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PROPOSED FY 2005 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Election year budgets are attempts by an administration to map its priorities as it tries to demonstrate to the American people how well it has and will manage the nation's future. The \$2.4 trillion budget proposed by President Bush for Fiscal Year 2005 is no exception. In his budget message of February 2 and since that fateful day in September two and one half years ago, President Bush has put winning the war on terrorism and protecting the homeland at the top of his list. With the economy reeling in the past few years, the third leg of the triad has become restoring strong economic growth.

The Administration believes it can achieve these goals by: increasing spending for defense by 7.1 percent and homeland security by 9.7 percent; limiting the growth in discretionary spending to 3.9 percent overall and 0.5 percent in non-defense, non-homeland security programs; eliminating programs that don't work and reducing others that are viewed as not sufficiently effective using the Program Assessment Review Tool (PART) as justification; permanently extending the tax cuts enacted in 2001 and accelerated in 2003; and reviving budgetary rules that were allowed to lapse, such as caps on discretionary spending and pay-as-you go rules to increases in mandatory spending.

These priorities exist in a budgetary climate swimming in red ink. The Office of Management and Budget has projected a \$521 billion deficit in FY 2004, with the Congressional Budget Office slightly lower at \$477 billion. The Administration has claimed it can reduce the deficit in half by FY 2009, with a reduction to \$364 billion in FY 2005. The President believes reining in domestic discretionary spending growth is the key to solving the nation's budgetary woes. In FY 2001, the last presidential election year, this spending grew by 15 percent. In the first year of the Bush Administration in FY 2002, it had been reduced to 6 percent, then 5 percent in FY 2003 and 4 percent in FY 2004.

The President's budget seeks \$818 billion in discretionary spending in FY 2005. (The Congressional Budget Office, however, has calculated this figure at \$823 billion). Of the Administration's total, over \$420 billion is characterized as defense and a little over \$398 billion as domestic. The enacted level for FY 2004 is \$875 billion, of which

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed **Fiscal Year 2005** budgets for over 50 agencies and programs that support social and behavioral science research.

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\$459 billion is defense and \$416 billion is domestic. (For these purposes protecting the homeland is a domestic discretionary expense.) The difference is that the FY 2004 figures include the Supplemental Appropriations bill that funded the war in Iraq and the continued U.S. presence in Afghanistan. The FY 2005 request includes no funds for these operations in the proposed budget. Since another supplemental request is expected later in the year, the Senate Budget Committee has figured \$30 billion, with others expecting the number to rise significantly higher. In the meantime, Congress enacted last year a hard cap of \$814 billion for this spending, necessitating a 60 vote majority in the Senate to exceed this constraint.

On the mandatory side of the budget it is interesting to note, given Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's recent comments about the need to reduce social security benefits in the future, that the Social Security Trust Fund is running a surplus of \$154 billion in FY 2004 that will increase to \$179 billion in FY 2005, and \$263 billion in FY 2006. Given the unified budget, these surpluses offset even greater deficits in non-Social Security spending, including the higher-than-expected cost of the new Medicare reform prescription drug package.

Finally, the Administration once again this year rails against earmarking by Congress. This is the practice whereby Congressional appropriators fund specific projects in specific places, distorting Administration priorities and reducing funding available for other programs. The Administration notes that earmarks to academia surpassed \$2 billion in FY 2003. House Budget Committee Chairman Jim Nussle (R-IA) announced recently that he would try to enact a moratorium on earmarking in the FY 2005 budget. This brought a strong retort from Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Ted Stevens (R-AS) that all "appropriations are earmarks." Richard Fenno noted years ago that Congress guards with all its might "The Power of the Purse" and it is clear that part of that power is to reward friends and neighbors with Congressional largesse.

Research and Development Budgets

In FY 2004, the Administration proposed \$122 billion for research and development (R&D) programs. When Congress finished the appropriations process in January 2004, the R&D budget was enacted at \$126 billion.

Once again the Administration is touting the largest R&D budget in the nation's history, \$131.9 billion proposed for FY 2005. Using the criteria of relevance, quality, and performance, including its Program Assessment Review Tool (PART), the Administration allocated this funding among the government's agencies. While the proposed 5 percent increase has been hailed as significant in an era when budgets are so stringent, the total dollars mask differences within that budget.

Basic research increases only 0.6 percent, from \$26.7 billion in FY 2004 to \$26.8 billion proposed for FY 2005. One place with a significant boost for basic research is the Department of Homeland Security, increasing from \$47 million to \$153 million. Overall applied research goes from \$28.3 billion to \$28.5 billion, a boost of only 0.5 percent. Again, however, funding more than doubles at DHS from \$124 million to \$278 million. The big leap in the R&D budget is on the development side with an 8 percent rise from \$66.6 billion to \$71.7 billion. Development spending is dominated by the Department of Defense and it receives the 8 percent increase. All the other agencies, with the exception of NASA and HHS, see their development funding make a slight decline.

Defense R&D receives \$69.9 billion of the \$131.9 billion, about 53 percent. NIH still accounts for more than one-half of non-defense science and technology spending.

National Science Foundation

Once upon a time in the recent past (2002), Congress passed a NSF Authorization Act that promulgated a doubling of the Foundation's budget in five years, requiring close to 15 percent increases per year. As deficits have soared and the need to restrain spending has become a mantra, these dreams have faded away. In addition, as budgets have tightened, the competition for funds within NSF's appropriations subcommittee, VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, has heightened. Veterans' Medical Care, Housing, NASA, and EPA all have competing claims on these appropriators.

NSF's support in the Congress remains strong. Key appropriators, including Senators Christopher Bond (R-MO) and Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Representatives James Walsh (R-NY) and Alan Mollohan (D-WV), remain committed to strongly enhancing NSF's funding. Budget increases are occurring, yet the magnitude is nowhere near the anticipated doubling.

On February 21, 2004 Rita Colwell ended her almost five and a half year run as NSF director. She was replaced on an interim basis by Arden Bement, who will maintain his position of Director of the National Institutes on Standards and Technology while he runs the Foundation. In addition, on March 12, 2004 Norman Bradburn will end his four year tenure as head of the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences directorate (SBE). No successor has been named.

Unable to match the over 11 percent increase for NSF's budget provided in FY 2003, Congress boosted funding by over \$200 million to \$5.578 billion in FY 2004. For FY 2005, the Administration is proposing \$5.745 billion, a 3 percent increase. For the Research and Related Activities account, the proposed FY 2005 budget is \$4.552 billion, up almost \$201 million or 4.7 percent from FY 2004. This is helped by the transfer of \$80 million from the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) for the Math and Science Partnership (MSP) program. Funding for EHR decreases by \$167.6 million to \$771.4 million as the Administration proposes to transfer a significant part of the MSP program to the Department of Education.

The Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) investment remains a Foundation-wide priority. SBE will continue to take the lead and contribute close to \$16 million of the \$23 million effort to support research to better understand learning, decision-making, risk assessment, adaptation to change, globalization, democratization, and other aspects of human behavior. In addition, HSD will provide funding for methodological advances in spatial social science, and improved instrumentation and data resources infrastructure.

The Administration proposes to increase the overall SBE budget from the FY 2004 congressional enacted \$203.8 million to \$224.7 million. The two research divisions, Social and Economic Sciences and Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences, would receive \$7.5 million apiece in increases, a total of an 8.5 percent boost over FY 2004 funding.

Other opportunities for social and behavioral scientists at NSF can be found in the Science of Learning Centers, funded at \$20 million, as well as the increasing interest in the social, environmental, and ethical implications of Nanotechnology and a continued commitment to expanding funding for research on the environment, including support for centers for decision making under uncertainty, particularly with regard to climate change.

NIH and Other Health Agencies

Having succeeded in doubling the NIH budget over the period from 1998 to 2003, the spending restraint era has brought NIH back to earth. The FY 2004 increase was only 3.7 percent to a total of \$27.8 billion. The FY 2005 budget proposes \$28.6 billion, an increase of \$764 million or 2.7 percent. Approximately 10 percent of the NIH budget funds social and behavioral science research.

While most of the Institutes receive around a 3 percent boost, the Director's Discretionary Fund goes up by almost 60 percent. This will allow Director Elias Zerhouni to implement his Roadmap for NIH's future. The Roadmap is comprised of 27 initiatives to be carried out by nine implementation groups under three themes: New Pathways to Discovery; Research Teams of the Future; and Re-engineering the Clinical Research Enterprise.

Among NIH's priorities, social and behavioral issues such as obesity and health disparities remain high on the agenda across almost all the Institutes. In addition, the National Human Genome Research Institute will inaugurate research Centers for Excellence in the ethical, legal, and social implications of genetics. Another initiative at the National Institute on Drug Abuse focuses on the relation of brain, behavior, and health.

Two concerns regarding NIH remain. Despite a strong defense by Zerhouni, attacks on NIH support for sexual function and behavior research are expected to resume in Congress with perhaps another threat to peer reviewed

grants. At the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Director Tom Insel has announced the formation of a working group of his advisory council to examine the role of basic behavioral, cognitive, molecular, and cellular research within the Institute that will report back in May 2004. Insel indicated he wants to ensure that NIMH funds research that has the most promise for combating mental illness.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention continues its major role in counter-terrorism efforts. It too is concerned about obesity as well as physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and continued tobacco use. It maintains its efforts in HIV/AIDS including contributions to the Global AIDS program. CDC also hopes to revitalize the National Center for Health Statistics.

The Agency for Health Care Research and Quality will continue its conduct of the Medical Expenditure Surveys and will fund the now annual National Healthcare Quality Report and the National Healthcare Disparities Report. The latter generated controversy in late 2003 when it was discovered that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) had omitted some key parts of the report in the released version. HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson apologized for issuing this truncated version.

Other Research Budgets

In the research budgets of the so-called mission agencies, the Administration has attempted again to control Congressional special projects or earmarks. Since Congress has generally paid little attention to these admonitions and earmarked away, the budgets proposed by the Administration in these agencies are usually adjusted significantly by the appropriators.

One other trend sees the continuation of long-term efforts to enhance the economic statistics agencies. The Economic Research Service and the Bureau of Economic Analysis have significant proposed increases for FY 2005. A smaller increase is proposed for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

At the Department of Agriculture, the Administration again cuts out all Special Grants. This allows it to propose increased funding for the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program. Expect Congress to alter this equation.

The Census Bureau receives a big boost to begin the ramp-up for the 2010 Census. In addition, the American Community Survey may finally become fully operational as it moves to provide continuous data and replace the long-form.

Education research is a priority for the Administration according to Presidential Science Adviser John Marburger. The proposed budget includes another significant increase for the Institute for Education Sciences (IES) research and dissemination portfolio. However, Congress rejected the same proposed number last year. IES continues its search for a Commissioner of Research and its emphasis on evidence-based policy with its What Works Clearinghouse. The Administration is once again attempting to eliminate the Regional Educational Laboratories, a proposal seen before and rejected by the Congress.

With the Title VI Centers under attack for their alleged anti-Americanism, the International Studies and Foreign Language programs are level funded. The same is true for the Javits Fellowship program. Those who would like to see more and better prepared minorities enter and complete law school hope for a restoration of the Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Fellowships.

The dance between Congress and the Administration over HUD's Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing (PATH) continues. Rather than simply try to eliminate it, a move Congress has rejected, this year the Administration proposes to move it out of the Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) to another HUD office. It hopes this would free up more funds for other OPDR activities, which include the American Housing Survey and the Office of University Partnerships and its scholarship programs.

The Office of Justice Programs hopes to avoid another year of difficulties with the Senate Appropriations Committee over the budgets of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). NIJ, which suffered a significant cut to its discretionary budget, particularly in the social sciences, and BJS both have significant proposed increases. NIJ hopes to restore some semblance of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program, which ceased because of the funding cut. The Administration is proposing to invest significant funds in prisoner re-entry programs as the President noted in the State of the Union address.

The budgets of the Department of State's educational and cultural exchange programs and the United States Institute of Peace are both helped by programs aimed at the Muslim world. The National Endowment for the Humanities has a big proposed increase for *We The People* initiative, a program designed to improve the historical and civic knowledge of Americans.

Election year budgets, because they reflect the current administration's priorities, also become part of the presidential election campaign. Since Congress makes the allocation decisions, their priorities get reflected in the many 2004 contests for the House and Senate. As noted earlier, the tendency in an election year is for Congress to go on a spending spree. The President has vowed to keep that from happening in 2004 and he certainly has Republican allies in the Congress that will help him keep that vow. Yet, shrinking budgets in domestic programs become fodder for most Democrats' campaigns. So the politics of 2004 will surely impact the final decisions that get made on this budget proposed by President Bush early last month. One other aspect to all of this is that, if the past two years of appropriating is prologue to this year, the final decisions on this budget may not come until after November 2.

Howard J. Silver
March 2004

How to interpret budget figures in this issue:

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2005 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. **All figures in the agency tables are in millions of current dollars**, and rounded to one figure after the decimal (\$100,000). Totals may contain rounding error.

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

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2003. Column 2 provides the Administration's proposal for FY 2004 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2004 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2005. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2003 spending to current FY 2004 spending. Column 6 compares the proposed FY 2004 funding with current FY 2004 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares current FY 2004 funding with the recently proposed FY 2005 funding, illustrating the Bush Administration's budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

Acronyms for the chart on page 24

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

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.usda.gov

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

www.reeusda.gov

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) is part of the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics office. The CSREES, led by Colien Hefferan, supports research, education, and extension through a broad portfolio of funding mechanisms, including formula, competitive, and special grants. Priorities for CSREES include: food safety; value-added processing to expand markets for agricultural products; trade issues; risk-management education; and nutrition issues with emphasis on behavioral issues and obesity.

The Hatch Act formula funds program's proposed FY 2005 budget of \$180.1 million is slightly more than the FY 2004 appropriated level of \$179.1 million. The Administration had requested \$180.1 million for FY 2004 as well, but the amount was dropped slightly due to the across-the-board cut in the Omnibus Appropriations bill. The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI), meanwhile, was boosted from an FY 2004 appropriated level of \$164 million to \$180 million in the budget request. This can be attributed to an ongoing effort by the Bush Administration to compensate for a provision in appropriations legislation that blocks the transfer of funds to the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS). IFAFS was funded at \$120 million in both FY 2001 and 2002. The budget proposes to use some of the NRI boost to fund human nutrition and obesity research.

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

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Hatch Act	178.9	180.1	179.1	180.1	0.0%	-0.6%	0.6%
National Research Initiative	166.0	200.0	164.0	180.0	-1.2%	-18.0%	9.8%
Special Grants	111.5	33.0	110.7	0.0	-0.7%	335.5%	-100.0%

Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

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

The FY 2005 budget recommends \$8.7 million in program increases to support a new consumer data and information system. Of this boost, \$4.2 million is for a food market surveillance system of surveys and supporting analyses to identify food consumption patterns and how these respond to changes in the food marketplace and in customers' lifestyles over time. \$1 million is budgeted for a rapid consumer response module to develop nearly instantaneous information on consumer reactions to current market events and government policies. In addition, \$3 million would fund a flexible consumer behavior module to assess the relationship between individuals' knowledge and attitudes about dietary guidance and food safety and their food choices. Finally, \$500,000 would go to staff support.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
68.7	76.7	71.0	80.0	3.3%	-7.4%	12.7%

National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.usda.gov/nass

Headed by Ronald Bosecker, the mission of the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. The proposed budget includes \$23 million for efforts related to the Census of Agriculture, a once-every-five years activity that provides comprehensive data on the national agricultural industry down to the county level.

NASS initiatives in the FY 2005 proposal include \$7.4 million to build on FY 2004 efforts to restore and modernize the agency's core survey and estimation program, which covers most U.S. agricultural commodities, as well as economic, environmental, and rural data. This program shares data with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Labor, and non-Federal users, including rural sociologists. \$2.5 million would go to a separate initiative focused on incrementally improving statistically defensible survey precision for small area statistics. Collaborative eGovernment initiatives (a Presidential and Departmental priority) would receive \$800,000 under the NASS budget.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
138.5	136.2	128.2	138.0	-7.4%	-5.9%	7.6%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

www.doc.gov

Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov

The Administration proposes a total of \$828 million for the Census Bureau in FY 2005, 32.6 percent more than the FY 2004 appropriation. This request is highlighted by a focus on Census 2010 planning and the first full year of the American Community Survey (ACS), which will provide data on an ongoing basis, essentially replacing the Census long form.

Implementation of the ACS, a priority of Director Louis Kincannon, has faced a rocky road since it was first proposed, but the Bureau plans to expand to its full annual sample of three million households this year. The yearly sample size of three million households will begin to yield detailed demographic data for every community by 2008. Funding for 2010 census programs is proposed at \$255.2 million, of which \$64.8 is slated for the ACS.

The Periodic Censuses and Programs account (budgeted at \$608 million) includes:

- Economic censuses (\$68 million): These are taken every fifth year; 2004 is the fifth year in the 2002 Economic Census cycle and 2005 is the first year in the 2007 cycle. The focus in FY 2005 will be on the publication and dissemination of information collected and processed in the previous two years.
- Census of governments (\$5 million): This census is also on a five-year cycle, with 2004 the fifth year. The focus in FY 2005 will be on planning, scheduling, and organizing activities for all three phases of the next Census of Governments.

Intercensal demographic estimates (\$11 million): This program develops annual estimates of the population and its demographic characteristics for the nation, states, metropolitan areas, counties, and functioning governmental units. These data are used for a variety of purposes including the allocation of nearly \$200 billion in Federal funds, as

denominators for vital statistics and other health and economic indicators, and for a variety of Federal, state, and private program planning needs.

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Salaries and Expenses	181.8	241.0	192.8	220.4	6.1%	-20.0%	14.3%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	410.6	453.0	431.9	608.0	5.2%	-4.7%	40.8%
Total Census Bureau	550.9	662.0	624.2	828.0	13.3%	-5.7%	32.6%

Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.doc.gov

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), directed by Steve Landefeld, prepares, develops, and interprets the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the U.S. BEA's statistics are used in formulating and evaluating national economic policy and Federal budgets and in allocating Federal funds annually. They are also used for planning and analysis by businesses and state and local governments. BEA would receive \$82 million, a 20.1 percent boost over the appropriated FY 2004 level of \$68.3 million. The increase would help to speed the release of key economic data and increase their usefulness to policymakers, business leaders, and other users.

BEA is working to improve the economic accounts by acquiring monthly real-time data from private sources, such as information gathered by scanners in retail stores, to fill in gaps in current measures. Funds would also go to improve BEA's measurement of international data and meet U.S. statistical obligations to international organizations on the Special Data Dissemination Standards.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
64.0	84.8	68.3	82.0	6.7%	-19.5%	20.1%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

www.ed.gov

The FY 2005 education budget proposes \$57.3 billion in discretionary funding, \$1.6 billion or 2.9 percent above the FY 2004 enacted level. The Department is touting six major increases in the proposal: \$1 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, \$1 billion for Special Education Grants to states, \$823 million for the Pell Grants program, \$333 million for the President's *Jobs for the 21st Century* initiative, \$113 to expand school choice options for students and their parents, and \$101 million for Reading First State Grants. The Special Education Grants boost comes as Congress continues work on the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act reauthorization. The Title I grants increase is related to continued implementation of *No Child Left Behind*, the President's signature education reform legislation. The budget proposes 38 programs for elimination, but the Administration has made similar recommendations before only to be turned down by Congress.

Institute of Education Sciences

www.ed.gov/offices/IES

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

The Bush administration has repeatedly avowed its dedication to programs and practices that are based in research, and language requiring programs to be rooted in research appears throughout the No Child Left Behind Act, which reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The President's request for Research and Dissemination (contained within the IES) is \$185 million, the same as the FY 2004 Administration budget, but a boost of \$19.5 million over the enacted level.

The request highlights research on several key topics, including: identifying effective instructional and program practices; teacher quality; cognition and learning the classroom; mathematics and science education; reading comprehension; and field-initiated evaluations of promising education products and approaches.

The Regional Education Laboratories, which carry out applied research and development, dissemination, and technical assistance activities, are again proposed for elimination in the budget. Last year, Congress, led by those Senators and Representatives who have a lab in their home state or district, rejected this move and increased funding for the Labs to \$66.7 million.

Education statistics, administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), would maintain its FY 2004 level of \$91.7 million. For FY 2005, the Center plans to focus on meeting the statistical needs of the future through new technologies, training, data development and analysis, and methodological studies that will enable more efficient data collection and produce information that is more useful for parents, teachers, administrators, and policymakers.

Assessment includes funding for the ongoing National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB). The budget requests \$94.8 million for assessment activities in FY 2005.

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Research and Dissemination	139.1	185.0	165.5	185.0	19.0%	-10.5%	11.8%
Regional Education Labs	57.6	0.0	66.7	0.0	15.8%	*	-100.0%
Statistics (NCES)	89.4	95.0	91.7	91.7	2.6%	-3.5%	0.0%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	94.8	95.9	94.8	94.8	0.0%	-1.1%	0.0%

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

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

There are 14 programs under this umbrella that "strengthen the American educational system in the area of foreign languages and international studies." These programs support comprehensive language and area study centers within the U.S., research and curriculum development, and international business education centers. The Fulbright-Hays program provides opportunities for American scholars to study abroad, and the Institute for International Public Policy helps to increase the number of underrepresented minorities in international service.

In 2003, as Congress began the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, the Title VI area study centers came under attack for not promoting a balanced view of American foreign policy, particularly in the Middle East. A House

bill establishes an oversight body for these Centers that could prove meddlesome in the conduct of these programs. The Senate will begin the reauthorization process sometime in March.

Funding for the programs increased significantly at the beginning of the decade, but last year they were not a priority and suffered in the rush to complete the Omnibus bill. In spite of the perceived need for better knowledge about the rest of the world and people who can speak and understand foreign languages, particularly the less-commonly-taught ones, the Administration level funds these programs in FY 2005.

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Domestic Programs	93.3	88.0	89.2	89.2	-4.4%	1.4%	0.0%
Overseas	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.8	-0.8%	-1.5%	0.0%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
TOTAL	107.8	102.5	103.7	103.7	-3.8%	1.2%	0.0%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

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

The yo-yo nature of the FIPSE budget continues. The agency, led by Leonard Haynes III, supports locally developed projects that are models for innovative reform and improvement in higher education. In recent years, the Congress has used FIPSE's budget to fund special projects that Members believe will improve postsecondary education. In FY 2003, the FIPSE budget included \$139.1 million for these projects. In FY 2004, this was reduced somewhat to \$125.7 million. The Administration in its proposed FIPSE budgets includes none of these projects. Congress has ignored the Administration before and will probably do so in FY 2005, although budgetary pressures may reduce the number again. The Comprehensive peer-reviewed grant awards program amounts to \$25.8 million in FY 2004 and a proposed \$25.5 million for FY 2005. The rest of the FIPSE budget is devoted to international consortia programs.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
171.1	39.1	157.7	32.0	-7.8%	303.3%	-79.7%

Graduate Education

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

The Jacob K. Javits Fellowship program provides up to four years of support to students of high financial need who are pursuing Ph.D.s or other terminal degrees in the social sciences, humanities, and the arts. Funding has remained relatively stable in recent years, with slight reductions from across-the-board cuts in the appropriations bills. The FY 2005 request, as reflected in the table below, would support 233 fellowships in academic year 2006-07, including 62 new ones.

In recent years, assistance to low-income, minority, or disadvantaged students with information and financial aid to gain access to and complete law school study was revived through the Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity program. In FY 2003 it received a \$5 million appropriation. The Administration did not request any funds in FY 2004 and in the frenetic conditions surrounding the completion of the Omnibus bill, Congress sacrificed the program. The Administration has not requested any FY 2005 funds to revive the program.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	0.0%	-1.0%	0.0%

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS

The Special Education National Activities account includes research and innovation projects to develop new knowledge through research, apply knowledge to create useful practices through demonstrations, and make knowledge available through outreach and other dissemination activities. Under legislation before Congress to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Office would become part of the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) structure, and the Department actually included OSERS funding as part of its IES request for FY 2005. Although the net funding level of \$78.1 million is the same as the FY 2004 appropriated level, IES Director Russ Whitehurst has stated that moving the Office under his jurisdiction would allow for a more focused research mission covering special education topics relevant to the needs of parents, educators, and policymakers in the coming years.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
76.7	78.4	78.1	78.1	1.8%	-0.4%	0.0%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

www.hhs.gov

Assistant Secretary for Health

www.osophs.dhhs.gov/ophs

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

Office of Public Health and Science:

Office of Minority Health (OMH): The FY 2005 budget request for OMH is \$47 million, an \$8 million decrease from FY 2004. The FY 2004 Congressional earmarks are not continued in FY 2005. The request would provide funding to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts that focus on health concerns that cause the high rate of death in racial and ethnic minority communities.

Office of Human Research Protections (OHRP): The budget request for OHRP in FY 2005 is \$7 million, the same as FY 2004. The funds are slated to ensure implementation of Departmental regulations for the protection of human subjects, negotiate formal written assurances of compliance with institutions engaged in research covered by OHRP, investigate and oversee institutional compliance, and expand its public education campaign.

Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL): The FY 2005 budget request for AFL is \$44 million. The request doubles abstinence-only prevention projects, as defined by Public Law 104-193, from \$13 million to \$26 million. OPA also administers the Family Planning program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act, which is funded through the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

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

Office of Women's Health (OWH): The FY 2005 budget request for OWH is \$29 million, the same as FY 2004. The request provides funding to continue the advancement of women's health programs through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

www.aspe.hhs.gov

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. It is the principle HHS agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues that cut across agency and subject lines, as well as policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs. ASPE's funding comes from the Public Health Service evaluation set aside.

The FY 2005 budget request for policy research is \$29 million, an \$8 million increase over the FY 2004 funding level. Priority issues for FY 2005 include those related to the well-being of children and youth; the outcomes of welfare reform and the status of low-income families; reform of major public-sector programs, especially Medicare and access for those who lack health insurance; promoting and expanding consumer-directed home and community-based services; nursing home quality; managed care and disability; post-acute care; employment and disability; active aging; and science policy. ASPE also funds national and regional poverty research centers.

Of the \$8 million increase, ASPE plans to use \$2 million to continue support of the National Electronic Health Information Initiative designed to focus on national electronic health information systems. \$6 million will support the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The CPS is the only government survey that produces annual estimates of the uninsured at the state level.

Administration for Children and Families

www.acf.dhhs.gov

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

The FY 2005 budget request for ACF is \$46.6 billion, a net decrease of \$2.4 billion or 5 percent below the previous year's funding level. Of those funds, \$13.9 billion is the discretionary program level (a net increase of \$517 million or 4 percent over FY 2004) and \$32.7 billion is the entitlement budget authority.

For Head Start the budget request is \$6.9 billion, an increase of \$169 million over the FY 2004 funding level. The request includes \$45 million to improve Head Start by funding nine State pilot projects to coordinate State preschool programs, Federal child care grants, and Head Start into a comprehensive system of early childhood programs.

The FY 2005 budget request also includes \$6 million for the Social Services Research and Demonstration program.

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality

www.ahrq.gov

The mission of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), led by Carolyn Clancy, is to support, conduct, and disseminate research that improves the outcomes, quality, access to, cost, and utilization of health care services. AHRQ's mission also includes understanding and improving the safety of patient care by supporting improvement in health outcomes, strengthening quality measurement and improvement, and identifying strategies to improve access to care, foster appropriate use, and reduce unnecessary expenditures.

The FY 2005 budget request for AHRQ provides a total program level of \$304 million, the same as the FY 2004 appropriation. Of this total, \$246 million would go to support improvements through research on the cost effectiveness and quality of health care. Within this funding, AHRQ proposes to invest \$162 million on research and dissemination activities in prevention, acute and long-term care, pharmaceutical outcomes, informatics, and other areas to support the quality of health care. Not only would the FY 2005 budget enable AHRQ to renew several programs that help support the health care quality infrastructure, but \$6 million is slated to fund new grants and contracts for Research Empowering America's Changing Healthcare System (REACHES), an initiative expanding work in the area of adopting research findings in real-world settings, assessing their impact, and promoting the rapid uptake of successful efforts.

The FY 2005 budget again proposes \$53 million to fund the Medical Expenditure Surveys (MEPS), which is the same as the FY 2004 funding level. MEPS is the collection of detailed, national data on health care services Americans use, how much they cost, and who pays for them.

Finally, \$3 million has been budgeted by AHRQ to fund the second editions of the now annual National Healthcare Quality Report and the National Healthcare Disparities Report (NHDR). Controversy emerged in mid-January surrounding the differences between the draft executive summary of the NHDR and final version released in late December 2003. (See *Update*, January 26, 2004). While the NHDR is intended to provide a balanced summary of the state of healthcare disparities faced by racial and ethnic minorities in the United States, the final version of the report deleted most uses of the word "disparity," key examples of the word, and omitted many of the findings cited by Health and Human Services (HHS) Scientists regarding healthcare disparities being a national problem and pervasive in the U.S. health care system. Since HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson's apology and subsequent release of the complete version of the Report, House and Senate members have requested the release of all internal HHS drafts, notes, comments, e-mail exchanges, memos, and comments dealing with the Report so that they may continue to investigate the issue.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the lead Federal agency for promoting health and safety and providing credible health information through strong partnerships, both nationally and internationally. Under the authority of Director Julie Gerberding, the CDC, in conjunction with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), spearheads the nation's response to the leading causes of death and disability, and aggressively works to prepare for new and emerging diseases and health crises. In addition to the CDC's sustained work in detecting and investigating health problems, conducting research to enhance prevention, implementing prevention strategies, and providing leadership and training, the CDC's management over the past year has also focused on launching their Futures Initiative program to ensure that the CDC will be a revitalized, focused agency that can meet the public health challenges of coming generations.

The CDC's total budget request for FY 2005 is \$6.9 billion, a net decrease of \$58 million, or 0.8 percent, below the final FY 2004 appropriation. Under the budget, CDC is focused on addressing central strategies of prevention and preparedness while capitalizing on science and technology to attain public health goals. The FY 2005 budget request includes funding enhancements and initiatives designed to further develop three critical areas identified by the CDC as priorities for the upcoming year: safeguarding public health in the 21st century; protecting people and preparing for health threats at home and abroad; and saving lives by transforming health knowledge into impact.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: The National Center for Chronic Disease and Health Promotion (NCCDHP) develops programs and initiatives designed to prevent premature death and disability from chronic diseases such as arthritis, asthma, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and obesity. Underlying these serious diseases are several important risk factors that can be modified years before they contribute to illness and death, and the NCCDHP fulfills its mission by taking a crosscutting approach to these risk factors through surveillance, support of state programs, and health promotion activities.

The FY 2005 budget request for the NCCDHP is \$915.4 million, 7.3 percent above the FY 2004 appropriation of \$853.4 million. The request includes \$125 million for the *Steps to a Healthier U.S.* initiative, a community-based program launched in 2003 to educate the public about prevention and control of diabetes, obesity, and asthma while addressing the three related risk factors – physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and tobacco use – that contribute to the onset of chronic disease. With additional resources in FY 2005, the CDC would increase support to existing *Steps* communities and expand the number of communities the program will reach by five to six additional states and nine to 12 additional cities for a total of up to 40 additional communities. Also, within the funding for *Steps*, the CDC would designate up to \$10 million for the Diabetes Detection Initiative. A separate proposal highlighted by the Center would provide \$10 million for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program.

Environmental Health: The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) provides national leadership in preventing and controlling disease, disability, and death that result from interactions between people and their environment. The NCEH tracks and evaluates environment-related health problems through surveillance systems and assists domestic and international agencies and organizations to prepare for and respond to natural, technologic, humanitarian, and terrorism-related environmental emergencies. The NCEH also strives to promote optimal fetal, infant, and child development, which includes preventing birth defects and developmental disabilities, and to prevent secondary conditions resulting from environmental problems to develop among children, adolescents, and adults.

For FY 2005, the CDC requests \$183.8 million, an increase of 0.3 percent from FY 2004, for ongoing environmental disease prevention programs. In 2003, NCEH published the *Second National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals*, which is an extensive assessment of the U.S. population's exposure to 116 environmental chemicals. Proposed activities for FY 2005 include utilizing the results from the study to further reduce levels of lead exposure for special populations of children at high risk, decrease environmental tobacco smoke exposure among children and non-Hispanic blacks, and lower Mexican-Americans' exposure to DDE, a prominent metabolite of the insecticide DDT. NCEH proposes to expand the scope of their work to include genetic knowledge, tests, and services to make sure that our increasing knowledge of human genetics is translated into effective public health actions.

Health Statistics: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides critical information to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people. NCHS data documents the health status of the U.S. population and identifies disparities in health status and use of health care by race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, region, and other population characteristics. By using the health statistics produced by their studies, the NCHS is able to identify health behaviors and associated risks factors, and use the data to guide national policy and support public programs and goals.

The FY 2005 budget includes \$149.6 million for health statistics conducted by the NCHS, an increase of \$22 million above the FY 2004 appropriation. All of this funding comes from the Public Health Service evaluation set aside. As has been the case in recent years, the NCHS continues to struggle to maintain viability of its major surveys in spite of rising costs, perform continuous upgrades in the technology and design of the surveys, and face the challenges of an increasingly mobile population and a more complex health care system. The addition of \$22 million to the FY 2005 budget would allow the NCHS to prevent further erosion of its statistical capacity and position its surveys to meet new challenges by permitting the Center to preserve and modernize the nation's vital statistics system, sustain and transform basic operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, maintain and redesign systems for tracking the health care delivery system, and restore the full sample size and redesign the sample for the National Health Interview Survey.

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

The FY 2005 budget totals \$1.143 billion for the Center's activities, a slight increase of \$1.6 million over the FY 2004 appropriation. A total of \$696 million would fund domestic HIV/AIDS research and prevention programs in

every state and territory to prevent new infections, link people who are infected to medical care, and translate scientific research into actual program capacity-building assistance to state and local health departments and community-based organizations. Additionally, a CDC-wide FY 2005 initiative would continue to allocate funds to emphasize HIV testing in medical and non-medical settings as a means of reaching out to identify the 180,000 to 200,000 people in the U.S. who the CDC estimates are not aware of their status and connect them to care, treatment, and prevention services.

To further combat global AIDS, \$142.8 million would be allocated to the Global AIDS Program (GAP) for FY 2005, an increase of only 0.1 percent or \$205,000 above the FY 2004 appropriation of \$142.6 million. In support of the GAP, the CDC, in collaboration with the Association of Public Health Laboratories, has provided leadership assessments in the Caribbean, India, Thailand, and 14 sub-Saharan countries in Africa and would continue to provide management training to public health personnel in programs for TB, HIV/AIDS, vector borne-diseases, and reproductive health.

Injury Prevention and Control: The FY 2005 budget request for injury prevention and control is \$153.9 million, slightly higher than the \$153.6 million appropriated for FY 2004. The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) applies its scientific expertise to prevent death and disability from nonoccupational injuries, including those that are unintentional and those that result from violence. Proposed activities for the upcoming year include strengthening the National Violent Death Reporting System by collecting and linking data from various studies about incidents of violent death in the U.S., funding and developing a national system for tracking deaths from motor vehicle crashes for all 50 states and the District of Columbia, funding a national on-line resource center for violence against women, and expanding the number of states included in a CDC 5-year cooperative agreement to install smoke alarms and provide fire safety education in homes in high-risk communities.

Occupational Safety and Health: CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts research and prevention programs to protect the health and safety of the U.S. workforce. For NIOSH, the FY 2005 budget request is \$278.6 million, \$1.6 million above the FY 2004 appropriation. The proposed budget would fund further research to reduce work-related illness and to transfer research findings, technologies, and information into practice. Priorities for NIOSH include promotion of emergency response and preparedness in the workplace, development of a global network of occupational health centers, and further reductions of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

Public Health Improvement: In 2000, Congress enacted the landmark Public Health Improvement Act, which calls for a national initiative to address core public health capacity needs. By linking prevention research with state and local agencies to develop improved interventions and services, the Public Health Improvement Act strives to improve and expand the capacity of national, state, and local public health agencies to respond effectively to significant public health threats. Priorities under the Public Health Improvement Act include: translating research findings into information, guidelines, and tools for public health practitioners; monitoring health events to identify changes or patterns and investigating underlying causes and factors; and establishing and maintaining secure, accessible information systems for rapid communication, analysis, and interpretation of health data, and public access to health information.

The FY 2005 budget includes \$113.3 million, a substantial reduction of \$59.3 million or 34.4 percent from the FY 2004 appropriation. \$28.6 million has again been allocated to fund the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS), which will release the program's base system and a surveillance program for tracking a specific food-borne disease this year. The FY 2005 budget also requests funding comparable to FY 2004 for Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH 2010), which is a national initiative to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities by utilizing local data to develop community action plans that address one or more health priorities and target racial and ethnic minority groups that experience inequality in health care. Unlike FY 2004, however, Extramural Prevention Research would not receive funding for FY 2005, and Public Health Practice's funding would decrease by 64.5 percent or \$58.5 million.

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Birth Defects/ Developmental Disabilities/ Disability and Health	98.0	87.5	112.7	113.0	15.0%	28.8%	0.3%
Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion	790.0	835.0	853.4	915.4	8.0%	2.2%	7.3%
Environmental Health	182.8	150.2	183.2	183.8	0.2%	22.0%	0.3%
Epidemic Services and Response	77.5	76.2	91.8	92.5	18.5%	20.5%	0.8%
<i>Health Statistics - Budget Authority</i>	0.0	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
<i>Health Statistics - PHS Evaluation Transfers</i>	125.9	52.0	127.6	149.6	1.4%	245.4%	17.2%
Health Statistics - Subtotal	125.9	124.6	127.6	149.6	1.4%	2.4%	17.2%
HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention	1,146.6	1,281.0	1,141.7	1,143.3	-0.4%	-10.9%	0.1%
Immunization	643.3	620.5	643.3	644.1	0.0%	3.7%	0.1%
Infectious Disease Control	359.2	331.6	369.5	400.8	2.9%	11.4%	8.5%
Injury Prevention and Control	148.4	144.7	153.6	153.9	3.5%	6.2%	0.2%
Occupational Safety and Health	273.4	246.3	277.0	278.6	1.3%	12.5%	0.6%
Preventative Health and Health Services Block Grant	134.1	135.0	133.3	133.3	0.6%	-1.3%	0.0%
Public Health Improvement	153.0	113.7	172.6	113.3	12.8%	51.8%	-34.4%
Buildings and Facilities	266.3	114.0	260.5	81.5	-2.2%	228.5%	-68.7%
Office of the Director	49.4	60.0	59.2	59.7	19.8%	-1.3%	0.8%
Total CDC Budget Authority	4,448.0	4,341.0	4,579.3	4,462.7	3.0%	5.5%	-2.5%
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	82.3	73.5	73.0	76.7	-11.3%	-0.7%	5.1%
Terrorism (Including Security)	1,235.4	1,156.2	1,109.6	1,109.6	-10.2%	-4.0%	0.0%
PHS Evaluation Transfers	210.4	52.0	212.1	249.1	0.8%	407.9%	17.4%
Vaccines for Children	1,174.1	980.2	1,174.2	1,208.0	0.0%	9.8%	2.9%
User Fees	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total CDC	6,942.1	6,546.4	6,972.1	6,914.1	4.5%	6.5%	-0.8%

National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of funding for biomedical and behavioral research. NIH supports behavioral and social science research primarily, but not solely, under the rubric of "health and behavior" research in its institutes.

On January 22, 2004, Congress agreed to the Omnibus Appropriations Act, which provided \$27.8 billion (a 3.7 percent increase) in funding to the NIH. The FY 2005 program level budget request for the NIH is \$28.8 billion, an increase of \$764 million or 2.7 percent over FY 2004.

NIH Roadmap for Medical Research

The FY 2005 budget request includes \$237 million for the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research activities. The Roadmap was launched by NIH Director Elias A. Zerhouni in September 2003. (See *Update*, October 6, 2003). The request includes \$60 million provided by the NIH Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF) and \$177 million that will be provided by the Institutes and Centers (ICs). The IC contribution to support trans-NIH research goals will represent 0.63 percent of each individual budget request for FY 2005.

The Roadmap is comprised of 27 initiatives to be carried out by nine implementation groups under three themes:

New Pathways to Discovery: National Technology Centers for Networks and Pathways; National Centers for Biomedical Computing; Protein Production Facilities; and Nanomedicine Centers.

Research Teams of the Future: Exploratory Centers for Interdisciplinary Research; Interdisciplinary Health Research Training: Behavior, Environment, and Biology; and NIH Director's Pioneer Awards.

Re-engineering the Clinical Research Enterprise: Integration of Clinical Research Networks; Clinical Research Policy Coordination Initiative; and Clinical Workforce Training.

Obesity Research

In FY 2005, the NIH plans to increase its focus on chronic diseases, which the agency notes have overtaken acute conditions as the nation's leading killers. Chronic conditions include cardiovascular disease, stroke, hypertension, and cancer. The agency plans to expand a major NIH-wide initiative begun last year to uncover knowledge needed to prevent and treat one of the nation's most pressing health problems – obesity. To address the obesity problem, the agency plans to initiate research at many levels – from the societal and individual to the molecular. A NIH Obesity Research Task Force has been created to coordinate and accelerate the agency's obesity research efforts. (See *Update*, June 23, 2003). Accordingly, the FY 2005 budget request includes \$22 million for expanded trans-NIH research programs in obesity and diabetes. The Task Force's priorities include:

- Prevention and Treatment of Childhood Obesity in Primary Care Settings (\$3.5 million) - developing effective, primary care, office-based programs to prevent and/or treat childhood obesity.
- Site-Specific Approaches to Prevention and Treatment of Pediatric Obesity (\$3.5 million) – soliciting grant applications for the prevention or treatment of pediatric obesity in various site-specific settings (e.g., family/home, daycare or preschool, school, or other appropriate community venues) and will complement the research effort in primary care settings.
- Obesity and the Built Environment Program (\$1 million) – seeking to understand mechanisms by which the built environment (e.g., community design, planning, and development) influences obesity and related co-morbidities.
- Obesity Clinical Research Center (\$6 million) – using the wide-ranging expertise and sophisticated infrastructure/technology available at the Intramural Research Program, but not at most institutions that conduct clinical research.
- Neurobiological Basis of Obesity (\$6 million) – will support collaborative programs focusing on understanding the biological basis of human eating behavior with a goal of developing better strategies for the prevention of obesity.
- Bioengineering Approaches for Prevention and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity (\$2 million)

Health Disparities

Reducing or eliminating health disparities among racial, ethnic and disadvantaged populations also remains a focus for the agency. In October 2003, the agency released an updated version of its Strategic Plan for public comment. Three main goals are cited in the Plan: (1) research to investigate the development and progression of diseases and disabilities that cause disparities in health in minority and other populations; (2) research infrastructure to increase minority health and health disparities research training, career development, and institutional capacity; and (3) public information and community outreach to ensure the public, healthcare professionals, and research communities are informed about the latest advances in health disparities research.

Office of the Director

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

The Office of the Director (OD) centrally coordinates NIH's extramural and intramural research activities, science policy and related social, ethical, and legal issues, health information, dissemination and education functions, legislative activities, oversight of the agency's stewardship of public funds, and technology transfer and intellectual property protection policies.

On October 30, 2003, Zerhouni announced the appointment of Norka Ruiz Bravo as the NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research. Bravo replaces Wendy Baldwin, who is now at the University of Kentucky. The Office of Extramural Research (OER) is NIH's focal point and voice for all policies and guidelines for extramural research grants (approximately 85 percent of the NIH budget). OER is responsible for the complete range of issues associated with scientific program implementation, management of grants, and peer review, including the roles and responsibilities of grantee institutions and their compliance with policies and regulations.

NIH continues to address social and behavioral factors related to health, encouraging research on women's health, disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of individual NIH institutes and centers. The FY 2005 budget request for the Office of the Director is \$359.6 million, an increase of \$32.6 million.

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Director's Discretionary Fund	19.9	45.0	44.2	70.0	122.1%	-1.8%	58.4%
Office of AIDS Research	57.6	60.9	60.4	61.4	4.9%	-0.8%	1.7%
Science Education	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	0.0%	-2.6%	2.6%
Loan Repayment Program	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.3	-1.4%	4.4%	2.8%
OBSSR	19.8	26.2	25.9	26.3	30.8%	-1.2%	1.5%
OD Operations	99.3	103.7	102.8	107.2	3.5%	-0.9%	4.3%

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)** (obssr.od.nih.gov) reflects the recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention and treatment. The FY 2005 budget request for OBSSR is \$26.3 million. The Office has made significant progress in fulfilling its goals, including organizing 19 trans-NIH funding activities, sponsoring eight major conferences, and cosponsoring multiple workshops and trans-NIH planning groups.

The new initiatives planned by OBSSR in FY 2005 include:

- Participating in the development and funding of a number of new FY 2005 initiatives that have emerged from the NIH Obesity Task Force. The Task Force, created by the NIH Director in the spring of 2003, is a new effort by the NIH to facilitate progress in obesity research across the agency. It is made up of representatives from many of the 27 Institutes and Centers, including OBSSR.
- Developing a program to provide interdisciplinary training to postdoctoral fellows in the NIH intramural laboratories. The program is being designed to address the need for a workforce capable of crossing disciplinary boundaries and leading and participating in integrative and team approaches to complex health problems.
- Continuing to develop a program announcement (PA) with several of the NIH Institutes and Centers to increase the scientific understanding of the nature of the health literacy problem and its relationship to disparities in health outcomes and health communications problems. The PA is also being designed to test interventions to overcome the adverse consequences of low health literacy.
- Responding to 2003 Senate report language asking the NIH Director to develop a coordinated research agenda of "difficult to diagnose" conditions, the OBSSR, in concert, with the NIH Institutes and Centers that support relevant research, is developing a workshop in this area. The workshop will convene experts to develop a research agenda addressing the topic.
- Developing a PA with the Institutes on Drug Abuse, Mental Health, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Cancer, and others to provide the impetus and resources to fully incorporate social work's unique concepts and perspectives into the NIH research portfolio, as well as to build the scientific base to be used by allied health professionals.

The **Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH)** (www4.od.nih.gov/orwh) serves as the focal point for women's health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates with NIH Institutes and Centers and the scientific and

advocacy community to implement a research agenda on women's health and provide funding and/or co-funding through the Institutes and Centers. The FY 2005 budget request of the ORWH is \$41.6 million, an increase of \$657,000 above the FY 2004 level.

New initiatives and activities proposed by ORWH in FY 2005 include:

- Reissuing, in conjunction with the NIH ICs and other Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) agencies, its request for applications (RFA) on *Interdisciplinary Specialized Centers of Research (SCOR) on the Biology of Sex and Gender Differences*.
- Reissuing the institutional career development award, *Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health* RFA, focusing specifically on institutions that address populations that experience health disparities and/or have the potential to increase the number of individuals from underrepresented groups going into research careers, and including the areas of research not included in previous rounds of awards.

Working through its IC representatives and HHS partners' agencies, ORWH proposes the convening of a major conference on *Prevention Research on Women and Girls*. The focus of the conference would be on current research and future areas of opportunity on topics including the impact of diet, nutrition, exercise, and weight patterns regarding chronic and multi-system diseases and studies of behavioral, social, and community factors on susceptibility to or protection from disease. The proceedings from the conference would provide the basis for possible future research initiatives focused on prevention of chronic diseases in women and girls.

The **Office of AIDS Research (OAR)** (www.nih.gov/od/oar) has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research program sponsored by the 27 NIH Institutes and Centers. As mandated by law, each year the OAR develops a comprehensive AIDS research plan and budget based on the most compelling scientific priorities, which are determined through a collaborative process involving the NIH institutes and non-government experts from academia and industry. The FY 2005 budget request for OAR is \$61.4 million. The trans-NIH budget request for AIDS research is \$2.93 billion.

OAR's budget is framed on the scientific priorities developed in its annual *NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research*. The entire plan can be found on the OAR website: www.nih.gov/od/oar/publici/public.htm#plan. The FY 2005 research agenda continues the overarching themes of: research to prevent and reduce HIV transmission, including vaccines, microbicides, and behavioral interventions; research to develop therapies for those already infected; international research; and biomedical and behavioral research targeting the disproportionate impact of AIDS on minority populations in the United States.

OAR's FY 2005 behavioral and social science research priorities include:

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

The Office's prevention research priorities include:

- Examining the ways in which social, economic, cultural and environmental conditions, especially stigma and discrimination, contribute to, or create sources of, HIV-related risk; and develop interventions based on this understanding.

- Elucidating the prevention/treatment interface, including the effects of HIV/AIDS treatment availability, delivery, success, and failure on HIV transmission and acquisition, and the integration of prevention into clinical care.
- Collaborating with other governmental and nongovernmental organizations to enhance support for operations, health services, and evaluation research on the design, adaptation, testing, and implementation of evidence-based HIV prevention strategies; and assess the impact of such strategies on risk behaviors at the population level.

Racial and ethnic research priorities in FY 2005 include:

- Expanding prevention research in racial and ethnic minority communities to identify effective and innovative strategies to reduce HIV transmission.
- Promoting and expanding capacity building and infrastructure development for HIV/AIDS research in racial and ethnic minority communities. The plan includes an emphasis on community-academic-government partnerships.
- Developing, testing, and evaluating novel survey instruments and methodologies for racial and ethnic minority communities that are culturally and contextually appropriate.
- Developing, implementing, and evaluating an HIV/AIDS research agenda that links the science of HIV/AIDS to the challenges that confront these communities.
- Expanding the methods for the rapid dissemination of scientific findings to minority communities.

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Behavioral & Social Science Research	385.9	391.5	402.6	406.9	4.3%	2.8%	1.1%
Natural History & Epidemiology	282.1	306.7	288.9	290.4	2.4%	-6.2%	0.5%
Etiology & Pathogenesis	707.6	755.1	716.2	726.8	1.2%	-5.4%	1.5%
Therapeutics	731.4	758.8	765.3	778.2	4.6%	0.9%	1.7%
Vaccines	405.1	456.7	467.8	514.6	15.5%	2.4%	10.0%
Training & Infrastructure	158.9	142.2	165.7	169.1	4.3%	16.5%	2.1%
Information Dissemination	41.7	58.9	43.5	44.6	4.3%	-35.4%	2.5%

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

The FY 2005 budget request for the OSE is \$3.9 million. In FY 2005, OSE plans to begin using videocasting and Web technologies to enhance its professional development program for the NIH Curriculum Supplement. These National Science Education Standards-based K-12 supplements are free, ready-to-use, interactive teaching units that result from the unique partnering of NIH scientists, teachers, and expert curriculum developers.

Behavioral Research and Social Science Research
(Dollars in millions)

Participating ICs	FY2003 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	% of Total Budget	FY2004 Estimate	FY2005 Estimate
NCI	\$291.9	\$4,735.6	6.2%	\$304.0	\$314.0
NHLBI	119.5	2,791.8	4.3%	122.8	125.9
NIDCR	22.3	370.9	6.0%	23.4	23.9
NIDDK	96.9	1,721.1	5.6%	99.0	101.0
NINDS	92.4	1,455.1	6.4%	94.5	95.7
NIAID	37.0	3,702.7	1.0%	38.1	39.2
NIGMS	12.7	1,846.7	0.7%	13.3	13.6
NICHD	288.0	1,204.2	23.9%	296.7	305.6
NEI	56.8	632.3	9.0%	58.6	60.2
NIEHS	14.4	612.1	2.4%	14.8	15.3
NIA	267.7	992.9	27.0%	276.2	284.5
NIAMS	22.1	485.6	4.6%	22.7	23.2
NIDCD	72.3	370.1	19.5%	74.5	75.9
NIMH	440.7	1,339.3	32.9%	454.5	466.8
NIDA	410.7	964.9	42.6%	423.1	434.5
NIAAA	196.8	415.5	47.4%	203.0	209.0
NINR	105.9	130.5	81.1%	108.0	110.2
NHGRI	14.7	464.4	3.2%	15.1	15.6
NIBIB	1.0	279.9	0.4%	1.0	1.1
NCRR	62.2	1,138.6	5.5%	64.3	66.4
NCCAM	14.5	113.3	12.8%	15.0	15.5
NCMHD	1.9	185.7	1.0%	1.9	1.9
FIC	7.9	62.2	12.7%	8.0	8.2
NLM	2.0	297.8	0.7%	2.1	2.1
OD	31.8	285.9	11.1%	27.0	22.4
NIH*	2,684.0	27,800.0	9.7%	2,761.5	2,831.5

*May not add due to rounding.

Selected Institutes

John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)

www.nih.gov/fic

FIC's core mission is to reduce the deepening global disparities in health through science, both as a humanitarian imperative and a means of reducing poverty. Research supported by FIC ranges from the genetic basis of disease to strategies to prevent transmission of HIV. The efforts are often multidisciplinary, embracing behavioral, clinical, epidemiological, and biomedical research.

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

In December 2003, Gerald T. Keusch, FIC Director and NIH Associate Director for International Research for the past five years, left the NIH to become Assistant Provost for Global Health at the Boston University Medical Campus and Associate Dean for Global Health at the Boston University School of Public Health. Sharon Hrynkow, who has

served as FIC Deputy Director since 2000, is leading the Center in an acting capacity while the search for a new Director is initiated. She has been joined by Richard Milstein, who was formerly the Deputy Director of NIDA, on an interim basis.

In FY 2005, Fogarty proposes the initiation of a new research and training program to address the growing burden of morbidity and mortality due to trauma and injury. The features of the program will include training across the range of basic to applied science, the epidemiology of risk factors, acute care and survival, rehabilitation, and long-term mental health consequences.

To accomplish the broad objective of strengthening the global culture of science, FIC plans to follow up on the recommendations from an October 2003 colloquium on career path issues facing women in the life sciences, including women in the developing world. This includes collecting data on women from developing nations working in science fields and their career paths and supporting workshops to develop skill sets.

The Center also plans to continue, expand, and enhance two of its programs: the International Research Scientist Development Award (IRSDA) and a new pre-doctoral clinical research training program for U.S. medical and public health students.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
62.2	64.3	65.3	67.2	5.0%	1.6%	2.9%

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

www.nccam.nih.gov

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

In FY 2005, as part of the overall trans-NIH initiative on obesity, NCCAM will cosponsor two major initiatives in obesity research: *Neurobehavioral Basis of Obesity* and *Prevention and Treatment of Pediatric Obesity in Primary Care Settings*.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
113.3	116.2	116.9	121.1	3.2%	0.6%	3.6%

National Cancer Institute

www.nci.nih.gov

The nation’s response to the burden of cancer is led and coordinated by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). Established in 1937, NCI was directed to promote coordination of research conducted by NCI and other agencies, organizations, and individuals. The Institute conducts and supports research on all aspects of cancer, including prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, survivorship, and causes.

New and expanding initiatives for NCI in FY 2005 include committing additional resources to address cancer health disparities. This is being carried out through the Centers for Population Health and Health Disparities (CPHHD) and the Minority-Based Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP). Interdisciplinary in focus, CPHHDs will provide environments conducive to collaborations among biomedical, social science, and environmental investigators working with communities serving low income and racially diverse populations. The centers are designed to accelerate knowledge about factors that contribute to health disparities and the development of effective interventions to reduce them.

The Institute has partnered with the National Institute on Aging (NIA) to invigorate the research community's focus on the intersection of aging and cancer. It plans to support seven areas of interest that emerged from the 2001 NCI/NIA Cancer Centers Workshop on Integrating Aging and Cancer Research, including: 1) biology of aging and cancer; 2) patterns of care; 3) treatment efficacy and tolerance; 4) effects of comorbidity; 5) prevention, risk assessment, and screening; 6) psychosocial issues and medical effects; and 7) symptom management and palliative care.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
4,587.6	4,770.5	4,735.9	4,870.0	3.2%	-0.7%	2.8%

National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities

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

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

Through its Centers of Excellence program, the NCMHD funds collaborative research efforts that enable institutions at all levels of capacity to maximize their health disparities research efforts. In FY 2005, the Center plans to begin the planning process to implement the Endowment component of this program.

The Endowment is designed to enhance the ability of institutions that make significant investments in the education and training of underrepresented minority and socio-economically disadvantaged individuals. In FY 2005, NCMHD plans to conduct another round of competition for Research Endowment awards. The Center will also begin the planning process to link the program to the NCMHD Health Disparities Centers of Excellence.

In FY 2004, the NCMHD assumed responsibility for the administration of the Minority International Research Training Program (MIRT), which was previously managed by the NIH Fogarty International Center with co-funding from NCMHD. The initiative supports programs that offer international research training opportunities to eligible minority non-research students and faculty members to participate in short-term international biomedical, clinical, social, or behavioral research programs abroad for at least 10 -12 weeks during the summer or one semester during the academic year.

The NCMHD is also planning to explore a Health Disparities Young Investigator Program to serve as a bridge between other NCMHD capacity building programs and an investigator's first independent research effort.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
185.7	192.7	191.5	196.8	3.1%	-0.6%	2.8%

National Human Genome Research Institute

www.nhgri.nih.gov

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

The year 2003 was momentous for NHGRI with the completion of the Human Genome Project more than two years ahead of schedule. In April, the Institute released its new “Vision for the Future of Genomics Research,” which sets out a plan for future investigation in three areas: 1) Genomics to Biology; 2) Genomics to Health, and 3) Genomics to Society.

In FY 2005, NHGRI plans to establish Centers for Excellence for ELSI [ethical, legal, and social implications] Research (CEER) designed to bring investigators from multiple disciplines together to address new ELSI issues. The program is aimed at supporting the development of research groups that will identify and investigate genetic and genomic ELSI research related to questions that can best be approached through intensive and extended collaboration among investigators from multiple disciplines using diverse methodologies. The Institute plans to encourage CEER investigators to consider new ways of exploring these questions, design innovative and efficient research projects, propose and disseminate health or social policy options based on Center research, and, when feasible, facilitate policy development pertinent to a specific issue.

The Institute also plans to support a new initiative designed to encourage studies of the role of intellectual property rights in genetics and genomics research, as well as the impact of exclusivity on programs in these fields. NHGRI plans to support legal, economic, political science, and statistical analyses and empirical investigations of theories and practices of rights holders, stakeholders, and researchers in genetics and genomics research and development, with the specific goal to help build the research base necessary to inform the rational development of future policy options regarding intellectual property, genetics, and genomics. Topics include: application, ownership, licensing, enforcement, international issues, and impact issues.

In 2003, the Institute established a new Social and Behavioral Genetics Research Branch within its intramural program. (See *Update*, January 12, 2004). The main focus of the Branch will be to conduct research on the social and behavioral aspects of translating genomic discoveries into improved health. The Branch will also:

1. Study innovative ways of applying genetic discoveries to improve interventions for preventive disease and promoting health and well-being;
2. Apply social, behavioral, and communication theories to understand the essential elements of communicating genetic risk effectively;
3. Develop and refine evidence-based methods of communicating genetic risk to affected individuals, families, communities and populations;
4. Seek to understand how social factors influence genetic discoveries and research; and
5. Investigate the ethical and public policy implications of genetic research and the use of genetics in clinical practice.

In its inaugural year, the Branch plans to identify priorities for a research agenda consistent with its mission, help plan for the development of a Social and Behavioral Science Center at NIH, and recruit new faculty and trainees. The Branch is being led by Colleen McBride, a behavioral epidemiologist from Duke University. (See *Update*, January 12, 2004).

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
464.4	478.1	478.8	492.7	3.1%	0.1%	2.9%

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

www.nhlbi.nih.gov

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) provides leadership for research in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood; blood resources; and sleep disorders. NHLBI plans and directs research in the development and evaluation of interventions and devices related to prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients suffering from such diseases and disorders. The Institute also conducts educational activities, including

development and dissemination of materials for health professionals and the public in the above areas, strongly emphasizing prevention.

NHLBI's new initiatives in FY 2005 include:

- Supporting clinical trials for the prevention and treatment of infections after cardiac surgery;
- Reducing cardiovascular risk in American Indians and Alaska Natives;
- Expanding the Jackson Heart Study to support additional clinical examinations and data collection of cardiovascular disease risk-associated measures;
- Supporting bioengineering approaches to prevention and treatment of overweight and obesity; and
- Creating NHLBI Centers for the Application of Nanotechnology to Heart, Lung, Blood, and Sleep Disorders.

The Institute also proposes studying ways to help Americans keep weight off and plans to continue to support, along with the National Recreation and Park Association, the Hearts N' Parks Program which incorporates science-based information about lifestyle choices that can reduce the risk of coronary heart disease and skills for adopting heart-healthy behaviors into regular activities offered by park and recreation departments and other community-based agencies.

In FY 2005, the Institute plans to move forward with Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD), a full-scale, landmark clinical trial designed to test the best approaches to lowering the risk of heart disease and stroke in adults with Type II diabetes. The trial is being sponsored in collaboration with the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
2,791.8	2,867.9	2,878.1	2,963.9	3.1%	0.4%	3.0%

National Institute on Aging

www.nia.nih.gov

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides support for social and behavioral science research through its Behavioral and Social Research Program (BSR). BSR supports basic social and behavioral research that focuses on how people change with aging, the interrelationships between older people and social institutions, and the societal impact of the changing age composition on the population. A goal of the Institute's social and behavioral research is to maintain or enhance the health and well-being, including physical and cognitive function, of older individuals throughout the life span. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in Neuropsychology and Neuroscience of Aging, as well as the programs of the Gerontology Research Center and Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry.

Recognizing that behavioral and lifestyle factors have a profound impact on health throughout the lifespan, NIA research on behavioral and social factors in aging encompasses a number of areas. These include the effects of behavior and attitude on health, economic implications of aging at both the personal and societal levels, and the demographics of aging.

In FY 2005, new initiatives for NIA, through its Behavior and Social Research Branch (BSR), include implementing the findings and recommendations of a forthcoming National Academies *Workshop on Adaptive Aging and Technology* report. The report offers a number of recommendations on domains identified as important to the daily life of older adults: communications, employment, health, learning, living environments, and transportation. It also calls for research that supports a "multidisciplinary focus and that applies the kinds of methodologies that will ensure development of technologies truly useful to the aging populations."

The NIA also plans to:

- Consider the recommendations of the February 2004 National Academies report, *Health and Safety Needs of Older Workers*. The report identifies the range of policy and research issues that should be addressed over the coming decade regarding the health and safety of older workers, including the effects of inappropriate working conditions on working capacities and occupational injuries and the effects of longer working lifetimes on health.
- Maintain its interest in BSR’s integration of psychology and economics, as well as new ways of improving the measurement of well-being in the elderly. In addition, the Institute remains interested in expanding its demography centers and Roybal Centers.
- Examine the recommendations of the forthcoming National Academies report on health disparities and aging. In addition to examining health disparities in the United States, the report is expected to analyze and make recommendations for international research to help explain health disparities in the United States.
- Examine the role of geography and sex in determining racial or ethnic barriers to health care, for instance, if where a patient lives determines likelihood of knee surgery.
- Follow up on the findings of NIA-supported research that found that although many conditions contribute to socioeconomic and racial disparities in potential life-years lost, a few conditions account for most of these disparities (e.g., smoking, hypertension, HIV, diabetes mellitus, and trauma) in the case of mortality among African Americans.

In FY 2005, NIA also plans to continue its participation with the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, and the National Cancer Institute on new Centers for Population Health and Health Disparities. These Centers are being designed to support interdisciplinary research to examine how the social and physical environment, behavioral factors, and biologic pathways interact to determine health and disease in populations.

NIA also intends to implement a full-scope study of the Healthy Aging in Neighborhoods of Diversity Across the Lifespan (HANDLS), a community-based study of health disparities among different racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups in Baltimore. The purpose of the study is to disentangle the effects of race and SES on risk factors for morbidity and mortality, incidence and progression of pre-clinical disease, development and persistence of health disparities, and longitudinal health status and health risks.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
992.9	994.4	1,024.6	1,055.7	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

www.niaaa.nih.gov

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) supports basic and applied research related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, and prevention of alcoholism and other related problems. Most social and behavioral science research is funded through the Clinical and Prevention Research Division, the Alcohol Research Centers, and, to a lesser degree, the Biometry and Epidemiology Division.

In FY 2005 new or expanded initiatives planned by NIAAA include preventing underage drinking in rural and small urban areas. The Institute plans to support an initiative on this topic designed to identify risk factors common to youth in rural and small urban communities as well as implement community-based, longitudinal prevention and intervention programs. The Institute cites academic health centers as ideal candidates for the research, given that they can add a medical component to the range of disciplines and services (i.e., social work and those related to the justice system) usually involved in these kinds of studies.

NIAAA is also interested in

- The influence of gene/environment interactions on drinking behaviors and the Institute cites the crucial need for longitudinal studies of genetic and environmental factors for understanding: 1) early initiation of drinking, 2) transition to harmful alcohol use, abuse, and dependence, 3) remission and abatement of alcohol-related problems in untreated populations, and 4) influence of gene/environment interaction on health-related benefits and consequences of alcohol use.
- Research that addresses the interplay of biological and environmental factors that contribute to the consequences or benefits of alcohol use at various stages of life.
- Longitudinal data on children entering the age of risk, adolescents and young adults in high-risk environments (college and the military), and women of child-bearing age.
- Translational research that integrates genetic, cellular, and animal-model research with patient-oriented and clinical research.
- Research which allows for the development, evaluation, and improvement of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of treatments. Objectives include: developing and testing new behavioral therapies; conducting clinical trials in existing treatment settings to reveal cost-effectiveness of behavioral and pharmaceutical therapies; clarifying mechanisms of action that make effective medications and behavioral treatments successful; and conducting trials of dissemination strategies to test how effective they are at introducing behavioral and pharmacological treatments into real-world clinical practice.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
415.5	430.1	428.4	441.9	3.1%	-0.4%	3.2%

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development www.nichd.nih.gov

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of funding for social and behavioral sciences research, including research on the dynamics of human behavior at both the individual and population level. The Institute's broad mission includes research on infant mortality, prevention of birth defects, learning disabilities, and demographic and behavioral sciences.

In FY 2005, NICHD plans to lead and participate in several initiatives to address the nation's obesity epidemic as part of the trans-NIH obesity initiative. The Institute also plans to lead a major effort to determine whether primary care physicians can effectively lead comprehensive, community-based weight control programs. In partnership with NIDDK, the NICHD plans to examine ways to help children effectively manage their weight in a variety of settings (home, pre-school, school, and other community venues). The Institute also plans to collaborate with NIEHS to examine if the way a community is physically designed affects overweight and its associated health conditions.

In collaboration with other Federal agencies, the Institute plans to develop, refine, validate, and improve the testing required to assess the school readiness of preschoolers. The Institute intends to address the gap in knowledge of how to measure children's intellectual, social, and emotional development in the early years. In addition, the Institute proposes to support research that allows for the design of tests for non-English speaking, ethnically diverse, educationally-at-risk preschoolers.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
1,204.2	1,245.4	1,241.8	1,280.9	3.1%	-0.3%	3.1%

National Institute on Drug Abuse

www.nida.nih.gov

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

In FY 2005, NIDA's new initiatives include:

- Taking a leadership role in strategically mapping out the elements that are needed to understand the human brain, and ultimately behavior. Building upon NIH's efforts to begin to take a more transdisciplinary approach to research, the Institute plans to work with the other Institutes and Centers (ICs) and possibly external groups to develop a common language and agenda to better understand the interaction between brain, behavior, and health.
- Examining the effects of drug abuse across the lifespan, including exploring the consequences of drugs on the developing adolescent brain. The Institute is very interested in understanding the mechanisms underlying adolescent judgment, decision-making, impulsivity, and risk-taking. Responding to the unique aspect of baby boomers continuing to use and abuse alcohol and illicit drugs at higher rates than previous and subsequent cohorts, NIDA also plans to increase its support for research on the effects of drug abuse on our aging population.
- Encouraging additional research on disease progression and the impact that drugs have on this process.
- Encouraging more research designed to lead to the development of innovative behavioral interventions to improve the health of adolescents and reduce the likelihood that they will engage in risky behaviors, particularly those who may be more vulnerable to risk-taking behavior.
- Supporting research designed to better understand the role that the environment plays on neurobiological factors, such as gene expression, and research that simultaneously works to understand the genetic factors involved in the addiction process.
- Supporting research that unravels the neurobiological substrates common to drug addiction and obesity.
- Fostering innovative approaches to public health while simultaneously nurturing transdisciplinary research teams through the support of Translational Centers. NIDA plans for the Centers to include a population focus that would cover both prevention and treatment service components. The research teams would apply concepts and methodologies from allied fields to public health research (i.e., behavioral, economic, and neuroscience). One of the themes being discussed is communications research and the impact that various communication styles have on prevention and service delivery.
- Expanding the Institute's portfolio, at the basic level, to address the neurobiological processes underlying the comorbidity between drug abuse and mental illness. At the clinical level, NIDA is interested in elucidating risk and protective factors for the development of mental health and substance abuse problems across the life span in order to guide the development of prevention and early intervention strategies. The Institute would also like to support research that addresses how to provide treatments and services that recognize and accommodate the co-morbid nature of these disorders.

Understanding how the primary care system can become more involved in screening and early identification, preventing, treating, and managing drug abuse and addiction. The Institute plans to support new research designed to improve both the quality and quantity of interventions offered to clients through earlier identification of illicit drug use and abuse, brief-in-office interventions, referral to effective prevention and treatment services and maintenance interventions for individuals in recovery. An essential element of the initiative is the development of evidence-based

brief interventions to screen, detect, and, when applicable, improve treatment engagement for individuals not yet addicted.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
964.9	995.6	990.8	1,019.1	2.7%	-0.5%	2.9%

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

www.niddk.nih.gov

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) conducts and supports research on several diseases that are among the leading causes of disability and death in the nation, all seriously affecting the quality of life of those suffering from them. These include endocrine and metabolic diseases such as diabetes and obesity, digestive diseases such as hepatitis and inflammatory bowel disease, kidney and urologic diseases such as kidney failure and prostate enlargement, and blood diseases such as the anemias.

The FY 2005 budget request includes \$5.7 million in additional funding to NIDDK that the Institute plans to use to enhance its support for obesity research. New initiatives in this area include:

- Intensifying efforts to combat obesity as a serious health problem in its own right, and as well as a risk factor for Type II diabetes. To accomplish this, the Institute plans to support basic, clinical, and behavioral studies aimed at understanding the processes that may lead to obesity, in order to design effective intervention and prevention strategies. A new long-term effort is also being planned to address the relative contributions of the environmental and behavioral factors that lead to excessive weight gain and obesity among children. Studies to prevent or treat pediatric obesity in various site-specific settings (e.g., home, daycare or preschool, school, or other appropriate venues) are being planned by the Institute.
- Bridging the gap between understanding at the molecular and genetic level of neural pathways involved in food intake, and the understanding of behavioral influences on human obesity. The Institute plans to support collaborative programs in obesity focusing on behavior/cognition, nutrition, animal studies, functional imaging, body composition, or other fields of relevance to obesity.
- Enhancing efforts to promote partnerships among basic and clinical researchers to ensure that observations from the laboratory are quickly translated into a clinical setting on an obesity initiative.
- Continuing its vigorous support of the Institute's clinical trial program. The Institute notes that in the area of Type II diabetes, the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) clinical trial demonstrated that Type II diabetes could be delayed or prevented by lifestyle intervention or drug treatment in high-risk adults, including minorities who suffer disproportionately from the disease. The Institute plans to continue follow-up studies of the DPP participants to determine the durability of DPP interventions, as well as studying the long-term effect of the interventions on the development of complications.
- Continuing support of the multicenter trial, TODAY (Treatment Options for Type II Diabetes in Adolescents and Youth), is also planned by the Institute. TODAY is designed to identify the best treatment of Type II diabetes in children and teens.
- Supporting the clinical trial Look AHEAD (Action for Health in Diabetes), which will examine the health effects of interventions designed to produce voluntary, long-term weight loss in 5,000 obese people with Type II diabetes.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
1,721.1	1,820.0	1,821.2	1,876.2	5.8%	0.1%	3.0%

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

www.niehs.nih.gov

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences' (NIEHS) mission is to reduce the burden of environmentally-associated diseases. The Institute has identified a need for research on the influence of poverty and environmental pollution on human health.

In FY 2005, NIEHS' new and expanded initiatives include examining the built environment as a contributor to the obesity epidemic. In collaboration with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Transportation, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, NIEHS plans to promote lifestyle changes to reverse the trend in weight gain. The Institute proposes a three-pronged approach to develop effective models to reverse the trend toward obesity by identifying successful strategies to: 1) change eating behavior, 2) promote a more active lifestyle, and 3) change the design of residential communities to make them more conducive to walking.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
612.1	630.8	631.1	650.0	3.1%	0.0%	3.0%

National Institute of Mental Health

www.nimh.nih.gov

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders, treatments, and services.

In FY 2005, the Institute plans to develop an initiative on depression which would include:

- 1) Epidemiological studies on the frequency and distribution patterns of co-morbid mental and other physical disorders;
- 2) Studies of biological, behavioral, and psychosocial risk and protective processes to determine targets for intervention;
- 3) Investigations to discover potentially-modifiable biological substrates that link co-morbid mental and physical disorders;
- 4) Safety, efficacy, and long-term outcome studies of innovative pharmacological, behavioral, psychosocial, or environmental interventions; and
- 5) Clinical trials and intervention studies targeting functional and symptomatic outcomes adapting pharmacological, psychosocial, behavioral, or environmental approaches individually or in combination.

The Institute emphasizes that within the broad research areas, emphasis on better understanding of basic behavioral processes would be encouraged, including motivation, decision-making, adherence, emotion, cognition, and social interactions between health care providers and consumers.

Other initiatives planned by NIMH include:

- Developing a new multi-disciplinary initiative in the intramural program to expand upon the findings of genetic research to reveal how these genetic alterations affect the neurobiology and ultimately lead to impaired cognition;
- Implementing a ten-year plan for autism research;
- Establishing clinical networks for chronic mental disorders, including schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders; and
- Understanding the major mental health disorders through mRNA profiling.

In September 2003, newly appointed Director Tom Insel announced the formation of a working group of the National Advisory Mental Health Council (NAMHC) to examine the role of basic behavioral, cognitive, molecular, and cellular research within the Institute. Insel indicated that the Institute would review its basic science portfolio to ensure that research that has the most promise for combating public health burdens is funded. The NAMHC requested that a workgroup be organized to review the basic science portfolio to provide scientific guidance to NIMH as it sets priorities among basic research. The working group is scheduled to give it recommendations at the May 2004 council meeting.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
1,339.3	1,382.1	1,381.3	1,420.6	3.1%	-0.1%	2.8%

National Institute of Nursing Research

www.nih.gov/ninr

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) supports basic and clinical research designed to establish a scientific basis for the care of individuals across the life span, research on the reduction of risks for diseases and disability, and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. A dominant theme of NINR's research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research.

Initiatives planned by NINR in FY 2005 include:

1. Prevention and treatment of pediatric obesity – The Institute cites the need for research that addresses behavioral and social science as well as the biology of research.
2. Translating genetics/genomic research into clinical practice – NINR plans to focus on the interactions between gene, environment, and behavior, especially health promotion behavior. Research applications would be expected to address the outcomes of genetic education and counseling, and the ramifications of genetic testing on health, including lifestyle changes and risk reduction.
3. Self-management of chronic illness in understudied populations – Research applications that test minority populations using the set of self-management interventions (e.g., coping skills training, cognitive training) that are effective for mainstream populations would be encouraged.
4. Managing clusters of symptoms in cancer and HIV/AIDS – The Institute would support research that studies symptom clusters in a variety of diseases and in relation to a number of factors such as age, gender, type or stage of disease, and medical treatment.
5. Reducing health disparities among minority and underserved women – Research proposals designed to measure physiological, socioeconomic, emotional, environmental, cultural, and genetic factors that influence major health indicators would be encouraged.
6. Continuing NINR's leadership in research with a focus on improving quality of life near the end of life – The Institute would encourage the development of new techniques to manage pain and other symptoms and new behavioral approaches to improve caregiver-patient lives at the end of life.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
130.5	134.6	134.7	139.2	3.2%	0.1%	3.3%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

www.hud.gov

After three plus years in the Cabinet, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Mel Martinez went home to Florida to run for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by the retiring Bob Graham (D). President Bush has nominated Alphonso Jackson, who had been serving as HUD’s Deputy Secretary, for the top job. Jackson previously served as the head of housing authorities in Dallas and St. Louis. The Administration has proposed to eliminate a number of HUD programs in FY 2005.

Office of Policy Development and Research

www.huduser.org

On November 23, 2003 President Bush announced the nomination of Dennis Shea, who recently served as Executive Director of the President's Commission on the United States Postal Service, for the OPDR Assistant Secretary position. His papers went to the Senate on February 11, 2004 to formally begin the confirmation process.

The OPDR budget has been relatively stable over the past few years. Both the FY 2003 and FY 2004 levels suffered slightly from across-the-board appropriation reductions. However, beneath the calm there have been disagreements between the White House and Congress. For the past few years, the Administration has attempted to eliminate the Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing (PATH) program as part of the OPDR budget. Congress, however, keeps funding it. This year, the Administration is attempting a new strategy, moving PATH to the Office of Community Planning and Development. Thus, the research and technology budget would actually increase from \$39 to \$47 million.

The additional funding would be used to conduct program evaluations and remove barriers to affordable housing. For the latter, OPDR has established a Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse (RBC) to support state and local governments and other organizations seeking “resources to help identify and address regulatory barriers in (their) home state and community.” OPDR also continues to support the American Housing Survey and the Office of University Partnerships, which awards fellowship to assist graduate students.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
46.7	51.0	46.7	47.0	0.0%	-8.4%	0.6%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

www.usdoj.gov

Office of Justice Programs

www.ojp.usdoj.gov

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), led by Assistant Attorney General Deborah Daniels, provides Federal leadership in developing the nation’s capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. The Administration has attempted to streamline OJP’s appropriation account into one unit called Justice Assistance. So far, Congress has not bought into this move. Within Justice Assistance, OJP has grouped its programs into seven activities: counterterrorism research and development; improving the criminal justice system; research and demonstration, evaluation, and statistics; technology for crime identification; strengthening the juvenile justice system; substance abuse demand reduction; and services for victims of crime. In addition, the Administration continues to rail against the earmarking of the Justice Assistance appropriation. The Administration is also zeroing

out programs of assistance to state and local governments such as the Byrne Grants, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, and the COPS program, which helped localities hire new police officers. These are consolidated with considerably less funds in the Justice Assistance Grants (down from about \$2 billion to about \$1.4 billion). Since the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention no longer has any discretionary research and evaluation funds, we are not including it in this analysis anymore.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, and publishes statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of the Nation's justice system. It also provides support to state-level Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC) to collect and report statistics on crime and justice to all levels of government and share state data nationally. It is led by long-time BJS staff person Lawrence Greenfeld.

Having survived an attempt by the Senate Appropriations Committee to severely reduce its FY 2004 budget, the Administration once again has proposed an increase for BJS in FY 2005. The increase would allow for continued automation of the National Crime Victimization Survey. The boost would also provide for the maintenance of BJS's core statistical programs, including: cybercrime statistics on the incidence, magnitude, and consequences of electronic and computer crime to households and businesses; law enforcement data from over 3,000 agencies on the organization and administration of police and sheriffs' departments; nationally representative prosecution data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors; court and sentencing statistics, including Federal and state case processing data; and data on correctional populations and facilities from Federal, state, and local governments.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
32.1	35.8	31.8	38.7	-0.9%	-11.2%	21.7%

National Institute of Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the nation's primary source of research and development in the field of criminal justice. NIJ fosters innovation in law enforcement technologies and practices and in investigative causes and patterns of crime, and informs the public of research and development findings. Its current director is Sarah Hart.

The NIJ budget took a severe hit in FY 2004, although not the total elimination of discretionary funding threatened in the Senate appropriations bill. NIJ's social science research, noted in the conference report accompanying the Omnibus Appropriations bill, nonetheless had its funding reduced to \$6 million from around \$23 million. One consequence of this reduction was the immediate cessation of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM). In addition to its base budget, NIJ continues to receive funding from the Violence Against Women Act (\$5.2 million).

The proposed increase for the FY 2005 budget would provide sufficient funding for a restoration of a scaled back ADAM program and would enhance NIJ's technology research and evaluation budget. The Administration again proposes a DNA Initiative that NIJ would lead. The request is \$175.8 million, up from \$100 million. Included in the requested budget is \$14 million for research, development, demonstration, and evaluation. The FY 2004 appropriation omitted these funds.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
54.5	73.3	47.5	56.6	-12.8%	-35.2%	19.2%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.dol.gov

Bureau of Labor Statistics

www.bls.gov

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), led by Kathleen Utgoff, is the principal statistical agency in the Federal government collecting and disseminating data in the broad field of labor economics. It provides some of the major indicators used in developing economic and social policy, making decisions in the business and labor communities, developing legislative programs and initiatives that affect labor, and conducting research on labor market issues. BLS also supports the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences, conducts the American Time-Use Survey, and compiles annual information on the incidence and number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

BLS's budget continues to increase. The FY 2005 budget boost will sustain the thrust of recent years in improving BLS's measures of the economy. These include: modernizing the computing system for processing the Producer Price Index (PPI) and expanding its coverage of services; improving computing systems for the U.S. Import and Export Price index; updating and expanding the sample of establishments used to produce the Employment Cost Index, the local area pay data, and the Employee Benefits Survey; and maintaining continuous updating of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In addition to a Federal appropriation, BLS also receives funding from the unemployment trust fund. The figures below reflect total BLS funding.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
492.2	512.3	519.1	533.5	5.5%	1.3%	2.8%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

www.state.gov

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs exchanges.state.gov

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), guided by Assistant Secretary Patricia de Stacy Harrison, houses many of the exchange programs of the old United States Information Agency. The purpose of these exchanges is to support U.S. foreign, economic, and security policy objectives and assist in the development of peaceful relations between the U.S. and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through international exchange and training activities. The Academic Exchange programs include: Fulbright, which provides for long- and short-term exchange of scholars, students, and teachers between the U.S. and foreign countries; Humphrey, which offers fellowships and internships for mid-career professionals from developing countries; and programs to promote U.S.-foreign university partnerships and English study abroad, and to advise foreign students about educational opportunities in the U.S. There are also professional and cultural exchange programs that support leadership trips to the U.S. and citizen exchanges.

The proposed FY 2005 budget of \$345.3 million is \$28.7 million or 9.1 percent greater than the FY 2004 appropriated level. The large boost would support and expand the Partnerships for Learning (P4L) initiative directed at the younger generation in the Muslim world. In last year's budget, the Department transferred \$100 million from the Freedom Support Act (FSA) and the Support for Eastern European Democracy Act (SEED) to the ECA budget. The FSA and SEED fund exchanges focused on Russia, the New Independent States, and Central and Southeastern Europe to support democratic ideals in these areas.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
243.7	345.3	316.6	345.3	29.9%	-8.3%	9.1%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

www.dot.gov

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.bts.gov

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), which is under the leadership of Acting Director Rick Kowalewki, compiles transportation statistics, implements a long-term data collection program, and issues guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. For FY 2005, the BTS request includes \$1.4 million in new funding (a 4.5 percent increase) that would augment agency priorities, including development of useful and reliable data on freight movement, personal travel behavior, transportation economics, air transportation, and geographic information. The cross-cutting research programs will develop and publish key indicators of national transportation system performance and improve statistical methods to address transportation-specific problems.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
30.8	36.0	30.8	32.2	0.0%	-14.4%	4.5%

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

National Archives and Records Administration

www.nara.gov

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages the Government's archives and historical records, operates the ten Presidential Libraries, and reviews for declassification classified security information. It is responsible for publishing the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. NARA also provides grants to help state, local and private sources preserve and publish non-Federal records that document American history. The request for operating expenses for FY 2005 is \$266.9 million, \$10.2 million or 4.0 percent more than the FY 2004 enacted level. With proposed funding of \$36 million, the Administration is again trumpeting the Electronic Records Archive, a program aimed at ensuring the preservation of government electronic records.

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

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission grants program provides grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history. The Administration's FY 2005 request for the Commission is \$3 million, a cut of \$7 million from the appropriated FY 2004 level. Commission officials are hopeful that Congress will restore the reduction, as last year, for the first time, the Commission received its full authorized level of \$10 million. This was a significant achievement for friends of the Commission.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
6.5	5.0	9.9	3.0	52.3%	98.0%	-69.7%

National Endowment for the Humanities

www.neh.fed.us

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also supports studies in the humanistic aspects of science and technology and projects emphasizing historical scholarship. This year's budget request would provide NEH with \$33 million, a \$23.1 million boost, for the Administration's We the People initiative, a program designed to encourage and strengthen the teaching, study, and understanding of American history and culture. Most other accounts are near level funded, with an exception for pay raises included in administrative funds.

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Research & Education	25.5	25.7	25.4	25.7	-0.4%	-1.2%	0.0%
Public Programs	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.1	0.0%	-0.8%	0.8%
Preservation & Access	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.9	-0.5%	-1.1%	1.0%
Fed-State Partnerships	31.6	31.8	31.4	31.8	-0.6%	-1.3%	1.3%
Treasury	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	0.0%	-1.8%	1.8%
Challenge Grants	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	-1.0%	-1.0%	1.0%
Administration	19.6	20.9	20.7	22.9	5.6%	-1.0%	10.6%
We the People Initiative	0.0	25.0	9.9	33.0	*	-60.4%	333.3%
TOTAL	124.9	152.0	135.3	162.0	8.3%	-11.0%	19.7%

Smithsonian Institution

www.si.edu

The Smithsonian Institution conducts research in the natural and physical sciences and the history of cultures, technology, and the arts. It acquires and preserves for reference and study over one hundred million items of scientific, cultural, and historic importance. For FY 2004, the Administration's request for salaries and expenses is \$499.1 million. This account includes funding for the research functions of the Smithsonian. The request is a 0.9 percent increase over the current year funding of \$494.7 million.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

wwics.si.edu

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, headed by former Congressman Lee Hamilton (D-IN), assists scholars in the social sciences and humanities. It communicates the results of this research to a wide audience through publications, including *The Wilson Quarterly*. The Center has a resident body of fellowship awardees and sponsors numerous conferences. The request for the Wilson Center is \$9.0 million, 4.7 percent higher than the current year funding of \$8.6 million.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
8.4	8.6	8.6	9.0	2.4%	0.0%	4.7%

United States Institute of Peace

www.usip.org

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was established in 1984 as an independent, non-partisan institution created and funded by Congress to help strengthen the nation's capacity to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts. It supports solicited and unsolicited grants programs, resident scholars program, conflict resolution training for foreign affairs professionals, and many education and outreach programs, including a national student essay contest.

The White House has requested \$22.1 million for USIP in FY 2005. The \$5 million increase over the FY 2004 appropriated level would go to a Middle East/Muslim World Peace initiative. Statutorily, the Institute may submit a budget request that differs from the Administration's figure, but it will forego that right this year. The table below reflects the Administration's figures.

Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
16.3	17.2	17.1	22.1	4.9%	-0.6%	29.2%

National Science Foundation

www.nsf.gov

On February 21, 2004 Rita Colwell ended her five plus year run as Director of the National Science Foundation. She was replaced, temporarily it is presumed, by Arden Bement, who will continue to serve as Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, while running the Foundation. Bement served on the National Science Board from 1988 to 1992 and supported the creation of the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) in 1991. He later served on the SBE Advisory Committee.

During Colwell's tenure, NSF's budget increased by 62 percent. The NSF Authorization Act, signed by President Bush in December 2002, envisioned a doubling of NSF's budget between FY 2003 and 2007. Unfortunately, this attempt at providing NSF with significant increases encountered a period of Federal budgeting when increased spending on defense and homeland security combined with reduced Federal revenues to produce enormous absolute deficits. Spending restraint is the mantra of the day and NSF's hopes to match the five-year doubling of the NIH budget have been sacrificed.

For FY 2004, the Administration proposed \$5.481 billion for NSF. Last year, the President's budget was released before the final FY 2003 appropriations were known. When the process was completed in March 2003, the NSF received \$5.369 billion. Thus, last year's proposed budget turned out to have a very slight boost for NSF. Congress adjusted the numbers upward and NSF's FY 2004 appropriation came in at \$5.578 billion. For FY 2005, the Administration proposes a total budget of \$5.745 billion, a \$167 million or 3 percent increase. Again, this reflects the budgetary problems facing the country, but as Presidential Science Adviser John Marburger has pointed out repeatedly since the release of the budget, this contrasts well to all non-defense, non-homeland, discretionary spending, which is up less than 0.5 percent.

The Research and Related Activities account includes funding for all of the research directorates, the Office of Polar Programs, and a hodge-podge called Integrative Activities. The latter houses funding for the Science of Learning Centers, the Science and Technology Centers, Major Research Instrumentation, and in FY 2005, the Math and Science Partnership Program (more on this later). Congress appropriated \$4.251.4 billion for R&RA in FY 2004, up from \$4.054.4 billion in FY 2003. For FY 2005, the proposal asks for \$4.452.3 billion, up almost \$201 million or 4.7 percent. The major increase in the budget is directed at NSF's Salaries and Expenses account, a key priority for former director Colwell. It would go up by over 34 percent, reflecting a staff that has not grown significantly despite large increases in proposals in recent years.

After many years of significant increases, the Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) has seen its funding stabilize as it moves from an era of systemic reform initiatives at the state and local levels into new priority areas. The FY 2004 appropriation was \$939 million, up slightly from the previous year's total of \$934.8 million. Within the directorate, increased spending to boost stipends for graduate fellowship recipients, another Colwell priority, occurred. The stipends are now \$30,000 per year.

For FY 2005, EHR's proposed funding shrinks to \$771.4 million, a reduction of \$167.6 million or 17.9 percent. Most of this is accomplished by the proposed move of the Math and Science Partnership program to the Department of Education. NSF was allowed to keep \$80 million to maintain funding of current projects in this three-year old program, but the account was moved from EHR to the R&RA line. Thus artificially decreasing the EHR account and boosting the R&RA account. So far, this proposal appears to have no legs on Capitol Hill as both the House Science Committee and the Senate VA, HUD Appropriations panel have decried the proposed switch. In addition, the National Science Board has opposed the Administration's thinking on this issue.

The rest of the EHR decline reflects reductions for K-12 and Informal Education, the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR), and Human Resource Development, which includes programs for minorities, women, and the disabled. Congress over the years has demonstrated its unwillingness to accept proposed reductions in these areas. In FY 2005, the Administration is proposing to increase the number of graduate stipends by 500 while maintaining the stipend level at \$30,000.

Spending by Directorate

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Biological Sciences	570.5	562.2	586.9	599.3	2.9%	4.4%	2.2%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	589.3	584.3	604.7	618.1	2.6%	3.5%	2.2%
Engineering	541.7	536.6	565.1	575.9	2.5%	5.3%	1.9%
Geosciences	691.8	687.9	713.1	728.5	3.1%	3.7%	2.2%
Math and Physical Sciences	1,040.7	1,061.3	1,091.5	1,115.5	4.9%	2.8%	2.2%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	198.6	211.7	203.8	224.7	2.6%	-3.7%	10.3%

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate

www.nsf.gov/sbe

On March 12, 2004 Norman Bradburn is expected to leave NSF after four years as Assistant Director for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE). His tenure has been marked by the development of the Human and Social Dynamics priority area and its acceptance by the NSF hierarchy as an important component of the Foundation's program. The four years have also been a period of frustration as Congress has rejected large proposed spending boosts for the directorate and continues to allocate directorate funding by percentages that, because of the directorate's small base, make it difficult to achieve significant increases to its funding.

In addition, the Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE), while still included in the SBE funding account, is now a Foundation-wide activity working closely with all the directorates. Funding for OISE includes transfers (\$12.83 million in FY 2003) from the State Department for an award to the U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation.

For FY 2004, funding for SBE, including OISE, is \$203.8 million, up \$5 million from FY 2003. Excluding OISE, funding went from \$158.6 to \$175.7 million. For FY 2005, the proposal includes a boost of \$15 million or 8.5 percent for the SBE research and statistics divisions to \$190.7 million. As has happened recently, NSF has provided SBE with the largest percentage increase for any of the research directorates, albeit still quite small in absolute terms. The OISE would increase from \$28.1 to \$34 million.

Human and Social Dynamics remains a key component of the SBE budget. The first major solicitation for the priority is now in the review process. In FY 2004, funding is \$24.2 million, of which \$15.9 million comes from SBE

dollars. For FY 2005, HSD would receive \$23.3 million, with \$15.9 million again coming from SBE. This Foundation-wide priority includes research support for studies of learning, decision-making, risk assessment, change adaptation, globalization, democratization, and the dynamics of behavior. Funding will also support methodological advances in spatial social science and improved instrumentation and data resources infrastructure.

SBE will also provide support for research on the societal, environmental, and legal impacts surrounding the development of Nanoscale Science and Engineering, another NSF priority. The Congressionally-enacted Nanotechnology Act of 2003 indicates the importance of examining these impacts. The Directorate will also conduct a new competition for centers that advance knowledge about Environmental Social and Behavioral Sciences as well as continuing support for centers focusing on Decision Making Under Uncertainty related to climate change, part of the Administration's Climate Change Research Initiative. In addition, the Directorate has a small investment (\$1.5 million) in the Mathematical Sciences initiative to develop new statistical techniques to advance research in the social and behavioral sciences.

The Social and Economic Sciences (SES) division, led by Richard Lempert, would receive \$88.5 million in FY 2005, up from \$81 million in FY 2004, and \$71 million in FY 2003. This division has provided support for a large number of the Nobel Prize winners in Economics, including the 2003 recipients, Robert Engle and Clive Granger. In addition to HSD projects, SES will also support activities that will develop, integrate, and utilize large scale social, economic, and demographic databases, investigate social system shocks and extreme events, and examine drivers of social change, such as population shifts, ethnic conflicts, terrorism, technological, economic, and environmental change.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Division will soon have a new leader since Philip Rubin left the Foundation in 2003. Its proposed budget for FY 2005 is \$76 million, up from \$68.5 million in FY 2004, and \$62.3 million in FY 2003. Aside from HSD support, the division will continue to fund research on the behavioral and cognitive science of human learning, including the Children's Research Initiative, on human origins and development, and on human-environmental interactions.

The Science Resources and Statistics division, led by Lynda Carlson, provides policymakers, researchers, and others with data and analysis for making informed decisions about the nation's science, engineering, and technology enterprise. SRS activities include survey development, methodological and quality improvement research, data collection, analysis, information compilations, and dissemination. After receiving significant increases to complete its every-ten-year redesign of its samples and surveys, SRS funding for FY 2005 is flat. It hopes to use some of its funds to continue to participate in efforts through UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to encourage the development of internationally-comparable basic data on S&E personnel and post-doctorates. In addition, it will help provide important information to a new chapter of Science and Engineering Indicators focusing on State supported research and development.

In addition to the SBE funding, the proposed budget includes another \$20 million in the Integrated Activities account for Science and Learning Centers, which support learning research in multiple disciplines with appropriate partnerships with academia, industry and other public and private entities at all levels of education.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	71.0	83.9	81.0	88.5	14.1%	-3.5%	9.3%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	62.3	71.1	68.5	76.0	10.0%	-3.7%	10.9%
Division of Science Resources Statistics	25.3	26.7	26.2	26.2	3.6%	-1.9%	0.0%
Office of Int'l Science & Engineering	40.0	30.0	28.1	34.0	-29.8%	-6.3%	21.1%

Education and Human Resources Directorate

	Actual FY 03	Proposed FY 04	Current FY 04	Proposed FY 05	(C)FY 04/ (A)FY 03	(C)FY 04/ (P)FY 04	(P)FY 05/ (C)FY 04
Math and Science Partnerships	144.1	200.0	139.2	0.0	-3.4%	-30.4%	-100.0%
EPSCOR	89.2	75.0	94.4	84.4	5.8%	25.9%	-11.1%
Elementary, Secondary & Informal Education	223.3	194.5	212.3	172.8	-4.9%	9.1%	-18.6%
Undergraduate Education	172.6	142.1	155.6	158.9	-9.8%	9.5%	2.2%
Graduate Education	139.5	156.9	156.0	173.9	11.8%	-0.5%	11.5%
Human Resource Development	99.5	104.4	115.9	107.9	16.5%	11.0%	-6.8%
Research, Evaluation, and Communication	66.8	66.2	65.8	73.9	-1.5%	0.6%	12.4%
EHR TOTAL	934.9	938.0	939.0	771.4	0.4%	0.1%	-17.9%

Consortium of Social Science Associations

GOVERNING MEMBERS

American Economic Association
American Educational Research Association
American Historical Association
American Political Science Association
American Psychological Association
American Society of Criminology
American Sociological Association
American Statistical Association

Association of American Geographers
Association of American Law Schools
Law and Society Association
Linguistic Society of America
National Communication Association
Rural Sociological Society
Society for Research in Child Development

MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Association for Agricultural Education
American Association for Public Opinion Research
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries
Eastern Sociological Society
International Communication Association
Justice Research and Statistics Association
Midwest Political Science Association
Midwest Sociological Society
National Association of Social Workers
National Council on Family Relations

North American Regional Science Council
North Central Sociological Association
Population Association of America
Social Science History Association
Society for Research on Adolescence
Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Sociologists for Women in Society
Southern Political Science Association
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

University of Arizona
Brown University
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of California, Santa Cruz
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
University of Chicago
Clark University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
George Mason University
University of Georgia
Harvard University
Howard University
University of Illinois
Indiana University
University of Iowa
Iowa State University
Johns Hopkins University
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs,
Syracuse University
University of Miami
University of Michigan
Michigan State University
University of Minnesota
New York University
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Purdue University
University of South Carolina
Stanford University
State University of New York, Stony Brook
University of Texas, Austin
Texas A & M University
Tulane University
Vanderbilt University
University of Virginia
University of Washington
Washington University in St. Louis
West Virginia University
University of Wisconsin, Madison
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Yale University

CENTERS AND INSTITUTES

American Academy of Political and Social Science
American Council of Learned Societies
American Institutes for Research
Brookings Institution
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research

Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research
National Bureau of Economic Research
National Opinion Research Center
Social Science Research Council