

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1996 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed Fiscal Year 1996 budgets for over 40 agencies that support social and behavioral science research.

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The Times They Are A Changin'

In 1963 Bob Dylan wrote a song that became one of the many anthems of the 1960s civil rights and anti-war movements. He spoke about previous losers now winning and old orders changing. The words now resonate very differently than they did over 30 years ago. The new Speaker of the House of Representatives has declared "that we are at the beginning of a revolution" that must "reassert and renew American civilization" if the United States intends to maintain its position as a world leader. Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA), with his Ph.D. in History, seeks to transform the United States from the liberal welfare state promulgated by the New Deal and its successors to a conservative opportunity state that sends the United States surging forward into the "third wave" information age. The question of the federal government's role in this new era currently dominates the political debate. So far, the Speaker and his allies have repeatedly acknowledged a federal responsibility for supporting research.

Republicans view the elections of 1994 as a watershed event. Not one Republican incumbent at the congressional or gubernatorial level lost. The Republican takeover of the House of Representatives and the Senate and their party's increased numbers at the State House and State Legislative level could become the basis for a new Republican era. Capturing the White House 1996 would complete the transformation, they contend. Successful past realignments of the U.S. political system received validation in retrospect. If indeed a new political alignment has occurred, it will need another election or two to verify.

The Republicans control the House of Representatives, 230 to 204 with one Independent. In the first two months, their ability to marshall their troops and maintain solidarity has allowed them to pass many of the items in their "Contract with America." The Senate, which after the election had 52 Republicans and 48 Democrats, has seen two Democrats, Richard Shelby (AL) and Ben Nighthorse Campbell (CO), switch to the GOP. However, the new leadership was unable to muster the two-thirds majority needed to pass the centerpiece of the Republican contract --a Constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. Whether the GOP victories can be replicated in the Senate, where 46 Democrats are capable of filibustering and utilizing the rules to stall and moderate the legislation emerging from the House, remains to be seen.

Also in the Senate, jockeying for the 1996 Republican nomination has begun. Senators Robert Dole (R-KS), Phil Gramm (R-TX), Richard Lugar (R-IN), and Arlen Specter (R-PA) will all receive scrutiny as they seek greater notice. Dole is in the difficult position of trying to mobilize the Senate and run for President at the same time, a difficult task as Lyndon Johnson discovered in 1960. All face the reality that only one sitting Senator, John Kennedy, has been a successful presidential aspirant in this century.

President Clinton, who might soon have the line-item veto that would allow him to remove spending from appropriations bills, seems to be finding his message after a shaky post-election period. Smarting from a perceived

lack of credit by the electorate for deficit cutting policies during his first two years, the President has presented a FY 1996 budget that leaves approximately \$200 billion deficits in place for the foreseeable future. Some have accused the President of forcing the Republicans to make the difficult budget cuts and to take the political heat.

Even with the defeat of the balanced budget amendment, budgetary politics in 1995 will be dominated by debate over how, not whether, to reduce spending. Social Security remains too politically sacrosanct to face cuts. Defense, policymakers now agree, has bottomed out. What is left are to reform entitlements, such as Medicaid, Medicare and Aid to Families With Dependent Children, and to reduce and reprioritize the domestic discretionary budget. The latter, a pot of approximately \$250 billion that is essentially frozen for the next five years, funds civilian research and development and all the other domestic programs of the federal government. How to allocate this portion of the budget will produce the biggest battles. So far, the congressional majority's response is block grants to the States, allowing the saving of administrative costs, and providing options for Governors.

The House of Representatives hopes to make a down payment on that reduction by proposing to rescind \$17.2 billion from appropriations that were passed last year for the FY 1995 budgets. Research for the most part was spared, but programs viewed as critical to the administration's technology thrust, were affected. So far, the social and behavioral sciences have escaped any targeting for reductions on par with the attacks of 1981-82.

Overall R&D Budget

Using the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), an interagency group, the administration claims it has "reinvented" the way that the Federal government sets priorities among Science and Technology investments. The process has made new funding available to high priority projects by reducing duplication, streamlining management, and eliminating lower priority projects. The administration's S&T strategy has been outlined in a number of reports released in the past two years: *Technology for America's Economic Growth: A New Direction to Build Economic Strength and Science In the National Interest*.

Total Research and Development spending for FY 1996 will remain about the same as in FY 1995, \$72.9 billion to \$72.7 billion. The new budget proposes about \$1 billion more for civilian research, a 3.2 percent increase. Defense R&D declines by 2.4 percent, bringing the civilian-defense ratio to 48-52, edging closer to the President's goal of a 50-50 split. Basic research climbs to \$14.5 billion, a 3.5 percent hike, which is larger than that planned for applied research. Proposed support for development and facilities actually decreases.

Some of the big winners in the President's budget for FY 1996, such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology at the Department of Commerce and the Environmental Protection Agency's Technology Initiative, are targets of Republican budget cutters. The President has also proposed elimination and consolidations of many programs, particularly in job training, education, and housing.

The chairs of the Budget Committees, Rep. John Kasich (R-OH) and Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM) have vowed to present their own blueprints for budgetary change, plans likely to be debated in April and May. The Republicans have also declared that no agency will obtain appropriations without having been previously authorized to exist. This puts agencies such as the National Endowment for the Humanities at great risk. The National Science Foundation, whose authorization ran out in 1993, also needs renewal, but that should occur without much controversy.

The appropriation panels have already begun their annual rituals of investigating agency proposals. A change this year has been the presence as key witnesses at hearings of such groups as Citizens Against Government Waste and the CATO Institute, who have argued for the abolition of government programs. Visits to congressional staffers for the new majority elicit exhortations to help them cut the budget. If you want your favorite program to remain healthy they want to know what other programs you intend to sacrifice upon the budgetary altar of deficit reduction.

NSF and NIH

The proposed FY 1996 budget for the National Science Foundation possesses a mathematical quandary. The administration's budget claims NSF will receive a 3 percent increase. This assumes that \$132 million Congress appropriated in FY 1995 for facilities modernization never actually became part of NSF's budget since it was contingent on the administration proposing \$250 million in FY 1996 for facilities, which did not happen. (The administration proposed only \$100 million). Others have concluded that since the \$132 million was appropriated and is also part of the FY 1995 rescissions bill that has emerged from the House Appropriations Committee, it should be counted in the NSF FY 1995 budget, and therefore the FY 1996 budget proposal actually decreases NSF funding by 1 percent.

No matter how you count it, the days of promises to double the NSF budget are over, and even the rosy scenarios of the early Clinton administration are gone as well, both replaced by an inflation level budget for FY 1996 and projections of declines in the coming years. For Research NSF proposes an almost 8 percent increase for FY 1996; offset by a 1 percent decline for the Education and Human Resources Directorate.

Helped by recommendations in appropriations report language, the Social, Behavioral and Economic Science Directorate fared quite well in the FY 1995 budget, receiving the largest percentage increase (albeit on the smallest base) of any of the NSF directorates. The increase helped support initiatives in human capital, violence, democratization, human dimensions of global change, human genetic diversity, and environmental research. For FY 1996 the SBE directorate would receive about the same increase percentage-wise as the other directorates.

The administration argues that advances in preventing and treating disease depend on biomedical, sociocultural and behavioral research. The National Institutes of Health receive a \$468 million or 4 percent increase for FY 1996. As it did in FY 1995, the administration has targeted areas of high priority such as breast cancer, women's health, minority health, brain disorders, environmental cancer, gene therapy, and prevention.

The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research may finally get its first director in 1995. However, the Office may come under attack as an unnecessary bureaucratic structure in the upcoming NIH reauthorization. Initiatives in the sociocultural and behavioral area continue, including a large study of adolescent health called for by Congress.

AIDS research would increase by 5.4 percent. William Paul, head of the Office of AIDS research at NIH, recently advocated refocusing AIDS research back on basic science to seek a better understanding of the origins and actions of the disease, rather than seeking fixes through clinical trials.

Policy Research

In the policy research agencies of the Departments, the administration continues to favor some programs over others.

At the Department of Education, which again is threatened with extinction, the Office of Educational Research and Improvement has a new structure and the administration has proposed double digit increases for research and improvement, statistics, and assessment. It has also proposed eliminating programs that helped advanced students in the social sciences and the law --Javits and Harris Fellowships, and the Law School Clinical program. All three of these programs have also had their FY 1995 funding rescinded in the House bill. The GOP majority also threatens to destroy the centerpiece of the administration's reform efforts, Goals 2000. The department's international education programs survive, but at level funding. The National Security Educational Program, located in the Department of Defense, attempts to boost funding for international education through an \$150 million trust fund. Having its major patron, former Sen. David Boren (D-OK) leave the Senate, has allowed both the full House and the Senate appropriations committee to vote to rescind the Trust Fund and abolish the program.

The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program, receives a 26 percent increase in the proposed budget. The Markets, Trade and Policy component, which funds social science research, would rise from \$3.7 million to \$6.5

million. A reorganization has brought the research programs and the Extension Service in closer bureaucratic contact with the Experiment Stations and the Economic Research Service.

The Republicans have also taken clear aim on the crime bill passed last year, and the fate of the law's research and evaluation provisions is unclear. In the House, where a block grant approach replaced specified programs, such as community policing and prevention activities, COSSA succeeded in creating a set-aside for evaluation of the effectiveness of programs supported by the block grants.

Research at the Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in Health and Human Services received a proposed small decrease for FY 1996 as health care reform moves to the back burner. Although the Office of Policy Development and Research at HUD received a slight increase, the future of the department is threatened.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences gained funding in FY 1995 to begin a new youth cohort, its first since 1979. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue its revision of the Consumer Price Index, which has become a political football since Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan's suggestion that the current CPI overestimates inflation. The administration's plan to consolidate job training programs through a GI Bill of Worker's Rights places research and evaluation of these programs in an uncertain posture, as its budget faces a \$3 million hit in the rescissions bill.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, linked in the congressional mind to its cousin, the National Endowment for the Arts, faces an uncertain future. With the latter agency suffering righteous enmity from some parts of Congress, NEH may face a difficult task in seeking renewed authorization and appropriations. The United States Information Agency faces an uncertain future, it may become part of a super State Department. The administration and Congress have found educational and cultural exchanges a place to cut budgets.

With changing times, come new opportunities for participation. Whether the revolution continues or fizzles, COSSA will remain vigilant in protecting and defending the importance of research, particularly in the social, behavioral and economic sciences. In these efforts, we will need the help of social, behavioral and economic scientists in reminding policymakers of the contributions of the research conducted by scholars in their disciplines.

Howard J. Silver
Executive Director

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HOW TO INTERPRET BUDGET FIGURES IN THIS ISSUE

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 1996 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error.

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

Actual FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	Current FY 1995	Proposed FY 1996	% Change C - FY95/ A - FY94	% Change C - FY95/ P - FY95	% Change P - FY96/ C - FY95
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1994. Column 2 provides the administration proposal for FY 1995 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 1995 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the administration's funding recommendation for FY 1996.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1994 spending to Current FY 1995 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 1995 funding with Proposed FY 1995 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 1996 funding with Current FY 1995 funding, thereby illustrating administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending. Current FY 1995 figures marked with an asterisk are targets of rescission bills.

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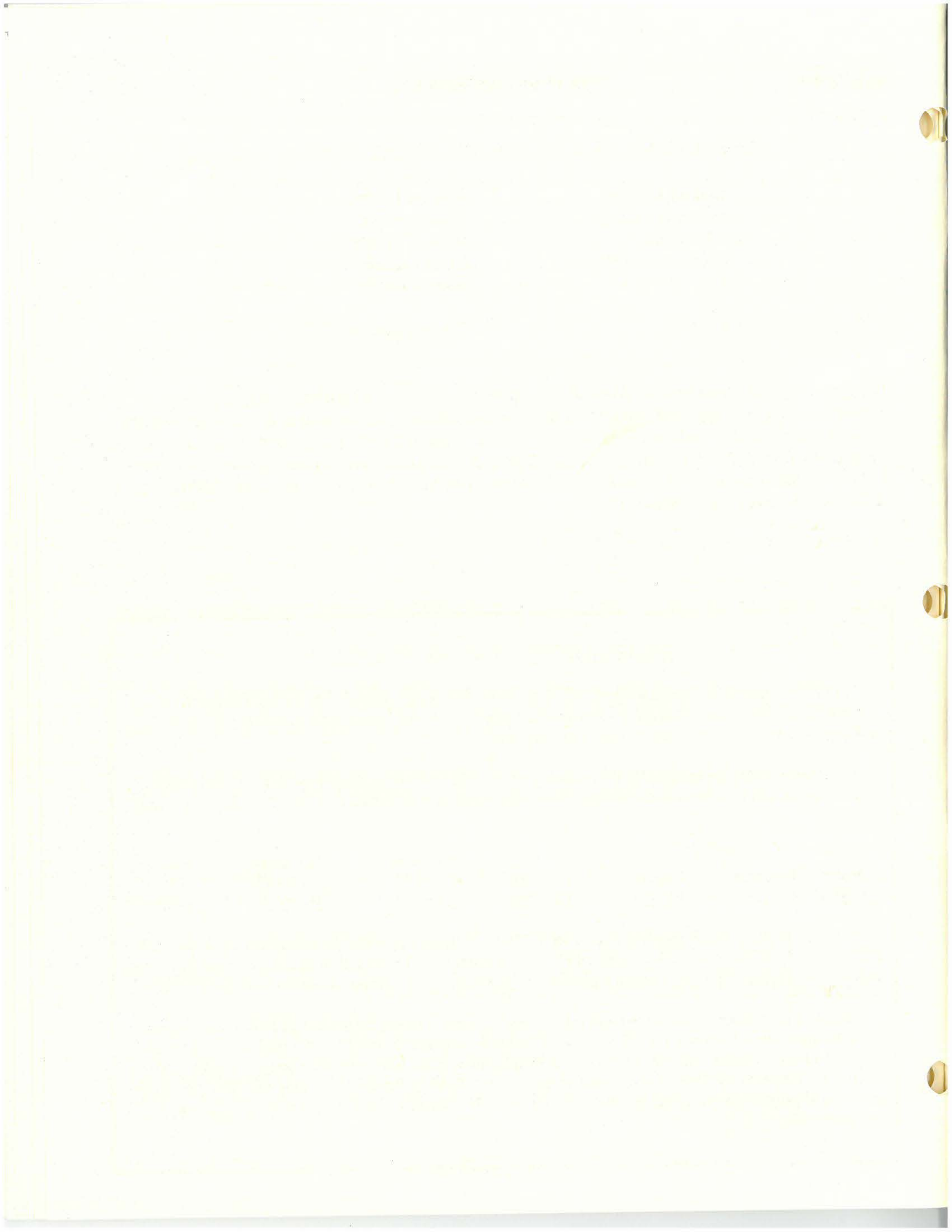
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Actual	Proposed	Current	Proposed	% Change	% Change	% Change
<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1995</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	C - FY95/ A - FY94	C - FY95/ P - FY95	P - FY96/ C - FY95

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

On October 13, 1994 the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 was signed into law. USDA reduced the number of its agencies from 43 to 29 and restructured along mission lines. The Research, Education, and Economics reorganization combines eight previously separate organizations and agencies into four agencies: the Agricultural Research Service which now includes the Human Nutrition Information Service; the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, a merger of the Cooperative State Research Service and the Extension Service; the Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service. The closer link between ERA, NASS and the research agencies will provide enhanced research administration and management.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

This new agency'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), State Cooperative Extension Systems, colleges, universities, and other public and private research and education organizations. Federal funds are distributed by statutory formula, competitive awards, and other means.

Hatch Act funds are distributed by formula to the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. They represent about 8 percent of the research funding nationwide at SAES. The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program provides a wide range of merit reviewed research awards. Although the 1990 Farm Bill encourages social scientist participation across all six areas of the NRI, most of the funding comes from the Markets, Trade and Rural Development Component. The NRI funding increase is somewhat deceiving. Over \$8 million included in the NRI for FY 1995, has been moved to the Special Grant category by the administration for FY 1996. These Special research grants fund research on a designated problem. Congress has often used this category to fund specific programs in their districts. The administration has only included in the Special Grants request what it calls "national priority" programs such as: global change; alternatives to pesticides; water quality; and rural development centers.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95- A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95- P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96- C-FY95</u>
Hatch Act	171.3	171.3	171.3	171.3	0%	0%	0%
Special Grants	60.0	29.7	51.5	15.0	-14%	+73%	-71%
Competitive Grants	103.1	130.0	103.1	130.0	0%	-21%	+26%
Markets, Trade, Rural Dev.	3.7	7.0	3.7	6.5	0%	-47%	+76%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The Economic Research Service provides economic and other social science information and analysis on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. ERS provides economic information related to domestic and international agricultural developments, statistical indicators of food and consumer issues and concerns, agricultural resource and environmental issues, and the effect of public policies and private actions on national rural and agricultural conditions, including the transformation of the rural economy, the financial performance of the farm sector, and the implications of changing farm credit and financial market structures.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY95</u>
55.2	53.7	53.5	54.7	-3%	<-1%	+2%

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE (NASS)

NASS administers the Department's program of generating and publishing current national and State agricultural statistics. Statistical data produced by NASS are used in policy, production, and marketing decisions. The FY 1996 budget increase include \$6.3 million for expanded pesticide surveys and to fund improved survey processing systems.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY96—</u> <u>C - FY95</u>
81.9	89.0	81.0	89.9	-1%	-9%	+11%

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, analyzing the 1995 Test Census as it considers the methodology and questionnaire content of the 2000 survey. The figures below include total direct program funds only.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95—</u> <u>A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95—</u> <u>P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY96—</u> <u>C-FY95</u>
Economic Statistics	79.7	93.3	83.4	101.2	+5%	-11%	+21%
Demographic Statistics	50.2	50.6	49.2	50.0	-2%	-3%	+2%
Survey Development	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	+3%	-3%	+3%
TOTAL	133.2	147.4	136.0	154.8	+2%	-8%	+14%

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 1996 will be used to implement the initiative. The figures below are for direct program.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY96</u>
40.3	48.6	42.6	51.5	+6%	-12%	+21%

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. Since 1984, thirty-eight EDA grants have been awarded to geographers. 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. The House rescissions would reduce FY 1995 EDA economic assistance programs by \$45 million.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY94</u>
0.6	0.5	1.4	1.5	+133%	+180%	+7%

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. The House rescissions package reduces FY 1995 NOAA research, operations, and facilities by \$37 million.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
National Marine Fisheries							
Service (total)	233.6	281.2	307.6*	295.6	+32%	+9%	-4%
National Sea Grant Program	43.2	43.2	49.0*	49.4	+13%	+13%	+>1%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Three large programs conduct social and behavioral science research within the Department of Defense: 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</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95—</u> <u>A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95—</u> <u>P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY96—</u> <u>C-FY95</u>
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research	15.9	21.2	17.5	17.7	+10%	-17%	+1%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	-6%	0%	-7%
Human Performance Project, Air Force Office of Scientific Research	8.6	10.5	9.2	9.7	+7%	-12%	+5%

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. Despite surviving yet another brush with elimination in 1994, the program continues to have a tenuous existence, and in February of this year the full House and the Senate Appropriations Committee have voted to eliminate the program.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A new structure and proposed enhanced funding for research at the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, the elimination of graduate student support programs, the elimination of federal support for research libraries, and the continued commitment to international education and improving post-secondary education mark the budget picture for the Department's programs that impact COSSA's constituents in 1995. All of this in the midst of revived proposals to either eliminate the Department or to combine it with the Department of Labor.

The major rescission bill emerging from the House Appropriations Committee takes the ax to programs that supported graduate student education, the fund for innovation in education, the education technology initiative, the Law School Clinical Experience program, other student aid, and small categorical programs. Whether these rescissions of FY 1995 funds are matched by the Senate remains to be seen. Some of the rescissions (e.g. Law School Clinical) were requested by the Clinton administration.

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT (OERI)

Research

The 1994 reauthorization restructures the Office of Educational Research and Improvement by creating five new institutes to manage the nation's education research agenda. These are the National Institute on Student Achievement, Curriculum and Assessment; the National Institute on the Education of At-Risk Students; the National Institute on Educational Governance, Finance, Policy Making, and Management; the National Institute on Early Childhood Development and Education; and the National Institute on Postsecondary Education, Libraries and Lifelong Learning. The institutes will support the university based national research and development centers, a large field-initiated research program, and research and development projects to address selected national priority issues. Of the 1996 request, \$43 million is provided for these purposes.

Another \$52 million of the funds requested would be used to support a national education dissemination system that would support regional educational laboratories, and the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). The remaining proposed funds would support the creation of a National Library of Education and the activities of the National Research Policy and Priorities Board, which will assist OERI in the development of a research priorities plan and standards for OERI supported research.

Statistics

The role of the Federal government to collect data and information about education goes back to 1867. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects data to gauge the effects of education reform and the return on investments in education. The data are constantly used by local, state and federal policymakers to make decisions about educational policy and planning. The Center also collects longitudinal data on student progress, supports international assessments of student achievement, and provides technical assistance to the States to improve their statistical collections systems. Although the administration has asked for large increases for NCES recently, Congress has kept the agency's budget flat for a number of years. This year's proposed increase may face a similar tough fate.

Assessment

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) compiles nationally representative data on the condition of American education and the overall effectiveness of national educational improvement efforts. The increase provides for assessments in 1996 in mathematics, science, and reading at grades four, eight, and twelve, as well as results by state in mathematics and science in grades four and eight. After Congress rejected administration plans to greatly expand NAEP in the early 1990s, the Clinton administration has asked for more moderate increases.

Libraries

Support for research libraries was eliminated in FY 1995. Now, the Clinton administration and the Republican Congress have agreed that federal support for libraries should be limited to State support for public libraries. The administration would like to continue helping communities construct new library buildings; the Republican Congress seems to disagree. The separate program to help libraries network survived the House rescission ax, but the administration has requested no funding for FY 1996. All other programs of support for research and demonstrations, library education and training, and library literacy programs have been rescinded by the House, and with the President requesting no funds for FY 1996, they are unlikely to survive as federal programs.

Fund for Improvement in Education

The Fund for Improvement in Education (formerly Fund for Innovation) provides discretionary funding for the Secretary to support projects designed to discover what works in education. The House has rescinded the FY 1995 funds for this program. The administration has asked for level funding for FY 1996.

Civic Education

The Civic Education program provides funds to help improve activities that further the National Education Goal of developing an informed citizenry. The program also provides significant numbers of students the opportunity to develop an in-depth understanding of the U.S. Constitution.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Research and Improvement	78.0	88.0	86.2	97.6	+11%	-2%	+13%
National Center for Educational Statistics	48.6	64.0	48.2	57.0	-1%	-25%	+18%
National Assessment of Educational Progress	29.3	39.2	32.8	38.0	+12%	-16%	+16%
Fund for Improvement in Education	33.4	35.0	36.8*	36.8	+10%	+5%	0%
Civics Education	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0%	+100%	0%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

These programs support comprehensive language and area study centers within the United States, research and curriculum development, and opportunities for American scholars to study abroad. The administration and Congress have justified these programs' existence because they serve important economic, diplomatic, defense, and other security interests of the United States.

Funding for these programs has not changed in recent years, with the exception of the addition of the Institute for International Public Policy in 1994. This institute, situated at an Historically Black College, helps prepare minority students for careers in the U.S. foreign service and private voluntary international organizations by providing support for their graduate education in international studies.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Domestic Programs	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	0%	0%	0%
Overseas Programs	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	0%	0%	0%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	0%

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education supports projects to stimulate institutions of higher education to identify and pursue improvements in educational quality. The Fund awards discretionary grants and contracts to a wide variety of institutions concerned with postsecondary education. In recent years, the Fund has also supported exchange programs with the European Community and the NAFTA countries.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY96</u>
16.9	20.3	17.5	17.5	+4%	-18%	0%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

The administration's FY 1996 budget and the rescissions package emerging from the House of Representatives will eliminate many of the categorical programs that provided aid to graduate students in the social sciences. The administration justified its proposals by suggesting that these programs "are administratively burdensome and duplicative of the broader student financial aid programs that will provide a record level of aid to students in 1996." The programs eliminated were fellowships, the record level of aid is in the form of loans.

Harris Fellowships supported over 850 minority and women graduate students at both the Master's and Ph.D. level. The Javits program provided fellowships for almost 400 students in the social sciences, arts and humanities. Faculty Development Fellowships help current faculty from underrepresented groups obtain doctoral degrees and participate in short-term professional development programs. The House has proposed to rescind FY 1995 funding for these programs (in the case of Harris only 50 percent). The administration has asked for FY 1996 funding only for the Faculty Development program. Graduate assistance in areas of national need gives grants to institutions to support over 1,100 graduate students in mathematics, science, and computer disciplines.

Following in the footsteps of the Bush administration, the Clinton budget for FY 1995 proposed eliminating the Law School Clinical Experience program. Congress, mainly through the efforts of Rep. Neal Smith (D-IA), saved the program. With Smith defeated in 1994, the administration, supported by the House, has proposed rescinding FY 1995 funding and eliminating the program. The Legal Training for the Disadvantaged Program survived the House rescission proposals, but the administration has asked for its termination.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Patricia Roberts Harris							
Graduate Fellowships	20.4	20.4	20.2*	0	-1%	-1%	-100%
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7.9	7.9	7.8*	0	-1%	-1%	-100%
Faculty Development Fellowships ..	3.4	3.5	3.7*	3.7	+9%	-3%	0%
Graduate Assistance in Areas							
of National Need	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.3	-1%	-1%	0%
Civics Education	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0%	+100%	0%
Law School Clinical Experience ..	14.5	0	14.5*	0	0%	+100%	-100%
Legal Training for the							
Disadvantaged	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	0%	0%	-100%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) awards discretionary grants for support of rehabilitation research and training centers, rehabilitation engineering research centers, and research and demonstration projects that address diverse issues in rehabilitation, including the causes and consequences of disability and ways to improve educational, employment and independent living opportunities for people with disabilities. The FY 1996 request provides \$54 million for continuations, including 59 research centers. The rest of the funds will be for new activities, including 7 new research centers.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY95</u>
68.1	68.1	70.0	70.0	+3%	+3%	0%

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</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	% Change C - FY95- A - FY94	% Change C - FY95— P - FY95	% Change P - FY96— C - FY95
2.3	17.5	2.0	4.5	-13%	-89%	+125%

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 program also funds three rural health programs, information, counseling and assistance grants, and the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey. In the past Congress significantly increased the administration's request for this program to improve rural health delivery services, particularly through the use of new technology. For FY 1996, the administration requests a \$20 million "negative supplemental," seeking the elimination of two rural health programs. The House rescission bill proposes the same reduction, as well as eliminating all remaining FY 1995 funds for rural health grants. The House bill also proposes cutting \$11 million from the FY 1995 increase for research.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	% Change C - FY95— A - FY94	% Change C - FY95— P - FY95	% Change P - FY96— C - FY95
80.0	68.6	89.0*	69.0	+11%	+30%	-22%

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 FY 1996 budget request includes \$12 million for Policy Research to support grants for research on issues of national significance. Priority issues include 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 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY95</u>
12.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	+8%	0%	-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 \$34.5 billion (76 percent of which is for entitlement programs), approximately \$12 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. The House rescission bill proposes to reduce the Head Start program by \$105 million and to eliminate further funding for programs under the Crime Bill for a savings of \$26.5 million.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY95</u>
12.5	15.6	11.8*	11.6	-6%	-24%	-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.

The Administration's FY 1996 budget request for health spending is made within the parameters of maintaining fiscal responsibility, streamlining and restructuring the bureaucracy, and strengthening partnerships with States and communities. Improving the health of children and their families is the overall first priority.

The FY 1996 request for the entire PHS is \$22.9 billion, a 4 percent increase over FY 1995. Specific priorities include: addressing the needs of children with increases for childhood immunization, Head Start, and Child Care; increasing biomedical and behavioral research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) targeted to areas of HIV/AIDS research, breast cancer and other women's health research, tuberculosis, brain disorders, gene therapy, musculoskeletal disease, DNA sequencing, and basic research; providing additional Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources (CARE) Act; and increasing funds for the treatment of chronic substance abusers through Substance Abuse Performance Partnerships and the consolidate Substance Abuse Demonstration and Training programs.

The following pages present the budgets of specific PHS components with activities relevant to the social and behavioral research community. All budgets include money earmarked for HIV/AIDS research in their totals.

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 to 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 1996 proposed budget, including AIDS, is \$193.5 million, up 19 percent from FY 1995. The request includes \$88 million (a 9 percent increase) for the medical treatment effectiveness program and \$67 million (a 5 percent increase) for health services research and technology assessment. Notably, the request includes as well \$36 million (a \$21 million increase) to support the National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES III). Innovations in the NMES III field survey, which is scheduled to begin in FY 1996, include computer assisted data collection to provide earlier access to survey data. The figures below are total funding for the AHCPR budget. The House rescission bill calls for the reduction of appropriated funds to the FY 1994 level to achieve a savings of \$3 million.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY96—</u> <u>C - FY95</u>
154.0	173.0	162.6*	193.5	+6%	-6%	+19%

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 science is not widespread, CDC often uses these researchers 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 1996 is \$2.2 billion, an increase from FY 1995 of \$102 million. The House rescission bill proposes to cut 50% of the FY 1995 increase for infectious diseases (\$3 million) and freezes the FY 1994 level for AIDS prevention/education saving \$23 million.

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.

For the past decade, funding for the NCHS has been level with a slight decline since FY 1994. A growing proportion of NCHS' funding comes from a direct set-aside from the PHS 1% evaluation fund, but funds from this source peaked in FY 1992 and have declined since. Because funding for NCHS has not been able to keep pace with inflation, reductions in ongoing programs are likely. The next cycle of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), for example, will be postponed, and if not reinstated in the budget for a start date in 1998, a large gap will be left in the ability of NCHS to meet public health data needs. NHANES is one of four major data systems of CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, and is the only source of nationally representative, objectively measured data on the health status of the population.

The budget request for NCHS for FY 1996 is \$81.4 million, the same level as FY 1994. At this level, NCHS will continue most major survey operations, but it is likely that a series of minor adjustments will be made in the sample size, coverage, or periodicity of a number of surveys.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95—</u> <u>A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95—</u> <u>P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY96—</u> <u>C-FY95</u>
Centers for Disease Control (National Center for Health Statistics)	2,051.0 (83.4)	1,983.0 (83.4)	2,087.0* (81.4)	2,191.0 (81.4)	+2% -2%	+5% -2%	+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).

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR)**, an office charged with coordinating 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, has yet to be implemented. It is anticipated, however, that the office will be underway soon. A search committee for a director for the OBSSR has completed its deliberations and has sent recommendations to NIH Director Harold Varmus. A formal announcement naming the OBSSR director is expected soon. For FY 1996, the OBSSR would receive approximately \$2 million, however, funding for the office was not mentioned in the President's budget.

The overall budget request for NIH is \$11.8 billion, an increase of \$468 million, or 4 percent, over the revised FY 1995 level. In FY 1996, the NIH budget provides \$6.2 billion to support a total of 23,874 Research Project Grants (RPG). Of the total, 6,046 will be new and competing, and 17,828 will continue awards made in prior years. The request targets increases in HIV/AIDS, breast cancer and other women's health research, minority health, high performance computing, and tuberculosis. The House rescission bill proposes to save \$70 million by eliminating all FY 1995 funding for both extramural facilities and campus construction.

The elimination of HIV/AIDS remains a priority of the Clinton Administration. The FY 1996 budget includes \$1.4 billion for HIV/AIDS research, an increase of 5 percent over FY 1995. While all of NIH's AIDS-related research areas will expand, more than half of the requested HIV/AIDS increase in FY 1995 will support basic science research. The FY 1996 budget continues to include all AIDS-related funds in a single appropriation account for the Office of AIDS Research (OAR), and the Director of the OAR will transfer AIDS funds to the Institutes in accordance with the comprehensive plan for AIDS research developed by the OAR along with the Institutes.

Significant increases for minority and women's health research are also included in the President's budget. A total of \$63 million is requested for the Minority Health Initiative, an increase of \$5 million, or nearly 8%, over the FY 1995 level. These funds will support expanded research efforts on injuries, lead poisoning, asthma, learning disorders, and vision and speech impairment among minority children; on community-based health behavior interventions directed to adolescent and young adult minorities; and on research in kidney disease, diabetes in African-American and Hispanic women, hypertension, glaucoma, AIDS, and breast cancer. Among specific initiatives for women, the Administration proposes spending \$426 million for breast cancer research, an increase of 13 percent, or \$49 million over FY 1995, and a 72 percent increase over the last three years. This increase will allow NIH to initiate new studies in occupational risk effects, develop new diagnostic

approaches to improve breast imaging, and expand research efforts in genome mapping to determine breast cancer risk. Of the \$49 million, approximately \$10 million will be spent to implement the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer. NIH, in conjunction with the CDC, will research ways to improve imagery of breast tissue to detect cancer at an earlier stage; develop resource banks on breast cancer to link registries and other data sources; and establish a clearinghouse for breast cancer information for health professionals, consumers, breast cancer patients and the scientific community.

Additionally, the FY 1996 budget request contains an increase for tuberculosis research of \$2 million to a total of \$53 million. The HIV/AIDS epidemic, increased poverty, injection drug use, and homelessness have all been factors for the increase in the number of TB cases in recent years.

NIH FUNDING (INCLUDING AIDS)

	Actual FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	Current FY 1995	Proposed FY 1996	%Change C-FY95 A-FY94	%Change C-FY95 P-FY95	%Change P-FY96— C-FY95
Research Project Grants	5,876	6,210	6,001	6,229	+2%	-3%	+4%
Research Training	373	379	381	391	+2%	1%	+3%
Centers	974	1,042	1,015	1,034	+4%	-3%	+2%
R & D Contracts	754	811	777	803	+3%	-4%	+3%
Intramural Research	1,201	1,243	1,235	1,272	+3%	-1%	+3%
Research Support	499	507	509	521	+2%	<+1%	+2%
National Library of Medicine	129	149	140	150	+9%	-6%	+7%
Office of the Director	227	260	240	258	+6%	-8%	+8%
(Women's Health Study)	(59)	(61)	(57)	(57)	(-3%)	(-7%)	(0%)
(Minority Health Study)	(55)	(66)	(58)	(63)	(+5%)	(-12%)	(+9%)
Other Research	667	768	733	788	+10%	-5%	+8%
NIH Facilities Repair	111	114	114*	144	+3%	0%	+26%
TOTAL	10,926	11,473	11,306	11,773	+3%	-1%	+4%

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. The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research has been directed by Congress to report the extent to which NIH's institutes conduct and support research in these disciplines. Because of the delay in establishing the Office, that report has not been completed.

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.

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 of 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 NINR 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 1994	Proposed FY 1995	Current FY 1995	Proposed FY 1996	%Change C-FY95 A-FY94	%Change C-FY95 P-FY95	%Change P-FY96— C-FY95
Research Project Grants	252.8	267.6	259.7	269.2	+3%	-3%	+4%
Research Centers	54.3	56.4	56.9	56.9	+5%	+1%	0%
Other Research	13.1	14.8	14.0	14.4	+7%	-5%	+3%
Research Training	12.2	12.6	12.6	13.3	+3%	0%	+6%
R&D Contracts	21.9	23.2	22.2	22.2	+1%	-4%	0%
Intramural Research	38.6	38.3	39.2	40.5	+2%	+2%	+3%
Research Management and Support	22.5	22.6	22.5	23.1	0%	<-1%	+3%
TOTAL	421.0	435.4	434.6	447.6	+3%	<-1%	+3%

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, neuroscience, and molecular medicine.

The President has requested \$586.9 million for NICHD in FY 1996, a 3 percent increase over FY 1995 appropriations. This would fund 1,280 grants (35 less than FY 1995) -- 938 noncompeting, and 286 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.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Total Research Grants	368.5	383.3	379.7	390.0	+3%	-1%	+3%
Research Centers	48.3	54.0	47.7	49.0	-1%	-12%	+3%
Training	17.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	+6%	0%	0%
R & D Contracts	64.4	73.6	67.5	72.5	+5%	-8%	+7%
Intramural Research	72.6	76.0	73.7	75.7	+2%	-3%	+3%
Research Management & Support	29.4	29.8	29.7	30.4	+1%	<-1%	+2%
TOTAL	552.1	580.9	568.8	586.9	+3%	-2%	+3%

National Institute for Nursing Research

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) addresses a number of critical public health and patient care questions which have major effects on morbidity, mortality, quality of life, and cost of care. NINR's mission is to support research and research training to reduce the burden of illness and disability; improve health-related quality of life; and establish better approaches to promote health and prevent disease.

A dominant theme of the NINR research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research. Future program objectives include research on pain; behavioral symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease; genetics (counseling, educating, and supporting patients and families in decision making); health behaviors in young children; emerging infections such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (prevention, adherence, symptom management and treatment); and underserved populations.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Extramural Research	40.4	42.1	41.7	43.6	+3%	-1%	+5%
Research Training	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	+2%	0%	+5%
Intramural Research	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0%	0%	+8%
RMS	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	+2%	0%	+4%
R & D	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	+14%	0%	0%
TOTAL	51.0	53.0	52.8	55.1	+4%	<-1%	+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 1996 budget request for NIAAA is \$195.8 million, an increase of \$5.7 million, or 3.0 percent, over the FY 1995 appropriation.

	Actual FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	Current FY 1995	Proposed FY 1996	%Change C-FY95 A-FY94	%Change C-FY95 P-FY95	%Change P-FY96— C-FY95
Extramural Research	138.2	144.6	143.3	147.9	+4%	-1%	+3%
(Research Training)	(5.0)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(5.4)	+4%	0%	+4%
Intramural Research	20.0	21.0	20.0	20.6	0%	-5%	+3%
Research Management & Support	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.7	+2%	0%	+2%
R & D Contracts	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	0%	-2%	0%
TOTAL	184.7	192.5	190.1	195.8	+3%	-1%	+3%

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 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 to implement 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 1996 budget request for NIDA is \$452.1 million, 3.3 percent above the FY 1995 appropriation. NIDA has identified the following priority areas for FY 1996: Neuroscience, Medications Development, Basic Behavioral Research, Therapy Development, AIDS, Risk and Protective Factors, 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 1994	Proposed FY 1995	Current FY 1995	Proposed FY 1996	%Change C-FY95 A-FY94	%Change C-FY95 P-FY95	%Change P-FY96— C-FY94
Extramural Research	317.3	333.4	331.7	344.4	+5%	-1%	+4%
(Research Training)	(8.3)	(8.3)	(9.3)	(9.7)	+12%	+12%	+4%
Intramural Research	24.2	24.0	24.7	25.5	+2%	+3%	+3%
Research Management & Support	29.8	30.6	30.4	31.2	+2%	-1%	+3%
R & D Contracts	45.5	47.4	41.3	41.3	-9%	-13%	0%
TOTAL	425.0	443.7	437.4	452.1	+3%	-1%	+3%

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 1996 budget request for NIMH is \$652.1 million, an increase of \$20.8 million, a 3% increase over FY 1995. Total funding for research project grants increases by 4%. Research training increases 3%. The FY 1996 budget request for NIMH AIDS activities is \$93.6 million, an increase of 4.6%.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Extramural Research	435.2	450.0	453.6	469.6	+4%	+1%	+4%
Research Training	30.1	30.9	30.9	31.8	+3%	0%	+3%
Intramural Research	93.2	93.9	93.0	95.7	<-1%	-1%	+3%
Research Management & Support	35.2	35.5	35.2	35.9	0%	-1%	+2%
R & D Contracts	19.4	18.3	18.5	19.1	-5%	+1%	+3%
TOTAL	612.9	637.9	631.3	652.1	+3%	-1%	+3%

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.

HIV/AIDS BUDGET BY PHS ACTIVITY

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95 P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Basic Science Research	1,111	1,198	1,161	1,217	+5%	-3%	+5%
Risk Assessment and Prevention ..	762	749	788	839	+3%	+5%	+6%
Product Evaluation, Research & Monitoring	72	72	73	74	+1%	+1%	+1%
Clinical Health Delivery	628	628	678	769	+8%	+8%	+13%
PHS-Wide Activities	3	3	2	2	-33%	-33%	0%
TOTAL	2,567	2,749	2,702	2,901	+5%	-2%	+7%

HIV/AIDS BUDGET BY PHS COMPONENT

	Actual FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	Current FY 1995	Proposed FY 1996	%Change C-FY95 A-FY94	%Change C-FY95 P-FY95	%Change P-FY96— C-FY95
NIH	1,296	1,379	1,336	1,408	+3%	-3%	+5%
CDC	543	543	590	625	+9%	+9%	+6%
SAMSHA	27	33	24	24	-11%	-27%	0%
HRSA	608	701	661	782	+9%	-6%	+18%
FDA	72	72	73	74	+1%	+1%	+1%
AHCPR	11	12	11	11	0%	-8%	0%
OASH	5	5	4	4	-20%	-20%	0%
IHS	4	--	4	4	0%	--	0%
TOTAL	2,567	2,749	2,702	2,901	+5%	-2%	+7%

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS

Adolescent Family Life

The Office of Adolescent Family Life focuses on improving adolescent health by supporting demonstration grants, including projects to provide a one-on-one case management approach; to encourage comprehensive health, education and social services; and to prevent adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. This office supports research projects that can improve understanding of the issues surrounding adolescent sexuality and parenting.

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 \$3.2 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.

	Actual FY 1994	Proposed FY 1995	Current FY 1995	Proposed FY 1996	%Change C-FY95 A-FY94	%Change C-FY95 P-FY95	%Change P-FY96— C-FY95
Adolescent Family Life.....	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.1	+6%	-3%	-8%
Family Planning Program	173.4	198.9	195.3	198.9	+13%	-2%	+2%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is a department in trouble. The administration has announced major downsizing and reorganization, the Congress is moving toward rescinding a major portion of its budget and eliminating a large number of its programs. Some are calling for the elimination of the entire department.

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. In FY 1996 the research program will focus on activities to support the reinvention of HUD, including examination of issues such as transformation of public housing and design of standards for performance based funds. National housing surveys and research to reduce the cost of housing will also continue next year.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY96—</u> <u>C - FY95</u>
36.5	40.0	41.7	42.0	+14%	+4%	+1%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Janet Reno has repeatedly stated her support of criminal justice research, and has instituted regular meetings with criminologists. The law enforcement and prevention programs of the 1994 crime bill are funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, and in addition to the direct appropriations given below, the justice research and statistics agencies also receive funding from this source. With congressional Republicans proposing sweeping changes in the 1994 law, current programs supported by the Trust Fund face an uncertain future. The House rescissions bill proposes to reduce \$29.2 million for Drug Courts and the Ounce of Prevention Council.

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 administers pass-through grants to implement the Brady handgun law as well as to help the States develop and upgrade their criminal records identification systems.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY96—</u> <u>C - FY95</u>
21.6	21.4	21.6	22.0	0%	+1%	+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. A major NIJ effort is supporting, along with the MacArthur Foundation, a Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior. Conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health, the study aims to advance knowledge of the relationship between individual traits, family and school environments, and community characteristics as they contribute to the development of criminal behavior. NIJ's FY 1995 increase was targeted for its less-than-lethal technology programs.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C -FY95— P- FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY95</u>
24.2	23.0	27.5	27.7	+14%	+20%	+1%

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.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C -FY95— P- FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY95</u>
103.0	172.2	130.6	144.0	+27%	-24%	+10%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor has been trying to recreate the job training system in the United States. The administration proposes a "GI Bill for America's Workers" that will collapse the present Job Training Partnership Act into an Adult Workforce Development System, a Youth Workforce Development System, and a School-to-Work system. In the meantime Congress has taken big cuts out of the FY 1995 budgets for these programs. The fate of research and evaluation is unclear. Policy research for the Department is still performed by the Chief Economist in the Office of the Secretary.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Research and evaluation at the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is funded as part of the JTPA. Under the proposed GI Bill for America's Workers, job training research and evaluation becomes part of the adult workforce system. Under the proposed rescission research and evaluation would lose \$3 million of its FY 1995 funds. The proposed funding for FY 1996 would increase slightly from the FY 1995 appropriation level.

The program supports activities to evaluate ETA programs and demonstration initiatives, develop and refine performance standards, and perform research on worker assessment and training. A Job Corps evaluation expends close to \$4 million of the budget.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change C - FY95— P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change P - FY96— C - FY95</u>
12.3	12.3	12.2*	12.6	-1%	-1%	+3%

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices and cost of living, compensation and working conditions, productivity and technology, 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.

The BLS also funds the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences (NLS), as well as research projects using that data. In FY 1995 the NLS received funding for a new youth cohort, its first since 1979.

The FY 1996 request includes several increases from base programs. The Consumer Price Index Revision, in its second year, will proceed with developing new market baskets of goods 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 conducting multi-year revisions of the Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard Occupational Classification systems. Finally, BLS is requesting additional funds to provide quick responses to the need for emerging labor market concerns and changes in labor market conditions, such as innovative employment practices, drug testing policies, employer provided training.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY96—</u> <u>C - FY95</u>
291.1	310.8	298.3	320.3	+3%	-4%	+7%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation will propose a reorganization, effective 1996, that places research and development under the Unified Transportation Infrastructure Investment Program. It will include the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, University Transportation Center grants, Transit Planning and Research, and Intelligent Transportation Systems.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 established a Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Its director is appointed by the President (subject to Senate confirmation) to serve a four year term. The bureau compiles transportation statistics, implements a long-term data collection program, and issues 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.

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 1996 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. With congressional leaders calling for sweeping changes in U.S. foreign aid, the program faces an uncertain future.

<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>
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. NARA recently opened a new research facility in College Park, Maryland known as Archives II. In one of the longest-running vacancies in his administration, President Clinton has yet to nominate a new Archivist.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>A - FY94</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY95—</u> <u>P - FY95</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY96—</u> <u>C - FY95</u>
195.5	197.2	195.2	195.3	->1%	-1%	+>1%

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.

As part of its "Contract With America," House Republicans have targeted NEH for elimination. The House rescissions package would cut FY1995 grants and administration by \$5 million. Due to category changes, not all figures below were available.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95</u> <u>A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95</u> <u>P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY96—</u> <u>C-FY95</u>
Education Programs	28.4	--	28.2	28.1	<-1%	--	<-1%
Fellowships	(6.2)	--	(6.2)	(6.2)	0%	--	0%
Public Programs	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.0	-1%	<-1%	<-1%
Research Programs	23.6	--	23.6	23.5	0	--	<-1%
Federal-State Partnerships	28.2	28.1	28.0	27.9	-1%	<-1%	<-1%
Preservation and Access	25.8	23.0	24.5	24.4	-5%	-7%	-1%
Challenge Grants	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.0	-3%	0%	0%
Treasury Funds	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	<-1%	<-1%	0%
Technology and the Humanities ..	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	+100%
Administration	20.9	21.6	21.7	23.1	+4%	<-1%	0%
TOTAL	178.8	177.5	177.0*	182.0	-1%	<-1%	+3%

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. 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. The House FY 1995 rescissions package would cut the Center's salaries and expenses account by \$2.3 million, in addition to reducing the Smithsonian's construction account by \$32 million.

	<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY95</u>
Woodrow Wilson Center	6.4	9.9	9.9*	10.0	+54%	0%	+1%
Total Smithsonian	302.3	319.2	314.4*	329.8	+4%	-2%	+5%

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). USIA receives transfers of funds from the Agency for International Development, a situation which may change as Congress considers sweeping changes and restructuring of foreign aid programs.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY94</u>
242.4	221.8	264.8	252.7	+9%	+19%	-5%

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 relatively flat 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 1996 budget request (\$11.5 million) is identical to the White House's Office of Management and Budget proposal, it has differed in previous years.

<u>Actual FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1995</u>	<u>Current FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— A-FY93</u>	<u>%Change C-FY95— P-FY94</u>	<u>%Change P-FY96— C-FY94</u>
10.9	10.9	11.5	11.5	+6%	+6%	0%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation has enjoyed bipartisan support in recent years. In the mid-1980s President Reagan announced his intention to double the NSF's budget within 5 years, a vow continued by President Bush. Although it took a little longer, the Foundation's budget has more than doubled since the Reagan pledge. As it faces a future where domestic discretionary funding is severely constrained, NSF's aspirations have been lowered significantly. President Clinton continues to ask for limited increases, and looking to the near future, actually projects the Foundation's budget declining. The Republicans now running Congress have suggested that future NSF increases be limited to 1 percent less than inflation.

The new Republican leadership in the Congress continues to assert that they believe in basic research, the heart of NSF's operations. However, questions have been raised about the concentration of research in strategic areas and the future role of NSF's education component. There is renewed talk of a Department of Science and Technology that could put NSF into a very different government structure. Alternatively, with Republicans threatening to abolish other government departments, NSF could expand by absorbing research and education functions now in the Departments of Energy and Education. NSF Director Neal Lane, when asked to contemplate these futures at a recent hearing, demurred. A new NSF strategic plan has been released that reconfirms the Foundation's major missions of supporting the very best scientific research and training the next generation of scientists and engineers without neglecting its accountability to the public that funds its efforts.

The old Congress was quite generous to NSF in its FY 1995 appropriation, with the Foundation receiving an increase of 13 percent. Unfortunately, almost \$132 million of that increase was contingent on the administration requesting \$250 million for a facilities modernization program in the FY 1996 budget proposal. Since that did not occur, the \$132 million became part of the FY 1995 rescission package. Thus, the increase for FY 1995 was reduced to 10 percent to a total budget of \$3.274 billion, still a significant enhancement for any agency in these times of scarce federal resources. Unlike the previous year, the appropriators did not lecture NSF on the need to make their research more relevant to national needs.

The NSF proposed budget for FY 1996 is \$3.36 billion. If one assumes that the \$132 million for the facilities modernization program was never really there, (as NSF has in presenting its budget), the increase is 3 percent. Looking at the \$132 million as part of the FY 1995 appropriation, then NSF suffers a 1 percent decrease from last year. Once again Congress pared the Research and Related Activities FY 1995 requested increase from 8.3 percent to 5.2 percent, leaving this account at \$2.283 billion. For FY 1996 the Foundation asks for a \$171 million or 7.5 percent increase to \$2.454 billion. Each of the research directorates receives about the same percentage increase.

NSF continues to present its research budget around interdisciplinary strategic areas: Advanced Materials and Processing; Biotechnology; Civil Infrastructure Systems; Environment and Global Change; High Performance Computing and Communications; Manufacturing; and Science, Math, Engineering, and Technology Education. The Foundation asserts that nearly two-thirds of its research and education activities can be related to these seven broadly defined areas that "address key challenges facing the nation." Although NSF continues to stress that it is basic, fundamental research that it funds in the first six of these initiatives, some of the new Congressional science leadership has expressed skepticism on this point.

NSF continues to argue that the National Science and Technology Council, the coordinating inter-agency body established by the White House Office of Science and Technology, must develop and promote multi-agency solutions to the research infrastructure problem. Last year Congress did not totally buy this assertion and, as noted above, tried to expand NSF's support in this area. Whether this continues in the new political landscape and further restraints on spending, remains to be seen.

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences

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, has led SBER, but will be leaving in August. In creating SBER, the old disciplinary programs were

collapsed into five clusters to provide flexibility in program development. However SBE has recently decided that, in order to maintain significant budget flexibility, they will present the budget without the five clusters. NSF claims this change reflects the increasing level of multidisciplinary research across the SBE sciences, and allows for better management of cross-cutting interdisciplinary programs. The International and Science Resource Studies divisions were refugees from STIA.

Under the FY 1995 current plan, the SBE directorate received an 15.9 percent increase from \$98.2 million to \$113.8 million. By percentage, this was the largest for any of the research directorates. Growth for the SBER was over 20 percent. Keep in mind that both of these enhancements derived from small bases. Report language accompanying the appropriations bill helped fuel the increases by recommending extra funding for SBE initiatives such as the human capital initiative (HCI), the creation of a center on violence research, a center on environmental research, and global environmental change studies particularly in the areas of integrated assessment and policy sciences.

For FY 1996, the NSF proposes to augment SBE by 9 million, or 8 percent. The SBER would also increase by 8 percent. The growth for SBER would provide HCI an additional \$1 million for total funding of \$8 million. Research on democratization, including how nations make the transition to market economies, will rise to \$2.8 million, an increment of \$800,000. Research on learning will reach \$4 million, an increase of \$700,000 if the proposed FY 1996 budget is enacted. The other increments would support additional research on risk, human genetic diversity, the impact of science and technology, and the development of digital libraries.

The increase proposed for the International division will support exposing U.S. scientists and engineers to international scientific experiences early in their careers, strengthen NSF's role in increasing access of U.S. scientists and engineers to their colleagues around the world through building a global information infrastructure, and enable NSF to make awards for collaborative research efforts between Central and Eastern European and U.S. scientists and engineers.

The Science Resources Studies division budget plans for FY 1996 include formulating new indicators of the impact of research and education in science and engineering on the U.S. economy and society; developing a survey on industrial innovation, and improving analyses of key trends in U.S. science and engineering.

Education and Human Resources

Recently, NSF has argued to Congress that the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) has received significant increases over the past ten years, and therefore, some breathing space is necessary for the directorate to absorb the new funds and evaluate all its new programs. This has led to small proposed increases. However, Congress has not ceased from continuing to expand the EHR budget. In FY 1995 the requested increase was 3 percent, Congress appropriated an 8 percent raise, to a total of \$606 million. Most of the FY 1995 increase went to fund the Systemic Reform Initiatives which now encompass State, Urban and Rural programs. The Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR), a favorite of small State members of Congress, also will grow significantly in FY 1995. Most of the other programs received small enhancements, while other programs such as research actually decreased slightly.

For FY 1996, NSF proposes a decrease of 1.2 percent for EHR. Again, NSF will try to convince Congress that EHR programs have grown too rapidly in recent years and that the directorate simply cannot absorb any more new funds. They will also argue that on-going evaluations of current EHR programs need to be completed before providing augmented funding. Given the budget constraints facing appropriators, NSF's argument may finally get accepted.

In presenting its FY 1996 budget EHR has moved some programs around. EPSCOR now has its own budget line, allowing it more prominence. The Visiting Professorships for Women and the Faculty Awards for Women programs have been shifted from the Graduate Education activity to the Human Resource Development Activity. What was previously called Research, Evaluation and Dissemination will see communications replace dissemination in its title. Dissemination is now part of all the program elements, while the new title reflects the importance of telecommunications, networking, and advanced technology.

Funds for Graduate Fellowships remain level in the proposed FY 1996 budget allowing support for 2,360 students. Graduate research traineeships will also see its funding unchanged from FY 1995 (\$13 million). These funds will support the

out-year commitments for about 520 traineeship positions awarded in prior years. There are no new traineeship positions planned.

The budgetary picture for NSF is given below:

National Science Foundation
PROPOSED FY 1996 FUNDING

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1994</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1995</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95</u> <u>A-FY94</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY95</u> <u>P-FY95</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY96—</u> <u>C-FY95</u>
NSF SPENDING BY DIRECTORATE							
Biological Sciences	287.9	313.9	301.0	324.0	+5%	-4%	+8%
Computers, Information Science, and Engineering	239.5	273.5	258.3	275.6	+8%	-6%	+7%
Engineering	296.7	320.4	319.5	344.2	+8%	-<1%	+8%
Geosciences	404.2	443.1	419.5	451.5	+4%	-5%	+8%
Math and Physical Sciences	617.9	657.7	644.6	698.3	+4%	-2%	+8%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	98.2	112.6	113.8	122.9	+16%	+1%	+8%
Education and Human Resources ..	569.0	586.6	606.0	599.0	+7%	+3%	-1%
SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES DIRECTORATE							
Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research	70.6	84.0	84.9	91.7	+20%	+1%	+8%
Division of International Cooperative Activities	15.8	16.7	17.0	18.8	+8%	+2%	+11%
Division of Science Resource Studies	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.4	+1%	+0%	+4%
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE							
Systemic Reform	80.3	86.1	96.4	95.4	+20%	+12%	-1%
EPSCOR	31.1	31.9	36.9	35.9	+19%	+16%	-3%
Elementary and Secondary and Informal Education	198.7	199.3	195.8	194.2	-1%	-2%	-1%
Undergraduate Education	78.5	83.0	84.3	83.4	+7%	+2%	-1%
Graduate Education	59.2	63.4	66.8	66.8	+13%	+5%	0%
Research, Evaluation, and Communication	46.7	48.3	49.1	48.6	+5%	+2%	-1%
Human Resource Development ..	74.6	74.1	76.8	74.8	+3%	+4%	-3%

MEMBERS

American Anthropological Association
American Economic Association
American Historical Association
American Political Science Association

American Psychological Association
American Society of Criminology
American Sociological Association
American Statistical Association

Association of American Geographers
Association of American Law Schools
Law and Society Association
Linguistic Society of America

AFFILIATES

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business
American Association for Public Opinion Research
American Council on Consumer Interests
American Educational Research Association
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy
Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries
Eastern Sociological Society

History of Science Society
International Studies Association
Midwest Sociological Society
National Council on Family Relations
North American Regional Science Council
North Central Sociological Association
Operations Research Society of America
Population Association of America
Rural Sociological Society
Society for Research on Adolescence

Society for Research in Child Development
Society for the Advancement of
Socio-Economics
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Sociologists for Women in Society
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association
Speech Communication Association

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