FY93	%Change C-FY94 P-FY94	%Change P-FY95- C-FY94
Research Project Grants	240.9	238.0	257.7	267.6	+7%	+8%	+4%
Research Centers	51.1	49.9	53.4	56.4	+5%	+7%	+6%
Other Research	12.6	13.4	14.1	14.8	+12%	+5%	+5%
Research Training	11.6	11.5	12.2	12.6	+5%	+6%	+3%
R&D Contracts	21.3	21.1	22.6	23.2	+6%	+7%	+3%
Intramural Research	39.0	37.8	37.8	38.3	-3%	0%	+1%
Research Management and Support	23.1	22.5	22.5	22.6	-3%	0%	+<1%
TOTAL	399.5	394.2	420.3	435.4	+5%	+7%	+4%

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of NIH funds for the social and behavioral sciences. NICHD supports research and training on maternal and child health as well as population research. The institute has four main components: the Center for Research for Mothers and Children; the Center for Population Research (both extramural programs); and the Intramural Research Program, which conducts clinical and prevention research; and the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research (NCMRR).

NICHD's major research efforts concern: infant mortality, SIDS, women's health, contraceptive development and evaluation, minority health including normative behavioral research, vaccine development, AIDS, congenital abnormalities, mental retardation, and the development of orthotics and prosthetics as well as on basic science support emphasizing developmental biology and molecular medicine.

The President has requested \$580.9 million for NICHD in FY 1995, a 4.6 percent increase over FY 1994 appropriations. This would fund 1,314 RPGs (21 less than FY 1994) -- 963 noncompeting, and 351 competing.

As with other institutes, compliance with the NIH Financial Management Plan means that the average length and cost of award will be kept within strict limits, and funding increases will be kept to inflation, as measured by the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI) of 4.7 percent.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94 A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94 P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Mothers and Children	282.0	282.9	291.1	301.3	+3%	+3%	+4%
Population Research	136.3	146.0	145.4	158.7	+7%	-<1%	+9%
Intramural Research	71.9	74.0	76.0	76.0	+6%	+3%	+0%
Research Management & Support	27.6	28.7	28.7	29.8	+4%	0%	+4%
Medical Rehabilitation Research .	10.0	10.6	14.0	15.1	+40%	32%	+8%
TOTAL	527.8	542.4	555.2	580.9	+5%	+2%	+5%

National Center for Nursing Research

After seven years as the National Center for Nursing Research, the Center was redesignated the National Institute for Nursing Research (NINR) by the NIH Reauthorization Act of 1993. Congress created the center to provide a central focus for nursing research within the research mainstream of the NIH.

Since a significant component of nursing care involves the health behaviors of individuals, families, and groups, the NINR directs a major portion of its funding to research and research training in areas of health promotion and behavior related to disease. In FY 1995, 44.1% of the NINR funding will go to health and behavior research.

NINR's six priority areas of their research agenda for FY 1991-1995 include: 1) low birthweight: mothers and infants; 2) health promotion: children and adolescents; 3) long-term care for older adults; 4) HIV infection: prevention and care; 5) symptom management; and 6) technology dependency across the life span. In addition, health and practice issues of concern to women, minorities, and other vulnerable populations receive special attention.

NINR's research priorities for FY 1995-1999 include: 1) community-based nursing models; 2) effective nursing interventions in HIV/AIDS; 3) remediating cognitive impairment; 4) living with chronic illness, and 5) biobehavioral factors related to immunocompetence.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94 A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change P-FY94- C-FY95</u>
Extramural Research	38.5	40.3	42.1	+5%	+4%
(Research Training)	(4.2)	(4.1)	(4.2)	(-2%)	(+2%)
Intramural Research	1.0	1.3	1.2	+30%	-8%
Research Management and Support	4.8	4.7	4.8	-2%	+2%
R & D Contracts8	.7	.8	-12%	+14%
TOTAL	48.5	51.0	53.0	+5%	+4%

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

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

The President's FY 1995 budget request for NIAAA is \$192.5 million, an increase of \$6.9 million, or 3.7 percent, over the FY 1994 appropriation. In FY 1995 larger proportional increases would be allocated for Research

Project Grants and Alcohol Research Centers, with more modest enhancements for Research Career Programs, Cooperative Clinical Research, Research and Development Contracts and Research Training.

	Actual FY 1993	Proposed FY 1994	Current FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	%Change C-FY94 A-FY93	%Change C-FY94 P-FY94	%Change P-FY95- C-FY94
Extramural Research	131.1	139.4	138.3	144.6	+5%	-1%	+5%
(Research Training)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(5.0)	(5.2)	+39%	+39%	+4%
Intramural Research	21.1	20.9	20.9	21.0	-1%	0%	+<1%
Research Management & Support	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.4	0%	0%	+1%
R & D Contracts	7.3	---	8.1	8.4	+11%	--	+4%
TOTAL	176.4	173.6	185.6	192.5	+5%	+7%	+4%

National Institute on Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding in support of research on drug abuse, dependence, and addiction. Through the intramural research program and through research grants and contracts at universities and other research institutions across the country, NIDA seeks to explore the scientific basis for the development of effective biomedical, behavioral, and psychosocial approaches to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. NIDA research includes studies on the causes and consequences, the prevention and treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and neuroscientific basis of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA is also charged with the development of medications to treat drug addiction and for supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, and other medical problems.

NIDA research has identified specific behavioral, psychosocial, and cultural factors that influence drug use, and these findings are being used to design and test a range of prevention strategies. NIDA supports a number of large-scale efforts to identify the most effective prevention strategies so that those can be implemented community- and nation-wide. Outreach and behavior change strategies are also being developed. NIDA prevention initiatives focus on high-risk groups such as runaways, school dropouts, adolescents showing psychiatric disturbance, unmarried pregnant women and parenting youth, juvenile delinquents, and women and men in the sex trade.

The President's FY 1995 budget request for NIDA is \$443.1 million, only 4 percent above the FY 1994 appropriation. NIDA has identified the following priority areas for FY 1995: Neuroscience, Medications Development, Behavioral Therapy Development, AIDS, Epidemiology, Prevention and Treatment, Tuberculosis Research, Health Services Research, and Research Training and Career Development. In early 1994 psychologist Alan Leshner was appointed Director of NIDA.

	Actual FY 1993	Proposed FY 1994	Current FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	%Change C-FY94 A-FY93	%Change C-FY94 P-FY94	%Change P-FY95- C-FY94
Extramural Research	293.2	298.1	315.8	333.4	+8%	+6%	+6%
(Research Training)	(7.4)	(7.5)	(7.9)	(8.3)	+7%	+5%	+5%
Intramural Research	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	0%	0%	0%
Research Management & Support	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.6	0%	0%	+1%
R & D Contracts	49.4	---	47.4	47.4	-4%	--	0%
TOTAL	404.2	407.1	425.2	443.7	+5%	+4%	+4%

National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders, their treatments and services. Developing knowledge about the human brain is fundamental to the mission of NIMH. Unlocking the secrets of the human brain has been called one of

the last frontiers of science and medicine in this century. NIMH has taken a strategic approach to conquering mental disorders through its four National Plans: The National Plan for Schizophrenia Research; Approaching the 21st Century: Opportunities for NIMH Neuroscience Research (also called the decade of the Brain Plan); the National Plan for Research on Child and Adolescent Mental Disorders; and Caring for People with Severe Mental Disorders: A National Plan of Research to Improve Services. The NIMH national research plans define investigative areas which warrant major, sustained investment now and in the future. NIMH also funds research on cross-cutting issues such as prevention, rural mental health research, populations with special needs (including women), psychotherapeutic medication development, and AIDS. Other Institute activities are designed to educate professionals and the public while encouraging other federal, national, foreign, state and local organizations to promote mental health and destigmatize mental illness.

The FY 1995 budget request for NIMH is \$637.9 million, an increase of \$61.9 million, a 4% increase from FY 1994. Total funding for research project grants increases by 3%. Research training increases 3%. The FY 1995 budget request for NIMH AIDS activities is \$92.7 million, an increase of 6.3%.

	Actual FY 1993	Proposed FY 1994	Current FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	%Change C-FY94 A-FY93	%Change C-FY94 P-FY94	%Change P-FY95- C-FY94
Extramural Research	406.3	401.9	437.4	450.0	+8%	+9%	+3%
Research Training	28.9	28.4	30.1	30.9	+4%	+6%	+3%
Intramural Research	95.4	93.5	93.5	93.9	-2%	0%	+<1%
Research Management & Support	36.0	35.3	35.3	35.5	-2%	0%	+1%
R&D Contracts	16.7	16.9	17.2	18.3	+3%	+2%	+6%
TOTAL	583.1	576.0	613.4	637.9	+5%	+6%	+4%

HIV/AIDS

The President's FY 1995 budget request includes \$2.7 billion for AIDS research, prevention and other related activities, an increase of \$177 million and 7 percent over FY 1994. Expanding basic biomedical research, natural history and epidemiology, treatment, vaccine research and development and behavioral research are proposed for FY 1995.

For FY 1995, the President's budget proposes a \$93 million, or 16 percent increase for Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Ryan White AIDS health care services, and a \$78 million, or 6 percent increase for NIH basic and preventive research on AIDS.

HIV/AIDS BUDGET BY PHS ACTIVITY

	Actual FY 1993	Proposed FY 1994	Current FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	%Change C-FY94 A-FY93	%Change C-FY94 P-FY94	%Change P-FY95- C-FY94
Basic Science Research	916	1108	1,128	1,198	+23%	+2%	+6%
Risk Assessment and Prevention .	675	758	741	749	+10%	-2%	+1%
Product Evaluation, Research & Monitoring	73	72	72	72	-1%	0%	0%
Clinical Health Services Research & Delivery	410	722	628	727	+53%	-13%	+16%
HIV/AIDS Coordination	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	2,076	2,663	2,572	2,749	+24%	-3%	+7%

HIV/AIDS BUDGET BY PHS COMPONENT

	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94 P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
NIH	1,300	1,301	1,379	+<1%	+6%
CDC	543	543	543	0%	0%
SAMSHA	27	28	33	+4%	+18%
HRSA	700	608	701	-13%	+15%
FDA	72	72	72	0%	0%
AHCPR	12	11	12	-8%	+9%
OASH	3	5	5	+33%	0%
IHS	4	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	2,663	2,572	2,749	-3%	+7%

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS

Office of Adolescent Health

Formerly, the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, the new OAH focuses on improving adolescent health by supporting demonstration grants, including projects to: train health professionals; reduce the incidence of violence and substance abuse among youth; prevent adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases; encourage comprehensive health education and the provision of contraceptive information and services to adolescents; and provide attention to the mental health needs of adolescents. Research projects that can improve understanding of the issues surrounding adolescent sexuality and parenting are supported.

Family Planning Program

The national family planning program, created in 1970, provides grants to public and private non-profit agencies to support voluntary family planning projects. In addition to the services program, Title X also supports a program of training medical, professional, administrative and clerical personnel, an information and education program and a research program which focuses on family planning service delivery improvements. An estimated \$3.8 million for the program is allocated to service delivery research improvement activities. A review of current data collection activities in the program is now underway to examine the effectiveness and adequacy of these methods in providing the family planning services data required by Congress and the Department of HHS.

The budget figures below reflect total budget authority for OAH and FPP. Funding for research is contained within these figures.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94 A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94 P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Office of Adolescent Health... ..	7.6	8.0	7.0	6.8	-8%	-12%	-3%
Family Planning Program	173.4	208.0	180.9	198.9	+4%	-13%	+10%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

The Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) carries out programs of research, studies, testing, and demonstrations related to the HUD mission. Following a roller coaster appropriations process in FY 1994 (the House actually voted a \$73 million budget for the Office), OPDR received the administration's request. For FY 1995 the research agenda will support the Department's six policy priorities: 1) reduce the number of homeless Americans; 2) make public housing a source of pride to communities; 3) expand housing opportunities for low- and moderate income people; 4) open housing markets to minorities; 5) empower communities; and 6)

bring excellence to HUD's management. The funding also supports HUD's program monitoring and evaluation activities. OPDR is also sponsoring urban research agenda conferences. The office is still responsible for conducting and disseminating the American Housing Survey.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
23.3	35.0	35.0	40.0	+50	0%	+14%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) funds the collection and analysis of statistical information concerning crime, victims, offenders, criminal justice processes, juvenile delinquency, civil disputes, the death penalty and other aspects of the criminal justice system. BJS also provides technical assistance to states initiating innovative applications of communications and information systems technology for state and local criminal justice systems. The BJS budget has remained stagnant in recent years suffering from across-the-board reductions imposed by the appropriations process. BJS will also administer a pass-through grant program to the States, proposed at \$100 million, to implement the Brady Bill. The grants would help the States develop and upgrade their criminal records identification systems.

<u>Actual FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>Current FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>%Change C-FY93- A-FY92</u>	<u>%Change C-FY93- P-FY93</u>	<u>%Change P-FY94- C-FY93</u>
21.4	21.4	20.9	21.4	-2%	-2%	+2%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsors basic and applied research for the improvement of Federal, State, and local criminal, civil, and juvenile justice systems; new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals and the dissemination of the results of such research efforts. In addition, NIJ supports technological advances applicable to criminal justice. Although NIJ released a major strategic plan in 1993, without a massive infusion of new funds most of the plan's elements will never get off the ground. Last year Congress moved the Causes and Correlates of Crime study from OJJDP to NIJ.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
23.0	23.0	22.5	23.0	-2%	-2%	+2%

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program. Most of its funds go by formula grants to the States. There is a small amount of funding for research, evaluation, and demonstrations. The demonstrations are mostly gang and drug prevention activities. Congress granted a large increase for FY 1994 for a new juvenile mentoring program and for delinquency prevention grants. The Clinton administration has

proposed a large increase in the formula grant and delinquency prevention programs in FY 1995 as part of its major crime initiative.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
72.3	72.3	103.0	172.2	+42%	+42%	+67%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices and the cost of living, compensation and working conditions, productivity and technology, and economic growth and employment projections. BLS' statistical series provide some of the major indicators used in developing economic and social policy, making decisions in the business and labor community, developing legislative and other programs affecting labor, and conducting research on labor market issues.

BLS also funds data collection for the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences (NLS), as well as research projects using that data, and a Survey Design Research Center. The FY 1995 request includes \$6 million to begin a new youth cohort of the NLS.

The other increases slated for BLS in FY 1995 will fund the Consumer Price Index Revision which includes new market baskets of good and services as well as improvements in collecting and processing data for the CPI. The revised CPI is planned for release in January 1998. The BLS is also requesting funds to conduct a Current Population Survey (CPS) using the old questionnaire and methodology, thereby allowing policy makers and analysts to compare it with the redesigned CPS. An extra \$1 million is requested to improve BLS' ability to respond quickly to emerging labor market issues through additional CPS supplements. Additional funds are requested for upgrading the quality of employment and wage statistics from the Unemployment Insurance file. The figures below do not include offsets from reimbursable accounts.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
275.1	280.4	292.1	310.8	+6%	+4%	+6%

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Research and evaluation at the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is funded as part of the National Activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act. The FY 1994 funds support evaluation of ETA programs and demonstration initiatives, performance standards development and refinement, and research on worker assessment and testing. The \$4 million above the amount for 1993 funds a major Job Corps evaluation. The FY 1995 funding will be utilized for similar activities.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
8.3	8.3	12.3	12.3	+48%	+48%	0%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 establishes in the Department of Transportation a new Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Its director is appointed by the President (subject to Senate confirmation) to serve a four year term. The bureau will compile transportation statistics, implement a long-term data collection program, and issue guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. The bureau is financed from the Highway Trust Fund, with its FY 1994 and FY 1995 authority set at \$15 million and increasing in \$5 million intervals to \$25 million in FY 1997.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

University Research Program

The University Research Program (URP) supports university transportation research. It gives preference to historically black universities to assist them "in taking part in transportation research and aiding minority students in preparing for careers in transportation." The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 reauthorized the program for six more years to include three national centers and six research institutes. Currently, there are 13 regional and national centers and six research institutes funded by the Federal Transit Administration and the Federal Highway Administration.

In FY 1995, the Research and Special Programs Administration's proposed budget is \$20 million, part of which administers and disseminates the results of the innovative programs developed by recipients of the University Transportation Center grants noted below.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

University Transportation Centers Program

Initiated in FY 1988 with a four-year allocation of \$20 million, this program now funds 13 university research centers at approximately \$6 million per year. In FY 1995, the administration has increased the program's budget to \$12 million per year, with another \$6 million coming from other sources in the Federal Highway Administration budget.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RUSSIAN, EURASIAN, AND EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

This program, once a separate line item in the State Department budget has now become part of the A.I.D. budget for Russian and East European support. It provides funding for advanced study and research project in the area of the world in its title. Report language in the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee bill kept the structure of the program intact, with its advisory committee and re-grant provisions. Its funding will now come entirely from the foreign operations appropriation, ending its dual funding by that subcommittee and the Commerce, Justice, State subcommittee.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
9.4	0	9.0	10.0	-4%	+100%	+11%

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages a wide range of federal archives and records facilities. NARA also oversees the operation of the presidential libraries and supervises the declassification of federal material. The increase in the FY 1995 will continue to fund the new research facility in College Park, Maryland known as Archives II. Once again the administration is asking for a \$1.4 million reduction for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The Clinton administration has yet to nominate a new Archivist.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
168.0	189.8	192.1	197.2	+14%	+1%	+3%

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also offers support for studies in humanistic aspects of science and technology and support for projects emphasizing historical scholarship. Most social science awards are in history, political science, anthropology, and linguistics.

The proposed FY 1995 budget offers few changes from current programs. The new leadership of Sheldon Hackney, former president of the University of Pennsylvania, as NEH Chair may mean new priorities and new directions, but proposed flat budgets do not make the job easy.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Education Programs	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.1	<-1%	0%	<-1%
Fellowships and Seminars	18.9	17.8	17.7	17.7	-6%	<-1%	<-1%
Public Programs	25.0	25.4	23.3	25.2	-7%	-8%	+8%
Research Programs	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	0%	0%	<-1%
State Programs	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	-1%	<-1%	<-1%
Preservation Office	23.5	23.1	23.1	23.0	-1%	0%	0%
Challenge Grants	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.0	0%	0%	<-1%
Treasury Funds (matching)	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	-3%	0%	0%
Administration	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.6	+2%	+1%	+3%
Total	179.1	177.5	177.5	177.5	<-1%	0%	0%

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian supports a wide range of scientific research, including extensive research in the social and behavioral sciences. Among its areas of particular interest are the history of cultures, technology, and the arts. The institution also acquires and preserves items of scientific, cultural, and historic importance. Anthropologist Robert McCormick Adams has announced his retirement as head of the Smithsonian. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars facilitates scholarship of the highest quality in the social sciences and the humanities and communicates that scholarship to a wide audience both within and beyond Washington. The Center pursues this objective through fellowships, conferences, and publications.

	<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars	6.3	6.3	6.4	9.9	+1%	+1%	+54%
Total Smithsonian	295.6	299.6	302.3	319.2	+2%	+1%	+6%

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

In recent years Congress has added numerous programs to those already supported by the United States Information Agency (USIA) educational and cultural affairs office. The programs now funded include: academic and visitor exchanges (including the Fulbright program); Hubert Humphrey Fellowships (one year of graduate training to mid-career professionals from developing countries); citizen exchanges conducted by non-governmental organizations; Congress-Bundestag program (mutual scholarships for year-long academic homestay programs between Germany and the U.S.); NIS/Central and East Europe Training Program (training for local government officials, scholars, and business leaders to foster growth of democratic institutions and economic pluralism); Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship program (scholarships for citizens of the New Independent States for graduate study in the U.S. in business administration, economics, law, and public administration); and the Near and Middle East Research and Training (assistance to graduate and post-doctoral studies by U.S. scholars in these areas).

After a large increase in FY 1993, that included a big boost for the Fulbright program and initial funding for the Freedom Support Act and Near and Middle East Research and Training, these programs were left relatively flat for FY 1994. The proposed FY 1995 budget decreases the academic and visitor exchanges program because of budgetary constraints placed upon the agency.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- A - FY93</u>	<u>% Change C - FY94- P - FY94</u>	<u>% Change P - FY95- C - FY94</u>
242.3	242.9	242.0	221.8	<1%	<1%	-9%

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) conducts and supports research, symposia, publications, and other informal activities in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. In 1988, USIP convinced Congress to almost double the Reagan Administration's FY 1989 budget request for the institute, though congressional support has remained stagnant in recent years.

NOTE: Since USIP is not an agency of the executive branch, the administration's budget request is not binding; USIP can and does submit its own budget figures. While USIP's FY 1995 budget request (\$10.9 million) is identical to the White House's Office of Management and Budget proposal, it has differed in previous years.

<u>Actual FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1994</u>	<u>Current FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY94- P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY95- C-FY94</u>
10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	0%	0%	0%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

With Neal Lane firmly ensconced as Director, its move to the Virginia suburbs complete, a behavioral scientist on her way as Deputy Director, the National Science Foundation approaches its future trying to determine its place in the science and technology strategy for the Clinton administration. Given the discretionary spending budget freeze, the long-range investment plan unveiled last year calling for a \$3.3 billion increase to the NSF budget has fallen by the wayside. In fact, this is the first year in a long time that the administration has not requested a double-digit increase for the Foundation.

Following a Yogi Berra (It ain't over til its over) year, the NSF FY 1994 appropriation was not complete until the recent passage of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1994. The final number for FY 1994 is \$3.01 billion, a final increase of 9 percent over the FY 1993 expenditures of \$2.75 billion. The Clinton administration requested \$3.18 billion for NSF in FY 1994. In a year marked by partisan politics and budget restraints, the NSF received a relatively large increase. The appropriation was helped by a redistribution of funds from NASA's cancelled Advanced Motor Rocket System, but suffered a \$10 million rescission in the supplemental. However, the good numbers were overshadowed by language in the Senate appropriations committee report warning NSF to reshape its research support agenda to better meet the nation's strategic goals.

For FY 1995, NSF has chosen to rearrange how it presents its budget. The Research and Related Activities line now includes the Polar and Antarctic Programs, but does not include major research equipment, which now has its own appropriation. Under the new definition, the R&RA budget increased to \$2.16 billion in FY 1994 or 5 percent over the \$2.05 billion spent in FY 1993. The administration had requested \$2.35 billion. Under the old definition of Research, the FY 1994 increase was 8 percent. In FY 1993, NSF supports 18,216 awards, it hopes to make 19,100 in FY 1994, and if the proposed budget for FY 1995 is approved 19,500 awards will be made. The median annualized award size is expected to increase from \$50,000 in FY 1993 to \$56,900 in FY 1995.

The administration is requesting \$3.2 billion in FY 1995, an increase of \$192 million (6.4 percent), over the final FY 1994 level (including the rescissions). Research and related activities will increase by \$185 million (8.6 percent) to \$2.3 billion. The increase for research continues to be fueled by a focus on research in strategic areas as defined by initiatives developed by the old Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET). These include: Advanced Manufacturing Technology; High Performance Computing and Communications; Global Change; Advanced Materials and Processing; Biotechnology; and Science, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology Education. Two NSF initiatives in Civic Infrastructure and Environmental Research are also included as "strategic" areas. According to NSF budget documents, if you exclude the education area, spending on the other initiatives accounts for 62 percent of the research budget, thus exceeding Senate appropriations subcommittee chair Sen. Barbara Mikulski's demand that 60 percent of NSF research funds be spent on "strategic research." However, much of this spending overlaps a number of "strategic" areas and NSF has promised to refine its calculation methods to present a better picture of its strategic spending.

Facilities Request a Problem?

One part of the NSF FY 1995 budget request that could cause problems with Congress, is the Foundation's attempt to reduce the spending for its Academic Research Facilities and Instrumentation program from its FY 1994 level of \$105 million to \$55 million. NSF will argue that the new National Science and Technology Council must investigate and promote multi-agency solutions to the research infrastructure problem. It is an argument NSF has used before, but Congress' patience seems to be running out, and it almost doubled funding for this program in FY 1994.

The Social, Behavioral and Economic Science (SBE) Directorate continues to receive some funding from the major initiatives. NSF's major role in the Global Change research program would receive a 46 percent increase to \$208 million in FY 1995. The SBE share would be \$24 million, an increase of \$13 million. Included in this program's 1995 special emphases are international data collection and analysis, policy processes associated with climate change, and methodological research on conducting integrative assessments. All of these are part of the SBE budget in FY 1995.

The NSF share of the High Performance Computing and Communication Initiative would increase by 23 percent from \$267 million in FY 1994 to \$329 million in FY 1995. The increase includes more than \$50 million for the Information Infrastructure Technology and Applications component which will include funds for the SBE directorate.

The Advanced Manufacturing initiative includes a proposed \$196 million for NSF in FY 1995, up slightly (3 percent) from last year. Included is \$2.3 million for SBE to support activities such as the Private Sector Partnership Program which awards funds to support research for improving management of technical innovation.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate

The Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) was created in 1991 from the old Biological, Behavioral and Social Science and the Scientific, Technological and International Affairs (STIA) directorates. In 1993, the SBE Directorate was reorganized into three divisions. The new Social, Behavioral and Economic Research (SBER) division combined the old Social and Economic Science and Behavioral and Neural Science divisions. Allan Kornberg, a political scientist from Duke is the new head of SBER. In creating SBER, the old disciplinary programs were collapsed into five clusters to provide flexibility in program development and a reduction of review panels now necessitated by an Executive Order. The International and Science Resource Studies divisions were refugees from STIA.

Under the FY 1994 current plan, the SBE directorate received an 8.4 percent increase from \$91 million to \$98 million. Unlike some of the other directorates it was not affected by the \$5 million rescission, but it did not gain from congressional reallocation of funds from two physics construction projects. The major increase in SBE for FY 1994 went to the Science, Technology and Society program. This occurred for two reasons: the centralization in STS of the Ethics and Values program, which had been previously distributed throughout the Foundation, and the consolidation of Cross-Disciplinary activities previously funded across the program elements in SBER. This also explains why some of the other program clusters FY 1994 funding falls below FY 1993 levels. In addition, plans to significantly increase the cognitive science Intelligent Systems initiative suffered from these decreases in funding levels. Both the International and Science Resources Studies division received slight increase for FY 1994.

In the proposed FY 1995 budget the SBE directorate receives the largest percentage increase of any of the research directorates (14.6 percent). However, in absolute dollars this amounts to only \$14.4 million. Almost all of this will go toward the Human Dimensions of Global Change for the new directions mentioned above. Within the research division the Economic, Decision and Management Sciences and the Social and Political Science clusters are proposed for the highest increases, which is also related to the Global Change program. SBER also plans to spend \$10 million on Intelligent Systems to enhance how humans learn, remember, communicate and make decisions. In addition, a total of \$1 million will be spent on multidisciplinary research associated with the Human Capital Initiative. Emphasis will be placed on generating basic knowledge relevant to critical national problems, such as workforce productivity and violence.

The small increment proposed for the International division will also support the Global Change program to ensure access for U.S. scientists and engineers to unique research sites and centers of excellence, as well as to multilateral research programs addressing topics in global change.

The Science Resources Studies division budget remains level in the proposed FY 1995 budget, but it will still move ahead on improved data collection and analysis of national needs for academic research facilities and instrumentation, and the development of more extensive international science and engineering indicators.

Education and Human Resources Directorate

Despite NSF attempts to slow it down, Congress continues to send the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) on its budgetary climb. In FY 1994 the increase amounted to 13 percent. Almost all elements received substantial increases, except the Graduate Education and Research Development division. The decrease for this division in FY 1994 reflects a substantial carryover for the graduate traineeship program from FY 1992 to FY 1993. The increase in the Undergraduate Education and Elementary and Secondary and

Informal Science education divisions is for the advanced technological education program added by Congress in 1992. The Systemic Reform activity will begin a rural system initiative in math and science education and funds have been added to augment the minority summer science camps program in the Human Resources Development activity.

NSF again in FY 1995 utilizes the strategy of proposing a small increase of \$16.4 million or 3 percent for EHR. As EHR continues to focus on systemic reform, the State, Urban and Rural initiatives are planned to receive the largest increases in the \$586 million budget. There are no plans to add another class of graduate traineeships, but the graduate fellowship program will see increased stipends and cost-of-education allowances. A large percentage increase (14.5 percent) will go to expand evaluations of EHR programs, including a planned assessment of two systemic initiatives in FY 1995. More funds will also go to support high technology dissemination efforts. The research component continues its decline from \$15.7 million in FY 1993, to \$14.4 million in FY 1994 to a proposed \$13.4 million in FY 1995.

The budgetary picture for NSF is given on the following page.

National Science Foundation
PROPOSED FY 1995 FUNDING

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY94</u> <u>A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY94</u> <u>P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY95-</u> <u>C-FY94</u>
NSF SPENDING BY DIRECTORATE							
Biological Sciences	271.3	311.9	287.8	313.9	+6%	-7%	+9%
Computers, Information Science, and Engineering	215.6	296.0	240.6	273.5	+12%	-19%	+14%
Engineering	256.1	323.1	292.2	320.4	+14%	-10%	+10%
Geosciences	381.6	448.5	403.9	443.1	+6%	-10%	+10%
Math and Physical Sciences	585.9*	658.4*	618.9*	657.7*	+6%	-6%	+6%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	90.7	106.9	98.3	112.6	+8%	-8%	+15%
Education and Human Resources	505.0	556.1	569.6	586.0	+13%	+2%	+3%
* Research Equipment shifted to a separate appropriation line							
SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES DIRECTORATE							
Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research							
Economics and Decision Management Sciences	20.0	23.7	20.5	25.0	+2%	-14%	+22%
Social and Political Sciences	15.8	17.3	16.5	20.0	+5%	-5%	+21%
Anthropological and Geographical Sciences	12.9	14.7	12.7	14.8	-2%	-14%	+16%
Cognitive, Psychological and Language Sciences	13.1	14.7	12.3	14.2	-6%	-16%	+15%
Science, Technology and Society	3.8	4.9	8.6	10.0	+125%	+77%	+17%
Total SBER	65.6	75.3	70.6	84.0	+1%	-6%	+19%
Division of International Cooperative Activities							
	13.2	18.9	15.7	16.7	+19%	-17%	+0%
Division of Science Resource Studies							
	11.8	12.7	11.9	11.9	+1%	-6%	0%
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE							
Systemic Reform	82.3	103.0	110.0	118.0	+34%	+7%	+7%
Elementary and Secondary and Informal Education	184.7	198.0	198.3	199.3	+7%	<+1%	+1%
Undergraduate Education	61.9	74.8	81.0	83.0	+31%	+8%	+2%
Graduate Education and Research Career Development	85.4	66.5	66.5	71.1	-22%	0%	+7%
Research, Evaluation, and Dissemination	41.2	48.0	47.5	48.3	+15%	-1%	+2%
Human Resource Development	49.6	65.9	66.4	66.4	+34%	+1%	0%

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UPDATE is the biweekly newsletter of Consortium of Social Science Associations. In addition to its annual analysis of federal budget proposals for social and behavioral science research, UPDATE offers readers information on the latest Washington developments affecting research funding and management. The Consortium closely follows appropriation and authorization legislation for research programs in a wide variety of federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Departments of Education, Labor, and Justice, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

UPDATE also reports on current issues of federal science policy, such as regulations affecting social and behavioral science research, the composition of research agency advisory boards, and the policies and practices of federal research agencies. In addition, UPDATE regularly spotlights various sources of federal support for social and behavioral science research; almost every issue of UPDATE includes the sources of federal Research Support column, which offers a look at particular federal programs supporting social and behavioral science research.

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