

# ***COSSA***

*WASHINGTON UPDATE*



*SPECIAL EDITION*

*PROPOSED FY 2008 BUDGETS*

*FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE*

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# COSSA Washington Update

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## PROPOSED FY 2008 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

This week or next the House of Representatives will consider President George W. Bush's Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 supplemental appropriations bill to continue funding for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan with Senate consideration occurring later in the month. Funding for the wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the perpetual war on terror have become a major fixture of budget politics since 9/11. In 2007 there is a difference; the President must now deal with a Democratically-controlled Congress.

As the supplemental goes forward, the Congress has begun its series of appropriations hearings on the President's FY 2008 budget proposal released on February 5. This came ten days before the finalizing of the FY 2007 regular appropriations process, as the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress managed to pass only two of the eleven bills, Defense and Homeland Security, before heading into the sunset in December.

The new Democratic majority coming to power in early January passed a Joint Resolution (JR) in mid-February to extend funding for most domestic program at the FY 2006 level. They did include exceptions and three important agencies for social and behavioral science research - the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the U.S. Census Bureau - received boosts for their FY 2007 budgets.

In addition, the Democrats freed up money for regular programs by including no earmarks in the JR. The elimination of earmarks, a remnant of the Jack Abramoff scandal, will probably not recur in FY 2008. However, identifying congressional sources of this special funding and the continued Administration opposition to these special projects may limit their use.

When the President released his FY 2008 budget, there were no final numbers for FY 2007 for most of the agencies. Therefore, the Administration made its comparisons to the FY 2007 President's request or the Congressional Resolution (CR) passed by the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress that expired on February 15, 2007. Thus, they could claim that many agencies would receive increases in FY 2008. With final congressional action, some of those increases have turned into decreases.

The President's overall budget strategy remains the same as it has since the second term began, when the Administration decided that federal deficits do matter. After turning the Clinton era surpluses into Bush first term red ink, the Administration is now committed to

balancing the budget by 2012, three years after President Bush turns over his office to a new leader. The deficit has been moving downward and remains a small percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For FY 2007, the estimate is a deficit of \$244 billion or 1.8 percent; for FY 2008 the Administration projects \$239 billion or 1.6 percent. Although the Administration still wants to do something about Mandatory Spending for Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security, it realizes that major reforms will need a bipartisan commission type-of-activity to accomplish.

The major themes of the President's budget continue as: "Keeping the Economy Strong," "Spending Taxpayers Dollars Wisely," and "Combating Terrorism and Protecting the Homeland." In addition, the Administration's call for making the Bush tax cuts permanent is heard once again. The \$2.9 trillion FY 2008 budget recommends discretionary spending of \$929.8 billion, up 6.5 percent from FY 2007. This does not include the proposed \$103 billion FY 2007 war supplemental noted above, or a projected FY 2008 supplemental for the same issue pegged at \$145.2 billion.

The President's proposal for FY 2008 discretionary funding is divided into "Security Funding" of \$553.9 billion, which includes the Department of Defense and government-wide homeland security activities. "Non-Security Funding," which includes everything else, is slated for \$375.9 billion, a growth rate of less than one percent. The Democrats on the respective House and Senate budget committees have indicated their intention to raise the total amount, particularly to fund more "Non-Security Funding."

As in past years, the Administration has compiled a list of 91 programs for termination and another 50 for major spending reductions. For many of these programs this is the fourth year in a row they have made this list, as Congress mainly rejects the Administration's proposals.

### Research and Development (R&D) Budgets

The President's FY 2008 budget proposal includes \$143 billion for R&D. This is a slight 1.4 percent boost over final FY 2007 funding of \$141 billion. Basic Research moves up ever so slightly from \$28.2 to \$28.3 billion, while Applied Research actually declines under the President's proposal from \$28.3 billion to \$27.1 billion. Once again, Development is the major winner as it moves from \$80.4 billion to \$82.8 billion. The Defense—Non-Defense Ratio once approaching 50-50 at the end of the Clinton Administration has now leapt to 58-42 percent. Most of the shift to defense has been the development and testing of new weapons systems.

The Basic Research budget is still driven by the President's American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI) announced in 2006 in the wake of the National Academies' *Rising Above the Gathering Storm* report. ACI's emphasis on boosting the physical sciences and engineering research has helped the National Science Foundation, the Office of Science at the Department of Energy, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology to receive increases in both the FY 2007 and FY 2008 budgets. Except for these increases and NASA's development budget for the Mission to Mars, almost all other science budgets decline in the President's FY 2008 request.

### National Science Foundation (NSF)

The NSF, as noted, received an exemption from the budget freeze at the FY 2006 level in the JR. The increase, however, only occurred for the research account, leaving education and human resources and the other budget lines at the Foundation without increases. For FY 2008 the Administration proposes to increase the NSF budget to \$6.429 billion, a jump of close to seven percent.

This year, the House and Senate hope to produce a reauthorization bill for NSF that will once again try to double the NSF's budget. In 2002, the last authorization bill proposed doubling the

budget in five years. This did not happen as NSF's appropriation has increased by 11 percent from FY 2003 to FY 2007. The Administration's ACI proposes doubling NSF in ten years. Competitiveness legislation considered in the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress would do it in seven years. However, as we learned over the past five years, authorizations are not very meaningful, if not followed up by appropriations.

The ACI and *Rising Above the Gathering Storm* have both focused attention to research in the physical sciences, math, and engineering. They have also discussed the need to improve science education. The FY 2008 budget tries to take care of the former, but despite the rhetoric, from the perspective of congressional overseers, the proposed science education budget remains underfunded. House Science Committee Chairman Rep. Bart Gordon (D-TN) has introduced authorizing legislation to correct that. At the March 1 House Appropriations Subcommittee Hearing on NSF, the panel's Chairman Rep. Alan Mollohan (D-WV) and other members expressed their concern on this issue.

The social, behavioral, and economic sciences (SBE) seem to have gotten lost in the rhetoric of competitiveness, which is dismaying given that much of the discussion focuses on human behavior in the choices people make about careers and interests and on the economic activity of our competitors. In FY 2007, SBE received a sufficient increase to begin significant support for an initiative in the Science of Science and Innovation Policy. This follows many speeches by presidential science adviser John Marburger, including one at the 2005 COSSA Annual Meeting, asking how to determine optimal allocations for investments in scientific and technological research. In addition, the NSF priority on Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) continues to support research on change. HSD never reached the funding levels envisioned for it when it first appeared, but it is still almost \$40 million of funding that might not have otherwise been available to SBE scientists and others.

NSF is also supporting a number of cross-disciplinary activities, such as the International Polar Year, cyberinfrastructure, and ocean research, which also provide opportunities for SBE scientists to obtain funding for their research.

#### **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**

Although the Administration thought it was proposing a small increase for NIH in FY 2008, the boost included in the JR, made the president's request of \$28.9 billion a slight decrease below FY 2007 final funding.

Coming four years after the completion of the doubling of NIH's budget and on the heels of the first NIH reauthorization bill in 14 years, which cleared at the end of the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress last December, this is disturbing to supporters of biomedical and behavioral research.

The decrease will probably not hold given the friends of NIH chairing the appropriations subcommittees, particularly Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA) and his ranking member Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA), but it does indicate how far NIH has fallen in the eyes of those who compose science budgets.

One of the things the reauthorization confirmed was the centralization of power in the Office of the Director and the focus on translational, interdisciplinary research, as part of the NIH Roadmap. A new entity, the Office of Portfolio Analysis and Strategic Initiatives, which will become the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives under the new law, will add another layer to ascertain NIH priorities for Roadmap-related research.

The FY 2007 appropriation also saved the massive National Children's Study (NCS). The NCS is the largest and longest study of environmental effects on children's health ever conducted in the United States. The Study will follow 100,000 children from before birth to age 21 to

examine the effects of environmental influences on their health and development. The appropriators moved funding for the study from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) to the Office of the Director, keeping it from overwhelming the Institute's budget.

The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2006. It continues to serve as a catalyst for improving the support for behavioral and social science research and training across all the institutes. With the continued tightening of Institute budgets, this has become an increasingly difficult task. NIH will also continue its major effort in supporting research linking Genes, Environment, and Health, which Vivian Ota Wang described so well at the COSSA 2006 Annual Meeting.

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention's (CDC) discretionary budget suffers a reduction in the President's proposed budget. This part of its budget funds its programs in prevention, particularly HIV/AIDS/STDs/and TB, health promotion, environmental health, injury prevention and control, and public health research has been on a downward spiral, while CDC focuses its attention on bioterrorism and the potential flu pandemic and the need for a vaccine. In FY 2008 CDC will continue to pay attention to the nation's obesity problem by funding an Adolescent Health Promotion Initiative.

### Other Research Agencies

For FY 2007, the new appropriations' leadership dealt the agricultural research budget a strange hand. It eliminated the \$128 million in earmarked funding in the Special Grants category of the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service, while at the same time almost doubling funding for the Hatch Act formula grant program. How that plays out at the State and university level will be interesting to watch in 2007. In FY 2008, earmarks will likely return, although the Administration does not request funding for these Special Grants. It does propose cutting the Hatch Act funding below its FY 2006 level and continues its desire to move the program from formula-based to competitive multi-state, multi-institutional funding.

The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI) received a slight increase in FY 2007. The Administration has again proposed, as it did in FY 2007, a large increase for FY 2008. However, most of that increase comes from moving programs from the Integrated Activities account into the NRI. The Economic Research Service lost its long-time Administrator Susan Offutt at the end of 2006. Kitty Smith is the Acting Administrator. The National Agricultural Statistical Service has a nice spending bump for FY 2008 as the Census of Agriculture gets done.

This year will also see work on the reauthorization of the Farm Bill. There are proposals to combine the research and extension programs as well as establish a National Institute of Food and Agriculture, a NIH-, NSF-like entity within the Department of Agriculture that would fund competitive research. Neither of these appears to have a high possibility of making it into the legislation.

As we move closer to the 2010 decennial census, the ramp-up in spending necessary to conduct the count has made the Bureau's budget a prime target for those interested in boosting funding for other agencies. This occurred in 2006 as the Bureau lost over \$50 million when its appropriations bill hit the House floor. In the end, this was corrected and the re-engineered 2010 Census remains on track. The proposed FY 2008 budget also has the necessary, huge increase as the Bureau prepares for and conducts the 2008 dress rehearsal. In addition, the American Community Survey continues to churn out annual data that showed up only once

every ten years from questions on the Census long-form questionnaire, which has been eliminated in 2010. The Bureau will also continue to revamp its poverty and income statistics as the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), saved in FY 2007, undergoes revamping. The Bureau is also looking for a new leader. Louis Kincannon announced his resignation in November 2006, but so far remains in charge, pending the selection and confirmation of a successor.

Science advocates have long used the argument about the contribution of research and development (R&D) to economic growth to justify increased budgets. The Bureau of Economic Analysis proposes to measure the impact of R&D on the economy and add it to the GDP and National Income Accounts.

At the Department of Education, the budgets for research and statistics have remained fairly stagnant in recent years, with the exception of funds for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Those increases have come as NAEP expands its subjects and grades tested. This year there is a large requested increase for the National Center for Education Statistics to pilot the implementation of an individual level postsecondary data system.

The 109<sup>th</sup> Congress did not complete the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. So it remains on the agenda as Congress turns its attention to reauthorizing the Bush Administration's education centerpiece - No Child Left Behind. The Javits Fellowship program for graduate students in the Social Sciences, Humanities, and Arts remains level funded. The Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Fellowship program is one of those 91 programs proposed for elimination in the President's FY 2008 request. Thanks to the Senate it has previously survived the ax to live another day.

Everyone from the 9/11 Commission to the Iraq Study Group has expressed concerns about international education and foreign language training considering them key necessities in our current global situation. However, translating that concern into increased funding for the Department's programs has been difficult. A National Academies' review of the Title VI program in this arena is due in late March. Meanwhile at the State Department, Secretary Condoleezza Rice has shown considerable interest in using educational and cultural exchanges to meet this challenge of America's foreign policy and the budgets have increased.

The Department of Homeland Security's management has come under heightened scrutiny from the Congress. This includes its Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate. Under its new Undersecretary, former Office of Naval Research Administrator Jay Cohen, a thorough review of S&T programs has occurred. Cohen has announced that the Centers of Excellence funded through the University Programs office will undergo change. He has announced a competition for four new centers, including one on disaster response and recovery, and the combination of three others. However, the FY 2008 request would significantly cut the University Programs. The S&T Directorate has also established a division on Human Factors and has proposed almost doubling its budget in FY 2008.

The budget of the Office of Policy Development and Research at the Department of Housing and Urban Development now mostly focuses on relationships with universities to provide opportunities for students to study and gain experience in housing and urban studies.

The National Institute of Justice continues to seek a new leader, while its budget is whittled down. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is concerned about the future of the National Crime Victimization Survey, whose sample size has declined as BJS budgets have remained stagnant. In the meantime, the Bureau has been asked by Congress to collect new kinds of data on topics such as stalking and human trafficking.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' budget continues to rise, slowly and steadily, as it seeks a new Commissioner. The Bureau of Transportation Statistics' budget comes from the Highway Trust Fund and remains at \$27 million for the life of the new highway bill.

Congress provided increased funding in FY 2007 to continue to develop electronic archives at the National Archives and Records Administration and the President's FY 2008 request will move that program further along. Unfortunately, the Administration once again wants to zero out the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, a move Congress has resisted in the past. The National Endowment for the Humanities budget remains flat in FY 2008, while continuing to emphasize the *We the People* initiative. While the U.S. Institute of Peace awaits its glittering new publicly-financed headquarters, it has received extra funding for its activities in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The new Democratic majority has begun its hearings on President Bush's FY 2008 budget. They appear more comprehensive than in recent years, and the leadership has ambitious plans to make sure the appropriations process is complete when the new fiscal year begins on October 1, 2007. With a razor thin majority in the Senate and apparently no political appetite yet to cut off Iraq war funding, the Democrats' options to rearrange the Bush budget may face limitations. At the same time, could this be the year the President finally vetoes a spending bill he considers profligate? Another interesting year in the politics of spending is about to begin.

Howard J. Silver  
March 2007

### How to interpret budget figures in this issue:

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2008 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 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY07/ (A) FY06	(C) FY07/ (P) FY07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2006. Column 2 provides the Administration's proposal for FY 2007 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2007 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2008. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2006 spending to current FY 2007 spending. Column 6 compares the proposed FY 2008 funding with current FY 2007 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administrations budget. Finally, Column 7 compares current FY 2007 funding with the recently proposed FY 2008 funding, illustrating the Bush Administration's budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

### COSSA would like to thank:

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

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Agency for Health Care Research and Quality  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
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National Institute of General Medical Sciences  
National Institute of Mental Health  
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke  
National Institute of Nursing Research  
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National Archives and Records Administration  
National Endowment for the Humanities  
National Science Foundation  
United States Institute of Peace  
Woodrow Wilson International Center

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Former Nebraska Governor Mike Johanns remains as Secretary of Agriculture in the second Bush Administration. In 2006, Gale Buchanan replaced Joseph Jen as Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics.

### Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES)

[www.reeusda.gov](http://www.reeusda.gov)

The CSREES is led by long-time Administrator Colien Hefferan. It supports universities and other institutions by statutory formula funding and competitive awards. In FY 2007 Congress eliminated the Special Grants program which provided "earmarked" money to projects Congress deemed worthy of funding. Whether this end of earmarking will hold in FY 2008 is a major question.

To make up for the elimination of earmarks, Congress almost doubled the Hatch Act Formula Grant program. This moved the funding decisions for some of the former earmarks to the State and university level. In the President's proposed budget for FY 2008 Hatch Act Funding is actually reduced from its FY 2006 level. The Administration has also requested that the multi-state research portion of these funds increase from 25 percent to 60 percent. The Administration then wants 38 percent of these funds directed to nationally competitive multi-state, multi-institutional projects with the remaining multi-State funds phased into competitive grants from formula funding over a four year period. The Administration has made this request in the past and Congress has not accepted any major significant tinkering with the formula program.

The long-standing National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI) receives a significant increase in the President's FY 2008 budget. However, as in the past, the Department has proposed moving some programs from its Integrated Activities account into the NRI. This would cover over \$42 million of the proposed \$68 million boost.

The CSREES also continues to support an interdisciplinary food and agriculture defense initiative and a program of outreach and technical assistance to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Hatch Act	177.0	177.9	322.6	164.4	82.3%	82.4%	-49.0%
National Research Initiative	181.2	250.0	190.2	256.5	5.0%	-23.9%	34.9%
Special Grants	128.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%

### Economic Research Service (ERS)

[www.ers.usda.gov](http://www.ers.usda.gov)

The ERS is the provider of economic and other social science information that are used by the general public and policymakers to understand and evaluate agricultural and rural policies and programs. In December 2006, Susan Offutt, the ERS' Administrator for many years, left to become the Chief Economist at the Applied Research and Methods division of the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Kitty Smith has been named Acting Administrator.

ERS sponsors two major competitive grants and cooperative agreements programs: the Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program (FANRP) funds economic research on the U.S.

Department of Agriculture's domestic food assistance and nutrition programs; and the Program of Research on the Economics of Invasive Species Management (PREISM) awards grants and cooperative agreements between \$50,000 and \$250,000.

The Budget increase for FY 2008 focuses on two items: 1) a \$5 million boost to strengthen the market analysis and outlook program to enhance coverage of increasingly complex global markets for an expanding array of agricultural products; 2) a \$1 million enhancement to strengthen ERS's research and modeling capacity to better understand the economics of bioenergy production.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
75.2	82.5	74.8	82.5	-0.1%	-9.3%	10.3%

### National Agricultural and Statistical Service (NASS)

[www.usda.gov/nass](http://www.usda.gov/nass)

Under the leadership of Ronald Bosecker, NASS' mission is to report the facts needed by people working in and depending upon U.S. agriculture. It provides the data for keeping agricultural markets stable and efficient, and helps users of agricultural statistics. The FY 2008 funding includes \$24.7 million for cyclical activities related to data collection and processing work connected to the Census of Agriculture, which is conducted every five years. The Census provides comprehensive data on the Nation's agricultural industry down to the county level.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
139.2	145.2	146.5	152.6	5.2	0.9	4.2

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department, headed by Secretary Carlos Gutierrez, is home to a mish-mash of agencies: the Census Bureau, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Economic Development Administration; and the International Trade Administration, among others. Although there is some social science research funded by NOAA on Human Dimensions of Climate Change and the sociology and economics associated with the National Marine Fisheries Service, the key agencies are the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, both part of the Department's Economic and Statistics Administration.

### U.S Census Bureau

[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

The Census Bureau serves as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and its economy. As happened in 2005, the Bureau's proposed increase served as a magnet for those in these tight budget times who sought to increase funding for other federal programs. The Bureau suffered a significant loss of funds on the House floor, but these were restored in the Joint Resolution that provided final FY 2007 appropriations.

In November 2006, Director C. Louis Kincannon and Deputy Director Hermann Habermann announced their resignations to the surprise of many in the statistics community. Habermann left the Bureau and has been replaced by Preston J. "Jay" Waite, who was Associate Director for Decennial Census. Kincannon said in November that he would serve until the U.S. Senate confirmed his successor. Since President Bush has not announced a replacement yet, Kincannon remains as the leader of the Bureau. Teresa Angueira, the Assistant Director for the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Decennial Census, has been named Acting Associate Director for Decennial Census.

The President's FY 2008 budget request seeks \$1.23 billion in discretionary funds for the Census Bureau, close to a 40 percent increase over the FY 2007 appropriation. This reflects the traditional "ramp up" to the decennial census. Funding for the decennial is part of the Periodic Censuses and Programs account, one of two main funding categories for the Bureau. The President's request for this account is \$1.027 billion, almost doubling the funding. It will support the Economic Census, the Census of Governments, intercensal population estimates, and other activities.

The Administration requested \$797 million to continue preparing for the 2010 census, an increase of about \$285 million, or 54 percent, over the FY 2007 funding of \$511.6 million. The three goals of a reengineered decennial census are "to reduce operational risk, improve accuracy and relevance of data, and contain total costs," budget documents noted. The Census Bureau will continue census planning, testing, and development activities, including the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal; conducting the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace the traditional census long form; and improving the accuracy of map feature locations, using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates.

The FY 2008 request includes \$187.2 million for the American Community Survey (ACS). FY 2008 will be the second year of full ACS implementation, including group quarters such as nursing homes, military barracks, and prisons. The Administration is seeking \$58.7 million for the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program, \$15 million less than the request for FY 2007. In 2008, the Census Bureau plans to finish updating the geographic digital mapping system for the remaining 367 (out of 3,232) counties. The remaining 2010 census funds, \$551.3 million, will cover a range of planning, testing, and preparations on the road to the decennial.

In 2008, the Bureau will collect and process data for the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, taken every five years ending in "2" and "7." The President requested \$128 million for the Economic Census, which would allow provision of core information on all non-farm businesses and related data on expenditures, women and minority-owned businesses, and other topics. The Economic Census is a key data source for calculations of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs, both produced by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

The Administration's budget request also includes \$8.8 million for the Census of Governments, the only source of comprehensive and uniform data on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments. These entities account for about 12 percent of GDP and 15 percent of the U.S. workforce, making the Census of Governments integral to GDP estimates, as well.

The second main funding category for the Census Bureau is Salaries and Expenses (S&E) for which the budget recommends \$202.8 million in FY 2008, a slight increase from FY 2007. The S&E account covers ongoing surveys to collect important demographic, economic, and social data. Although the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) survived the FY 2007 appropriations process, the Administration request reflects an increase of \$6.4 million in FY 2008 to continue design and development of a new data program on the Dynamics of Economic Well-Being, which will replace SIPP. Work in FY 2008 will include developing detailed system

requirements, developing field procedures, refining the survey design, and training field staff to administer the new questionnaire.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Salaries and Expenses	195.5	184.1	195.5	202.8	0.0%	6.2%	3.7%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	606.4	694.1	694.1	1,027.4	14.5%	0.0%	48.0%
2010 Census Design	447.8	511.6	511.6	797.1	14.2%	0.0%	55.8%
ACS	144.1	169.9	169.9	187.2	17.9%	0.0%	10.2%
MAF/TIGR Enhancements	81.4	79.8	79.8	58.7	-2.0%	0.0%	-26.4%
Census Totals	801.9	878.2	889.6	1,230.0	10.9%	13.0%	38.3%

### Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

[www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov)

The Census Bureau is one of two statistical agencies under the umbrella of the Commerce Department's Economic and Statistics Administration (ESA). The second agency, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), produces key economic statistics, including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that support U.S. monetary and fiscal policies, trade negotiations, business planning, and personal savings and investment decisions. The President asked for \$81.4 million for BEA in FY 2008, about \$6 million more than the FY 2007 appropriation. The Commerce Department noted that "BEA's statistics influence critical decisions made by policy makers, business leaders, households and individuals affecting interest and exchange rates, tax and budget projections, business investment plans, and the allocation of over \$215 billion in Federal funds."

The proposed funding increase for BEA includes an initiative to measure investment in research and development (R&D) and other knowledge-based activities, which are believed to account for as much as 40 percent of U.S. economic growth. The goal of the initiative is to fully incorporate these measurements into the GDP by 2013.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
75.3	76.5	75.77	81.4	0.1%	-0.1%	7.5%

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Secretary Margaret Spellings continues to lead the Department. In 2006, her Commission on Higher Education issued its report, giving the Secretary a platform for her desire to reform colleges and universities.

The proposed FY 2008 Department budget focuses on improving public schools, increasing academic rigor in high schools, and helping to make college more affordable. The President's \$56 billion recommendation includes an increase for his signature education plan, the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) for total funding of \$24.5 billion, up 41 percent since its implementation in 2002.

The budget also includes more than a \$1.2 billion increase in funding for Title I, and an additional \$500 million in Title I School Improvement Grants. The President also continues to support the American Competitiveness Initiative, which will have a budget of \$365 million to help strengthen instruction in math, science, and critical foreign languages through the continuation of the Math Science Partnership Block Grant. In addition, the Administration makes another attempt to fund a critical foreign language partnership program.

The FY 2008 budget request includes \$15.4 billion in Pell Grants, and increases proposing to increase the maximum award by \$550, to \$4,600 for 2008. The maximum Pell Grant would continue to increase annually by \$200 through 2012 to \$5,400. The Administration is proposing to fund the grant increase with savings from the elimination of other student loan programs, such as Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants.

The President's budget also calls for the elimination of 44 programs deemed duplicative or ineffective, as part of his plan to reduce the federal deficit and produce a balanced budget by 2012. The resulting \$2.2 billion in savings is used by the President to provide increases in program funding.

### Institute of Education Sciences (IES)

[www.ed.gov/offices/IES](http://www.ed.gov/offices/IES)

The Institute of Education Sciences (IES) through its four centers—the National Center for Education Research, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, and the National Center for Special Education Research—supports sustained programs of research, evaluation, and data collection. The Administration is seeking \$594.3 million for IES activities. The request would provide funding for a pilot study on the development of a postsecondary student level data system, provide support for a new longitudinal study of high school students scheduled to begin in 2007, support the implementation of 2009 State-level 12th grade assessments in reading and mathematics under the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), and provide funding to States to improve the quality of longitudinal data systems.

The request for Research, Development, and Dissemination would support IES-sponsored education research, development, and dissemination, and the funding of discretionary grants and contracts that support directed and field-initiated research. The request would also include funding for the *What Works Clearinghouse*, which provides evidence-based information for policymakers, researchers, and educators on promising approaches and interventions, the National Library of Education, and the Education Research Information Clearinghouse (ERIC).

The significant increase for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) would allow NCES to conduct a pilot study on the development of a postsecondary student level data system that is essential for computing postsecondary completion rates and measuring the true costs of higher education. Funds also would support a new secondary school longitudinal study,

scheduled to begin in 2007, which will follow a ninth grade cohort through high school and college.

Assessment is a critical part of the President’s education plan No Child Left Behind (NCLB). The FY 2008 budget request includes funding NAEP and the National Assessment Governing Board. The \$23.5 million increase will allow the Department to complete preparations for implementing State-level assessments at the 12th grade level in 2009.

Part of the NCLB mission is closing the achievement gap. To this end, the President’s budget would provide awards to enhance States’ capacity for accurate reporting of high school graduation and dropout data, and to increase the capability of States to comply with Federal reporting requirements. The Statewide Data Systems program supports competitive awards to State educational agencies to foster the design, development, and implementation of longitudinal data systems that would enable States to use individual student data to enhance the provision of education and close achievement gaps.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Research and Dissemination	162.6	162.5	162.6	162.5	0.0%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Regional Education Labs	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Statistics (NCES)	90.0	93.0	90.0	119.0	0.0%	-3.2%	32.2%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	93.1	97.1	93.1	116.6	0.0%	-4.1%	25.2%
State Wide Data Systems	24.6	54.6	24.6	49.2	0.0%	-54.9%	100%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.6	0.0%	3.1%	-3.0%

### International Education and Foreign Language Studies

[www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/ieqps/](http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/ieqps/)

The International Education and Foreign Language Studies’ 14 programs support comprehensive language and area study centers here in the United States, language research and curriculum development, study abroad opportunities, and efforts to increase the number of underrepresented minorities engaged in the field of international service. Through these endeavors the programs also serve important economic, diplomatic, and defense roles, as well as national security interests by providing funding for languages deemed critical to the nation’s security. The President’s 2008 budget request would fund grants to approximately 458 post-secondary institutions, directly giving support by providing fellowships and projects to 994 individuals, and assist more than 100 underrepresented minorities in their international service programs. The request also includes \$1 million for Domestic Programs to develop the National Security Language Initiative’s nationwide e-Learning Clearinghouse of online materials and resources.

The President’s budget also includes a \$24 million request for Advancing America Through Foreign Language Partnerships which would help establish programs of study in languages critical to U.S. national security. The program would make competitive grants available to institutions of higher education for cooperative partnerships with school districts to provide language learning for students in K-12, and into advanced language learning at the postsecondary level. These language programs, along with fellowships for individual students, would help produce a significant number of graduates with advanced proficiency in languages critical to the United States. The President’s 2008 request would support 24 awards focusing on

critical languages such as Russian, Arabic, Chinese, Indic, Iranian, Japanese, Korean, and Turkic language families. A similar program proposed for FY 2007 did not receive any funding from Congress.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Domestic Programs	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overseas	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Advancing America Through Foreign Language Partnerships	-	24.0	-	24.0	0.0%	-100.0%	100.0%

### Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

[www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/fipse](http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/fipse)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) awards competitive grants to support exemplary, locally-developed projects that are models for innovative reform and improvement in postsecondary education. The FY 2008 budget request is a \$4.1 million from the 2007 requested level. According to the Administration, this is due to the completion of one-time activities funded in 2007. The FY 2008 request maintains program funding at the amount appropriated in FY 2006 and FY 2007.

The FY 2008 budget includes funding for the Comprehensive Program to support projects that target areas of higher education deemed to be a top priority, such as improving the preparation of science and math teachers and aligning curricula between high schools and postsecondary institutions. Funding for the International Consortia programs would support partnerships between U.S. institutions of higher education and institutions in Canada, Mexico, the European Community, and Brazil to provide students with increased opportunities to study abroad and increase cooperation and collaboration between institutions in these countries.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
\$22.0	\$26.1	\$22.0	\$22.0	0.0%	-15.7%	0.0%

### Graduate Education

[www.ed.gov/programs/jacobjavits/index.html](http://www.ed.gov/programs/jacobjavits/index.html)

The FY 2008 budget would also provide \$39.9 million for need-based scholarships and fellowships to postsecondary students under the Javits Fellowships and Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) programs. Javits Fellowships provide up to four years of competitively awarded support to students of superior ability and high financial need who are pursuing doctoral degrees, or the highest terminal degree, in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The FY 2008 request would support 226 fellowships in academic year 2009-2010, including 72 new fellows.

GAANN provides fellowships, through competitive grants to postsecondary institutions, to graduate students with superior ability and financial need studying in areas of national need. Participating graduate schools must provide assurances that they will seek talented students from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds. The FY 2008 request would support 702 fellowships.

The Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity program is designed to provide minority, low-income or disadvantaged college students with the information, preparation, and financial assistance needed to gain access to and complete law school study. The program has faced the chopping block numerous times in recent years, with rescue coming from the Senate each time.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Javits Fellowships	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	0.0	-1.0%	1.0%
Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Program	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100%	-100%
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The mission of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), led by Secretary Michael Leavitt, is to enhance the health and well-being of Americans by providing effective health and human services, and by fostering sound, sustained advances in health. HHS is the U.S. government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves.

HHS is the largest federal agency. It includes more than 300 programs covering a wide spectrum of activities, including: health and social science research, health information technology, improving maternal and infant health, Head Start, preventing child abuse and domestic violence, substance abuse treatment and prevention, and medical preparedness for emergencies, including potential terrorism.

The President's FY 2008 budget request proposes total outlays of \$698 billion for Health and Human Services, an increase of more than \$28 billion above the FY 2007 funding level. This figure includes \$67.6 billion in discretionary program spending.

### Assistant Secretary for Health

[www.hhs.gov/ash](http://www.hhs.gov/ash)

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

**Office of Minority Health (OMH)** - The FY 2008 budget request for OMH is \$44 million, a reduction of \$3 million below the FY 2007 funding level. This decrease is the result of the completion of several demonstration projects and cooperative agreements. The request would

provide funding to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate disparities for racial and ethnic minority populations.

**Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL)** -- The FY 2008 budget request for AFL is \$30 million, the same as the FY 2007 funding level. The request includes \$13 million in abstinence-only prevention projects as defined by Public Law 104-193. OPA administers the Family Planning Program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act which is funded through the Health Resources and Services Administration. 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 2008 budget request for OWH is \$27 million, a decrease of \$1 million below the FY 2007 funding level. The request would provide 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 (ASPE)**

[www.aspe.hhs.gov](http://www.aspe.hhs.gov)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. It is the principal 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. The Office is responsible for major activities in policy coordination, legislation development, strategic planning, policy research, evaluation, and economic analysis. It provides support for the National Poverty Centers at the University of Michigan and regional poverty centers at the Universities of Wisconsin Madison, Kentucky, and Washington.

Other ASPE research and evaluation activities include:

- Evaluation, analyses, and policy research to support efforts to plan and prepare for public health threats from bioterrorism, natural disasters, and a potential disease pandemic.
- Evaluation and development efforts in chronic disease prevention and health promotion.
- Evaluation efforts of critical public health initiatives and issues including the effectiveness of mental health and substance abuse programs and policy including studies that investigate the state of the mental health workforce and how it can be bolstered.
- Support for ASPE evaluation efforts aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the health system through the accelerated adoption of information technology.
- Support for ASPE crosscutting evaluation and analytical efforts to improve data and information for decision making in health and human services, including creating and improving critical data bases, addressing critical policy information gaps in a coordinated fashion, improving the utility of core HHS data and statistical systems for policy research through integration, data standards and data access, and improving the quality of health and human services administrative data.
- Research on understanding the effects of family formation and healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood in protecting family interests, the wellbeing of children and

public health. ASPE also plans to evaluate programs for incarcerated and re-entering fathers and their partners funded through ACF's Responsible Fatherhood, Marriage and Family Strengthening grants.

- Evaluations in critical areas of child well-being and early childhood development, including measuring and documenting indicators of child learning and health and well-being and improvements in child outcomes.
- Research on poverty, low-income populations and government policies that foster self-reliance and reward work, including welfare reform and child support enforcement.
- Development and analysis of policy options and data sources for measuring and reducing racial and ethnic health disparities in health and human services, including methodologies for assessing special populations.

The FY 2008 budget request for policy research is \$41.6 million. ASPE is funded entirely through inter-agency transfers of evaluation funds.

### Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ)

[www.ahrq.gov](http://www.ahrq.gov)

The mission of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is to promote the health care quality improvement by conducting and supporting health services research that improves the outcomes, quality, access to, cost, and utilization of health care services. Health services research addresses issues of "organization, delivery, financing, utilization, patient and provider behavior, quality, outcomes, effectiveness, and costs." It evaluates both clinical services and the system in which these services are provided.

AHRQ's FY 2008 budget request of \$329.6 million is an increase of \$10.9 million or 3.4 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. At this level AHRQ plans to support ongoing efforts to improve the quality, safety, outcomes, access to and cost and utilization of health care services. The proposed budget would also provide \$15 million to accelerate the movement toward personalized health care and help bring "next generation" effectiveness of care for individual patients. AHRQ's FY 2008 budget request is arrayed below by AHRQ's budget activities: Research on Health Care Costs, Quality and Outcomes (HCQO), and the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), and Program Support (PS).

The FY 2008 budget request for the HCQO budget activity totals \$271.6, million an increase of \$10.9 million above the FY 2007 funding level. It is within HCQO that AHRQ supports patient safety and health information technology programs. MEPS continues to provide the only national source for annual data on how Americans use and pay for medical care. The FY 2008 budget request will allow AHRQ to continue this successful and highly effective program. Finally, Program Support is maintained at the FY 2007 funding level to cover mandatory costs related to the overall direction of the Agency.

The FY 2008 budget request for MEPS totals \$55.3 million maintaining the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2007 the MEPS received an additional \$1.94 million in technical support provided within the HCQO budget activity for the MEPS program. This support is not continued in FY 2008.

In FY 2008, the budget request is \$118 million for the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, an increase of \$57 million over the FY 2007 funding level, to continue efforts toward achieving the President's goal for most Americans to have secure personal electronic health records by 2014. The request will support efforts to:

- Implement public-private consensus health information technology (IT) standards.
- Initiate health IT priority projects in up to 12 regions to test the implementation of the American Health Information Community (AHIC) priority initiatives: electronic health records, consumer empowerment, chronic care management, and biosurveillance.
- Develop the Partnership for Health and Care Improvement, a new non-governmental entity that will create a sustainable business model to take over and sustain many of the functions of the AHIC.
- Coordinate efforts needed to develop solutions related to variations in State law, including those related to HIPAA that pose privacy challenges to automated health information exchange.

In addition, AHRO's budget includes \$45 million for health IT investments designed to enhance patient safety, with an emphasis on ambulatory patient care.

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[www.cdc.gov](http://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. The CDC, in conjunction with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), leads 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. CDC is focused on addressing central strategies of prevention and preparedness while capitalizing on science and technology to attain public health goals. The FY 2008 President's Budget request reflects a total funding level of \$8.8 billion, a slight decrease from FY 2007. This includes Public Health Service Evaluation Transfers vaccine funding, and user fees. The FY 2008 request balances funding for urgent threats, such as protecting against emerging infectious diseases, with funding for urgent realities, such as the prevention of chronic diseases. The total discretionary budget for CDC for FY 2008 would be \$5.792 billion, down from the FY 2007 funding level of \$5.829 billion.

**Health Promotion:** The programs within the Health Promotion budget activity for the CDC carry out multifaceted missions. Overall the budget activity maintains ultimate responsibility for the agency's health promotion efforts, particularly related to wellness, chronic disease prevention, genomics and population health, disabilities, birth defects and other reproductive outcomes, and adverse consequences of hereditary conditions.

CDC's Health Promotion budget activity is home to Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion, and Genomics and Disease Prevention as well as Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health activities. Through these programs, CDC works to prevent death and disability from chronic diseases; promote maternal, infant, and adolescent health; promote healthy personal behaviors; and integrate genomics into public health research, policy, and programs. CDC also supports work to identify the causes of birth defects and developmental disabilities.

The FY 2008 budget request of \$834.2 million for Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion, and Genomics; a slight increase above the FY 2007 funding level of \$834.1 million.

**Environmental Health:** CDC's Environmental Health program was established in 1980 to focus on preventing disability, disease, and death caused by environmental factors. Today, CDC uses a combination of science, service, and partnerships to protect human health from

environmental hazards by investigating the effects of the environment on health through laboratory and field research; tracking and evaluating environment-related health problems through surveillance systems; developing and implementing interventions and preventative actions; and assisting domestic and international agencies and organizations to prepare for and respond to environmental emergencies. In FY 2005, CDC consolidated its Offices of the Director for the National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The two public health programs now share a management team and support staff.

The FY 2008 Budget of \$149.3 million for Environmental Health reflects the same as the FY 2007 funding level.

**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 its 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 2008 proposal of \$109.9 million for Health Statistics reflects an increase of \$900,000 above the FY 2007 funding level of \$109 million.

Increased funding in FY 2008 will be used for fielding the redesigned National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS), the first since 2000. The NHHCS is a continuing series of surveys of home and hospice care agencies in the United States. Information is collected about agencies that provide home and hospice care and about their current patients and discharges. The NHHCS is based on a probability sample of home health agencies and hospices. The survey includes all agencies that are licensed or certified (Medicare or Medicaid). Data are collected through personal interviews with administrators and staff on referral and length of service, diagnoses, number of visits, patient charges, health status, reason for discharge, and type of services provided.

**HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, 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 within the United States. 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 2008 Budget of \$1.057 billion for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB prevention reflects an increase of \$93 million above the FY 2007 funding level of \$963.8 million.

**Public Health Informatics:** Information systems and information technology (IT) are critical to the practice of public health in the 21st century. Informatics provides new and creative solutions through information systems to address the public's health. Informatics extends the traditional reach of public health professionals; allowing them to make better decisions by providing a more accurate view of public health events. Public health involves collecting, managing, analyzing, and sharing information that drives evidence-based decisions and improves health impact.

Public Health Informatics supports these functions and thus, provides new capabilities for preventing diseases, disability and other public health threats to avoid the burden of illness. Public Health Informatics activities further enhance discovery, innovation, and application of

public health information and information systems to provide better support for public health preparedness.

The FY 2008 Budget of \$94.4 million for Public Health Informatics reflects an increase of \$24.1 million above the FY 2007 funding level of \$70.3 million.

**Injury Prevention and Control:** The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) applies its scientific expertise to prevent death and disability from non-occupational injuries, including those that are unintentional and those that result from violence. The CDC's Injury Research Agenda focus areas include: injuries in the home and the community; injuries in sports, recreation, and exercise; transportation injuries; intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment; suicidal behavior; youth violence; and acute care, disabilities, and rehabilitation. The FY 2008 budget request of \$138.4 million for Injury Prevention and Control reflects level funding with the FY 2007 appropriation.

**Occupational Safety and Health:** CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is the primary federal entity responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related illness and injury. The CDC conducts research on the full scope of occupational illnesses and injuries: from basic research on mechanisms and etiology of occupational diseases to applied research on specific ways to prevent illness and injury in the workplace. Research is conducted both intramurally and extramurally, through cooperative efforts with a wide range of federal and non-federal partners. These efforts have been largely facilitated through the establishment of (National Occupational Research Agenda), and CDC has aggressively aligned its intramural and extramural programs within the NORA framework. CDC intervention and recommendation activities bring tools, techniques, information, and procedures into the workplace that are intended to improve the health and safety of workers. CDC's capacity building efforts are meant to develop the capabilities of individuals and agencies in the field of occupational safety and health. This is accomplished through training and disseminating current and applicable occupational safety and health information to industry, workers, governments, and scientific and professional communities, both nationally and internationally.

The FY 2008 budget request of \$253 million for Occupational Safety and Health is the same as the FY 2007 funding level.

**Public Health Research:** Public health research is conducted across CDC and works to understand the best methods to assist individuals and communities to establish and maintain healthful lifestyles and environments. The Public Health Research budget activity includes the cross-cutting Health Protection Research Initiative (HPRI). The HPRI was implemented in FY 2004 as a multiyear program that promotes much-needed research in critical public health areas addressing CDC's health protection goals: Healthy People in Every Stage of Life; Healthy People in Healthy Places; People Prepared for Emerging Health Threats; Healthy People in a Healthy World.

The FY 2008 budget request of \$31 million for Public Health Research reflects level funding with FY 2007 funding.

<b>Selected Accounts (dollars in millions)</b>	<b>Actual FY 06</b>	<b>Proposed FY 07</b>	<b>Current FY 07</b>	<b>Proposed FY 08</b>	<b>(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06</b>	<b>(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07</b>	<b>(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07</b>
Prevention, Detection, and Control of ID Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enetric Diseases	124	120	124	130	0.0%	3.3%	4.8%
Environmental Health HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention	88	70	80	63	-9.1%	14.2%	-21.2%
Global Health	963	1,054	964	1,057	0.1%	-8.5%	9.6%
Bioterrorism (Subtotal)	380	381	310	380	-18.4%	-18.6%	22.6%
Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion	1,631	1,606	1,544	1,504	-5.3%	-3.9%	-2.6%
Birth Defects, Disability & Health	934	818	834	834	-10.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Health Statistics	124	111	125	125	0.8%	12.6%	0.0%
Informatics & Health Marketing	109	109	109	110	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Environmental Health	110	150	110	134	0.0%	-26.7%	21.8%
Injury Prevention & Control	149	141	149	149	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%
Occupational Safety & Health	138	138	138	138	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Public Health Research	263	250	253	253	-3.8%	1.2%	0.0%
Public Health Improvement & Leadership	31	31	31	31	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Current Law Subtotal, Program Level	264	190	189	190	-28.4%	-0.5%	0.5%
Current Law Total, Discr. Budget Authority	8,632	9,031	8,984	8,822	4.1%	-0.5%	-1.8%
	6,390	5,858	5,829	5,792	-8.8%	-0.4%	-0.6%

## National Institutes of Health

[www.nih.gov](http://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 27 institutes and centers (ICs).

NIH estimates that more than \$8 out of every \$10 appropriated to it "flows out to the scientific community at large," which includes more than 300,000 scientists and research personnel affiliated with more than 3,100 organizations, including universities, medical schools, hospitals, and other research facilities located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and points internationally.

The President's FY 2008 budget request provides \$28.9 billion in funding for the NIH. Of this sum, \$28.621 billion would come from appropriations, including a \$300 million transfer from the NIH's budget to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis. The FY 2008 budget request, however, is \$511 million, or 1.7 percent below the funding level provided by the FY 2007 Joint Resolution. When inflation is factored in, as measured by the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI) projected to be 3.7 percent in FY 2008, the President's request represents an approximate cut of 13 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars.

### Pathways to Independence / New Investigators

In FY 2008, NIH plans to invest an additional \$16 million in funding, for a total of \$31 million, to enhance its support for new investigators, supporting 175 new awards. Accordingly, the agency plans to expand the Pathways to Independence program created in FY 2007 to support the development of new investigators. At the same time, it plans to focus resources on supporting adequate numbers of established investigators through investigator-initiated

Research Project Grants (RPGs). It is also the NIH's intention to continue to encourage interdisciplinary research "needed to address the daunting scope and complexity of our health challenges by facilitating and reducing barriers to collaboration across all disciplines of physical, biological, and behavioral sciences."

### NIH Roadmap for Biomedical Research / Common Fund

The NIH Reform Act of 2006 renamed the Roadmap program the Common Fund. Thus, the Roadmap budget will serve as the basis for the Common Fund. Launched in September 2003, the NIH Roadmap is a set of initiatives responding to emerging scientific needs and opportunities that do not fit clearly within the mission of a single or a small group of the 27 ICs of the NIH, but require more substantial attention in order to take advantage of current opportunities in science. To date, there are several large trans-NIH activities within the Roadmap initiative: the Neuroscience Blueprint (15 ICs participating), the Trans-NIH Nanotechnology Task Force, and the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) Program.

Since its inception, the NIH reports that approximately one percent of the NIH budget has been pooled to support Roadmap activities. In FY 2008, NIH plans to continue to increase its support for the Roadmap/Common Fund and will direct \$486 million or approximately 1.3 percent of the NIH budget towards these initiatives. It is an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2007 funding level. Of this sum, the President's budget request indicates that \$122 million will come from the Office of the Director with the remaining \$364 million coming from the ICs. Congress, however, in the recently-passed JR appropriated monies directly to the Common Fund and eliminated the transfer from the ICs, indicating that will be the practice from now on. The FY 2008 budget request also provides \$30 million for new Roadmap/Common Fund initiatives. The agency is currently developing a new cohort of ideas, a process that began in 2006. Approximately five - eight new foci designed to improve and accelerate biomedical and behavior research are planned.

NIH plans to provide budget increases in FY 2008 to the following Roadmap initiatives:

- Creating the NIH Bioactive Small Molecule Library and Screening Centers (+12 million; total \$78 million)
- Technology Development (+5 million; total \$31 million)
- Nanomedicine Development Centers (+11 million; total \$25 million)
- Interdisciplinary Research Training Initiative (+3 million; total \$15 million)
- Clinical Research Training and Clinical & Translational Science Awards (+41 million; total \$131 million)

The Interdisciplinary Research Centers program's budget will be reduced by \$4 million to a total of \$40 million. The Clinical Research Training via the National Multi-disciplinary Career Development Program will also see a reduction of its budget by \$25 million to a total budget of \$8 million in FY 2008.

Of the three broad Roadmap areas, *Research Teams of the Future* specifically acknowledges the contributions that the social and behavioral sciences have to make biomedical research. This Roadmap theme was created "in recognition of the fact that scientific innovation requires novel modes of human interaction and communication in order to accelerate the pace of new discoveries that will lead to substantive medical improvements." Cited as an example of research project series that will be supported under this theme is a solicitation to develop programs to create technologies and methods for the interdisciplinary integration of human social and behavioral science with other disciplines in order to advance a greater understanding of human health. "This research addresses the growing recognition of the role of behavioral science in the complexity of medical ailments and conditions."

The *Director's Pioneer Award* falls under this Roadmap theme. In FY 2008, the agency plans to fund the fifth round of the award, which is for \$500,000 each year for a total of five years. To date, 35 scientists have received the Director's Pioneer Award. NIH anticipates making approximately five -10 awards in FY 2008.

The *Interdisciplinary Research Consortia* also falls under this theme. The Consortia seeks to implement interdisciplinary collaborative, team approaches to problems that have been difficult and challenging to address using more conventional modes of inquiry. The initiative will be administered by the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR). The goal for the Consortia is to foster team science, enable scientists to work across disciplines, and provide training opportunities to researchers to develop strategies for approaching scientific problems that have been resistant to conventional methods. The Consortia will support the new Roadmap policy initiative, *Multiple Primary Investigator Model*, which allows for multiple individuals on a single grant with the status of Primary Investigator (PI). The initiative is designed to encourage more scientists to collaborate at the grant proposal stage. In FY 2007, the program's first year, the NIH Roadmap expects to spend approximately \$40 million to fund eight consortia.

### Office of the Director

[www.nih.gov/icd/od/](http://www.nih.gov/icd/od/)

The Office of the Director (OD) centrally coordinates: extramural and intramural research activities; science policy and related social, ethical, and legal issues; health information, dissemination and education functions; legislative activities; oversight of the agency's stewardship of public funds; and technology transfer and intellectual property protection policies for NIH. In FY 2008 the President's budget request includes \$517 million in funding for the OD. This sum includes \$122 million for the NIH Roadmap/Common Fund.

The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) ([www.obssr.od.nih.gov](http://www.obssr.od.nih.gov)) reflects recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors play in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention. OBSSR serves as the focal point for coordination and development of NIH policies, goals, and objectives in the behavioral and social sciences at NIH. The three main goals of the Office are to: (1) enhance behavioral/social sciences research and training, (2) integrate a Biobehavioral perspective across NIH, and (3) improve communication among health scientists and the public.

In FY 2007-2010, the OBSSR along with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) are contributing three (\$3) million dollars per year for the Roadmap initiative, *Facilitating Interdisciplinary Research via Methodological and Technological Innovation in Behavioral and Social Sciences (RFA RM 07-004)* to support the development of new/innovative measures, methods, and technologies that support the interdisciplinary integration of human social and/or behavioral science with other disciplines across varying levels of analysis.

In FY 2007, OBSSR also intends to work with the ICs to consider the recommendations from the Institute of Medicine's report, *Genes, Behavior, and the Social Environment, Moving Beyond the Nature/Nurture Debate*. The report was commissioned by OBSSR, the National Human Genome Research Institute, and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The FY 2008 budget request for OBSSR is \$25.925 million, a slight reduction below the FY 2007 funding level of \$26.1 million. In FY 2008, OBSSR plans to work with the 27 ICs to initiate two new programs: 1) Behavioral and Social Science Contributions to Understanding and Reducing Health Disparities and 2) Genes, Behavior and the Social Environment.

**The Behavioral and Social Science Contributions to Understanding and Reducing Health Disparities** program will be designed to support trans-disciplinary research involving teams of behavioral, social and biomedical scientists, on prevention, policy, and health care. OBSSR plans to provide three (\$3) million in research support through new funding opportunity announcements (FOAs) designed to foster trans-disciplinary research. The FOAs will emphasize both basic research on the behavioral, social, and biomedical pathways giving rise to disparities in health and applied research on the development, testing, and delivery of interventions to reduce disparities in the areas of policy, prevention, and healthcare.

In the area of Genes, Behavior and the Social Environment, OBSSR plans to support collaborative research by social, behavioral, and genetics scientists to “elucidate” how interactions among social, behavioral and genetic factors influence health.

The Office intends to also continue its research programs on **Mind-Body Interactions and Health** and its support for **Career Development Awards** designed to enhance medical education through the development of curricula and education intended to increase medical students’ knowledge and skills in the behavioral and social sciences related to health. OBSSR plans to continue its support of programs in community-based, participatory research, in health literacy research, and its participation in the NIH Neuroscience Blueprint. The Office also plans to offer its annual summer training institutes: *Randomized Clinical Trials Involving Behavioral Intervention and Research on Social Work Interventions and Health* and add new ones in *Genetics Training for Behavioral and Social Scientists*, and in *Systems Methodology for Health Research*.

The **Office of AIDS Research** ([www.nih.gov/od/oar](http://www.nih.gov/od/oar)) has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research programs sponsored by the 27 NIH ICs. As mandated by law, each year priorities are determined through a collaborative process involving the NIH ICs and non-government experts from academia and industry. The FY 2008 budget request for the Office of AIDS Research is \$58.3 million, a reduction from the FY 2007 funding level of \$60.3 million.

The FY 2008 budget request for all **NIH AIDS research** is \$2.9 billion. This includes the total trans-NIH funding for intramural and extramural research; research management support; research centers; and basic and clinical research on HIV/AIDS, as well as the wide spectrum of its associated malignancies, opportunistic infections, co-infections, and clinical complications.

In FY 2008 OAR plans to shift funds across the ICs and across activities to ensure that the highest scientific priorities are supported. These priorities are mainly in area of HIV prevention research, particularly the development of microbicides and vaccines. As a result, funding will be increased for research in these areas. In order to provide the increases, funding for the activity areas of behavioral and social science, and for etiology and pathogenesis will remain at the FY 2007 funding level. In all of the other activity areas funding will be reduced below the FY 2007 level.

The FY 2008 budget request for **social and behavioral HIV/AIDS research** is \$398.8 million. OAR plans to support ongoing research to develop and test effective HIV-related interventions that build on studies of substance addiction and the complex interaction of alcohol use, drug use, and disinhibition. Behavioral issues associated with adherence therapies are another area of ongoing investigation. New initiatives will support global partnerships for social science research on AIDS and studies on the role of behavioral and social networks in HIV transmission. To support these priority areas, OAR plans to redirect funds from expiring grants that had supported the discovery, development, and clinical evaluation of drug abuse treatments in persons who are not HIV-infected.

The FY 2008 budget request for **natural history and epidemiology** is \$26.5 million. The NIH plans to support high-priority, ongoing epidemiology studies on new groups and populations affected by HIV. In particular, the OAR plans to re-compete a study of the unique natural history of HIV/AIDS in women, including its complications and manifestations. The agency will continue to support epidemiologic studies designed to investigate the mechanisms of disease progression, the impact of therapy in changing the spectrum of HIV disease, and the causes of death. To support this research, OAR intends to redirect funds from expiring grants of lower priority research.

The **Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWS)** ([www4.od.nih.gov/orwh](http://www4.od.nih.gov/orwh)) serves as the focal point for women's health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates through the NIH ICs as well as the scientific and advocacy community to implement a research agenda on women's health and provide funding and/or co-funding. The FY 2008 budget request for ORWH is \$40.6 million, a decrease of \$292 thousand or .7 percent below the FY 2007 funding level.

In FY 2008, ORWH plans to implement efforts related to both women's health interdisciplinary research and career development for women and men. The Office's Building Interdisciplinary Research careers in Women's Health (BIRCWH) program recognizes the need for mentored career development in interdisciplinary research in basic, clinical, translational behavior, or health services research relevant to women's health. ORWH intends to provide \$10 million to support the program.

ORWH also proposes to design and implement career development initiatives for women and men based upon recommendations from a trans-NIH Working Group convened in 2007 in response to the National Academies Report, *Beyond Bias and Barriers - Fulfilling the Potential of Women in Academic Science and Engineering*. In addition, the Office plans to convene a separate ORWH task force to consider issues related to the advancement of both women's and men's research careers.

The **Office of Portfolio Analysis and Strategic Initiatives' (OPASI)** (<http://opasi.nih.gov/>) overarching goal is to support the NIH ICs in collaborative efforts. The Office is comprised of three divisions which operate in a cycle that includes analyzing the existing NIH research portfolio, working with ICs to plan and manage new research initiatives via the Common Fund and providing evaluation support to the ICs so that future programs can be improved. The NIH Reform Act of 2006 requires the NIH to create a Council of Councils (CoC) to provide advice on selected OPASI activities comprised of scientific and lay council members from the 27 IC Advisory Councils and the NIH Council of Public Representatives who will serve simultaneously on CoC and their home council.

The FY 2008 budget request for OPASI is \$4.45 million, an increase of \$1.18 million or 3.6 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008, OPASI plans to support additional interactions between its Division of Resource Development and Analysis and the ICs. The Division will also maintain a database of Public Health Burden analyses. OPASI plans to support increase activities in the Division of Evaluation and Systematic Assessments, through the creation of an In-house Studies team. Increasing the staff to support these activities is also planned.

For the **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)**, the FY 2008 budget request is \$10 million. The DDF is designed to allow the Director to respond quickly to new and emerging high-priority research opportunities and health needs.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
OPASI	3.3	n/a	3.3	4.5	0.0%	--	36.3%
Director's Discretionary Fund	9.9	n/a	9.9	10.0	0.0%	--	1.0%
DDF/Roadmap	82.1	n/a	82.2	121.5	0.1%	--	47.8%
Office of AIDS Research	60.2	59.3	60.3	58.3	0.2%	1.7%	-3.3%
Science Education	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Loan Repayment Program	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OBSSR	26.1	26.1	26.1	25.9	0.0%	0.0%	-7.7%
OD Operations	106.1	108.9	106.1	107.5	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%

### John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences (FIC)

[www.fic.nih.gov](http://www.fic.nih.gov)

Fogarty's core mission is to reduce the deepening global disparities in health through science. 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.

Fogarty is currently developing its strategic plan to guide its priorities from FY 2007 - FY 2011. The Plan will address the changing trends in the global burden of disease and evolving research needs. Fogarty also plans to play a leadership role in international "implementation science," defined as the translation and scale up of health innovations into effective new public health programs.

The FY 2008 budget request for FIC is \$66.6 million, an increase of \$200 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. The FY 2008 budget request for FIC's **Institutional Capacity Strengthening** program is \$33.8 million, a decrease of \$215 thousand or 0.6 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. Priority areas for the program include:

- The AIDS International Training and Research Program -- Building and expanding the program goals in building multi-disciplinary biomedical, behavioral and social science research capacity for the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS and HIV-related conditions.
- The International Clinical, Operational and Health Services Research Training Award for AIDS and TB -- Continuing to support and produce a cadre of experts at foreign institutions who will conduct clinical, operational, and health services research, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.
- The Framework Programs for Global Health -- Enhancing the global health research capacity in the U.S. and in low- and middle-income countries by supporting the development of innovative, multidisciplinary global health programs. This includes creating administrative frameworks within educational institutions that brings multiple disciplines, such as engineering, business, arts and sciences, law, communications, public health, medicine, environmental studies, together on the topic of global health and developing multidisciplinary global health curricula for undergraduate, graduate and professional school students.

For FIC's **Development of Human Resources for Global Health Research**, the FY 2008 budget request is \$3.5 million, an increase of \$180 thousand or 5.1 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. Through its **International Clinical Research Program Scholars Program** and the **International Research Scientists Development Award**, Fogarty fosters future U.S. leaders in global health research committed to confronting global health challenges and who understand the realities of conducting research in resource-limited settings. In FY 2008, FIC plans to expand the **International Clinical Research Scholars Program** to allow residents and fellows to compete for funds to continue their relationship with their developing country institution or site in the developing world, and/or attend relevant meetings over the next year related to their studies and training.

The FY 2008 budget request includes \$1.4 million, the same as last year, for **Fogarty's International Tobacco and Health Research and Capacity Building Program**. The program promotes international cooperation between investigators in the U.S. and other high-income nations(s) pursuing research programs on tobacco control, and scientists and institutions in low- and/or middle-income nation(s) where tobacco consumption is a current or anticipated public health urgency.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
66.3	66.7	66.4	66.6	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%

### National Cancer Institute (NCI)

[www.nci.nih.gov](http://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. NCI's extramural research focuses on understanding the mechanisms of cancer, understanding the causes of cancer, improving early detection and diagnosis, developing effective and efficient treatments, supporting Cancer Centers, Specialized Centers and SPOREs, and supporting research workforce development.

The FY 2008 budget request for NCI is \$4.782 billion. In FY 2008, according to NCI, its highest priorities are to increase the number of new and competing RPGs, enhance the impact of Cancer Center research, link science and technology, integrate science through interdisciplinary teams, and support clinical trials to realize the promise of molecular medicine. In addition, the Institute plans to support the training and mentored research of new investigators.

The FY 2008 budget request for NCI's **Cancer Prevention and Control** program is \$515.4 million. The goal of cancer control research is to reduce risk, incidence, and deaths from cancer as well as enhance the quality of life for cancer survivors. NCI recognizes, however, that prevention is the first line of defense against cancer. Accordingly, NCI's focus in the area of prevention is on understanding and modifying behaviors that increase risk, mitigating the influence of genetic and environmental risk factors, and interrupting carcinogenesis through early intervention.

The Institute intends to accelerate the discovery, development, and delivery of cancer prevention interventions by investing in research focused on risk assessment, systems biology (integration of information about the components of biological systems, such as genes and

proteins, and their environments), behavior modifications, environmental and policy influences, medical and nutritional approaches, and training and education for research and health professionals.

NCI supports and conducts research designed to better understand the factors that influence cancer outcomes by improving outcomes measurement, expanding access to data, investigating behavioral and sociocultural influences on cancer outcomes and access to care, and better understanding of how to disseminate the results of research and promote their use in public health, medical practice, and policy making. To support the goals of the NCI's **Cancer Prevention and Control** program, the Institute plans to give high priority to continue the development of Vaccines for Cancer Prevention. Early population studies helped establish the link between the human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and cervical cancer. NCI intends to continue to support communication research to ensure that the public receives accurate, easily-understood information about HPV and to facilitate access to appropriate tests for those who need them.

The Institute plans to continue its support of research on Energy Balance (the integrated effects of diet, physical activity, and genetics on growth and body weight over a lifetime) as a way to control cancer incidence. Through its **Centers for Transdisciplinary Research on Energetics and Cancer (TREC)**, NCI proposes to foster collaboration among transdisciplinary teams of scientists to accelerate progress toward reducing cancer incidence, morbidity, and mortality associated with obesity, low levels of physical activity, and poor diet.

For the **Cancer Centers, Specialized Centers and SPORE** program, the FY 2008 budget request is \$495.5 million. NCI Cancer Centers, specialized centers, and **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** support team science. The Institute supports 61 NCI-designated Cancer Centers that are designed to integrate multidisciplinary research (basic, translational, and population research) within and across institutions nationwide, as well as provide clinical and educational services to their local communities. Planned activities for FY 2008 include determining the reasons behind significant cancer disparities and their impact on minority populations through the **Comprehensive Minority Institution/Cancer Center Partnership**.

The FY 2008 budget request for NCI's **Research Workforce Development** program is \$184.9 million. The goal of the program is to help prepare the next generation of cancer researchers to meet the challenges of multidisciplinary research that span basic, clinical, behavioral, and applied studies. Planned activities include embracing diversity among the pool of trainee applicants to include more students from underrepresented groups and with disadvantaged backgrounds through **Cancer Research Interns in Residence**.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
4,795.1	4,753.6	4,791.2	4,782.1	<0.1%	0.8%	-0.2%

**National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)**  
[www.nccam.nih.gov](http://www.nccam.nih.gov)

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) is dedicated to exploring complementary and alternative healing practices in the context of rigorous science, training CAM researchers, and disseminating authoritative information. In 2004, NCCAM celebrated its fifth anniversary and developed a new strategic plan. The plan highlighted the need for growth in health services research and identified a new area of study: the ethical, legal, and social implication of CAM research and practice. It also called on the Center to continue its investments in research on manipulative and body-based practices, energy medicine, and the study of whole medical systems. Several of the NIH Roadmap initiatives that promote interdisciplinary research are vital for optimal collaborations among conventional and CAM researchers.

To fulfill its mission, NCCAM collaborates with multiple ICs as well as other Federal agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).

The FY 2008 budget request for NCCAM is \$53.9 million. In FY 2008 the Center plans to expand its extramural clinical research program to address questions raised in the Institute of Medicine's report, *Complementary and Alternative Medicine in the United States*, related to health services research through existing primary care research networks, including those supported by the NIH and AHRQ. Research supported under the initiative will cover large patient populations treated in diverse settings designed to provide information on the cost effectiveness of CAM and the impact of integrating CAM with conventional health services.

The Center also plans to continue to fund studies under its ongoing initiatives: "Exploratory/Developmental Grant for Clinical Studies of Complementary and Alternative Medicine" and "CAM at Minority or Health Disparities Research Centers."

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
121.1	120.6	121.7	121.7	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%

**National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD)**  
[www.ncmhd.nih.gov](http://www.ncmhd.nih.gov)

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

The FY 2008 budget request for NCMHD is \$194.5 million. In FY 2008, NCMHD plans to continue to focus its attention on research, research capacity, training, research translation and outreach. NCMHD recognizes that opportunities exist for innovative research to understand the biological, behavioral, and environmental pathways by which health disparities are created. The Center plans to enhance its population-based studies to explore issues such as the root causes of gender and ethnic disparities in health. NCMHD also plans to build on its international research training program and interdisciplinary research collaborations to address global health disparities. The interaction of race, ethnicity, gender, income, immigrant generation, and education are some of the global research areas to be studied.

The goal of the NCMHD Health Disparities Research program is to “elucidate the causes and solutions for health disparities.” The FY 2008 budget request for Health Disparities Research is \$73.5 million, a decrease of \$7.5 million, or 9.2 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008, NCMHD plans to launch two new initiatives: The Men’s Health Disparities Initiative and the Global Health Disparities Initiative.

The Men’s Health Disparities Health Initiative is designed to allow NCMHD to address the issues surrounding why men experience poorer physical and psychological health than women across a wide range of health indicators and why African-American men are at higher health risks than other men. The goal for the Global Health Disparities Initiative is to allow NCMHD to expand its global health disparities portfolio by building on NCMHD-supported international research and training.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
192.3	194.3	195.4	194.5	1.6%	0.5%	-0.6%

### National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) [www.ncrr.nih.gov](http://www.ncrr.nih.gov)

The National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) provides NIH-supported laboratory and clinical researchers with the infrastructure, tools, and training they need to understand, detect, treat, and prevent a wide range of diseases. This support spans basic, translational, and clinical research and connects researchers with one another and with patient and communities across the nation.

The Center is the leader of the NIH Roadmap effort to energize the discipline of clinical and translational research, the Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) program. The CTSA is a national consortium designed to facilitate the transfer of discoveries made in the laboratory into new treatments for patients. Through CTSA, academic health centers will develop centers, departments, or institutions for interdisciplinary teams that cover the complete spectrum of research - biology, clinical medicine, dentistry, nursing, biomedical engineering, genomics, and population sciences. NCRR began building the CTSA Consortium in FY 2006 with 12 awards and plans to grow the program each year until 2012, when NCRR intends to support approximately 60 CTSA at academic health centers across the country. Fifty-two academic institutions have received planning grants to aid in their preparation for submitting CTSA proposals in future years.

The FY 2008 budget request for the CTSA and the General Clinical Research Centers (GCRCs) is \$331.1 million.

NCRR also promotes science and health literacy through its Science Education Partnership Award (SEPA). The program brings together active biomedical and clinical researchers with educators, media experts, community leaders, and other interested organizational leaders to stimulate public interest in health issues and encourage young people to pursue careers in biomedical research. The FY 2008 budget request for the SEPA program is \$15.3 million, a decrease of \$361 thousand or 2.3 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. In an effort to extend its outreach, NCRR plans to expand the benefits of the SEPA program to its other programs, including the Institutional Development Award (IdeA) which broadens the geographical distribution of NIH funding for biomedical and behavioral research, provides training opportunities, and extends high-speed connectivity to IdeA institutions to facilitate

research collaborations; the **Research Centers in Minority Institutions Programs** which builds research capacity at minority-serving institutions by recruiting established and promising researchers, acquiring advanced instrumentation, and modifying laboratories; and CTSA's.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
1,108.9	1,098.2	1,109.7	1,112.5	<0.1%	0.1%	0.3%

### National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

[www.nhlbi.nih.gov](http://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.

Under the direction of its new director Betsy Nabel, in 2005 NHLBI began what it characterizes as an intensive, community-based effort to develop a scientific working plan for the next 10 years. The Institute expects to publish its new strategic plan in the spring of 2007. The draft plan, adopted in February 2007 by the Institute's advisory council, includes as one of the challenges for the Institute the development of personalized preventive and therapeutic regimens for cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases. The Plan acknowledges that "great advances" have been made in understanding the roles of environmental factors, including diet, exercise, sleep, psychosocial factors, socioeconomic status, and air and water quality on the development of disease. It also recognizes that "environmental and life-style or behavioral factors are known to contribute to the initiation or progression of many common disorders of the heart, lungs, and blood." Key to success in the area of personalized medicine will be development of more precise measures of environmental exposures and more robust definitions of clinical phenotype, according to the new Plan.

Another challenge cited in the plan is in the area of adherence. The Institute emphasizes that despite widespread recognition of the importance of health behaviors only a relatively small percentage of adults regularly follow relevant recommendations.

The Plan points to the need to address the widely acknowledged "quality gap" that exists in clinical settings in which proven effective preventative and therapeutic strategies are not consistent. It calls for research to:

- Develop and evaluate new approaches to implement proven preventive and life-style interventions.
- Develop and evaluate policy, environmental, and other approaches for use in community settings to encourage and support life-style changes.
- Develop and evaluate interventions to improve patient, provider, and healthcare-system behavior and performance in order to enhance quality of care and health outcomes.

- Evaluate the risks, benefits, and costs of diagnostic tests and treatments in representative populations and settings. Dissemination of results is cited as the most critical part of the research effort, acknowledging that much remains to be learned about how to do so effectively.
- Develop research designs, outcome measures, and analytical methods to assess prevention and treatment programs in community and healthcare settings across populations and the lifespan.
- Promote the development and implementation of evidence-based guidelines in partnership with individuals, professional and patient communities, and healthcare systems, and to communicate research advances effectively to the public.

To implement the strategic plan, the Institute cites the need to “increase the return from NHLBI population-based and outcomes research.” It identifies “several critical needs” in order to accomplish this goal. These include:

- Developing national standards for nomenclature and informatics to facilitate sharing phenotypic data.
- Selectively complementing ongoing surveillance of local and national incidence, prevalence, practice patterns, and outcome measures in diverse populations. It is noted that documentation of the influence of sociocultural environments, psychosocial traits and stressors, life-styles, economic resources, access to health care, and other factors can reveal pathways that contribute to disease burden and therapeutic response.
- Enhancing the value of existing studies by adding new genetic, social, and environmental, and psychological measures. “Population studies can provide an appropriate context for evaluating and translating into clinical applications new technologies for imaging and “-omics.” Introduction of “-omics” technologies into population studies will require interactions among epidemiologists, geneticists, clinicians, bioinformaticians, statisticians, and “-omics” scientists and the creation of new resources to be shared with the scientific community in a manner consistent with participant consent.”

Providing support for the development of multidisciplinary teams and developing and retaining human capital are other needed strategies cited in the Plan.

In FY 2008, NHLBI intends to continue to place high priority on improving the cardiovascular health of women. The Institute plans to continue supporting fundamental and clinical research to: (1) elucidate the role of sex hormones in cardiovascular health, (2) identify and enhance healthy behaviors, and (3) develop methods and practices for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Using its new strategic plan as a guide, NHLBI emphasizes that women’s heart health remains a key crosscutting issue in which the Institute’s leadership and support plans to not only direct traditional research, but also plan to address medical practice, public and provider awareness, and seek opportunities to partner with local communities and private, professional, philanthropic, and federal organizations.

Responding to Congressional concern regarding increasing obesity rates and the resulting chronic disease burden, NHLBI convened a [Working Group on Preventing Weight Gain in Young Adults](#) in August 2005, which concluded that innovative approaches to weight control in that age group should be identified and tested. Based on the working group’s recommendations, NHLBI plans to develop an initiative to support the design and evaluation of promising

intervention approaches for preventing weight gain in young adults and thereby reducing cardiovascular disease risk.

The FY 2008 budget request for NHLBI is \$2.92 billion, an increase of \$6.60 million above the FY 2007 funding level.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
2,915.9	2,901.0	2,918.8	2,925.4	<0.1%	0.6%	0.2%

### National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)

[www.nhgri.nih.gov](http://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 of its annual extramural research budget for ELSI activities.

The FY 2008 budget request for NHGRI is \$484.4 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million below the FY 2007 funding level. The budget request for the ELSI program is \$18.2 million, a decrease of \$82 thousand or 0.4 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. NHGRI recognizes that while realizing the potential of genomic medicine will require a multi-pronged approach that includes health applications research, education of health professionals and the public, and community involvement in answering the complex ethical, legal, and social questions that this new level of knowledge of the individual raises.

In FY 2008, NHGRI plans to continue to support the ELSI research program in its efforts to anticipate and address the social, legal, and ethical issues that will arise from the new information about the human genome and the genetic contribution to human disease, and new approaches to applying that information to the improvement of human health. In addition to investing in ELSI research, the Institute is also expending effort to launch programs in translational research, professional and lay education, and community engagement.

NHGRI recently launched a new initiative to address the challenges of ELSI research related to translational and clinical studies, including large-cohort studies, **Centers of Excellence in ELSI Research (CEERs)**. The Centers are charged with: 1) transcending boundaries between various disciplines involved in ELSI and genomic science, 2) translating ELSI research findings to research, health, and public policies and practices and, 3) training the next generation of ELSI researchers.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
485.7	482.9	486.0	484.4	<0.1%	0.3%	-0.3%

**National Institute on Aging (NIA)**  
[www.nia.nih.gov](http://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 lifespan. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in **Neuropsychology and Neuroscience of Aging**, as well as the programs of the **Gerontology Research Center and Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry**.

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 2006, NIA renewed its cooperative agreement with the University of Michigan to continue the **Health and Retirement Study (HRS)**, the nation's leading resource for data on the combined health and economic conditions of American over age 50. HRS, now in its 14<sup>th</sup> year, follows more than 20,000 people at two-year intervals, providing data from pre-retirement to advanced age. A major goal of the study is to help address the scientific and policy challenge posed by the nation's aging population. The renewal will provide approximately \$70 million in funding over the next six years to continue the study. In addition, the U.S. Social Security Administration intends to provide funding for such activities as collecting and developing data on pensions and consumption. The Study will include additional key constructs in cognitive aging, such as executive functioning, reasoning, and speed of processing. An HRS-sub study, the **Aging Demographics, and Memory Study (ADAMS)**, will provide the first estimates of cognitive impairment and dementia based on nationally-representative data, as well as "gold standard validation" of survey measures. The first publication of results is expected in 2007.

NIA currently supports ten **Edward R. Roybal Research Centers on Applied Gerontology** which are designed to move promising social and behavioral basic research findings into programs, practices, and policies that will improve the lives of older people and the capacity of society to adapt to societal aging. The Institute encourages collaborative, interdisciplinary research between the Roybal Centers and other program initiatives. NIA is planning an evaluation of the Centers in early 2007 to help it chart future directions for the program, including potential changes to program scope, goals, and objectives. The Institute plans to use the results from the evaluation to develop the content and scope of the research solicitation.

The **Health and Retirement Study**, the **Panel Study of Income Dynamics**, and internationally comparable retirement and health studies have greatly improved access to comprehensive longitudinal data. Accordingly, in FY 2007 NIA released a Request for Applications, *Developing Integrated Economic Models of Health and Retirement (RFA-AG-07-007)*, designed to stimulate studies to develop comprehensive econometric models of retirement from the labor force.

The objectives of the initiative are to comprehensively integrate health and disability, wealth, and family factors into a single retirement modeling framework.

Recognizing that technology adaptation for general living, health and work, and the older worker are two areas of increasing interest to the general public, NIA has targeted these areas for development. The Institute has established the **CREATE Technology Center** and two new studies on health of the older worker have begun. In addition, the Institute is planning to hold national workshops and meetings to address the issues of technological adaptivity and the

components of technology, cognitive intervention, and motivation that will maintain the health and productivity of an older work force.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIA is \$1.047 billion, an increase of \$1.3 million above the FY 2007 funding level. NIA intends to support an additional seven NIH Pathway to Independence awards in FY 2008, increasing its support to 14 awards and \$1.3 million.

As research on aging advances, NIA plans to focus more effort on the translation of basic research findings into clinical studies and trials. In addition to the Edward R. Roybal Centers for Research on Applied Gerontology, NIA supports other large multi-disciplinary programs in translational research, including the **Claude D. Pepper Older American Independence Centers (OAIC)**, established to increase scientific knowledge for the development of innovative and cost effective ways to maintain and restore independence; and (2) the **Alzheimer's Disease Translational Initiative**, an effort designed to encourage more researchers to move from basic research on Alzheimer's disease and associated disorders into translation research and drug testing in clinical trials.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIA's **Behavioral and Social Research Program** is \$168.9 million, an increase of \$70 thousand or 0.04 percent increase above the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008 NIA and BSR plan to initiate a new wave of the **National Long-Term Care Survey (NLTC)** and continue other major demographic studies, including HRS and collaborations with the Census Bureau and the Federal Forum of Aging. The NLTC is a longitudinal survey designed to study changes in the health and functional status of older Americans and track health expenditures; Medicare services used; and the availability of personal, family, and community resources for caregiving.

The Institute also plans to support research initiatives to address financial challenges faced by older Americans by funding two major initiatives through FY 2008, including *the Developing Integrated Economic Models of Health Retirement* initiative. The second initiative will focus on the neuroeconomics of aging and support research to examine the social, emotional, cognitive, motivational processes and neurobiological mechanisms of decision-making behavior in older people. In addition, NIA plans to support research on ways in which data from ongoing clinical trials and other studies can be used to plan and prepare for future natural and man-made disasters. In 2006, the Institute released three coordinated research solicitations focused on behavioral and social aspects of disasters to stimulate research on the consequences of natural and man-made disasters and their effects on the health of vulnerable groups, with the ultimate goal of preventing and/or mitigating harmful consequences.

NIA's **Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging (NNA)** Program supports a broad spectrum of research and training aimed at better understanding age-related normal and pathological changes in the structure and function of the nervous system and how such change affect behavior. The FY 2008 budget request for the program is \$413.1 million, an increase of \$171 thousand or 0.4 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008, NNA's priorities include supporting research on the maintenance of cognitive and emotional health in older aged. The Institute joined with the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Stroke to launch the **Cognitive and Emotional Health Project** which is designed to assess the state of longitudinal and epidemiological research on demographic, social, and biologic determinants of cognitive and emotional health in aging adults and the pathways to which cognitive and emotional health may reciprocally influence each other.

A "Cognitive Health Summit" is planned for spring 2007 designed to inform future research in this area.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
1,045.2	1,039.8	1,045.9	1,047.1	<0.1%	0.6%	1.1%

## National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

[www.niaaa.nih.gov](http://www.niaaa.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) supports basic and applied research related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, and prevention of alcoholism and other related problems. NIAAA-supported research has reframed the understanding of alcohol use and its impact on health, including the recognition that the nature of alcohol-related problems significantly change over the course of the lifespan.

*NIAAA's Strategic Plan for Research, 2006-2010* sets forth research opportunities to increase our understanding of why, how, and when people drink, why and how some people develop alcohol use disorders (AUD). The Plan adds a new direction to alcohol studies by applying the lifespan perspective -- the consideration of how the emergence and progression of drinking behavior is influenced by multiple changes (in biology, psychology, and in exposure to social and environmental inputs) over a person's lifetime. The Institute believes that viewing alcohol use and alcohol problems through a lifespan perspective will provide knowledge that will, through early identification and intervention, significantly contribute to the ability to decrease the prevalence of alcoholism and other alcohol-related disorders, and to the treatment of these disorders.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIAAA is \$436.5 million, an increase of \$77 thousand more than the FY 2007 funding level.

NIAAA has focused considerable effort on the prevention of early alcohol use, given that youth/adolescence is a key period of the lifespan for the initiation and escalation of alcohol use along with the recognition that these behaviors can affect future health and well-being through multiple mechanisms. The FY 2008 budget request for NIAAA's **Youth/Adolescence** activities is \$54.5 million, the same as the funding level for FY 2007. NIAAA plans to commit \$1.5 million in FY 2007 and \$1.5 million in FY 2008 to support pilot studies to establish the optimal research design to determine the short- and long-term effects of drinking on brain development. NIAAA also plans to commit \$1.5 million in FY 2007 and \$1.5 million in FY 2008 for companion studies that will focus on the role of hormones and sex differences in drinking behavior and its consequences.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIAAA's **Young Adult** activities is \$149.8 million, an increase of \$100 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. The Institute plans to continue to support research on interventions that prevent or reduce alcohol-related problems among college students. NIAAA also plans to invest \$3 million in FY 2007 and \$5 million in FY 2008 to support an initiative to determine the mechanisms of behavioral change in young adults. This investment will also include research on adults in midlife who are more likely to seek treatment for alcohol use disorders. The Institute plans to invest \$2 million in FY 2008 to determine the mechanisms that drive the transition from controlled, voluntary alcohol use to compulsive, involuntary use. The goal of the initiative is to understand whether the

specialized systems within the brain that are used in learning, memory, motivation, attention and choice can be co-opted to support addiction to alcohol and to identify the mechanisms by which alcohol acts on these systems.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIAAA's **Mid Life/Senior Adult** activities is \$132.7 million, an increase of \$100 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008 NIAAA plans to continue to invest in research to understand alcohol-related health problems during the middle and senior stages. The Institute intends to focus attention on mechanisms of behavioral change that includes research to identify biological factors and contextual social factors that contribute to the decisional process to change drinking behavior leading to recovery, and the factors underlying sustained recovery among individuals who succeed in both the presence and absence of professional treatment. NIAAA plans to allocate \$3 million in FY 2007 and \$5 million in FY 2008 to this end. In addition, in FY 2008 the Institute plans to commit \$3 million to launch a new initiative, *Health Services Research to Inform a Public Health Approach to Heavy Drinking*, to support research to examine organizational, managerial, and financial strategies designed to increase the effectiveness of alcohol treatment in health care settings. The initiative will be designed to also focus on access to appropriate services and coordinated care across primary care, general mental health, and specialty treatment settings throughout various stages of recovery.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
435.5	433.3	435.7	436.5	<0.1%	0.5%	0.2%

### National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) [www.niams.nih.gov](http://www.niams.nih.gov)

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

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

In 2006, NIAMS released its Long-Range Research Plan for FY 2006 to FY 2009 which serves as a broad scientific outline for the Institute. It identifies what the Institute considers compelling research opportunities that will inform the Institute's priority-setting process.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIAMS is \$508.1 million, an increase of \$330 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. NIAMS plans to support an additional four Pathway to Independence awards, increasing the total awards supported to eight and \$700 thousand.

The Institute's **Arthritis and Rheumatic Diseases** program is designed to advance basic, translational, and clinical biomedical and biopsychosocial research to treat, cure and prevent arthritis and rheumatic diseases. The FY 2008 budget request for the program is \$127.5 million, a reduction of \$48 thousand or 0.03 percent below the FY 2007 funding level.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
507.4	504.5	507.7	508.1	<0.1%	0.6%	<0.1%

## National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

[www.nichd.nih.gov](http://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.

The NICHD supports the third largest behavioral and social sciences research portfolio at the NIH. Research supported by the NICHD increasingly crosses disciplinary boundaries to link psychological and behavioral processes in cognitive, social, and personality development with underlying biological processes, and to understand how social and economic factors affect developmental outcomes. NICHD has made significant investments in trans-disciplinary science that addresses the biological, behavioral, and social factors that affect children's development. This includes research focusing on: the effects of poverty on child development; the effectiveness of early childhood programs or interventions in promoting school readiness; and tools to measure important early childhood competencies. NICHD also has a longstanding interest in the study of normal language and reading development, learning disabilities, and disorders that adversely affect the development of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and mathematics abilities. The Institute also provides strong support for demographic research, investing in the collection and dissemination of population data.

NICHD has established a new staff-level **Consortium of Behavioral and Social Sciences** to further integrate behavioral, social, and biomedical research focused on child health and human development. The Consortium's initial plans call for a conference that will explore the social environmental causes of rising childhood obesity using data from the U.S. and other countries.

Additionally, NICHD recognizes the need to invest in innovative models of research and training to advance these areas of science, including training in both the behavioral sciences and interdisciplinary fields. NICHD's **Behavioral Research Branch**, in recent years, has taken new steps to strengthening training and career opportunities, expanding the **Mentored Research Scientist** program.

Research on the family is a traditional strength of the Institute's **Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch**. To this end, NICHD has renewed three of its ground-breaking studies: the **Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study**, the **National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health**, and the **New Immigrant Survey**. Each of the studies relies on extensive collaboration with other NIH institutes and federal agencies, and has made significant contributions to scientific research and to informing public policy.

The **Fragile Families and Child Well-Being Study** will continue to follow children born to unmarried parents to assess how economic resources, involvement of fathers, and parenting practices affect children's development. Reflecting the high priority the Institute has given to the **National Study of Adolescent Health**, NICHD, in collaboration with OBSSR and OWHR has established the "NIH Executive Roundtable for Add Health," representing 15 NIH Institutes and Offices and four other Department of Health and Human Services entities, including the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). In FY 2007 NICHD will field the fourth wave of data collection integrating biomedical, behavioral and social science to discover the pathways that lead to health and/or chronic disease in adulthood. The **New Immigrant Survey** will follow up the first nationally representative sample of legal immigrants to the U.S. The Institute also funds 16 institutional training grant programs across the U.S., as well as individual fellowships for pre- and post-doctoral study.

The FY 2008 budget request for NICHD is \$1.26 billion, an increase of \$740 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. The Institute plans to support 10 additional Pathway to Independence awards for a total of 18 awards and \$1.6 million.

The new opportunity planned by NICHD is in the area of developmental epigenetics, the subject of a major FY 2008 initiative. The initiative is recognition that genes, as encoded by DNA, alone cannot fully explain what happens in developmental processes. Epigenetics as defined by NICHD is the study of modifications in the timing of gene functions that do not alter the structural DNA coding of affected genes. The Institute observes that epigenetic modifications may be triggered by environmental exposures, may occur spontaneously, or may result from other, yet-to-be identified cases. NICHD's initiative will be one of the first major efforts to apply epigenetics to conditions and processes other than those related to cancer, a primary focus of existing epigenetics research.

Reflecting NICHD's recognition that scientists from racial and ethnic communities experience disproportionate rates of many conditions must play a critical role in reducing such health disparities, the Institute plans to continue its efforts to increase the number of well-trained minority researchers and to strengthen research programs at minority-serving institutions. NICHD's **Extramural Associations Research Development Award (EARDA)** program assists minority serving and women's institutions in establishing robust scientific research infrastructures.

NICHD's **National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research** supports a broad range of basic, clinical, and translational science with the goal of enhancing the daily functioning of those with disabling conditions. Emerging areas of research include rehabilitation studies in the behavioral sciences and in cutting-edge technologies to enhance rehabilitation. The FY 2008 budget request for the Medical Rehabilitation Research program is \$110 million, an increase of 0.6 percent above the FY 2007 funding level.

Consistent with the FY 2007 budget request, the FY 2008 budget request does not provide funding for the **National Children's Study (NCS)** in FY 2008. Despite the President's efforts to zero out the Study, Congress provided the \$69 million, an increase of \$58 million, in funding needed to move the study forward in FY 2007. The \$11 million in funding originally included in the Institute's budget for FY 2006 for NCS was moved to the NIH's Office of the Director to fund the study. As a result, the NICHD plans to move forward with the Study, broadening its reach to additional communities across the U.S. The NCS plans to establish 15 to 20 new Study Centers in previously designated Study locations across the country. In addition, NICHD plans to post a Request for Proposals in the spring of 2007. These Centers will join the seven initial Vanguard Centers opened in September 2005. In total, the Study has designated 105 locations where it will recruit and enroll eligible participants and track them from before birth until their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
1,263.5	1,257.4	1,264.2	1,264.9	<0.1%	0.5%	<0.1%

**National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)**  
[www.nidcd.nih.gov](http://www.nidcd.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) mission is to support and conduct research and research training in the normal processes and the disorders of human communication, including hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language.

The FY 2007 budget request for NIDCD includes support for patient-oriented research in the NIDCD mission. The Institute also plans to support research in response to a Program Announcement for *Translational Research Grants*. The objectives of the announcement are to provide a new avenue for basic scientists and clinicians or clinical scientists to jointly explore, initiate, and conduct translational research projects in the NIDCD mission areas. The scope of the announcement includes a range of activities to encourage translation of basic research findings to have a practical impact on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of communication disorders.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIDCD is \$393.7 million, an increase of \$352 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. NIDCD stresses that it believes that emphasis on translational research will advance the Institute’s mission by encouraging collaborative partnerships between scientists who study basic biological and behavioral processes and those who study the cause, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of deafness and other communication disorders. Accordingly, the Institute established a new **Translational Research Branch (TRB)** to facilitate the translation of basic biomedical and behavioral research discoveries into new clinical and research tools; prosthetics and assistive devices; and behavioral, pharmaceutical, and surgical therapies. Through the branch, NIDCD plans to expand the existing clinical trials program and develop a strong cadre of scientists who can lead and implement multi-site clinical trials. In conjunction with these efforts, NIDCD intends to continue to fund initiatives related to patient-oriented research, translational research, epidemiology, research resources, and clinical trials.

Research projects within the NIDCD **Hearing and Balance** program encompass a significant portion of NIDCD’s portfolio. NIDCD uses a wide range of research approaches, such as molecular genetics, the development of assistive and augmentative devices, biomedical imaging, nanotechnology, linguistics, psychoacoustics, and structural biology. The FY 2008 budget request for the program is \$193.6 million, a decrease of \$310 thousand or 0.2 percent below the FY 2008 funding level. In FY 2008, NIDCD plans to issue two new requests for applications: (1) involving interventions and outcomes for children with hearing loss, and (2) collaborative efforts in tinnitus research. The first initiative is designed to focus on prospective and longitudinal research, and will be one element of a broad collaboration with several other federal agencies. The Institute plans to give priority to research which considers not just the intervention strategy but areas as parent-child interaction, socio-economic factors, and language exposure.

The NIDCD’s **Voice, Speech, and Language** program supports research focused on the normal and disordered processes involved in human communication, including comprehension and generation of language, speech articulation and fluency, and voice. The FY 2008 budget request for the program is \$79.4 million, a decrease of \$123 thousand or 0.2 percent below the FY 2008 funding level.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
393.1	391.6	393.3	393.7	<0.1%	0.3%	0.1%

## National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

[www.niddk.nih.gov](http://www.niddk.nih.gov)

The FY 2008 budget request for NIDDK is \$1.858 billion, including a \$150 million mandatory appropriation under the Public Health Service Act for type 1 Diabetes, which is vested in the Secretary of Health and Human Services and administered by NIDDK.

In FY 2008, NIDDK plans to maximize its research investments by supporting cross-cutting science that is broadly applicable to many disease-specific research issues. The Institute plans to support 12 additional awards as part of the Pathway to Independence program in the FY 2008, for a total of 27 awards and \$2.4 million.

For NIDDK's **Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Metabolic Diseases** program, the FY 2008 budget request is \$645.4 million, an increase of \$1 million or 0.2 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. Areas of emphasis include the **Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study (DPPOS)**. The Institute plans to follow the participants of its landmark **Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP)** clinical trial and assess the durability of the effects of the DPP interventions on preventing Type 2 diabetes and determine their impact on the development of cardiovascular disease. Through translational research, the Institute intends to continue to explore the application of clinical diabetes research findings to communities, and maintain education and outreach efforts. NIDDK plans to continue its ongoing **HEALTHY** clinical trial to determine whether changes in school food services and physical education classes, along with activities that encourage healthy behaviors, lower the risk factors for Type 2 diabetes in middle school children. The Institute also plans to continue its support for the **Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD)** trial, which is led by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

The FY 2008 budget request for the Institute's **Digestive Diseases and Nutrition** activities is \$424.5 million, an increase of \$600 thousand or 0.2 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. Among the areas of emphasis are research efforts relevant to obesity, including the **Look AHEAD (Action for Health in Diabetes)** clinical trial. A multi-center trial, Look AHEAD is evaluating the effects of a lifestyle intervention to achieve and maintain weight loss in obese adults with Type 2 diabetes with the incidence of cardiovascular events being the primary outcome. The study is led by NIDDK and receives additional support from other NIH ICs and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The FY 2008 budget request for the **Special Statutory Funding Program for Type 1 Diabetes Research** is \$150 million, the same as the FY 2007 funding level. The NIDDK stresses that it plans to continue the Institute's strong commitment to supporting behavioral research in Type 1 diabetes because of its importance in improving the health and well being of patients. The Institute emphasizes that behavioral researchers have been significantly involved in major research consortia studying Type 1 diabetes, to provide expertise in areas such as recruitment and retention; examining factors that influence patients' choices to enter trials; and examining the effects of participation in trials on individuals' psychological well-being (e.g., how do people react when they are told that they are at increased risk for or have developed signs of the disease?).

These and other key questions are being addressed by behavioral researchers and will inform future Type 1 diabetes clinical trials.

The Institute also stresses that research has also shown that close control of blood glucose levels, in both Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes can prevent or delay development of life-threatening complications. Behavioral research is identifying ways to help patients and their families cope with this burden and achieve the close control that is so important for their health.

The NIDDK also plans to continue its vigorous research efforts with respect to behavioral research and Type 2 diabetes. Jointly with the National Institute of Mental Health, the NIDDK plan to examine issues related to weight gain and predisposition to Type 2 diabetes in people taking certain, highly prescribed anti-psychotic medications.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
1,853.1	1,844.3	1,854.3	1,858.0	<0.1%	0.5%	0.2%

### National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

[www.nida.nih.gov](http://www.nida.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding on the causes, consequences, prevention, treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and neuroscientific basis of drug abuse and addiction. Through its intramural research program as well as 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 supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, as well as other medical problems.

In an effort to inform policy through research, NIDA plans to continue its ongoing **National Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS)**, launched with several partners in 2002. The CJ-DATS research initiative is composed of rigorously designed, multi-site collaborative studies that test well-articulated research hypotheses offering integrated approaches for treating offenders with drug abuse problems. Currently, the Institute is supporting 13 studies in the areas of: assessing offender problems, measuring progress in treatment and recovery, linking criminal justice and drug abuse treatment, adolescent interventions, HIV/hepatitis risk reduction, and understanding how treatment services are structured and delivered to drug-involved offenders in criminal justice and community settings. Recognizing that many people with HIV and substance abuse problems are involved in the criminal justice system, NIDA intends to use the CJ-DATS research network to investigate the utility of HIV screening and to promote the adoption of medications that can prevent intravenous and other drug use.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIDA is \$ 1 billion, an increase of \$943 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. NIDA will support the Pathway to Independence program by funding an additional four awards in FY 2008 representing total support of eight awards for \$1.1 million.

NIDA's **clinical and basic neuroscience programs** are designed to work together to enlarge the understanding of neurobiological, genetic, and behavioral factors that underlie drug abuse and addiction. The programs are designed specifically to examine the factors affecting increased

risk and/or resilience to drug abuse, addiction, and drug-related disorders; the mechanisms of addiction; and the effects of drugs on the brain and behavior. The FY 2008 budget request for this program area is \$429.1 million, the same level as the FY 2007 funding level.

In FY 2008, NIDA plans to support several targeted initiatives to stimulate research in emerging scientific areas or those under-represented in its current research portfolio. The Institute plans to expand its portfolio to investigate the **social brain**, to include studies on genetics, molecular biology, behavioral pharmacology, and brain imaging. NIDA also plans to advance a **Genes, Environment, and Development Initiative (GEDI)** to solicit research investigating the interplay among these variables in the etiology of substance abuse in humans. In FY 2007, NIDA plans to call for studies of medications and genetic interventions to facilitate the “unlearning” or extinction of conditioned drug responses - often the promoters of relapse to drug abuse. In FY 2008, the Institute plans to use the resulting research to guide and implement combined behavioral and pharmacological interventions to enhance drug abuse treatment and reduce relapse. Finally, the Institute plans to promote research to foster the development of more effective HIV prevention interventions, targeting the role of drug abuse on HIV transmission and acquisition.

**Epidemiology, Services, and Prevention Research** is a major program within NIDA which seeks to promote integrated approaches to understand and address the interactions between individuals and environments that contribute to the continuum of problems related to drug abuse. The FY 2008 budget request for the program area is \$249.4 million, a decrease of \$204 thousand below the FY 2007 funding level. Prescription drug abuse is a priority area within this program. NIDA plans to address it through a multi-pronged strategy that includes epidemiological studies and basic, preclinical, and clinical research. The Institute plans to develop tools designed to assess the impact of social environmental variables on decision-making and drug abuse risk by looking at social setting, parenting, education, neighborhood, and public policies. NIDA also plans to encourage research on the use of the Internet and other web-based communication strategies to acquire information that can be integrated into prevention efforts.

NIDA’s **National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN)** consists of 17 research nodes and more than 240 individual community treatment programs. The CTNs are also in 34 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. In addition to serving as a platform to assist NIDA in responding to emerging public health areas, the CTN serves as a research platform for 31 additional research grants and a training platform for more than 60 research fellows and junior faculty. The FY 2008 budget request for the CTN program is \$54.5 million, the same level of funding as in FY 2007. In FY 2008, NIDA plans to re-compete some of the CTN nodes, or centers and to continue support of CTN trials evaluating promising medications and other treatment approaches in diverse patient populations, including studies designed to assess interventions to reduce HIV risk behaviors and other sexually-transmitted infection among at-risk populations in community drug treatment settings.

The Institute also plans to evaluate the effectiveness of a 12-step facilitation intervention to foster the initiation of and lasting involvement with the traditional fellowship activities of such groups as Alcoholics or Cocaine Anonymous in an effort to achieve prolonged abstinence.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
998.9	994.8	999.4	1,000.4	<0.1%	0.5%	0.1%

## National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

[www.niehs.nih.gov](http://www.niehs.nih.gov)

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences' (NIEHS) mission is to reduce the burden of environmentally-associated diseases. The Institute has identified a need for research into the influence of poverty and environmental pollution into human health needs. For years, the environment was considered to have a minor role in the etiology of human illness; this was, in part, because only radiation, synthetic chemicals and industrial by-products were included in the definition of the environment. The definition of environment, however, has been expanded to include diet and nutrition, behavior and other social and cultural factors. The thinking is shifting in favor of gene-environment interactions.

Recent NIEHS support of behavioral research involves the examination of the built environment and obesity: understanding the role of the built environment in causing/exacerbating obesity and related co-morbidities; and developing, implementing, and evaluating prevention/intervention strategies that influence parameters of the built environment in order to reduce the prevalence of overweight, obesity and co-morbidities. The Office for Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR), the NICHD and CDC are also participating in the program.

In FY 2007, Congress encouraged the NIEHS to take a closer look at environmental interactions with genes, and to involve expert behavioral and social scientists in the initiative to enhance the success and applicability of this research. NIEHS responded by emphasizing that the Exposure Biology Program (EBP) of the GEI focuses on the development of innovative technologies to measure environmental exposures, diet, physical activity, psychosocial stress, and addictive substances. According to the Institute, the EBP will support development of environmental sensors, development of "fingerprints" (markers) of biological response, integration of biological responses with the development of biosensors, and application of these biomarkers to genome-wide association (GWA) studies of gene-environment interaction.

New initiatives for the development of environmental sensors include a:

- RFA on new technologies for measuring dietary/supplement intake and measures of physical activity using sensor technologies simultaneously with physiologic indicators of response (heart rate, respiration).
- RFA on new technologies for measuring exposure to psychosocial stress and addictive substances using hand-held devices for automated self-report and recall, innovative software, wireless technology, or other technology.
- RFA on new technologies for measuring human contact exposure and internal dose to priority environmental chemical/biological agents (e.g., airborne particulates, reactive gases, microbial toxins, solvents, pesticides, and mold/microbial toxins).

NIEHS, in partnership with NIDA and OBSSR, is participating in an initiative aimed at developing improved sensors or biomarkers of stress, which includes a GEI-related RFA, entitled "Field-Deployable Tools for Quantifying Exposures to Psychosocial Stress and to Addictive Substances for Studies of Health and Disease."

In 2006, NIEHS implemented its new strategic plan, [New Frontiers in Environmental Sciences and Human Health](#), to address a multifaceted, multidisciplinary approach to environmental health research. The FY 2008 budget request for NIEHS is \$637.4 million and a \$3.5 million decrease below the FY 2007 funding level.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
636.0	637.3	640.9	637.4	0.8%	0.6%	-0.5%

## National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

[www.nigms.org](http://www.nigms.org)

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) supports basic biomedical research that is not targeted to specific disease. While the Institute supports very little social and behavioral science research, it does support some basic behavioral research in such areas as the genetic and biochemical mechanisms underlying observed behaviors, neurobiology, drug metabolism, the mechanism of anesthetic action, and trauma and burn injury. The Institute has also begun to increase the amount of training opportunities available to social and behavioral scientists.

NIGMS supports many training programs; including 10 different Ph.D. training programs, among them the newly launched training program, [\*Predoctoral Training at the Interface of the Behavioral and Biomedical Sciences \(T32\)\*](#). The goal of the program is to develop basic behavioral scientists with rigorous broad-based training in the biomedical sciences who are available to assume leadership roles related to the Nation's biomedical, clinical and behavioral research needs. The primary focus is on providing this training to students with previous behavioral training, and/or who are enrolled in behavioral sciences graduate departments.

As an adjunct to its ongoing planning processes, NIGMS holds periodic meetings with scientists from around the country for broad discussions of scientific trends and areas of opportunity. The last such meeting was held in 2002 and resulted in a joint program in mathematical biology with the National Science Foundation. NIGMS plans to hold its next major "visions" meeting in the spring of 2007. The Institute plans to couple the input from the scientific community with a detailed analysis of the components of existing NIGMS programs to guide adjustments in emphasis within the Institute's research and training portfolios.

NIGMS' **Minority Opportunities in Research (MORE)** program is designed to increase the number of underrepresented minorities in performing biomedical and behavioral research. Through support provided to institutions with substantial minority enrollments, the program aims to strengthen the pipeline of minority researchers. The FY 2008 budget request for the program is \$125.3 million, a decrease of 1.1 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008, the Institute plans to follow the recommendations of a workgroup of the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council to rebalance the program's portfolio and place greater emphasis on student development and training. NIGMS also plans to partner with the National Academies to examine the current state of research on interventions that influence the participation of underrepresented minorities in biomedical and behavioral science. Future changes to MORE programs will reflect the outcome of these activities.

The Institute's **Research Training** program's mission is to train the next generation of biomedical and behavioral scientists. According to NIGMS, the program provides broad-based multidisciplinary research training for more than 4,000 Ph.D. and M.D. students nationwide. In addition, more than 500 young researchers receive NIGMS postdoctoral support for advanced and specialized training in basic, translational, and clinical research. NIGMS also supports the training of clinician-scientists through postdoctoral training grants and provides funds to universities with a significant minority student population through its **Minority Access to Research Careers** program. The FY 2008 budget request for the Research Training program is \$185.1 million, a decrease of \$2.2 million and a 1.2 percent decrease below the FY 2007

funding level. NIGMS plans to continue to support “rigorous research training programs that foster intellectual creativity, learning of quantitative skills, and exposure to topics in human health.” The Institute notes in its Congressional Justification to Congress that “the number of trainees supported on the ongoing training programs will be scaled back to accommodate the addition of [its new program to] support the research training of basic behavioral scientists.”

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
1934.0	1923.5	1935.4	1941.5	<0.1%	0.6%	0.3%

## National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

[www.nimh.nih.gov](http://www.nimh.nih.gov)

The mission of NIMH is to reduce the public health burden of mental and behaviors disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior. To fulfill its mission, the Institute: conducts research on mental disorders and the underlying basic science of brain and behavior; and collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the causes, occurrence, and treatment of mental illnesses.

In FY 2006, the Congress encouraged NIMH to continue its commitment to support basic behavioral research focused on fundamental psychological domains and factors that promote mental health or become disturbed in mental disorders, recognizing the Congress’ concern that the Institute may be diminishing its support for some areas of relevant scientific inquiry. The Institute was also encouraged to support a balanced program of grant funding and to maintain its support for research on the promotion of mental health and the study of psychological, social, and legal factors that influence behavior.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIMH is \$1.405 billion, an increase of \$2.8 million above the FY 2007 funding level. The Institute plans to support an additional 10 Pathway to Independence awards for a total of 19 awards and \$1.7 million in FY 2008.

NIMH’s **Health, Behavior, and AIDS Research** program supports research and research training supports research on a range of health behaviors in order to identify risk and protective factors for mental disorders that may guide the development and testing of theory-driven interventions. These interventions may be directed toward prevention, treatment, or rehabilitation, and may include biological, pharmacological, behavioral, psychosocial, and/or environmental components. The FY 2008 budget request for the program is \$202.9 million, an increase of \$287 thousand or 0.1 percent above the FY 2007 funding level.

In FY 2008, the Institute intends to give high priority to research that identify basic behavioral functions, such as cognition, emotion, decision-making, and motivation that determine health behaviors like diet, exercise, smoking, and adherence among people with mental disorders. The Institute plans to issue a funding opportunity announcement designed to encourage investigators to develop new tools to assess and understand real-world functioning in people with mental disorders. NIMH also plans to hold a workshop focused on emerging domestic and global issues associated with mechanisms of HIV disease in the current era of effective treatments for HIV to promote the initiative. It is intended that the recommendations from the meeting will guide the development of the funding announcement.

NIMH’s **Adult Translational Research and Treatment Development** program supports a broad research portfolio. It is designed to plan, support and administer programs of research, research training, and resource development aimed at understanding the biological, psychological, and functional changes that occur with mental illness. The program is further designed to speed up the translation of science advances into innovations in clinical care.

The FY 2008 budget request for the program is \$242.8 million, an increase of \$344 thousand, or 0.1 percent increase above the FY 2008 funding level.

In FY 2008, the program priorities include studies aimed at identifying risk factors associated with psychiatric illnesses and developing early intervention for reducing symptom severity and incidence. The Institute plans to continue to support research on treatments and therapies for post-traumatic stress disorder. A planned multi-site study on adult anorexia nervosa that will include the collection of genetic data is another priority area for the Institute in its effort to support studies that evaluate the safety and efficacy of drug and behavioral interventions that target aspects of mental disorders not addressed by current therapies. NIMH also plans to publish a request for applications to establish a research network to “predict, characterize, and pre-emptively treat serious mental illness, including schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and bipolar disorder. “

The FY 2008 budget request for the **Institute’s Pediatric Translational Research and Treatment Development Program** is \$134.9 million, an increase of \$191 thousand or 0.1 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. The program supports research and research training with ultimate goal of preventing and curing childhood psychiatric illness. Priorities in FY 2008 include research designed to determine the developmental aspects of brain and behavior that relevant to understanding pediatric mental disorders.

The FY 2008 budget request for NIMH’s **Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science** research program is \$397.7 million, an increase of \$562 thousand or 0.1 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. The Institute plans to give high priority to research aimed at elucidating fundamental mechanisms of complex social behavior. NIMH plans to fund projects in response to a Program Announcement, [\*Basic and Translational Research Opportunities in the Social Neuroscience of Mental Health\*](#), which invites applications examining the neurobiological basis of social behavior, including its developmental, cognitive, and affective components. NIMH also intends to support a request for applications to stimulate research on how the prefrontal cortex (a region of the brain that has been associated with mental disorders such as schizophrenia and depression) interacts with other parts of the brain to give rise to sophisticated behavior and cognitive function.

For its **Services and Intervention Research** program, the FY 2008 budget request is \$182.1 million, an increase of \$258 thousand or 0.1 percent increase above the FY 2007 funding level. The program supports research to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacologic, psychosocial, somatic, rehabilitative, and combination interventions on mental and behavior disorders. It also supports mental health services research, including organization and delivery; related health economics in diverse delivery settings; interventions to improve the quality and outcomes of care; clinical epidemiology of mental disorders; enhanced capacity for conducting services research; and research on the dissemination and implementation of evidence-based interventions into service settings. Research on health disparities and analysis of national mental health needs and community partnership opportunities are also supported by the program.

In FY 2008, the Institute plans to give high priority to projects that develop innovative, **personalized interventions** for use in diverse populations. In addition, the NIMH intends to issue a request for proposals, *Recovery after Initial Schizophrenic Episode*. The Institute also plans to give high priority to projects that test interventions through effectiveness research to ensure that the interventions are safe, ameliorative, cost-effective, and personalized. It also plans to establish an internal working group along with an external group of consultants to evaluate the Institute’s clinical trials and to translate findings. NIMH plans to emphasize programs that identify effective dissemination and implementation strategies for services, as recommended by the National Advisory Mental Health Council’s Workgroup report, [\*The Road Ahead: Research Partnerships to Transform Services\*](#). The Institute aims to foster strategic

partnerships and community engagement to enhance research in underserved and diverse populations, as well as traditional and nontraditional service settings. Using recommendations from the workgroup report as a guide, NIMH plans to reissue a program announcement that encourages studies related to the financing of mental health services.

The budget request for NIMH's **Intramural Research Program (IRP)** is \$160.4 million, a decrease of \$1.1 million or 0.7 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008 NIMH plans to undertake a comprehensive review of its IRP to ensure that the Program is undertaking the most innovative and groundbreaking research in areas of high strategic importance for understanding and treating mental disorders. The Institute plans to conduct the review by convening a special advisory meeting of the Board of Scientific Counselors and by holding a series of workshops in the four main areas of research focus for the IRP: cognition, schizophrenia, mood and anxiety disorders, and developmental neuroscience. It is intended that the recommendations from these meetings will guide the future organization and research trajectory for the IRP.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
1,401.8	1,394.8	1,402.6	1,405.4	<0.1%	0.6%	0.2%

### National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)

[www.ninds.nih.gov](http://www.ninds.nih.gov)

The mission of National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) is to reduce the burden of neurological disease. To support this mission, NINDS conducts, fosters, coordinates, and guides research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke, and supports basic research in related scientific areas.

NINDS supports a broad portfolio of basic behavioral research, which includes studies on a variety of cognitive and behavioral processes. Examples include research: exploring the neural bases of language and cognitive development, understanding the neural substrates of decision-making, and examining the cellular and molecular mechanisms of learning and memory. The Institute also sponsors a wide range of training grants, fellowships, and career development awards in all areas of the neurological sciences, including basic behavioral and social science research.

In 2006 NINDS began a new strategic planning process starting with translational research, defined as preclinical therapy and diagnostics development. The Institute plans a thorough consideration of translational research in 2007 followed by a strategic planning process that will take up basic and clinical research, a subsequent integration across basic, translational, and clinical research from the perspective of diseases.

The FY 2008 budget request for NINDS is \$1.537 billion, an increase of \$2.9 million above the FY 2007 funding level. The FY 2008 budget request for NINDS **Systems and Cognitive Neuroscience** activities is \$187.5 million, an increase of \$224 thousand above the FY 2007 funding level. Stroke, brain trauma, neurodegenerative disorders, and other neurological diseases affect learning, memory, attention, language, thinking, emotion, sleep, response to pain, and feeding. In addition to basic research on how healthy brain systems carry out these complex functions, and on counteracting loss of higher brain functions from neurological disorders, NINDS activities include research on other disorders in which a systems perspective is paramount, including neuroendocrine disorders, sleep disorders, and pain, including migraine and other chronic pain conditions.

The Institute plans to continue to emphasize investigator-initiated research in these areas, and with initiatives as appropriate.

NINDS is a leader of the NIH Pain Consortium, which promotes collaboration among the NIH ICs that have activities addressing pain. Based on a review of NIH pain-related activities, NINDS and the Consortium issued a program announcement, which they plan to continue in 2008, on models, measurement, and management in pain research. In 2007, NINDS plans to issue a program announcement on cognitive deficits in central nervous systems disorders, which the Institute also plans to continue in 2008.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
1533.0	1524.8	1534.1	1537.0	<0.1%	0.6%	0.2%

### National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)

[www.ninr.nih.gov](http://www.ninr.nih.gov)

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

NINR's FY 2008 budget request is \$127.8 million, an increase of \$575 thousand more than the FY 2007 funding level. In FY 2008 NINR's priorities include supporting academic research enhancement opportunities in minority-serving institutions, which have the potential for advancing knowledge in the areas such as Self-Management, Symptom Management, and Caregiving; and Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. The Institute also plans to support advances in its Technology Integration program through the stimulation of technological strategies that improve health outcomes. NINR plans to support two Pathway to Independence awards in FY 2008, for a total of three awards and \$270 thousand.

For its **Self-Management, Symptom Management, and Caregiving** program NINR plans to provide \$44.3 million in funding, a decrease of \$147 thousand or 0.3 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. The program seeks to address the challenges of short- and long-term disease and disability management by enhancing the individual's role in managing disease, relieving symptoms, and improving outcomes. Research projects supported by the program explore the role of education in recognition and response to symptoms, communication skills, exercise and other strategies to empower patients to be more substantive partners in managing their care. Other aspects of the program explore the dynamic interactions between health and the psychological concerns of both patients and their caregivers. Understanding the science of quality of life and its role in enhancing clinical practice is a continuing priority for the Institute.

NINR's FY 2008 budget request for its **Health Promotion and Disease Prevention** program is \$34.1 million, a decrease of \$249 thousand or 0.7 percent below the FY 2007 funding level. The reduction in support for the program is to allow for a small growth in the Institute's Research Project Grants (RPGs) within its End-of-Life and Technology programs. The level funding in the program will allow NINR to cover its commitments and allow a smaller number of competing RPGs to be awarded in FY 2008. The Institute recognizes that health promotion and disease prevention science transcends the disciplines of basic, translational, and clinical research. Discoveries can range from behavioral changes in individuals, to health risks in

communities, to issues of patient safety. Consequently, research supported by NINR explores the connections among lifestyle, biology, behavior, the environment, geographic influences, socio-cultural contexts, technologies, economic factors, and health outcomes across the lifespan.

In FY 2008, NINR's budget request for its **End-of-Life program** is \$10 million, an increase of \$843 thousand or 8.4 percent above the FY 2007 funding level. The NINR End-of-Life research program applies biological as well as behavioral and social science strategies to advance the understanding of the dynamic interactions of the factors associated with dying. Currently, NINR-supported research include: decision-making about care option for children; communication for the chronically critically ill; assessment of pain in non-communicative patients; and issues in hospice care settings. In FY 2007, NINR is supporting a research initiative to continue capacity-building research activities for end-of-life. In FY 2008, the Institute plans to support end-of-life research efforts to build upon previous accomplishments in this area.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
137.2	136.6	137.2	137.8	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%

### National Library of Medicine (NLM)

[www.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.nlm.nih.gov)

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

In 2006, NLM announced the creation of a consolidated [Bioethics Information Resources](#) web page. This "new easy-to-use electronic resource" is designed to assist users in finding the bioethics information contained in NLM databases as well as linking to other Federal government and outside resources.

Two Intramural organizations conduct NLM's advanced research and development on different aspects of biomedical communication: the **Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications (LHC)** and the **National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)**. LHC, established by Congress in 1968, conducts and supports research in such areas as dissemination, processing, and use of high quality imagery, medical language processing, high speed access to biomedical information, the development and dissemination of health information technology standards, and advanced technology for emergency and disaster management. NCBI, created by Congress in 1988, conducts research and development on the representation, storage, integration, retrieval, and display of biological data, literature, and knowledge; provides an integrated, one-stop, genomic information infrastructure for biomedical researchers at NIH and around the world; and uses the databases and systems it creates in advanced computational biology research. The FY 2008 budget request for these programs is \$127.5 million, a decrease of \$3.7 million or 3.9 percent reduction below the FY 2007 funding level.

NLM recently released its long-range plan for 2006-2016 which emphasizes and expands on NLM's role in supporting biomedical science, health care delivery (for example, development of electronic health records), reduction in health disparities and health illiteracy, and public safety (such as rapid information in the face of disasters or epidemics).

The plan has four broad goals:

1. Ensure access during disasters and emergencies which will require a new focus on disaster information management research.
2. Provide trusted information services that specifically promote health literacy and reduce health disparities.
3. Integrate disparate sources of biomedical, clinical, and public health information to actually promote scientific discovery and to speed the translation of research into practice.
4. Ensure that there is a strong workforce of experts to conduct the biomedical informatics research and build the innovative information services necessary to reach the first three goals.

Through its **Extramural Research Program Division**, the NLM has a program of grant assistance to improve medical library resources, conduct specialized research and development in informatics and biocommunications, and train health information personnel. These grant programs have supported research and development in bioinformatics, artificial intelligence in medicine, clinical decision support, biomedical ontology, imaging, electronic medical records, regional health data exchange, health applications of advanced communications networks, automated biosurveillance, and emergency management systems. NLM currently supports a wide variety of communication-related activities; investigated-initiative research and development projects, resource grants to support institutional infrastructure, small business innovation and technology research grants, and a number of training and career development programs.

The FY 2008 budget request for the **Library's Extramural Research** program is \$56.7 million, an increase of \$192 million or 0.3 percent more than the FY 2007 funding level. Many areas of informatics and biocommunications once supported by NLM are now supported by other NIH ICs as well as by the NIH Roadmap Initiative. For that reason, in FY 2008, NLM plans to embark on an innovative direction in which it is focusing its extramural budget on high-risk, high-payoff projects and on key areas of need in biomedical computing not covered by other grant programs. The Library plans to continue to support projects to improve health literacy through its extramural funding mechanisms, including projects to improve patient access to health information, increase understanding of literacy requirements in consumer health information, and encourage healthy behavior for prevention and for treatment.

Also through its Extramural Program Division, NLM is the principal source of support nationally for research in the field of **biomedical informatics**. Informatics requires knowledge of biology and medicine as well as of computer and information sciences, engineering, and human behavior. As rapidly moving technology in health care and biomedical research require investigators who understand biomedicine as well as fundamental problems of knowledge representation, decision support, translational research, and human computer interface, NLM stresses that support for informatics training is especially important. NLM's FY 2008 budget request of \$15.5 million for this training will include support for 18 five-year institutional training grants for approximately 300 pre-doctoral, post-doctoral, and short-term trainees across the country. The Library is currently conducting a special recruitment effort to increase diversity among the trainees.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
314.1	313.3	314.3	312.6	<0.1%	0.3%	-0.5%

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), led by Michael Chertoff, continues to face congressional scrutiny over its effectiveness to protect the nation and to respond to disasters. As one of two FY 2007 appropriations bills that Congress completed on time, DHS knew its budget when the fiscal year began on October 1, 2006. Yet, despite receiving an increase from \$33.4 billion to \$35.1 billion Congress asked DHS to provide strategic plans for many of its programs. In early 2007, the Department's House appropriations subcommittee led by Rep. David Price (D-NC) held a series of hearings focusing on its structure and management.

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) came in for some scathing commentary from Congress as well. Admiral Jay Cohen, who led the Office of Naval Research, took command of the directorate as the new Under Secretary in mid-2006. Cohen is charged with reorganizing and reforming the directorate. His budget has diminished significantly from \$1.467 billion in FY 2006 to \$848.1 million in FY 2007. The President has asked for \$799 million in FY 2008.

Cohen has established a Division of Human Factors for which the FY 2008 budget request is \$12.6 million, almost doubling funding over FY 2007. The funds will go to "apply the social and behavioral sciences to improve detection, analysis, and the understanding of threats posed by individuals, groups, and radical movements. This knowledge will support the preparedness, response and recovery of communities impacted by catastrophic events and to advance national security by integrating human factors into homeland security technologies." It will also support work on biometric identification and credentialing validation tools.

DHS continues to support an Office of University Programs. The Office oversees seven current Centers of Excellence for research on issues related to terrorism. These include the University of Maryland-led National Center for the Study of Terrorism and the Response to Terrorism (START) whose principal investigators include COSSA Board Member Gary La Free and COSSA President Susan Cutter, and the Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE) led by the University of Southern California. In its report accompanying the FY 2007 appropriations bill Congress directed Cohen to "brief the Committees on Appropriations, no later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, on the University-Based Centers of Excellence Program goals for fiscal year 2007 and outcomes projected for each center for the next three years." With shrinking budgets, as noted in the chart below, Cohen is preparing to combine some of the Centers and introduce some new ones.

On February 15, the S&T Directorate announced \$12 million in funding opportunities that will establish four additional university-based Centers of Excellence in the areas of explosives detection, mitigation, and response; border security and immigration; maritime, island, and extreme/remote environment security; and natural disasters, coastal infrastructure, and emergency management. This Office also supports a scholarship and fellowship program for undergraduate and graduate students pursuing degrees in mission relevant fields. In 2006, 14 of the 41 undergraduate scholarships and 11 of 62 graduate fellowships went to students in the social sciences. The Department also supports summer research teams for faculty and students from minority serving institutions.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
62.4	52.0	48.6	38.7	-22.1%	-6.5%	-20.3%

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The FY 2008 budget request for the Department of Housing and Urban Development is \$35.2 million. Secretary Alphonso Jackson said the proposed spending seeks to expand record homeownership, promote affordable housing and assist homeless individuals and families to complete "the President's vision of an ownership society."

### Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR)

[www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org)

OPDR, headed by Assistant Secretary Darlene Williams, provides information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing programs, as well as conducting research on priority housing and community development issues. The Office provides data and analysis to help inform policy decisions regarding policy development, applied social science and economic research on housing policy as well as for evaluation and monitoring of the HUD's programs. Most of this is done through quick-turnaround studies and conferences as well as through long-term evaluations that systematically measure outcomes. The Office does not use peer review in making research awards.

OPDR continues to support the American Housing Survey, which provides data on apartments, single-family homes, mobile homes, vacant homes, family composition, income, housing and neighborhood quality, housing costs, equipment, fuels, size of housing unit, and recent movers. National data are collected every other year, from a fixed sample of about 50,000 homes, plus new construction each year. The survey started in 1973, and has had the same sample since 1985, providing information on how homes and households change over the years. In some metropolitan areas there are additional samples every 4-6 years, to measure local conditions.

A significant portion of the PD&R budget goes to the Office of University Partnerships, which encourages the efforts of colleges and universities to join with neighborhood organizations in partnerships that address urban problems. The Office oversees these grant programs: the **Community Outreach Partnership Centers Program**, which provides funds to help institutions of higher learning form or expand centers for applied research and outreach to communities and neighborhoods, and to exchange information on these activities; the **Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant Program**, which helps eligible doctoral candidates complete their research and dissertations on housing and urban development issues; and the **Community Development Work Study Program** and the **Hispanic-Serving Institutions Work Study Program**, which offer work stipends, tuition support, and other assistance to attract economically disadvantaged and minority students to careers in community and economic development.

In FY 2007 Congress finally removed the Partnerships for Advanced Technology in Housing (PATH) program from OPDR's budget.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
55.8	68.4	50.1	65.0	-10.2%	-26.8%	29.8%

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Justice Department, under Attorney General Alberto Gonzales, continues its major focus on anti-terrorism activities, but with rising crime in certain places it is returning to some of its traditional activities. The Administration continues its efforts to reduce and eliminate programs of Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, including the Clinton Administration's COPS program.

### Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs)

BJS, led by its Director Jeff Sedgwick, produces and disseminates statistics on crime and the criminal justice system. Its major component is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which has faced difficulties in recent years. Because of funding limitations, its sample size has eroded and the planned modernization has stalled. However, the NCVS remains vital because of the problems with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which is the other source of crime data. The UCR depends on information reported by states and some, like Illinois, do not cooperate much.

The BJS also has data on law enforcement personnel and organizations, prosecutions in State courts, court operations and sentencing, and correctional populations. Congress has asked BJS to collect data on a whole series of issues including: human trafficking, domestic violence, cybercrime, identify theft, stalking, and immigration litigation. Unfortunately, Congress has not provided significant enhancements to BJS' budget for all this new activity.

BJS also receives funds, amounting to \$14.8 million in FY 2007, for data collections under the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

The FY 2008 budget includes increases for implementing the expected recommendations of a just-formed National Research Council panel, chaired by Robert Groves of the University of Michigan, to review the NCVS and BJS.

The FY 2008 funds will also lead to the creation of a National Recidivism statistical series to periodically follow samples of released prisoners. The numbers below do not include administrative and management costs.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
34.6	49.0	34.66	45.0	0.0%	-29.4%	30.1%

## National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/)

NIJ is the research and evaluation arm of the Department of Justice. NIJ has two operating offices: the Office of Research and Evaluation and the Office of Science and Technology. The Office of Research and Evaluation develops, conducts, directs, and supervises research and evaluation activities across a wide variety of issues. The Office of Science and Technology manages technology research and development, development of technical standards, testing, forensic sciences capacity building, and technology assistance to State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies. Each July NIJ has a major research conference highlighting crime and criminal justice research.

In late 2006 acting director Glen Schmitt resigned. He was replaced David Hagy, who was given the title Acting Principal Deputy Director

NIJ's Research Priorities are: law enforcement/policing; justice systems (sentencing, courts, prosecution, defense); corrections; investigative and forensic sciences (including dna); counterterrorism/critical incidents; crime prevention/causes of crime; violence and victimization (including violent crimes); drugs, alcohol, and crime; interoperability, spatial information, and automated systems; and program evaluation.

NIJ's base budget reported below is supplemented by transfers from the Violence Against Women program (\$5 million in FY 2006 and 2007), the Byrne justice assistance funds for NIJ's technology programs for law enforcement, and the DNA initiative. The FY 2007 funding may get further augmented by a redistribution of previous year's earmarks. The numbers do not include management and administrative expenses. The FY 2008 request does not include funding for the Technology Centers, a \$21 million earmark in previous NIJ budgets.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
54.33	56.2	54.00	45.0	-0.6%	-4.0%	-16.7%

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Elaine Chao, one of the Bush Administration's original Cabinet appointments, remains as Secretary of the Department of Labor. Although the Department used to support significant amounts of research and evaluation through the Employment and Training Administration almost all of that funding has disappeared. The Department's overall discretionary budget continues to decline, the request is \$1 billion below the FY 2007 level.

### Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

[www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)

The BLS is the principal fact finding agency in the Federal government in the broad field of labor economics. The BLS provides general purpose statistics that serve as some of the major economic indicators used in: developing economic and social policy; making decisions in the business and labor communities; developing legislative and other programs affecting the labor market; and conducting research on labor market issues. BLS continues its support of the National Longitudinal Surveys, which continue to provide data sets on the labor force experiences of two cohorts, one from 1979 and one from 1994.

At the moment, BLS has an Acting Commissioner, Phil Rones, who was elevated after the resignation of Kathleen Utgoff in 2006.

BLS has received steady increases over the past few years from the Administration, with Congress, for the most part, going along. The proposed boost for FY 2008 will support the continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index (CPI); the continuation of efforts to modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes (IPP); and the publication, for the first time, of local area Employment Cost Index (ECI) and Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) series as deemed feasible as a result of testing completed in 2007.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
537.1	542.5	545.6	574.4	1.6%	0.6%	5.3%

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State Condoleeza Rice believes that educational and cultural exchanges are a key part of explaining America to the world and an important element in American public diplomacy.

### Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)

[www.exchanges.state.gov](http://www.exchanges.state.gov)

The Department of State's educational and cultural exchange programs run by the ECA have been deemed "our most successful public diplomacy tool over the last 50 years." These programs include the Fulbright fellowships for the exchange of scholars, students, and teachers, the Hubert Humphrey fellowships for mid-career professionals from developing nations, the Benjamin Gilman International Scholarship Program for American undergraduates with financial need to study abroad, Global Academic Exchanges, American Overseas Research Centers, and various smaller programs for exchanges in the South Pacific, East Timor, Tibet, and Latin America. In addition, there are Professional and Cultural Exchange programs such as the International Visitor Leadership program, the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, the Irish Institute, and others.

In 2006, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Education co-hosted a U.S. University Presidents' Summit on International Education. This was followed by a State Department-sponsored delegation of 12 presidents to Japan, Korea, and China.

These activities hoped to promote increased study abroad for U.S. students and to encourage international students to study in the U.S. Also in 2006, a new Fulbright award brought overseas students to the U.S. for Ph.D. study in science and technology fields.

The FY 2008 budget includes a considerable increase for these exchange programs. ECA is still interested in expanding efforts to expose "key influencers" - journalists, religious educators and clerics, young politicians and NGO leaders in developing countries - to the U.S. and has proposed to increase its budget for these programs.

ECA is also requesting \$26.7 million for its participation in the National Security Language Initiative (NLSI) for intensive summer language institutes for immersion study abroad for both undergraduate and graduate students and teacher exchanges to bring language teachers from other countries to teach in U.S. schools.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
431.33	474.3	445.3	486.4	3.2%	-6.1%	9.3%

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Mary Peters is the new Secretary of Transportation replacing Norman Mineta.

### Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)

[www.rita.dot.gov](http://www.rita.dot.gov)

RITA, led by Acting Administrator John Bobo Jr., brings together important data, research and technology transfer assets of the Department of Transportation, including: Office of Research, Development and Technology; Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS); University Transportation Centers; National Transportation Library; Volpe National Transportation Systems Center; and the Transportation Safety Institute. RITA coordinates, facilitates, and reviews the Department's research and development programs and activities. These, according to RITA, advance innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems; perform comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis and reporting; and provide education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields. RITA's funding comes from direct appropriations, a proposed \$12 million in FY 2008, the Highway Trust Fund, and offsetting collections for most of its other programs.

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics' (BTS) basic authorizing legislation is the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), which authorizes \$27 million each year for a five year period (2005-2009). This funding comes from the Highway Trust Fund, and is administered within the Research and Development account under the Federal Highway Administration. Steven Dillingham, the former director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics is the new Administrator of BTS.

The 2008 priorities for BTS, according to OMB, are to: (1) conduct the Commodity Flow Survey, a major national benchmark survey of shippers; (2) release monthly statistics on the commodities and mode of transportation used in trading with our largest partners; (3) produce a core set of economic data and indicators, including the Government Transportation Financial Statistics Report, multi-factor productivity measures, the State Transit Expenditure Survey, and the Air Travel Price Index; (4) produce and release the National Transportation Atlas Data Base, a compendium of national geospatial transportation data; and (5) conduct the biennial Census of Ferry Operations in the U.S.

## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

### National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

[www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)

NARA, led by Archivist of the U.S. Allen Weinstein, selects, preserves, describes, and makes available to the public, scholars, and Federal agencies, the valuable historical records of the Federal Government and the historical materials and records in Presidential Libraries. NARA conducts appraisal reviews of all Federal records and decides what classified security information can be declassified. It also publishes the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations.

The President's proposed budget allocates \$379.5 million; this is an increase of \$39.5 million over the final FY 2007 appropriation. This includes funds to provide oversight by the agency's Inspector General of the work to develop ways to preserve electronic records, and to continue work on reducing the backlog of unprocessed, textual records.

The Electronic Records Archives (ERA) program, a key NARA strategic goal aimed at providing a means to preserve and make accessible electronic records far into the future, is funded in the FY 2008 request at \$58 million, a proposed increase in funding of \$12.8 million.

Unfortunately, the President's FY 2008 budget fails to provide funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) for grants and staff support. This has happened before and Congress after hearing from scholars has continued to fund it.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
325.5	338.0	340.0	379.5	4.5%	0.6%	11.6%

### National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

[www.neh.gov](http://www.neh.gov)

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), headed by Chairman Bruce Cole, supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs.

President Bush's FY 2008 budget request for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) seeks funding of \$141.3 million, an increase of \$400,000 over the agency's FY 2007 budget.

The FY 2008 request includes \$15.2 million for the agency's *We the People* program, which encourages and strengthens the teaching, study, and understanding of American history and culture. The request includes funding for new programs such as *We the People Videoshelf*, which will showcase classic American films that focus on historic events and themes central to our national heritage and will be distributed to thousands of libraries nationwide.

The FY 2008 budget request also includes \$1.4 million to support the Endowment's recently launched Digital Humanities Initiative (DHI) that will encourage and support projects that use or study the impact of digital technology on research, education, preservation, and public programming in the humanities.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
140.9	140.9	140.9	141.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

## National Science Foundation (NSF)

[www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov)

The NSF, led by Director Arden Bement, is the nation's premier basic science research agency funding all the scientific and engineering disciplines. NSF's continued presence as part of the Administration's American Competitiveness Initiative and the Innovation Agenda of the new Democratic congressional majority has allowed it to prosper while other domestic discretionary programs have remained stagnant.

The Congress exempted NSF's Research and Related Activities (R&RA) from the FY 2006 freeze in the Joint Resolution that ended the FY 2007 appropriations process. This allowed R&RA to increase from \$4.449 billion in FY 2006 to \$4.766 billion in FY 2007. The proposed FY 2008 president's budget continues increasing R&RA to \$5.132 billion, a jump of 7.7 percent.

The rest of NSF, including the Education and Human Resources (EHR) directorate, was frozen in FY 2007 at the FY 2006 level. The total FY 2007 NSF appropriation was \$5.962 billion, an increase of \$365.7 million. For FY 2008, the President requests \$6.429 billion, an increase of \$533 million or 7.8 percent.

As happens almost every year, NSF has decided to rearrange the deck chairs a bit. This year, the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (ESPCOR) program, which provides funding to states to build research capacity, moves with its \$100 million (\$107 million in the proposed FY 2008 budget) from EHR to the Integrative Activities account within R&RA. (This is reflected in the chart below.)

The IA account also includes \$27 million to continue support for two cohorts of Science and Learning Centers. For FY 2008, the program will support synergistic activities among the Centers to maximize benefits from the research and training.

NSF's major initiatives in the FY 2008 budget will include leading the U.S. participation in the International Polar Year (IPY) with climate change research and environmental observations a key focus. A Cyber-enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI) initiative will explore new concepts, approaches, and tools at the intersection of the computational and physical or biological worlds to meet the challenges of massive data flows and databases at the peta-scale computer level. Responding to the Ocean Research Priorities plan, NSF will invest in projects that try to understand how human activity interacts with the oceans so that they remain clean, healthy, productive and stable.

The Nanotechnology Initiative continues with a new multidisciplinary effort to address the environmental, health, and safety impacts of nanomaterials. Social and ethical implications of nanotechnology also remain part of this initiative. The Office of Cyberinfrastructure has also encouraged the participation of social and behavioral scientists.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Biological Sciences	576.7	607.9	607.9	633	4.7%	0.0%	4.1%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	490.2	526.7	526.7	574	6.1%	0.0%	9.0%
Engineering	557.1	628.6	628.6	683.3	7.4%	0.0%	8.7%
Geosciences	697.2	744.9	744.9	792	5.8%	0.0%	6.3%
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	1,069.4	1,150.3	1,150.3	1,253	5.9%	0.0%	8.9%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	196.8	213.8	213.8	222	6.3%	0.0%	3.9%
Office of Cyberinfrastructure	123.4	182.4	182.4	200	43.5%	0.0%	9.6%
Office of Polar Programs	278.3	438.1	438.1	464.9	12.2%	0.0%	10.8%
Office of International Science and Engineering	42.6	40.6	40.6	45	-4.7%	0.0%	6.1%
Integrative Activities	233.3	231.4	231.4	263	-0.1%	0.0%	13.7%

### Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)

SBE, led by David Lightfoot, fared well in FY 2007, but the request for FY 2008 reflects the perception by some that these sciences are not contributors to American competitiveness. In 2006 the two research divisions welcomed new leaders: Ed Hackett for the Social and Economic Sciences Division (SES) and Sandra Schneider for the Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences division (BCS).

The SBE increase for FY 2007 has allowed a boost for the Science and Science and Innovation Policy (SSIP) initiative that presidential science adviser John Marburger proposed two years ago. This initiative will develop an evidence-based platform from which policymakers and researchers may assess the impacts of the Nation's science and engineering enterprise. The first major solicitation can be found at: [http://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub\\_summ.jsp?ods\\_key=nsf07547](http://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub_summ.jsp?ods_key=nsf07547)

In addition, SBE continues to coordinate the NSF priority area in Human and Social Dynamics (HSD). This priority spent almost \$40 million in FY 2006, with the \$31.4 million from SBE. In FY 2007 \$41.5 million is allocated, with \$31.4 million from SBE. In the FY 2008 request, the SBE contribution remains the same, but the total decreases to \$38 million. HSD continues to focus on how humans acting as individuals, in groups, organizations, societies, and institutions, influence and are affected by changes in social and physical environments.

SBE is participating in the IPY by supporting interdisciplinary and international research on human adaptation and change within polar environments focusing on human-environment interactions. The General Social Survey, supported by SBE for many years, provided a vehicle for IPY specific questions in 2006 asking Americans about their knowledge of the Polar Regions. The continuation of Documenting Endangered Languages will also form part of this activity.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Science Division proposes in FY 2008 to increase its support for research on cognitive and behavioral processes associated with physical systems, brains, and human intelligence, including research on language, learning, social processes, cognition, and higher-order perception.

The Science Resources Statistics division (SRS), led by Lynda Carlson, collects and disseminates information about the scientific and engineering enterprise including the training of the next

generation of scientists and engineers. It conducts ongoing, cyclical survey, report, and projects, including the *Survey of Graduates Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering* and the *Science and Engineering Indicators*. SRS also has a major role in collecting data for the SSIP initiative.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	93.8	99.9	99.9	103.4	6.5%	0.0%	3.5%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	80.6	84.1	84.1	87.6	4.3%	0.0%	4.2%
Division of Science Resources Statistics	26.8	29.7	29.7	31.0	10.8%	0.0%	4.3%

### Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR)

In February 2007, Cora Marrett, the first Assistant Director for the SBE Directorate (1992-96), returned to NSF to take up the helm of the Foundation's EHR directorate. The directorate is the focus on much Congressional interest as the improvement of our nation's science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education in the face of international challenges has become a paramount concern. Much of Congress still considers NSF a better agency to help in this area than the Department of Education (ED) and has become distressed at the Administration's past proposals to move those efforts in the direction of the Department. However, in FY 2007 Congress did not provide any increase in funds to bolster NSF's programs.

In 2005, EHR combined its Elementary and Secondary Education and Research, Communications, and Evaluation divisions. The new entity - Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings (DRL) includes: Discovery Research K-12, which supports applied research and innovation aimed at the K-12 level; Informal Science Education, which focuses on museums and other informal settings for public engagement with science and technology; Research and Evaluation on Education in Science and Engineering (REESE) with an emphasis on syntheses; and Program Evaluation, which will fund third-party evaluations of STEM programs and has its own funding line of \$7.5 million. The budget for the REESE program continues to decline, from \$51.1 million in FY 2007 to a proposed \$42 million in FY 2008.

The Undergraduate Division has the Math Science Partnership program, which has components in both NSF and ED. The program seeks to integrate the work of higher education STEM faculty with the local schools to strengthen K-12 education in these subjects. NSF's role in this program started at a proposed \$200 million. It has been scaled back by both the administration and Congress to a proposed \$46 million in FY 2008. Also in this division, NSF proposes increases to the Advanced Technology Education program, which emphasizes two-year colleges' training in technician education in science and engineering

The Graduate Education division will increase its support for all its programs over the FY 2007 level. Approximately 5,375 graduate students will receive support through the Graduate Research Fellowship, Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeships, and Graduate Teaching Fellows in K-12 Education programs.

In FY 2008 the Human Resource Development programs will focus on five programs that have a proven track record of broadening participation in the science and engineering workforce. They are: the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation,; the Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate (AGEP), which tries to stimulate Ph.D. attainment among students from underrepresented minority populations and encourage encourages them to teach

in colleges and universities,; the Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology (CREST), which serve as hubs for conducting competitive research at minority institutions; HBCU-UP, which encourages the development of education research capabilities of Historically Black Colleges and Universities; and the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, which promotes the improvement of STEM instructional and community outreach programs at these institutions.

	Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	215.8	215.0	215.8	222.5	0.0%	0.3%	3.1%
Undergraduate Education	211.9	196.8	211.9	210.2	0.0%	7.7%	-0.8%
Graduate Education	153.1	160.6	153.1	169.5	0.0%	-4.7%	10.7%
Human Resource Development	119.8	143.9	119.8	148.3	0.0%	-16.7%	23.8%
EHR TOTAL	700.3	716.2	700.3	750.6	0.0%	-2.2%	7.2%

### United States Institute for Peace (USIP)

[www.usip.gov](http://www.usip.gov)

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan, national institution that Congress established in 1984. Its goals are to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. Richard Solomon, former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs in the George H.W. Bush Administration, has led the USIP since 1993.

The Institute meets its congressional mandate through many programs, including research grants to study the dynamics of conflict and paths to resolution. It also provides fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school to graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications.

In FY 2006, Congress provided \$95 million for a new USIP headquarters in Washington, DC. Congress did not provide the requested increase for USIP's programs in FY 2007, but did include \$5 million in supplemental funding for the Institute's activities in Iraq and Afghanistan. The administration has asked for a significant bump for FY 2008.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
27.1	27.0	27.1	30.0	0.0%	0.3%	10.7%

## Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

[www.wwics.si.edu](http://www.wwics.si.edu)

Led by one of Washington's key elder statesman, former Congressman Lee Hamilton, co-chair of both the 9/11 Commission and the Iraq Study Group, the Center facilitates scholarship in the social sciences and humanities and communicates it to a wide audience through seminars, conferences, and its publication *The Woodrow Wilson Quarterly*. Through its resident fellowships it provides a place to study, write, and dialogue. Its funding comes from foundations, grants and contracts, corporations, individuals, endowment income, and subscriptions as well as an annual appropriation from Congress. That appropriation has remained fairly stable over the past few years at around \$9 million.

Actual FY 06	Proposed FY 07	Current FY 07	Proposed FY 08	(C) FY 07/ (A) FY 06	(C) FY 07/ (P) FY 07	(P) FY 08/ (C) FY 07
9.1	9.4	9.1	8.9	0.0%	-3.2%	-2.2%

## GOVERNING MEMBERS

American Association for Public Opinion Research  
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  
Midwest Political Science Association  
National Communication Association  
Rural Sociological Society  
Society for Research in Child Development

## MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

American Agricultural Economics Association  
American Association for Agricultural Education  
Association for Asian Studies  
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management  
Association of Research Libraries  
Council on Social Work Education  
Eastern Sociological Society  
International Communication Association  
Justice Research and Statistics 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 Psychological Study of Social Issues  
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

Arizona State University  
Brown University  
University of California, Berkeley  
University of California, Davis  
University of California, Irvine  
University of California, Los Angeles  
University of California, San Diego  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
University of Chicago  
Clark University  
Columbia University  
Cornell University  
Duke University  
George Mason University  
George Washington University  
University of Georgia  
Harvard University  
Howard University  
University of Illinois  
Indiana University  
University of Iowa  
Iowa State University  
Johns Hopkins University  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY  
Kansas State University  
University of Kentucky  
University of Maryland  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse

University of Michigan  
Michigan State University  
University of Minnesota  
New York University  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
North Carolina State University  
Northwestern University  
Ohio State University  
University of Oklahoma  
University of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania State University  
Princeton University  
Purdue University  
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey  
University of South Carolina  
Stanford University  
University of Tennessee  
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 Sciences  
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  
Institute for Women's Policy Research  
National Bureau of Economic Research  
National Opinion Research Center  
Population Reference Bureau  
Social Science Research Council