

COSSA

WASHINGTON UPDATE



SPECIAL EDITION

PROPOSED FY 2010 BUDGETS

FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

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COSSA Washington Update

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PROPOSED FY 2010 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

The first five months of President Obama's Administration are almost history. He has faced the economic challenge of a major recession to which he and the Congress responded with \$780 billion in government spending in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). At the same time, the recession has depleted government revenues and combined with the new spending the federal deficit has soared. As he prepared his first budget to cover the fiscal year (FY) 2010 he faced the daunting task on stimulating economic recovery in the short-term and coping long-term with large deficits and the unsustainable mandatory spending in entitlement programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security. In addition, the previous Congress, controlled by Democrats unwilling to get into another confrontation with President Bush, postponed completing the FY 2009 appropriations process until early March, five months into the fiscal year.

President Obama released some preliminary FY 2010 budget figures in late February with the promise of full details later. Those details didn't arrive until May 7 and thus COSSA's budget issue comes four months later than normal, not that unusual for the first year of a new Administration.

The President's budget proposes spending \$3.591 trillion in FY 2010. This is a \$600 billion increase over FY 2008. The proposed spending is almost 25 percent of a projected FY 2010 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$15.5 trillion. The projected deficit for FY 2010 is \$1.258 trillion. This is actually a decrease from the \$1.841 trillion projected for FY 2009. In addition to the priorities envisioned in the budget, the President has laid out a policy agenda that entails significant changes in the health, energy, and environmental policies of this nation. These are also reflected in the proposed budget.

Despite the spending increases, the Administration also expresses its concern with the need to confront and reduce the large deficits down the road. Like most recent presidents, the budget proposal includes a list of programs the Administration seeks to eliminate. Many of them have been on these lists for years and most of them are small. They all have congressional sponsors who seem to save them from disappearance in Congress after Congress.

As has been noted by all the discussion about the future of Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, the mandatory part of the budget continues to grow, projected at 56 percent in FY 2010. The discretionary part of the budget, which is allocated in annual appropriations, accounts for 39 percent of the proposed budget, with interest on the debt and disaster costs taking up the rest. The FY 2010 proposal also shifts funding from defense to non-defense discretionary programs. In FY 2008, the ratio was 55-45 in favor of defense. That changes in the FY 2010 proposal to 51 percent defense and 49 percent non-defense.

The Administration's Science Budget

Presidential Science Adviser John Holdren has referred to President Obama as "the science guy." To illustrate this, on April 27 he became the first President since John F. Kennedy to address the National Academy of Sciences, declaring that: "Science is more essential for our prosperity, our security, our health, our environment, and our quality of life than it has ever been."

With Administration support and the advocacy of Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) and the science community, including COSSA, and a group of bipartisan members of Congress, the ARRA included \$3 billion for the National Science Foundation, \$10.4 billion for the National Institutes of Health and \$1.1 billion for Comparative Effectiveness research at NIH and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. These agencies can spend these funds in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

In FY 2010, the proposed budget would fund federal research and development (R&D) at \$147.6 billion. Basic research would get \$30.9 billion, Applied Research \$28.1 billion, and Development \$84.1 billion. Compared to FY 2008, these are small increases for Basic and Applied Research and a decrease for Development. In the proposed FY 2010 budget Defense would be 54 percent of R&D funding; non-defense 46 percent. Most of the Defense R&D is development. Of the non-defense funding, NIH accounts for almost 46 percent.

The New Administration and the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE)

The National Science and Technology Council, an arm of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, issued a report in late January, *Social, Behavioral and Economic Research in the Federal Context*. The report describes the policy relevance of SBE research to policies affecting education, health, cooperation and conflict, societal resilience and response to threats, creativity and innovation, and energy, environment, and human dynamics. It also lays out basic research themes in brain science, complexity, and human origins and diversity. Furthermore, the document discusses many of the new tools to foster the research. The report serves as a significant reminder to policy makers and others of the importance of the SBE sciences.

It is an importance that the new Administration has indicated they understand. The Presidential Science Adviser Holdren and Office of Management and Budget director Peter Orszag have spoken about the value of SBE research to the Administration's agenda in health, energy, and the environment. Many of the President's key advisers, especially on the economic team, come out of the SBE academic world as do many of the leaders of the Departments and agencies. One of the consequences of this in the proposed budget is attempts to strengthen funding for research and data collection in the Departments. The Administration has also committed itself to the idea that research evidence, including social and behavioral research, will play a significant role in the policy choices during its tenure.

National Science Foundation

President Obama, with support from key members of Congress, has indicated his intention to keep the National Science Foundation (NSF) on the budget-doubling track envisioned in the Bush Administration's American Competitiveness Initiative and the America COMPETES Act.

As noted above, NSF received a \$3 billion present from the ARRA. The Foundation decided that it had enough of a backlog of unfunded meritorious proposals that it would spend the \$2 billion designated for research grants through its regular research proposal and review process. It also ran an additional \$300 million competition for its Major Research Instrumentation program. Another \$200 million allocated in ARRA allowed the resurrection of an Academic Research Infrastructure program.

The ARRA also provided \$100 million for NSF's education programs. Congress designated most of this funding for the Robert Noyce Scholarship program to convince more undergraduates to go into science and math teaching at the K-12 level.

Arden Bement continues to lead the Foundation and early in 2009, Cora Marrett, a sociologist by training and the first head of NSF's SBE directorate, moved from leading the Education and Human Resources directorate to become NSF's Deputy Director. The SBE directorate continues to search for a replacement for David Lightfoot, whose tenure as its leader will soon come to an end under NSF's personnel rules.

The FY 2010 budget proposal has NSF increasing by 8.5 percent over its appropriated FY 2009 level to \$7.045 billion, consistent with the doubling track. NSF's announced priorities include the Cyber-enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI) program, which has been a priority for a number of years now, Networking and Information Technology R&D, Cybersecurity, Climate Change, (including education programs), Nanotechnology, (with an emphasis on decision analysis for health and safety programs), and increased support for early career researchers. The Administration has also announced that it intends to provide sufficient funding to triple the number of NSF Graduate Fellows during the next four years.

The SBE directorate has rearranged the deck chairs a bit by creating an Office of Multidisciplinary Initiatives to house the Science of Science and Innovation Policy initiative, and part of the Science of Learning Centers program. The proposed FY 2010 increase for SBE is smaller than the other directorates. However, it should be noted that SBE was the only research directorate that did not get a reduction from the proposed FY 2009 level when NSF allocated the regular appropriation. The Geosciences directorate, reflecting the importance of climate change, received the largest percentage increase in the proposed FY 2010 budget.

National Institutes of Health and other Health Agencies

Left out of the ACI and COMPETES and with the doubling of its budgets ended in 2003, the congressional friends of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), particularly Senators Arlen Specter (then R, now D-PA) and Tom Harkin (D-IA), rose up and secured \$10.4 billion in the ARRA. Unlike NSF, NIH decided to have new competitions for the ARRA funding. A Challenge Grant competition has attracted over 21,000 proposals. NIH will also have a strong role in the Comparative Effectiveness research funded in ARRA, as part of the Administration's emphasis on controlling costs as a way of reforming the nation's health care system.

Raynard Kington, a Ph.D. economist and an M.D., has guided NIH since the departure of Elias Zerhouni in the fall of 2008. An announcement of an Obama Administration appointed NIH director is expected soon.

The regular NIH appropriation still remains mired in no-growth land. The President's FY 2010 budget proposes \$31 billion in funding, a little over one percent above the FY 2009 regular appropriation. At the same time, the Administration has announced that it wants to double

funding on cancer research over the next eight years. Some on Capitol Hill, notably House Appropriations Committee Chairman David Obey (D-WI), have objected to choosing diseases arguing to let the science decide.

In FY 2009, the Congress again rescued the National Children's Study (NCS) from proposed elimination by the Bush Administration. The FY 2010 budget proposal includes funding for the NCS with a small increase. However, the intent is to move slowly, continuing to support a pilot study, but with no official decision to conduct the full-blown study until later.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will have a new leader. The President has chosen New York City Health Commissioner Thomas Frieden to head the CDC. The agency's agenda remains concentrated on responding to pandemics, but it still supports research and evaluations of programs dealing with prevention, obesity, injury control, and other health and behavior research. In addition, the Administration has also proposed an increase in FY 2010 for the National Center for Health Statistics to help it recover from years of low budgets that have forced it to curtail the sample sizes and frequency of its important surveys; the National Health Interview Survey and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality also benefited from the ARRA and will play a significant role in the comparative effectiveness research agenda, while the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation has increases in its proposed FY 2010 funding for research on health care reform.

Research and Data in the Departments

The Department of Agriculture is busy implementing the 2008 Farm bill with the many changes to its research, extension, education and economics activities. The Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service will become the National Institute of Food and Agriculture at the start of FY 2010 on October 1, 2009. The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program has become the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative. The Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistics Service have been tasked with increased roles in measuring the farm and rural world, with only slightly increased budgets. The energy and environment agendas of the new Administration are part of the equation here.

While the nomination of Robert Groves to run the U.S. Census Bureau remains stuck in the Senate, the Bureau continues its massive preparations for next year's decennial count. To help accomplish the count the Bureau needs a massive infusion of funds for advertising, partnerships, hiring of enumerators and regional office personnel, and non-response follow-up activities for those who do not return the mail questionnaire. The FY 2010 Administration request provides the funds, following a \$1 billion allocation in the ARRA. The FY 2010 proposal also provides funding for the American Community Survey so the 2010 decennial can be a short-form only census. The FY 2010 request also increases funding the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to raise the sample size and to continue improvements to the survey instrument.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis has a proposed significant increase in FY 2010 to help refine the measurement of GDP by improving how the U.S. measures the financial services, energy, and other sectors of the economy. It would also provide funding to restore county level data releases.

The Obama Administration has installed two key figures involved with the Chicago Public Schools to help lead the Department of Education (ED) and its research, evaluation, statistics and assessment programs. New ED Secretary Arne Duncan becomes the latest in a series of the leaders of the Department intent on reforming and improving our nation's K-12 schools. The reauthorization of No Child Left Behind remains on the agenda, but there is no sense whether this will occur in 2009. Duncan recruited John Easton, former head of the Consortium on

Chicago School Research, to head the Institute of Education Sciences (IES). The FY 2010 IES budget has a significant increase in the research, evaluation, and dissemination account. The push for states to improve their data on student achievement continues and the ARRA provided \$250 million for this purpose.

The 50th Anniversary of the Department's International Education and Foreign Language programs was celebrated with two major events in early 2009. With rhetoric and newspaper articles suggesting the need to improve U.S. efforts in this area, the Congress responded in FY 2009 with increased appropriations. The FY 2010 budget proposal maintains that FY 2009 increase, but goes no further.

Unlike, the previous Administration, President Obama has asked for funding for the Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Grants program in FY 2010. The proposed budget will continue to level fund the Javits Fellowship program and the GANN Fellowship program, which has now made graduate study in educational assessment, evaluation and research an eligible area of national need.

The Department of Homeland Security maintains its support for Human Factors and its Centers of Excellence (COE) programs. The START (Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism) Center, the major COE aligned with the social and behavioral sciences was recently renewed until 2011.

"Transformation" is the key word for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under new Secretary Shaun Donovan, former housing commissioner of New York City. Included in Donovan's transformation plans are a major commitment to research and evaluation and the restoration of the Office of Policy Development and Research as recommended by a National Academies' report *Rebuilding the Research Capacity at HUD*, issued in 2008. The proposed budget has a significant increase to rejuvenate the American Housing Survey. Another mechanism proposed to support HUD's transformative process in FY 2010 is to set aside one percent of the HUD budget for research, evaluation, demonstrations, and technology improvements.

This set-aside mechanism is also part of the Department of Justice's attempt to reinvigorate its research and statistics operations, although it only involves budgets of select programs within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and not the whole Department. With Laurie Robinson nominated to return to the OJP Assistant Attorney Generalship, she served in the same position in the Clinton Administration, the justice research and statistics community feels a supporter is back in charge. One indication of that support is the Obama Administration has proposed a \$15 million boost to the Bureau of Justice Statistics to implement the National Academies' panel's recommendations to redesign and improve the National Criminal Victimization Survey (NCVS). Another National Academies' panel is reviewing the National Institute of Justice, with its report expected in October 2009.

After much advocacy by users and others including COSSA in 2008, Congress rejected the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) attempt to eliminate the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). BLS's FY 2010 budget has a small proposed increase. The Bureau of Transportation Statistics awaits the reauthorization of the highway bill to see if its budget can increase (it is tied to Highway Trust Fund revenues).

The Obama Administration continues the Bush Administration's strong support for exchange programs in the State Department's budget. The new folks will also continue to enhance the budget of the National Archives and Records Administration to implement its Electronic Records Archive Initiative, and unlike the previous Administration, will not try to eliminate funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. With former Iowa Republican Congressman Jim Leach the Obama Administration's nominee to head the National Endowment for the Humanities and an increase in the FY 2010 proposed budget; the agency's future looks a little brighter.

The new Administration, as is typical in year one, has a large agenda that it seeks to fulfill. The manipulations of the economy, first trying to induce recovery and then attempting to tame runaway deficits, will be a major challenge. The President's first budget sets out to alter some priorities, especially in research in the agencies. The congressional leadership will once again try to complete the appropriations process on time, by October 1, 2009. Given the opportunities for delay and the imposition of major initiatives on its schedule this will be a difficult challenge. Even though the Democratic majorities are large in both Houses, the legislative branch still likes to maintain its independence from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, so the budget game in 2009, like always, should be interesting.

Howard J. Silver
June 2009

How to interpret budget figures in this issue

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2010 budget authority. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of current dollars, and, in most cases, are rounded to one figure after the decimal. Totals may contain rounding error.

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

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(C) FY 08/ (A) FY 09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2008. Column 2 provides the Administration's proposal for FY 2009 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2009 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2010. Column 6 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2008 spending to current FY 2009 spending. (In calculating the percentages, the FY 2009 numbers do not include the ARRA funding). Column 7 compares the proposed FY 2009 funding with current FY 2009 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 8 compares current FY 2009 funding with the recently proposed FY 2010 funding, illustrating the Obama Administration's budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

COSSA would like to thank:

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Assistant Secretary for Health
Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Agency for Health Care Research and Quality
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institutes of Health
Office of the Director
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health
Sciences
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
National Cancer Institute
National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Human Factors
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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of Policy Development and Research

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Justice Statistics
National Institute of Justice

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Tom Vilsack, former Governor of Iowa, is the new Secretary of Agriculture (USDA). In mid-May the Senate confirmed Rajiv Shah, formerly the Director of Agricultural Development in the Global Development Program for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, as the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics (REE). Shah will lead the efforts to implement the research and extension provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill. In that bill, the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service was renamed the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), with the changeover effective by October 1, 2009 (which is the beginning of FY 2010). In addition, the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program is now the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). The new law also calls for the development of a Roadmap for Agricultural, Research, Extension, and Education.

The 2010 discretionary spending budget for USDA is \$26.5 billion, about a \$1.5 billion increase over enacted FY 2009. USDA also received \$18.9 billion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. A large portion of the USDA budget consists of Mandatory Spending for farm subsidies and nutrition assistance programs, estimated at \$91 billion in FY 2009.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)/Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) (www.csrees.usda.gov)

The head of NIFA, yet to be appointed, will also become the Chief Scientist of USDA. In the meantime, the old Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES) remains. Its mission is to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities by supporting research, education, and extension programs in the Land-Grant University System and other partner organizations. CSREES doesn't perform actual research, education, and extension but rather helps fund it at the state and local level and provides program leadership in these areas. Among its targeted areas of interest are: economics & community development; education; families, youth & communities; food, nutrition & health; natural resources & environment; and International activities.

CSREES distributes its funds to universities and institutions by statutory formula funding, competitive awards, and grants. The major formula funding mechanism is the Hatch Act program which funds research conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. In FY 2010 the Administration requests \$207.1 million for this program, same as the enacted FY 2009 level. No less than 25 percent of the funds are used for a Multistate Research Fund to examine issues that cross state lines. Special Grants provide funds for projects deemed worthy by Members of Congress and the Administration. Usually called earmarks, an annual battle occurs over these grants with Administrations' reducing the funding and Congress restoring it.

The Administration's FY 2010 proposed funding for AFRI is \$201.5 million, again the same as the FY 2009 enacted level. Among the AFRI research topics are: agribusiness markets and trade, agricultural prosperity for small and medium-sized farms, enhancing ecosystems services from agricultural lands, epidemiological approaches to food safety, global and climate change, improving food quality and value, human nutrition and obesity, managed ecosystems, rural development, and water and watersheds.

In the Extension Activities budget, the Administration proposes \$70 million in discretionary funding for rural revitalization, including \$28 million for improving the quality of life in rural America, and \$42 million for education improvements from K-12 through postsecondary education.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Hatch Act	195.8	139.2	207.1	207.1		5.8%	48.4%	0.0%
National Research Initiative	190.9	256.5	201.5	201.5		5.6%	-21.4%	0.0%
Special Grants	107.1	0.0	100.4	18.0		-6.3%	100.0%	-82.1%

Economic Research Service (ERS) www.ers.usda.gov

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

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

The FY 2010 request includes an increase of \$1.8 million to support research on the economics and policies for reducing greenhouse emissions. ERS will develop analytical tools and assessments of the economic implications of environmental services design, with an emphasis on markets for carbon offsets.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
77.3	82.1	79.5	82.5		2.8%	-2.0%	3.8%

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) www.usda.gov/nass

Cynthia Clark became NASS' administrator in 2008. NASS is a part of the federal statistical system and conducts hundreds of surveys and issues nearly 500 national reports each year on agricultural production, economics, demographics, and environmental statistics. NASS also conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years, providing the only source of uniform, comprehensive agricultural data for every county in the nation.

The NASS budget fluctuates depending on where we are in the five-year funding cycle for the Census of Agriculture. The FY 2009 budget declined because the cycle had come to an end. The FY 2010 budget increases slightly because the new five-year cycle begins.

In addition, the Administration seeks an increase in the non-Census part of the NASS budget to establish a data series on key elements of bioenergy production and utilization. Specific areas would include data on the production, stocks, and use of biomass materials, annual maps of county-level crop production with overlays of major transportation corridors, and current and

proposed ethanol plants. Another part of the increase would allow NASS to restore the chemical use data series. This data series is important not only for USDA, but also for EPA and others who need to respond to questions about agricultural chemical use and its effects on the environment.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
162.1	153.5	151.6	161.8		-6.5%	-1.2%	6.7%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

After the withdrawal of two earlier nominees, former Washington State Governor Gary Locke was confirmed as the Obama Administration's Secretary of Commerce. The Department's enacted budget was \$9.348 billion in FY 2009. In addition, Commerce received \$7.9 billion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). For FY 2010, the Administration requests \$13.8 billion. More than half of that total will fund the Census Bureau as it gears up for the 2010 decennial count.

U.S Census Bureau

www.census.gov

With Robert Groves still awaiting confirmation as the next director of the U.S. Census Bureau, Acting Director Tom Mesenbourg continues to lead the massive preparations underway for the 2010 count.

The Congress held numerous hearings over the past two years concerning the difficulties the Bureau has had with those preparations, but now appears ready to support what is necessary to ensure the count is done as accurately and professionally as possible. Congress appropriated \$1 billion in funds for the decennial in the ARRA.

As is customary in the fiscal year of the actual count, the Census Bureau would receive an enormous increase in its funding. Funding for the 2010 count is part of the Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriation account. This account also funds the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, which are conducted every five years. In 2010 the Bureau will publish the data from the 2007 Economic Census and begin the next cycle of the Census of Governments. In addition, this account supports the American Community Survey (ACS), which produces annual, detailed community-level demographic socio-economic data, and thus allows the Decennial Census to focus on collecting only basic demographic data. For FY 2010 the Administration request for Periodic Censuses and Programs is \$7.116 billion, \$4.2 billion above the FY 2009 enacted level (not including ARRA funds). Of that amount, \$6.901 billion would go for the Decennial Census.

The Bureau's other appropriations account is for Salaries and Expenses, which provides for monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, and other programs that are used for planning by both the public and private sectors. Census's current economic programs count and profile U.S. businesses and government organizations. Current population and housing surveys and analyses provide detailed and integrated information on the social, demographic, economic, and housing conditions of the United States. In FY 2010 the Administration asks for \$259 million, nearly \$25 million above the FY 2009 enacted level. This account also supports the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), funded in FY 2009 at \$50.3 million.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Salaries and Expenses	202.8	238.7	233.6	259.0		15.2%	-2.1%	10.9%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1,027.4	2,365.9	2,906.3	7,115.7	1,000.0	182.8%	23.2%	144.8%
Census Totals	1,440.2	2,604.6	3,139.9	7,374.7		118.0%	20.6%	134.9%

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) (www.bea.gov)

The BEA is part of the Economic and Statistics Administration (ESA), whose director is Rebecca Blank, former head of the University of Michigan's Gerald Ford School of Public Policy. The non-BEA part of ESA provides policy research and support for the Department and the Administration has requested funding of \$3.8 million for FY 2010, same as FY 2009.

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

For FY 2010, the Administration requests \$101.2 million for BEA, an increase of \$11.2 million over FY 2009 funding. The increase will provide funding for BEA to improve collection of service sector data, which includes the financial services, insurance, and real estate industries. The boost will also allow BEA to produce new and expanded statistics for the 21st Century economy to improve the measurement of GDP by enhancing its data on energy supply and consumption, retirement income development, and research and innovation. BEA also expects to rebuild its foreign direct investments statistics and restore its county and metropolitan area income level data.

Actual FY 07	Proposed FY 08	Current FY 08	Proposed FY 09	(C) FY 08/ (A) FY 07	(C) FY 08/ (P) FY 08	(P) FY 09/ (C) FY 08	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
77.8	86.9	87.1	101.2		12.0%	0.2%	16.2%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Arne Duncan, former head of the Chicago Public Schools, was confirmed as the Obama Administration's Secretary of Education on January 20. President Obama's proposed Department of Education budget for FY 2010 focuses on turning around struggling schools, early childhood education, and helping to make college more accessible. In addition to the Administration's \$46.7 million budget proposal, the Department of Education also received \$98.2 billion from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

The President's budget includes \$1.5 billion for Title I School Improvement Grants, an increase of \$1 billion to help ensure that states have the resources to develop and implement plans for schools identified for improvement, corrective action, or restructuring.

As part of Administration's commitment to early childhood education, the budget proposal also includes a number of programs aimed at pre-school age children. The budget includes \$500 million for a new program of Title I Early Childhood Grants, which would use Title I Recovery Act funds to start or expand preschool programs in these designated schools. The budget also

directs \$300 million for a new Early Learning Challenge Fund, to help States develop or refine systems for rating and improving the quality of early learning programs. Early Reading First would receive \$162.5 million, an increase of \$50 million, to expand support for high-quality, research-based early literacy services for preschool children.

A key component of the Obama Administration's education policy is to turn around so-called "dropout factories." Thus, the Administration proposes \$50 million for a High School Graduation Initiative that would promote innovative strategies to help students complete high school.

As part of its goal to increase the affordability of higher education, the Administration is also raising the maximum Pell Grant award to \$5,550, an increase of \$200 over the FY 2009 level. The Administration also proposes making Pell Grant funding mandatory to eliminate the yearly uncertainty that students and parents face.

The President's budget also calls for eliminating funding for 12 programs, including Civic Education, Close-Up Fellowships, and the National Institute of Literacy, at a savings of \$550 million. Many of these same programs were slated for elimination during the Bush years, but were saved by Congress.

Institute of Education Sciences (IES) www.ed.gov/offices/IES

The Obama Administration believes investment in research and statistics activities is critical in order to identify effective instructional and program practices, track student achievement, and measure the impact of education reform. The Institute of Education Sciences (IES), led by John Easton, former executive director of the Consortium on Chicago School Research, has four centers—the National Center for Education Research, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, and the National Center for Special Education Research—that support sustained programs of research, evaluation, and data collection. For FY 2010, the Administration is seeking \$689.3 million for IES activities, an increase of \$72.1 million over the FY 2009 level.

The FY 2010 budget request for research, development, and dissemination is \$224.2 million, which is an increase of \$57 million over the FY 2009 budget. A portion of the increase would support the study, improvement, and scaling up of educational innovations that focus on improving student achievement. In addition, the request would fund ongoing programs of research in reading and writing, mathematics, science, cognition, teacher quality, high school reform, postsecondary education, and education finance and leadership. The request also includes funding for the *What Works Clearinghouse*, which provides evidence-based information for policymakers, researchers, and educators on promising approaches and interventions.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) provides general statistics about trends in education, collects data to monitor reform and measure educational progress, and informs the IES research agenda. The FY 2010 budget request of \$108.5 million includes funding for a new longitudinal study on teachers, technical assistance to States developing longitudinal data systems, a new international assessment of adult competencies, a national survey to examine parent and family involvement in education, and a survey on the participation of preschool children in non-parental education and care arrangements.

President Obama's budget request of \$138.8 for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board would fund national assessments in 2010 in U.S. history, civics, and geography at grades 4, 8, and 12, and a writing pilot test at grades 4, 8, and 12. The request also would support preparations for 2011 assessments in reading, math, and writing at grades 4 and 8 and a national grade 12 writing assessment; a 2012 grade 12 economics assessment, a technology literacy study, and the 2012 long-term

trend assessment. IES would fund continued analyses and reporting of assessments conducted prior to 2010.

The Statewide Data Systems program in addition to its FY 2010 budget request of \$65 million, received an additional \$250 million in ARRA funds. The Statewide Data System 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.

The \$3 million proposed FY 2010 increase in funding for the Regional Educational Laboratories would fund the final year of five year contracts for a network of ten regional laboratories that provide expert advice, including training and technical assistance, to help States and districts apply proven research findings in their school improvement efforts. The increase also would support the second year of a statutorily required evaluation of the program.

The Special Education and Evaluations program supports discretionary grants and contracts for research to improve special education and early intervention services for infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities. The FY 2010 request of \$11.5 million would fund a new study of transition and learning outcomes for students with disabilities as well as the required national assessment of activities supported with federal special education funds and other ongoing studies and evaluations of special education.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Research and Dissemination	159.7	167.2	167.2	224.2		4.7%	0.0%	34.1%
Regional Education Labs	65.6	67.6	67.6	70.6		3.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Statistics (NCES)	88.4	104.6	98.5	108.5		11.4%	-5.8%	10.2%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	104.1	138.8	138.8	138.8		33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
State Wide Data Systems	48.3	100.0	65.0	65.0	250.0	107.0%	-35.0%	0.0%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	9.5	9.5	9.5	11.5		0.0%	0.0%	21.1%

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

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

Early in 2009 two celebrations feted the 50 year history of these programs and their significant contributions to the nation. Despite the continuing stories of language deficiencies, particularly in less-commonly-taught languages important to national security, e.g., Urdu and Pashto, the Obama Administration's FY 2010 budget request provides \$118.9 million for the IEFLS programs, the same as the FY 2009 appropriation. The request, according to the Department, would fund approximately 463 grants to institutions of higher education, provide direct support to over 1,005 individuals through fellowships and projects, and support the

participation of more than 100 underrepresented minority students in international service programs.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Domestic Programs	93.9	94.9	102.3	102.3		8.9%	7.8%	0.0%
Overseas	13.4	13.4	14.7	14.7		9.7%	9.7%	0.0%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8		5.8%	5.8%	0.0%
TOTAL	109.0	110.0	118.9	118.9		9.1%	8.1%	0.0%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) (www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/fipse)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) awards competitive grants to support locally developed projects that promote innovative reform and improvement in postsecondary education. The FY 2010 budget request of \$47.4 million represents a decrease of \$86.3 million from the FY 2009 budget due to the elimination of funding for earmarks. However, the budget does provide an increase of \$5 million for competitive grants.

The FY 2010 budget calls for \$34.8 million in funding, an increase of \$4.2 million, for the Comprehensive program which supports projects to improve postsecondary education at community colleges by developing or expanding skills integration models, projects that would work to facilitate an easier transfer of credits, and projects that would establish dual enrollment programs.

The FIPSE budget also includes \$10.8 million in funding for the International Consortia programs that would support 145 academic partnerships between U.S. institutions of higher education and institutions in Canada, Mexico, Russia, 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 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
120.3	37.4	133.7	47.4		11.1%	257.4%	-64.5%

Graduate Education (www.ed.gov/programs/jacobjavits/index.html)

President Obama's FY 2010 budget request would provide a total of \$43.7 million for the Javits Fellowships, Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN), and Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity programs. In September 2008, the Department produced an evaluation of these programs that deemed them worthy of continued support.

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. In the evaluation, which looked at the 1997-99 cohort 72 percent of the fellows studied the humanities, of which 38 percent were in history. The FY 2010 request of \$9.7 million, same as FY 2009, would support 218 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. Unlike the previous Bush Administration's budgets, the Obama Administration is not trying to cut funding for this program. The President's budget includes \$3 million that would provide support and financial assistance, to over 160 Thurgood Marshall Fellows and allow over 1,000 participants to attend mid-year seminars and other educational activities.

Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) fellowships provide competitive grants to postsecondary institutions to help graduate students with superior ability and high financial need studying in areas of national need. Participating graduate schools must provide assurances that they will seek talented students from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds. In FY 2009, one of the eligible areas was educational assessment, evaluation, and research. Fellowships are available for up to five years of study. Seven hundred fellowships would be supported under the proposed budget request of \$31 million.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Javits Fellowships	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.7		2.1%	-1.0%	0.0%
Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Program	2.9	0.0	3.0	3.0		3.4%	100.0%	0.0%
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)	29.5	32.5	31.0	31.0		5.1%	-4.6%	0.0%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The largest domestic agency, representing almost one-quarter of federal expenditures, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), led by Secretary Kathleen Sebelius, includes more than 300 programs covering a wide spectrum of activities, including health and social science research. It will play a major role in the President's plans for revising America's health care system. Most of HHS' funding goes to mandatory programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. The FY 2010 discretionary budget request for HHS is \$78 billion. According to the Administration, the request is \$166 million below the FY 2009 budget request, a result of accounting.

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

Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) serves as the Secretary's primary advisor on matters involving the nation's public health and oversees the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) for the Secretary. The Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS) is under the direction of the ASH. OPHS performs both a policy and program role. The President has nominated Howard K. Koh of the Harvard School of Public Health to this position. In the meantime, Rear Admiral Steven K. Galson is currently serving as the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health. The Office of Minority Health, Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL) and the Office of Women's Health are located within OPHS.

Office of Minority Health (OMH): The mission of OMH is to improve and protect the health of racial and ethnic minority populations through the development of health policies and programs that will eliminate health disparities. Established in 1986, it advises the Secretary and the OPHS on public health program activities affecting American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, Blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders. The Administration requests \$56 million for OMH in FY 2010, \$3 million

above the FY 2009 level, to provide funding to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate disparities in racial and ethnic minority populations. The increase would help states strengthen their existing health care infrastructure for serving racial and ethnic minorities, including developing state-wide collaborations and ensuring the use of best practices.

Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL): OPA administers the Family Planning Program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act which is funded through the 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. The FY 2010 budget request for AFL is \$30 million, the same as the FY 2009 and FY 2008 funding levels. The majority of the funding is intended to support programs whose effectiveness has been demonstrated through rigorous evaluation. A smaller portion of the funds are intended for promising teen pregnancy prevention programs that require further evaluation to determine effectiveness.

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

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

The Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) serves as the principal policy advisor to the Secretary of HHS on issues related to health, disability, aging, human services, and science. ASPE conducts research and evaluation studies; provides critical policy analysis, development, and advice; provides policy planning, coordination, and management; conducts research, evaluation, and data collection; and estimates the costs and benefits of policies and programs under consideration by HHS or the Congress. ASPE has a long history of leading special initiatives on behalf of the Secretary (e.g., health care and welfare reform), and provides direction for HHS-wide strategic, evaluation, legislative and policy planning. Four policy offices within ASPE (Health Policy, Science and Data Policy, Human Services Policy, and Disability and Long Term Care Policy) perform these functions with a focus on their primary population or issue of interest.

ASPE is playing a leading role supporting research and data collection on the President's policy initiative for health care reform, including the digitizing of health records. The agency has also provided policy research and analysis to inform and support legislative proposals on welfare reform, Head Start and other programs. ASPE continues to support the National Poverty Center, three regional poverty centers, and in FY 2007 established a marriage research center.

For many years ASPE's funding has come from the one percent set-aside of Public Health Service funds. That continued in FY 2009. For FY 2010 proposed budget, the set-aside number of \$41.2 million will be augmented by \$12.5 million to continue ASPE's effort on reforming health care, and \$10 million to conduct a congressionally-mandated evaluation of the children's health insurance program.

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ) (www.ahrq.gov)

As one of 12 agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) funds health services research initiatives that seek to improve the quality of health care in America. The Agency conducts and supports health services research, both within AHRQ as well as in leading academic institutions, hospitals, physicians' offices, health care systems, and many other settings across the country.

AHRQ has a broad portfolio helping researchers examine: clinical practice, outcomes of care and effectiveness, evidence-based medicine, primary care and care for priority populations, health care quality, patient safety and medical errors, organization and delivery of care and use of health care resources, health care costs and financing, health care system and public health preparedness, and health information technology. The FY 2010 President's budget request for AHRQ is \$372.1 million, the same as the FY 2009 funding level. AHRQ is funded entirely through Public Health Services (PHS) Evaluation Funds. AHRQ also received \$300 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act as part of the Comparative Effectiveness Research initiative.

The FY 2010 budget request for AHRQ's research on **Health Care Costs, Quality, and Outcomes (HCQO)** is \$314.0 million, the same as the FY 2009 funding level. Within HCQO, the agency has six research priorities: Comparative Effectiveness, Prevention/Care Management, Value Research, Health Information Technology, Patient Safety, and Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality Effectiveness and Efficiency Research.

The FY 2010 budget request for **Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER)** is \$50 million, the same as the FY 2009 funding level. The Effective Health Care Program is designed to support the development of new scientific information through research on the outcomes of health care services and therapies, including drugs. In FY 2010, AHRQ intends to support:

- Planned dissemination outreach to stakeholders to engage them in the Effective Health Care Program;
- Systematic research reviews to inform decisions and promote effective health care;
- Advancement of systematic review methodologies by identifying key issues at each step involved in researching, writing and translating a systematic review, conducting research on these issues, and then providing recommended approaches for addressing these difficult, frequently encountered methodological issues;
- Multi-center research cooperatives for comparative and clinical effectiveness studies in diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular disease;
- Effectiveness research in priority condition areas to develop new scientific evidence regarding the effectiveness and long-term treatment effects of diagnostic and therapeutic interventions and to address knowledge gaps confronting health care decisionmakers;
- Translation and dissemination of evidence-based clinical and health care delivery information;
- Building and enhancing the research and methodological capacity for conducting comparative and effectiveness research and for the integration of evidence into practice and decision making;
- Evaluating new data sources and clinical information, including the development and use of medical record and electronic administrative data systems;
- Continuing efforts to train and develop the new generation of comparative effectiveness researchers; and
- Consulting and collaborating with HHS agencies and other stakeholders to identify topics for research, communicate findings, and identify research gaps.

The budget request for AHRQ's **Prevention/Care Management** program is \$7.1 million, equal to the FY 2009 funding level. The purpose of the program is to improve the quality, safety,

efficiency, and effectiveness of the delivery of evidence-based preventive services and chronic care management in ambulatory care settings. In FY 2010, AHRQ plans to fund research on prevention and care management, including providing support to large and small grants related to prevention and care management research, with a focus on grants that implement findings from the exploratory work completed in FY 2009 on optimizing prevention and care management in complex patients; and supporting the training of preventive medicine residents in evidence-based medicine.

AHRQ's **Value** program produces the measures, data, tools, evidence and strategies that health care organizations, systems, insurers, purchasers, and policymakers need to improve the value and affordability of health care. The FY 2010 budget request for the Value program is \$3.7 million, the same as FY 2009. In FY 2010, AHRQ intends to continue to support four interrelated activities in the Value program: 1) development and expansion of measures, data and tools to support transparency, public reporting, payment initiatives, and quality improvement; 2) provide evidence on when and how public reporting strategies are more likely to work, which payment strategies and community approaches are most likely to improve value, and what redesign initiatives are likely to reduce waste; 3) work with key stakeholders using measures, data and evidence; and 4) continue to facilitate coordination across public players.

AHRQ plays a critical role in the effort to adopt **Health Information Technology** (Health IT). The purpose of the Health IT portfolio at AHRQ is to develop and disseminate evidence and evidence-based tools to inform policy and practice on how Health IT can improve the quality of health care. These goals are achieved through funding research grants and contracts, synthesizing findings, and developing and disseminating findings and tools. The FY 2010 budget request for AHRQ's Health IT program is \$44.8 million, the same as the FY 2009 funding level. The request includes \$29.4 million for new and continuing grants and contracts to support the Ambulatory Safety and Quality Program (ASQ), which is focused on demonstrating value and best approaches to broader diffusion, implementation, and effective use of Health IT.

AHRQ's **Patient Safety Program** is comprised of two research components: Patient Safety Threats and Medical Errors. The goal of the program is to prevent, mitigate, and decrease the number of medical errors, patient safety risks and hazards, and quality gaps associated with health care and their harmful impacts on patients. The program supports grants, contracts, and interagency agreements to support projects that identify the threats; identify and evaluate effective practices; educate, disseminate, and implement to enhance patient safety and quality; and maintain vigilance. The FY 2010 budget request for Patient Safety Research is \$48.9 million. This sum includes \$41.9 million for patient safety threats and medical errors, and \$17.3 million for reducing Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI).

In addition to its research portfolio, funds are provided in HCQO to support a variety of research projects that support all of AHRQ's research programs. These are kept with the **Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality, Effectiveness and Efficiency** portfolio. AHRQ has developed a set of research contract and grant mechanisms to support the work of the programs, including such activities as data collection and measurement, dissemination, rapid cycle research, research management and salary costs, training and intramural and extramural research sponsored by multiple programs. The FY 2010 budget request for the program is \$159.5 million. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$37.1 million in total research grants funds for Crosscutting Activities Related to Quality, Effectiveness and Efficiency, a reduction of \$2.5 million below the FY 2009 funding level. The FY 2010 budget request also provides \$6.4 million for new investigator-initiated research grants, for a total of \$23.6 million in investigator-initiated research.

AHRQ's **Medical Expenditure Panel Survey** (MEPS) continues to provide the only national source for annual data on how Americans use and pay for medical care, a key for any health care reform initiative. The FY 2010 Request of \$55.3 million maintains the support provided at

the FY 2009 level. Program Support is also maintained at the FY 2009 funding level of \$2.7 million to cover required costs related to the overall operation of the Agency.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Health Costs, Quality and Outcomes	276.6.	267.7	314.1	314.1	300.0	13.6%	17.3%	0.0%
Medical Expenditure Panel Survey	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Program Support	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total AHRQ	334.5	325.7	372.1	372.1		11.2%	14.2%	0.0%

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov)

The mission of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. An operating division of the Department of Health and Human Services, the CDC accomplishes its mission by working with partners throughout the nation and the world to: monitor health, detect and investigate health problems, conduct research to enhance prevention, develop and advocate sound public health policies, promote healthy behaviors, implement disease prevention strategies, and maintain national health statistics. Headquartered in Atlanta, the CDC is comprised of 18 institutes, centers and offices. The FY 2010 President's Budget request for the CDC is \$6.643 billion, which includes Public Health Service Evaluation funds, an increase of \$328.7 million or 4.2 percent (not including ARRA funding), above the FY 2009 funding level.

On May 15, 2009, President Obama appointed Thomas R. Frieden, former New York City health commissioner, director of CDC and administrator of ATSDR. He replaces Richard Besser who has been the acting CDC director and acting ATSDR administrator since mid- January. Besser returns to his role as director of CDC's Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response.

HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention: In this area, the agency works in collaboration with its partners at the community, state, national and international levels applying well-integrated, multidisciplinary programs of research, surveillance, risk factor and disease intervention and evaluation. These efforts are guided by three overarching priorities: reducing health disparities; encouraging program collaboration and service integration, and maximizing global synergies. The FY 2010 budget request for **HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention** includes \$1.06 billion, \$53.9 million above the FY 2009 funding level. Included in this sum is \$744.9 million for the **Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention Program**, an increase of \$53 million above the FY 2009 funding level to focus on reducing HIV infections, increase access to care, and reduce health disparities. Priorities for HIV research include behavioral research to develop improved interventions for the highest risk populations and to eliminate health disparities. In FY 2010, the agency plans to increase its activities to track HIV/AIDS, research and implement prevention interventions, and deliver technical assistance to HIV prevention partners through evidence-based interventions. CDC expects to continue to support research to better understand the complex factors that lead to HIV infection and identify effective approaches for prevention. This includes providing support for six sites to test new behavioral interventions for minority men who have sex with men (MSM) and four sites to develop interventions for methamphetamine-using MSM.

Also in FY 2010, CDC plans to continue to develop evidence-based recommendations to support and guide HIV prevention programs and require rigorous evaluation of HIV prevention activities.

The agency intends to increase the percentage of HIV prevention program grantees using the Program Evaluation and Monitoring System (PEMS) designed to improve CDC's ability to monitor, evaluate, and coordinate prevention programs of grantees.

For the CDC's **STD program**, the FY 2010 budget request includes \$152.8 million to support research, surveillance, policy development, and assistance to states, territories, and local health departments to prevent and control STDs. CDC supports STD prevention and control through its support of behavioral, clinical and health services research and program evaluation to provide a scientific base for improving program efforts.

Health Promotion: CDC's Health Promotion activities support efforts related to wellness, chronic disease prevention, genomics and population health, disabilities, birth defects and other reproductive outcomes, and adverse consequences of hereditary conditions. The FY 2010 budget request for Health Promotion is \$1.038 billion, an increase of \$18.6 million above the FY 2009 funding level. Of that sum, \$892.2 million is for the **Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion** program, an increase of \$14.6 million. The funds are intended to prevent and delay onset of chronic disease through activities such as: prevention and management of heart disease and stroke, obesity and overweight, and cancer; and promotion of maternal, infant, and adolescent health, healthy personal behaviors. In addition, CDC plans to promote integrating genomics into public health research and programs.

CDC's **Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (NPAO)** program was established to prevent and control obesity and other chronic conditions by supporting state health departments in developing and implementing nutrition and physical activity interventions. One of the objectives of the program is to increase the number, reach, and quality of social and behavioral approaches that complement policy and environmental strategies to promote healthful eating and physical activities. The FY 2010 budget request for NPAO is \$44.4 million, an increase of \$102,000 above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, CDC intends to fund 25 states to implement state-wide programs to prevent obesity through activities such as population-based interventions, evaluation, surveillance, policy and environmental change, and translation of research to practice.

The CDC's **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)** is a coordinated system used by CDC and state health departments to track data related to all of CDC's state-based Chronic Disease Prevention and Health promotion programs and used to track state, local, and national trends in chronic disease prevention and health promotion. BRFSS is funded in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Extramural funds are awarded as cooperative agreements to conduct surveillance activities at the state level. BRFSS data are used to identify emerging health problems, establish and track health objectives, and develop and evaluate public health policies and programs. The FY 2010 budget request for BRFSS is \$7.3 million.

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

The FY 2010 budget request includes \$138.7 million for Health Statistics, an increase of \$13.3 million above the FY 2009 funding level. With the increase, CDC plans to fully fund all sample sizes and surveys funded at the expanded level in FY 2009, and reinstate the reductions in operational capacity that have been implemented in the past several years. The increased budget will also allow CDC to develop ways to integrate data collection to maximize the linkage with administrative data and build on technical advances in data collection, access and dissemination.

The agency's **Prevention Research Centers (PRC)** are a national network of academic research centers and a research model designed to bridge the gap between scientific findings and the translation of those findings into public health practice. The PRC program addresses issues such as nutrition and physical activity to prevent obesity, diabetes, and heart disease; healthy aging; healthy youth development, including prevention of violence and substance abuse; strengthening the family and community relationships to support healthy lifestyles; and controlling cancer risk and other health disparities. In FY 2008, CDC funded 33 PRCs in 26 states and plans to fund two additional PRCs in FY 2009. The FY 2010 budget request for the PRC program is \$31.2 million.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is the federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness. The FY 2010 budget request for NIOSH is \$368.4 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2009 funding level, and includes \$91.7 million in Public Health Service Evaluation Transfers. The Institute accomplishes its mission by establishing goals through the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) which was introduced in 1996 and is the largest stakeholder-based research agenda in the U.S. NORA is the research framework guiding occupational safety and health (OSH) research for CDC the past decade. NORA Research Councils will develop action plans to provide guidance to the entire OSH community on moving research findings, technologies, and information into effective prevention practices and products that are adopted in the workplace.

Public Health Research: The Office of Public Health Research's (OPHR) mission is to provide leadership, vision, and coordination for the CDC research program, for both intramural and extramural research. The Office also assists in the development of a CDC-wide research agenda. The CDC Health Protection Research Initiative launched in FY 2004 to fund grants to institutions to support investigator-initiated research and mentored research, institutions of higher education for training of public health researchers, and centers of excellence to support a variety of priority research areas. In FY 2009, OPHR plans to support new Funding Opportunity Announcements (FOA) focused on translation research to protect health through health promotion, prevention, and preparedness. The FY 2010 budget request for OPHR is \$31.2 million. In FY 2010, CDC intends to support 82 new extramural research awards and 26 continuation awards in high priority public health research areas.

Environmental Health and Injury Prevention: The Environmental Health and Injury Prevention program coordinates functions for environmental health and injury prevention science, program, and policy, including public health programs in areas such as asthma control, lead poisoning prevention, refugee health, child passenger safety, and violence prevention. In FY 2009, Congress provided \$7.5 million in funding to CDC to establish a program to help prepare for and adapt to the potential health effects of global climate change, noting that "global climate change may already be contributing to a number of adverse health effects: respiratory diseases, injuries, water-borne and vector-borne diseases, and mental health stresses." CDC was urged to develop expertise in epidemiologic and laboratory science, infectious disease ecology, modeling and forecasting, climatology and earth science, communication and behavioral change science, and to support public health research in these areas. The agency responded that the funding will be used to support a wide range of public health activities. Major efforts will include data collection and surveillance; research on the

domestic and global health impacts of climate change and responses, on adaptation and communication strategies, and on preparedness plans. Externally, the agency plans to support academic research. The FY 2010 budget request for the Climate Change program is \$7.5 million.

The FY 2010 budget request for the Environmental Health and Injury Prevention program is \$335 million. This sum includes \$148.6 million for Injury Prevention and Control, an increase of \$3.4 million above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, CDC plans to enhance efforts to develop, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive program to prevent teen dating-violence in high-risk urban communities. The agency also intends to sustain and enhance Center priority areas including: older adult fall prevention; residential fire prevention; teen driving safety; traumatic brain injury; child maltreatment prevention; youth violence prevention; domestic and sexual violence prevention; intimate partner violence; suicide prevention; and the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS).

Emerging Infectious Diseases: The proposed FY 2010 budget includes \$141.4 million for Emerging Infectious Diseases, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2009 funding level, to support the CDC's infectious disease laboratories, surveillance systems, epidemiological investigations, enhancing responsiveness, detection and control of infectious diseases. The additional resources will provide sustainability to CDC's infectious diseases laboratories enabling CDC to perform diagnostic analysis of specimens that are received from around the world, and develop and produce reagents to have readily available for preparedness.

Preparedness, Detection, and Control of Infectious Diseases: CDC partners with national and global organizations to conduct coordinate and support infectious disease surveillance, research and prevention. The preparedness, control and control program is essential to providing critical and support to the global and domestic public health infrastructure. CDC's FY 2010 request includes \$168.7 million for Preparedness, Detection and Control of Infectious Diseases; an increase of \$11.3 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Infectious Diseases -- Total	1,904.5	1,870.0	1,947.8	2,006.8	300.0	2.3%	4.2%	3.0%
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and VD Prevention	1,002.1	1,000.0	1,006.4	1,060.3		0.4%	0.6%	5.4%
Health Promotion -- Total	961.2	932.1	1,019.7	1,038.3		6.1%	8.3%	1.8%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion & Genomics	883.8	805.3	881.7	896.2		-0.2%	9.5%	1.6%
Health Information and Service Total	276.8	284.4	279.4	291.8		0.9%	-1.8%	4.4%
Health Statistics	113.6	124.7	124.7	138.7		9.8%	0.0%	11.2%
Environmental Health and Injury Promotion -- Total	289.3	270.9	330.7	335.0		14.3%	22.1%	1.3%
Environmental Health	154.5	136.6	185.4	186.4		19.4%	35.7%	0.5%
Injury Prevention and Control	134.8	134.3	145.2	148.6		7.7%	8.1%	2.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Total	382.0	271.1	360.1	368.4		5.7%	32.8%	2.3%
Global Health Total	302.4	302.0	308.8	319.1		2.1%	2.3%	3.3%
Public Health Research	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.2		0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Public Health Improvement and Leadership	224.9	182.1	209.1	188.6		-7.0%	14.8%	-9.8%
Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant	97.3	0.0	102.0	102.0		4.8%	100.0%	0.0%
Terrorism	1,479.5	1,419.3	1,514.7	1,546.8		2.4%	67.2%	2.1%
Total CDC including PHS Evaluation Transfers	6,375.6	6,249.8	6,614.8	6,643.5	300.0	3.8%	5.8%	4.7%

National Institutes of Health (NIH) (www.nih.gov)

On October 31, 2008, Raynard S. Kington was named Acting NIH Director following the departure of Elias A. Zerhouni. As Acting NIH Director, Kington, a social scientist and physician, has led the implementation of an unprecedented increase in NIH funding, \$10.4 billion, via the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). At a May 2009 Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services hearing, Chairman Tom Harkin (D-IA) thanked Kington for "this period of service" and commended him for doing "a great job in running the agency."

The Administration's FY 2010 budget request for the NIH is \$31 billion, \$443 million and 1.4 percent above the FY 2009 funding level. Of this amount, \$30.838 billion is requested through the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill and \$79 million is requested for Superfund Research activities through the Interior appropriations bill. For FY 2010, the NIH has identified the following strategic priorities:

Cancer Research: The President's budget includes \$6 billion for cancer research across NIH to implement his eight-year strategy to double cancer research by FY 2017. The FY 2010 request represents an increase of \$268 million, five percent above the estimated FY 2009 funding level in this area.

Autism Research: In FY 2010, the NIH budget request provides \$141 million of the \$211 million Department of Health and Human Services-wide initiative that includes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) for research into the causes of and treatments for autism spectrum disorders. For NIH, this is an increase of \$19 million and 16 percent above the estimated FY 2009 funding level.

Nanotechnology-related Environment Health and Safety Research: The FY 2010 budget request includes a \$9 million boost to the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) for a new initiative to support nanotechnology safety research.

Bioethics: The FY 2010 budget request includes \$5 million via the Office of Science Policy in the Office of the Director to launch a new effort in bioethics, which will be funded in coordination with the Institutes and Center (ICs).

Common Fund - The NIH Common Fund (CF) is designed to support areas of emerging scientific opportunities, rising public health challenges, or knowledge gaps that deserve special emphasis and would benefit from conducting or supporting additional research that involves collaboration between two or more institutes or centers, or would otherwise benefit from strategic coordination and planning. The Fund encourages collaboration across the NIH ICs. Priorities are determined through iterative processes that involve the NIH stakeholders and NIH leadership. The FY 2010 budget request provides \$549 million for the CF, \$8 million and 1.5 percent above the FY 2009 level. The CF remains at 1.8 percent of the total NIH budget. Within the CF, some of the original Roadmap five-year projects will end their incubator phase in FY 2009. Similarly, FY 2010 will have major decreases in several projects as they transition to the ICs as planned.

Currently, the Common Fund supports only those programs that collectively compose the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research. In FY 2008, to facilitate these efforts, the NIH began using the Common Fund to support trans-NIH workshops and planning activities. In FY 2009, the NIH plans to begin supporting trans-NIH strategic research that is not part of the Roadmap, using funds made available via ARRA. In FY 2010, NIH intends to expand the effort to all areas of research that span the missions of the individual ICs. Additionally, the NIH plans for the Roadmap to remain a major component of the Common Fund and intends to include programs that meet the needs of NIH as a whole, identified through a defined strategic planning process every three to five years. The agency proposes to explore using the Common Fund to foster collaborative efforts involving multiple ICs but which may not be as broad in scope as Roadmap programs. Criteria for these initiatives or projects will be defined by the NIH Director. The funds provided for these activities are being re-named NIH Strategic Planning Funds. NIH expects that planning and coordinating activities funded through the Common Fund Strategic Planning Funds to result in multi-IC funded research programs. The FY 2010 budget request includes approximately \$5 million for strategic planning.

The NIH plans to use the money provided to the Common Fund via ARRA to support and expand existing Roadmap programs. In addition, these funds will be used to address cross-cutting emerging needs and opportunities outside of Roadmap. Existing Roadmap program areas will be supported through Challenge Grants, where challenges that relate to the Roadmap Programs areas have been articulated. ARRA will allow the NIH to pay additional awards through Roadmap initiatives that had been planned for FY 2008, FY 2009 or FY 2010 funding. This includes the **New Innovator Program**, through which the Common Fund ARRA funds will support an additional 10 investigators in FY 2009 and another 10 in FY 2010. New Innovator Awards have been given to 31 investigators since FY 2007 on the basis of their creativity and potential for innovation. Through the Challenge Grant Program, the NIH Director has launched a Common Fund program in **Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) Education (STEM Ed)**.

The areas articulated in STEM Ed that the Common Fund ARRA funds will address include the development of novel education tools, curricula, and programs, and efforts to determine which of these are most effective. In FY 2010, NIH expects to expand the **Transformative R01** program (TR01), a high risk/high reward initiative designed as a result of strategic planning to fund ground breaking research opportunities.

In FY 2010, the NIH expects to fund the seventh round of the **Director's Pioneer Award**. The Awards support specific researchers and are designed to allow the researcher to conduct extensive, high-risk, highly innovative research, providing \$500,000 each year in direct costs for a total of five years. From FY 2004 through FY 2008, 62 scientists have received the awards.

NIH also expects to continue its investment in its **Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurements Information Systems (PROMIS)** designed to enhance the precision of measures of patient-reported symptoms and function. The program is in recognition that the value of many treatments is best determined by asking patients themselves about their pain, fatigue, depression, physical functioning, social function, and other outcomes of medical care, but the parameters have often been difficult to measure reliably. PROMIS uses the internet and other electronic media to gather patient input, and to report scores that are referenced to the U.S. general population. In the first phase of the PROMIS initiative, seven Primary Research Sites (PRS) developed survey questions and data compilation methods. The goals of the second phase of PROMIS are to validate the PROMIS domains in the context of large scale clinical trials and to develop the PROMIS system to facilitate adoption by clinical researchers. In FY 2010, the budget request includes \$8.2 million for the Common Fund for the PROMIS network of investigators to reach these goals.

Office of the Director (www.nih.gov/ivd/od/)

The Office of the Director (OD) centrally coordinates: extramural and intramural research activities; science policy and related social, ethical, and legal issues; health information, dissemination and education functions; legislative activities; oversight of the agency's stewardship of public funds; and technology transfer and intellectual property protection policies for NIH. The FY 2010 request for the OD is \$1.183 billion, a decrease of \$64.1 million.

For the NIH **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)**, the FY 2010 budget request is \$10 million, the same as the FY 2009 funding level. The DDF is designed to allow the NIH Director to respond to new and emerging high priority research opportunities and health priorities. In FY 2008, DDF provided funding to multiple ICs to support trans-NIH initiatives on Immunology, autoimmunity and Inflammation. In FY 2010, the NIH plans to continue the funding for projects to help "uncover new knowledge that prevents, detects, diagnoses, and treats disease and disability, from the common cold to the rarest genetic disorder."

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

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

The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) reflects recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors play in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention. OBSSR serves as the focal point for coordination and development of NIH policies, goals, and objectives in the behavioral and social sciences at NIH. OBSSR serves as a liaison between the NIH intramural and extramural communities, other federal agencies, academic and scientific societies, national voluntary health agencies, the biomedical research community, the media, and the general public on matters pertaining to behavioral and social sciences research. Christine Bachrach continues to serve as Acting Director of the Office as a search for a replacement for Dave Abrams continues.

OBSSR's vision includes bringing together the biomedical, behavioral and social science communities to work more collaboratively to solve the pressing health challenges facing the nation. The Office's plan includes facilitating: (a) the next generation of basic behavioral and social science research; (b) trans-disciplinary "team science" that integrates biomedical, behavioral and social-ecological perspectives; (c) research that looks at how individual, group, and societal factors interact; and (d) the translation, implementation, dissemination and maintenance of best practices that reduce the burden of chronic disease and eliminate inequities in health and health care.

In FY 2010, OBSSR intends to support two new initiatives: 1) applying advances in neuroscience, genomics, and environmental assessment to research on how psychosocial stressors influence physiology and ultimately health; and 2) identifying gaps in NIH basic behavioral and social sciences. The Office also intends to "lay the foundation" for addressing a new frontier of research to elucidate how social and behavioral factors alter the actions of genes to influence health and disease.

In FY 2010, OBSSR plans to continue to fund multi-year programs, including research to reduce or eliminate health disparities; a program to enhance the behavioral and social sciences content of medical school curricula; mind-body research; new community-based participatory research programs supporting intervention research methods to disease prevention and health promotion in medically underserved areas. OBSSR also intends to maintain support for health literacy research and research on dissemination and implementation. In addition, the Office expects to offer its annual summer training institutes (systems science methodology, behavioral interventions in randomized clinical trials; social work research methods), add a genetics training course for behavioral and social scientists and in integrative systems science methodology, and host the third annual trans-NIH conference on dissemination and implementation science.

Advancing network science has been a foci of the OBSSR strategic plan and an identifying "gap area" in basic behavioral and social sciences. In FY 2010, the Office intends to issue a new Funding Opportunity Announcement, *Social Networks and Health*, in partnership with the NIH Institutes and Centers which will call for research that advances and expands the use of social network theory and methods in studies of health and disease. The effort will focus on four goals: 1) developing theory-based network approaches to understanding health and disease; 2) developing and applying network models of health outcomes that integrate space and/or physical environments with social network dynamics; 3) conducting basic research on networks and modeling; and 4) applying network methods to develop innovative intervention strategies.

The FY 2010 budget request for OBSSR is \$27.4 million, a \$392,000 increase above the FY 2009 funding level.

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

The Office of AIDS Research has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research programs sponsored by the 27 NIH ICs. As mandated by law, each year's priorities are determined through a collaborative process involving the ICs and non-government experts from academia and industry.

In FY 2010 OAR intends to place priority on initiatives to enhance prevention research, with a specific emphasis on microbicide and behavioral research. The Office also plans to: continue supporting a number of initiatives designed to enhance dissemination of research findings, including sponsorship of the scientific panels that develop the AIDS treatment guidelines and the distribution of those guidelines; continue to provide support for international research initiatives and infrastructure development and capacity building; and provide support for initiatives to address the epidemic of AIDS in the United States, particularly among racial and ethnic populations, women, and men who have sex with men.

Each year, the OAR develops the *Trans-NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research* which shapes the NIH investment in biomedical and behavioral AIDS-related research. The plan is mandated by law and provides the framework for developing the trans-NIH AIDS research budget and monitoring those expenditures. The *FY 2010 Trans-NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research* identifies two priorities that transcend all areas of AIDS research: 1) prevention of acquisition and transmission of HIV; and 2) prevention and treatment of HIV-associated co-morbidities, co-mortalities, and co-infections. The FY 2010 budget estimate for the OAR is \$64.2 million, a \$1.2 million increase above the FY 2009 funding level. The President's FY 2010 budget request for all NIH-supported HIV/AIDS research is \$3.05 billion, \$45.2 million above FY 2009 funding.

The FY 2010 budget request for behavioral and social science research in HIV/AIDS is \$439.9 million, \$5.9 million above the FY 2009 funding level. This sum includes \$1.8 million for research on HIV prevention interventions. NIH supports research aimed at better understanding and modifying the social and cultural factors associated with HIV infection, particularly in communities with high HIV incidence, including racial and ethnic communities in the U.S. and men who have sex with men. Recent research supported by NIH in this area has addressed complex factors in HIV prevention and treatment. NIH plans to continue to fund research to develop and evaluate effective interventions to prevent HIV transmission and acquisition by reducing HIV-related risk behaviors and increasing protective behaviors, targeted to populations at risk.

The *FY 2010 Trans-NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research* includes four objectives for social and behavioral science research:

- 1) Develop, evaluate, and advance prevention interventions. Support research to develop, evaluate, and diffuse effective behavioral, social, environmental, and economic intervention to prevent HIV transmission and acquisition by reducing HIV-related risk behaviors and increasing protective behaviors, including implementation research and studies of "scaling up" effective interventions.
- 2) Conduct basic social and behavioral research on factors influencing HIV risk behaviors and on the consequences of HIV disease. Support basic social and behavioral research to strengthen understanding of the determinants, processes, and cultural and contextual issues influencing HIV-related risk and protective behaviors and the consequences and impact of HIV disease, including treatment for and management of HIV infection. This includes domestic and international research that examines the societal, community, organizational, social network, dyadic, and individual barriers to and facilitators of the adoption and utilization of effective preventive and treatment interventions across the life course.

- 3) Conduct treatment, health, and social services research for people infected and affected by HIV. Support research into the development, evaluation, diffusion, and adoption of strategies to increase early identification of HIV infection; to improve treatment adherence; and to prevent or minimize the negative physical, psychological, cognitive, and social consequences of HIV infection, including stigmatization of persons with or at risk for HIV infection. Support research strategies for promoting effecting health care utilization among all persons with HIV infection and for promoting modifications in the health care delivery system to develop more effective, socially appropriate, and culturally sensitive methods to better serve treatment needs of infected populations, both domestically and internationally.
- 4) Improve the quality of behavioral and social science methodology in HIV research. Support research to advance innovative quantitative and qualitative methodologies to enhance behavioral and social science on HIV prevention and care, and to address pressing ethical issues in the conduct of such research.

With respect to research related to specific populations, the Plan's objectives include:

- Conduct and support basic and intervention research to address the female-specific, psychological, behavioral, social, environmental, economic, and cultural dynamics that increase or decrease risk for, and protection from, HIV transmission, acquisition, and disease progression among women and girls across the life cycle.
- Conduct and support basic and intervention research on the biological, psychological, social, and economic consequences of HIV/AIDS and associated stigma for infected and affected women and girls.
- Identify and address the factors that influence women's and girl's access to and experience of HIV/AIDS-related research, care, support, treatment, and prevention services.
- Conduct and support research, training, and education on ethical issues specifically affecting women and girls in HIV/AIDS-related clinical, behavioral, epidemiological, and health care services research in different cultural settings.

For racial and ethnic populations, the Plan's objectives include:

- Develop and conduct population-specific primary research that focuses upon the individual, interpersonal, organizational, cultural, and community determinants of risk.
- Develop population-specific, theory-based interventions that focus upon individual risk, community norms, organizational and sociocultural factors, as well as biological susceptibility.
- Develop and test innovative methods and measures to accurately assess determinants of risk, including resiliency and social norms in populations at highest risk for HIV infection.
- Support high-risk, high-impact research that explores the unique factors that affect HIV-risk behavior, acquisition, transmission, and resistance for those at highest risk for HIV infection within racial and ethnic minority communities.

For research in international settings, objectives include:

- Conduct studies to identify effective structural and policy interventions to address the AIDS epidemic.

- Study the significance of interactions among individuals in groups engaging in various risk behaviors, and develop and evaluate interventions and strategies to prevent HIV-risk behaviors in social settings and high-risk networks.
- Evaluate the impact of prevention and treatment programs on the HIV epidemic, integration of comprehensive prevention, and clinical care in existing health service delivery programs related to HIV/AIDS, while leveraging clinical trial sites for prevention interventions.

NIH emphasizes that effective information dissemination approaches are integral to HIV prevention and treatment efforts, particularly those issues related to adherence to prescribed treatments, and the need to translate behavioral and social prevention approaches into practice. The FY 2010 budget request for information dissemination is \$43.7 million, \$775,000 above the FY 2009 funding level.

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

The Office of Research on Women’s Health (ORWH) serves as the focal point for women’s health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates through the NIH ICs as well as the scientific and advocacy community to implement a research agenda on women’s health and provide funding and/or co-funding. The FY 2010 budget estimate for the ORWH is \$43 million, \$614,000 above the FY 2009 funding level.

In FY 2010, ORWH intends to expand the Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women’s Health (BIRCWH) program via the funding of a fifth round of applications. The Office also intends to continue support of the Specialized Centers of Research on Sex and Gender Factors Affecting Women’s Health (SCORs) and issue an enhanced Advancing Novel Science in Women’s Health Research (ANSWHR) request.

ORWH is currently implementing recommendations from the NIH Working Group on Women in Biomedical Careers designed to maximize the potential of women biomedical scientists and engineers in both the NIH and the extramural community. In FY 2010, the Office plans to foster the development and implementation of NIH programs for the advancement of women in biomedical careers and of men and women in women’s health research based on the recommendations from ORWH-sponsored workshops on mentoring and best practices for the advancement of careers in women in science and recommendations from the NIH Working Group on Women in Biomedical Careers.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Director’s Discretionary Fund	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0		2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Common Fund	498.2	534.0	541.1	549.1		8.6%	1.3%	1.5%
Office of AIDS Research	61.8	61.8	63.0	64.2		1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
OBSSR	26.7	26.7	27.0	27.4		1.1%	1.1%	1.5%
OD Operations	134.5	108.9	138.8	151.3		3.2%	27.5%	9.0%
Office of Research on Women’s Health	41.9	41.9	42.3	43.0		1.0%	1.0%	1.7%
National Children’s Study	110.9	0.0	192.3	194.4		73.4%	100.0%	1.1%
Office of the Director Total	1,111.7	1,060.0	1,246.9	1,182.8	1,336.8	12.2%	17.6%	-5.1%

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

www.fic.nih.gov

The Fogarty Center’s core mission is to use science to reduce the deepening global disparities in health. Research supported by FIC ranges from the genetic basis of disease to strategies to prevent transmission of HIV. The efforts are often multidisciplinary, embracing behavioral, clinical, epidemiological, and biomedical research. FIC-supported research and research training programs encompass a wide range of diseases and needs, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other infectious diseases; non-communicable diseases such as brain disorders, cancer, autism, and tobacco-related illness; and critical areas that foster a research environment, including ethics and informatics for health research. The FY 2010 budget request for FIC is \$69.2 million, an increase of \$536,000.

Using its Strategic Plan to guide its priorities through FY 2013, in FY 2010 FIC will increase its investment to address the global burden of non-communicable disease. In FY 2008, Fogarty initiated the *Millennium Promise Awards in the Non-Communicable Disease Program* designed to support research training in low- and middle-income countries in fields related to cancer, stroke, lung diseases, obesity and environmental factors. FIC’s FY 2010 budget request for **Institutional Capacity Building** is \$35.9 million, a \$244,000 increase above the FY 2009 funding level.

FIC’s first goal, based on its new Strategic Plan, is to mobilize the scientific community to address the growing epidemic of chronic, as well as non-communicable diseases related to increased longevity and changing lifestyles in the developing world. A second priority for FIC in FY 2010 is advancing research and building capacity for implementation science. The Center recognizes that a number of interventions have been proven safe and effective but have not been implemented on a wide scale as a result of logistical, cultural, financial, and other barriers. To address the urgent need to ensure that trained researchers can bridge the gap between what is known and what is done, and identify the most effective ways to translate research findings into practice, FIC intends to advance this area of science. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$15.1 million, an increase \$46,000 for **International Collaborative Research**.

A third priority for FIC in FY 2010 is the development of human resources for global health research. To capitalize on the increased interest in global health at U.S. colleges and universities, FIC plans to broaden its commitment to provide overseas research experiences for young U.S. scientists by expanding its International Clinical Research Scholars program. Several of the NIH institutes and centers have joined the program allowing FIC to extend eligibility to medical residents and fellows in addition to health sciences students. FIC intends to expand its International Clinical, Operational and Health Services Research Training Award program for AIDS and TB and reinforce the initiative’s support for implementation science. The FY 2010 budget request for **development of human resources for global health research** is \$4.8 million, \$14,000 above the FY 2009 funding level.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
66.9	66.6	68.7	69.2	17.4	2.7%	3.2%	0.7%

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

www.nci.nih.gov

The Nation’s response to the burden of cancer is led and coordinated by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). Established in 1937, NCI was directed to promote coordination of research

conducted by NCI and other agencies, organizations, and individuals. The Institute focuses on research on all aspects of cancer including prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, survivorship, and causes. NCI's extramural research focuses on understanding the mechanisms of cancer, understanding the causes of cancer, improving early detection and diagnosis, developing effective and efficient treatments, supporting Cancer Centers, Specialized Centers and SPOREs, and supporting research workforce development. The FY 2010 budget request for NCI is \$5.15 billion, \$181.2 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

NCI's FY 2010 budget request is the first year of an eight-year strategy to double the NIH-wide cancer research budget and includes more than \$6 billion for this purpose. NCI will lead the NIH-wide effort, including playing a leading role in drafting a corresponding strategic plan identifying how NIH-wide cancer resources will be allocated and carefully monitored for cancer relevance and transparently reported. The knowledge learned from NCI's support of tobacco research is cited as an example by the Institute of how numerous other NIH Institutes and Centers contribute their expertise and work collaboratively with NCI to fund research in cancer.

Meanwhile, NCI's other priorities for FY 2010 include: facilitating a new drug development platform designed to ensure that scientific discoveries are rapidly translated into improved patient outcomes, redesigning the clinical trial infrastructure to harmonize and standardize clinical protocols to enable data sharing across studies and centralizing approval procedures to increase patient accrual and accelerate studies, extending the process for managing data and information through use of a novel organizational framework, a continuum of information management designed to empower personalized medicine, and establishing physical sciences oncology centers.

In the area of **Cancer Prevention and Control**, NCI supports and conducts cancer control research to better understand factors that influence cancer outcomes, improve the quality of care, improve the quality of life for cancer survivors and their families, and overcome cancer health disparities. The FY 2010 budget request for the Cancer Prevention and Control Program is \$318.3 million, an increase of \$1.2 million. HHS recently identified overweight and obesity as a public health priority. To address this problem, NCI created the Centers for Transdisciplinary Research on Energetics and Cancer (TREC) designed 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. The activities are part of the Institute's larger energy balance research focus, a complement to the Trans-NIH Obesity Task Force.

Other Cancer Prevention and Control Activities include:

- Communicating science both at the individual level, as well as at the community, societal, and population levels. The purpose of the Centers of Excellence in Cancer Communication Research (CECCRs) is to fund transdisciplinary research in the area of cancer communication, with the purpose of contributing directly to positive health outcomes and quality of life for individuals; and
- Conducting research on cancer prevention, early detection, treatment, long-term care and surveillance, through the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Cancer Research Network (CRN).
- **NCI Cancer Centers, Specialized Centers and Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPORE) Programs** are designed to support team research. For example, the NCI Community Cancer Centers Program has concluded the first of a three-year pilot program to study how community hospitals nationwide could most effectively bring the latest scientific advances and multi-specialty care to a much larger population of cancer patients. The FY 2010 budget request for the SPORE Programs is \$510.7 million, \$22.1 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

NCI provides cancer research training and career entrée to high school, undergraduate and

graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and physicians across the U.S. through its Research Workforce Development program. Activities in the program include:

- Supporting medical school training for individuals through the Uniformed Services University / NCI Training Program;
- Increasing the number of doctors and Oncology Registered Nurses in clinical and translational research through career awards for clinical oncology;
- Training and mentoring physician scientists to expand their expertise in laboratory clinical translational research through the Physician Scientist Training Program; and
- Paying special attention to funding training and fellowship awards to young investigators.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
4,830.6	4,809.8	4,969.0	5,150.2	1,256.5	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%

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

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) is dedicated to exploring complementary and alternative healing practices in the context of rigorous science, training CAM researchers, and disseminating authoritative information. To fulfill its mission, NCCAM collaborates with multiple ICs as well as other Federal agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The FY 2010 budget request for NCCAM is \$127.2 million, \$1.8 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

In FY 2010, NCCAM intends to continue encouraging investigator-initiated research on the use of CAM to treat autism spectrum disorders and plans to collaborate with other NIH Institutes and Centers on trans-NIH autism research via the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee. NCCAM also plans to continue supporting a broad portfolio of investigator-initiated research on the role of natural products in the prevention of cancer. NCCAM expects to continue funding multidisciplinary investigator-initiated research, support the career development of new investigators, and encourage capacity building across the field of CAM research. Areas of special emphasis include studies examining the effectiveness of CAM approaches to alleviate chronic pain and translational research to improve the quality, reproducibility, and comparability of clinical CAM research.

The NCCAM extramural research program funds multidisciplinary clinical investigations at leading U.S. biomedical and CAM research institutions on various CAM modalities, ranging from small pilot studies to large-scale clinical trials and epidemiological studies supported through solicited research initiatives, collaboration between NIH Institutes and Centers, and investigator-initiated research. The FY 2010 budget request for extramural clinical research is \$51 million, \$683,000 above FY 2009. In FY 2010, NCCAM plans to target the strategic priorities of support for CAM efficacy and effectiveness research, with the ultimate goal to inform the scientific evidence base on CAM for specific indications. NCCAM also intends to continue funding investigator-initiated clinical research, including new research projects under its initiatives: *Effectiveness Research—CAM Interventions and Chronic Back Pain*; *Exploratory/Developmental Grant for Complementary and Alternative Medicine Studies of Humans*; *Outcomes, Cost-Effectiveness, and the Decision Making Process to Use Complementary and Alternative Medicine*; and *Omics and Variable Research Responses to CAM: Secondary Analysis for CAM Clinical Trials*.

NCCAM supports a variety of training and career development activities for pre-doctoral and post-doctoral students, CAM practitioners, and conventional medical researchers and

practitioners. The FY 2010 budget request for **extramural research training and capacity building** is \$11.4 million, a \$152,000 increase. In FY 2010, to address the ongoing need to build and sustain CAM research capacity, NCCAM expects to make awards under its ongoing training initiatives that target CAM and conventional investigators at various stages of their careers, including the *Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Awards for Individual Predoctoral Fellowship Training in Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, *Mentored Patient-Oriented Research Career Development Award*, *Midcareer Investigator Award in Patient-Oriented Research*, and *The Bernard Osher Foundation/NCCAM CAM Practitioner Research Career Development Award*.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
122.2	121.7	125.5	127.2	31.7	2.7%	3.1%	1.4%

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

The mission of the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD) is to conduct and support research, training, information dissemination, and other programs aimed at reducing the disproportionately high incidence and prevalence of disease, burden of illness, and mortality in certain populations. These populations include racial and ethnic minorities and other groups such as the urban and rural poor. The FY 2010 budget request for NCMHD is \$208.8 million, an increase of \$2.9 million.

In FY 2010, NCMHD intends to continue to lead national efforts to strengthen the health disparities research agenda which will focus on:

1. Redefining the health disparities research paradigm by exploring new frameworks in understanding and eliminating health disparities such as the integration of science, practice, policy and the community;
2. Stimulating trans-disciplinary, transformational, and translational research on health disparities in updating the NIH health disparities strategic plan, and enhancing efforts to evaluate and report on progress;
3. Developing a data repository on health disparities in racial and ethnic and other health disparity populations;
4. Examining how disparities in health outcomes occur by studying underlying biological and non-biological variables;
5. Enhancing health professionals understanding of health disparities and how different populations are affected through innovative research approaches;
6. Expanding community-based and faith-based behavioral and social interventions research opportunities; and
7. Increasing the diversity of the biomedical research and health professions workforce.

The FY 2010 budget request for NCMHD's **Health Disparities Research** is \$107.9 million, a \$6.6 million increase above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NCMHD intends to continue its support of investigator-initiated health disparities research awards and provide additional funding for a Centers of Excellence competition with the intention of funding five additional sites. Since 2002, NCMHD has established 88 Center of Excellence sites in 31 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The sites include a broad array of research institutions that conduct multi-disciplinary research.

NCMHD's **Research Capacity-Building and Infrastructure** program is designed to build a comprehensive and diverse biomedical research program dedicated to minority health and the

elimination of health disparities. Strategies for the program include: building the scientific infrastructure and research environment in institutions with little or no research activities; enhancing the research capacity for minority health and health disparities research in academic institutions that have some research activities but may or may not be in health disparities research; and focusing on research training for individuals from those populations experiencing disparities in health. The FY 2010 budget request for the Research Capacity-Building and Infrastructure program is \$61.4 million, \$3.6 million below the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NCMHD would realign funds from this program area to support on-going activities and new activities in the Health Disparities Research program. The program, however, will continue to support Endowment Research, Research Infrastructure in Minority Institutions, and the Loan Repayment Programs.

NCMHD currently supports two extramural Loan Repayment Programs designed to aid in recruiting and retaining highly qualified health professionals with doctorate degrees in research careers related to the elimination of health disparities. NCMHD provides support to approximately 300 applicants each year through the programs.

In response to a National Academy of Sciences' 2005 report on NIH minority research training programs, NIH has established the Minority Training Committee with representatives from each Institute and Center to address the NAS report.

NCMHD's **Outreach and Information Dissemination** program is designed to facilitate the translation and dissemination of scientific information in enhancing clinical practice and improving the health of populations experiencing disparities in health. The principal activity proposed is the development of a data management center to augment its outreach and information activities, including expansion of its Community-Based Participatory Research Program. The FY 2010 budget request for Outreach and Information Dissemination is \$24.5 million, \$414,000 below the FY 2009 funding level.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
200.6	199.8	206.0	208.8	52.1	2.7%	3.1%	1.4%

National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) (www.ncrr.nih.gov)

The National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) provides NIH-supported laboratory and clinical researchers with the infrastructure, tools, and training they need to understand, detect, treat, and prevent a wide range of diseases. This support spans basic, translational, and clinical research and connects researchers with one another and with patient and communities across the nation. The FY 2010 budget request for NCRR is \$1.116 billion.

NCRR's **Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA)** program is in its third year and is designed to form a national consortium of academic health centers that work together to transform the discipline of clinical and translational research. In FY 2008, 14 new CTSA (five states) joined the consortium, bringing the total to 38. Additional CTSA awards are anticipated each fiscal year until FY 2012, when the program is expected to be fully implemented, supporting approximately 60 CTSA.

NCRR's **Science Education Partnership Award (SEPA) Program** is designed to: 1) increase the pipeline of future scientists and clinicians in grades K-12, especially from minority, underserved, and rural populations and 2) engage and educate the general public on the health-related advances made possible by NIH-funded research. Through its relationships with educators, museum curators, and medical researchers, SEPA encourages the development of

hands-on, inquiry-based curricula that inform participants about such timely issues as obesity, stem cells, and infectious diseases. The program also provides professional development for teachers and mentoring opportunities for students. The program also places emphasis on rural and underserved populations. In FY 2008, NCRR funded 16 new SEPAs, 13 for K-12 students and three science center/museum projects, to engage students and the public in health sciences, bringing the SEPA portfolio to 65 active grants. The FY 2010 budget request for the SEPA program is \$18.3 million, \$315,000 above the FY 2009 funding level.

The *Research Centers in Minority Institutions* program is intended to develop and enhance the research infrastructure of minority institutions to expand their capacity for conducting basic, translational, and clinical research. It provides grants to institutions that award doctoral degrees in health-related fields and have student populations that are 50 percent or greater African American, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Pacific Islander. RCMI currently funds grants to 18 minority institutions in 10 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and provides a wide array of research resources to enhance institutional infrastructure, ranging from state-of-the-art instrumentation to outpatient clinical research facilities. Research areas supported by the RCMI program include health disparities, HIV/AIDS, cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, obesity, and neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. In FY 2009, NCRR launched a new initiative, the RCMI Infrastructure for Clinical and Translational Research (RCTR) awards, which enables RCMI-eligible institutions to develop clinical and translational research capacity and enhance research training and career development efforts. The FY 2010 budget request for the RCMI program is \$57.9 million, \$1.2 million above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, the program's highest funding priority will be to sustain the range of activities supported by the program, including improving network connectivity, providing Web-based access to resources, and multi-site clinical data management support through the RCMI Translational Research Network (RTRN). The RTRN promotes interdisciplinary interactions and collaborations with the biomedical research community and community health providers to facilitate translational research focused on improving health outcomes and eliminating health disparities.

NCRR's *Institutional Development Award (IDeA)* program is intended to foster health-related research and increases the competitiveness of investigators at institutions in 23 states and Puerto Rico with historically low aggregate success rates for grant awards from the NIH. The IDeA Networks of Biomedical Research Excellence (INBRE) and Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) are the two major initiatives of the IDeA program. INBREs establish a multi-disciplinary research network that strengthens the lead and partner institutions' biomedical research expertise and infrastructure while providing research support to faculty and students including those from community and tribal colleges. COBREs support thematic multidisciplinary centers that strengthen institutional research capacity by expanding and developing biomedical faculty capability and enhancing research infrastructure that encompasses the full spectrum of the basic and clinical sciences. In FY 2008, NCRR funded five new IDeA COBREs focused on studies of obesity and cardiovascular disease, reproductive biology, nanomedicine, diabetes, and schizophrenia. The FY 2010 budget request for IDeA is \$228.9 million, \$4.8 million above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NCRR plans to support existing, new, and re-competing INBRE and COBRE awards.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,155.6	1,160.5	1,226.3	1,252.0	1,610.1	6.1%	5.7%	2.1%

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI)
www.nhlbi.nih.gov

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) provide leadership for research in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood; blood resources; and sleep disorders. NHLBI plans and directs research in the development and evaluation of interventions and devices related to prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients suffering from such diseases and disorders. The Institute also conducts educational activities, including development and dissemination of materials for health professionals and the public in the above areas, strongly emphasizing prevention. The FY 2010 budget request for NHLBI is \$3.05 billion.

In 2007, NHLBI released its strategic plan, *Shaping the Future of Research: A Strategic Plan for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute*. The plan emphasizes conducting research in primary prevention and identifying interventions that work in the practice communities that will ultimately constitute the targets for translation and education. It is intended to provide the NHLBI a guide for its research and training programs over the next five to ten years. Strategies of the plan include: enhancing interdisciplinary work; speeding early-stage translation of basic discoveries; ensuring cost-fertilization of basic, clinical, and epidemiologic discoveries, and maximize the resultant public health benefit of the information created.

One of the Plan’s goals is to generate an improved understanding of the processes involved in translating research into practice and use that understanding to enable improvements in public health and stimulate further scientific discovery. Towards this end, NHLBI has solicited projects to develop, refine, and test innovative behavioral and/or environmental approaches for weight control in young adults at high risk for weight gain. The Institute is also supporting an initiative that is establishing research centers to translate findings from basic research on human behavior into more effective clinical, community, and population interventions to reduce obesity and promote cardiovascular health. In FY2009, NHLBI intends to establish eight Global Health Centers of Excellence in developing countries to combat non-communicable chronic cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases. The Centers are expected develop clinical research infrastructure, conduct doctoral and post-doctoral research training, and carry out research on new or improved approaches, programs, measures, and treatments to prevent, reduce, or treat cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases.

NHLBI’s **Heart and Vascular Diseases** program supports research on the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of heart and vascular diseases. The FY 2010 budget request for the **Heart and Vascular Diseases Program** is \$1.714 billion, an \$18.7 million increase. In FY 2010, NHLBI intends to follow its strategic plan with the goals of 1) enabling technologies and methodologies; 2) examining clinical problems or diseases states, and 3) supporting research training and career developments.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA	(A) FY 08/ (C) FY 09	(P) FY 09/ (C) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
2,937.7	2,924.9	3,025.7	3,050.4	762.6	3.0%	3.4%	0.8%

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

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the NIH’s efforts in the Human Genome Project (HGP). In 2003, NHGRI expanded its mission to encompass a broad range of studies aimed at understanding the structure and function of the human genome and its role in health and disease. The Institute recognizes that for “individualized preventive medicine” to make a profound contribution to human health, the

accompanying ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) must be addressed. Further recognizing its responsibility to address the broader implication of newfound abilities to decipher genetic information, Congress legislatively mandated the Institute to commit up to five percent of its annual extramural research budget for ELSI activities. The FY 2010 budget request for NHGRI is \$509.6 million, \$7.2 million above the FY 2009 funding level. The FY 2010 budget request for the ELSI program is \$19.1 million, a \$777,000 increase. This would put ELSI funding at about 3.7 percent of NHGRI's budget.

NHGRI recognizes that full realization of the potential of genomic medicine requires a multi-pronged approach that includes health applications research, the education of health professions and the public, and community involvement in the analysis and interpretation of the complex ethical, legal and social issues, in addition to basic science advances. In FY 2006, NHGRI launched its Centers of Excellence in ELSI Research (CEER) program designed to address the challenges of ELSI research related to the use of genetics and genomics in translational and clinical research. The Centers are charged with: 1) fostering the multi-disciplinary approaches necessary to make advances in understanding the issues expected from progress made in genomic science, 2) conducting ELSI research designed to inform the development of research, health, and public policies and practices, and 3) training the next generation of ELSI researchers. In FY 2008, two new centers focused on the ELSI issues surrounding large-scale genomics research and emerging genetic technologies were established. In FY 2010, the Institute intends to continue supporting the ELSI research program.

It has been six years since the Institute's last plan, [Vision for the Future of Human Genome Research](#). Accordingly, the Institute has started its next long-range planning process and is conducting a wide-ranging assessment of the state of the art in genomics and where the field should be going in the next several years. The current process is designed to help NHGRI plan its future research investments. The planning process involves a wide range of activities designed to allow the research and medical communities, and the public to provide advice to the Institute along with other planned activities, culminating in a large meeting to review a final draft. NHGRI has produced four white papers that address specific issues identified as needing broad input.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
489.4	487.9	502.4	509.6	127.0	2.7%	3.0%	1.4%

National Institute on Aging (NIA) 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)**. Two branches: 1) the Individual Behavioral Processes (IBP) Branch and 2) the Population and Social Processes (PSP) Branch make up the BSR which supports basic social and behavioral research that focuses on how people change with aging, the interrelationships between older people and social institutions, and the societal impact of the changing age composition on the population. A goal of the Institute's social and behavioral research is to maintain or enhance the health and well-being, including physical and cognitive function, of older individuals throughout the lifespan. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in **Neuropsychology and Neuroscience of Aging**, as well as the programs of the **Gerontology Research Center and Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry**.

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. The FY 2010 budget request for NIA is \$1.08 billion, \$273.3 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

A 2008 review of BSR by the National Advisory Council on Aging (NACA) (reported at its January 2009 meeting) commended the division for its “excellent program that continues to push the field of behavioral and social research on aging forward.” Current BSR research initiatives focus on: (1) health disparities; (2) aging minds; (3) increasing health expectancy; (4) health, work, and retirement; (5) interventions and behavior change; (6) genetics, behavior, and the social environment; and (7) the burden of illness and the efficiency of health systems.

In the area of **Genetics**, BSR’s interests range from phenotypes, including cognition, life expectancy, survival, and disability, as well as sociability, economic behaviors, risk-taking, conscientiousness, and other social and psychological motives. NACA recommended that BSR:

- Develop valid, reliable, and well-defined phenotypic measures in behavioral and social research. The priority should be to focus on traits of general public health importance.
- Promote studies, particularly epigenetic studies that adopt a life course perspective. There is increasing interest in understanding the biological mechanisms through which early-life social exposures, such as education, poverty, marriage, child abuse, social interactions, affect an individual’s life chances for decades afterwards, including their cognition and longevity.
- Strengthen bioinformatics.
- Enhance communication across disciplines and improve data sharing. New applications that exploit previously collected data should be encouraged and facilitated.

NACA recommended that BSR-supported aging research in **demography, social epidemiology, and sociology of aging** favor (1) a developmental, life course approach to aging studies without an arbitrary age cutoff, and (2) integration of biogenetic information, and multilevel modeling that considers both individual and contextual factors. Areas cited as deserving of emphasis include:

- Family demography and sociology, including modeling the marital status among older people which portend important implications of marital trends for the fiscal balance of Social Security.
- Studies of institutional and network effects on behavior and outcomes, particularly as they relate to health outcomes.
- Biodemography and behavioral genetics.
- Macrodemography of health and diseases. Aside from national cancer registries, no data system exists that permits a national accounting of levels of incidence, survival, and mortality by duration since diagnosis and age. Accordingly, there often is no good information on the source of trends and differentials in mortality, disease prevalence, and disability.
- Medicare forecasting and the macroeconomic implications of population aging.

Top priorities in the area of **disparities** recommended by NACA for BSR include:

- Encourage development of multiple and contrasting conceptual frameworks for understanding the causes of observed disparities. Examples include the importance of place - not just who you are but where you are; a life course framework that recognizes the impact of earlier life conditions on health outcomes after age 50; the two directions of causation between socioeconomic status (SES) and health; clarifying the nature of the important effects of education on health; and why some social groups develop and maintain good health behaviors, while others do not.
- Invest in development of infrastructure that promotes research in disparities.

NIA-supported investigators explore a number of questions related to the aging of the American population which will have profound implications for economic activities at the individual,

local, national, and global levels. In the area of **behavioral economics and community interventions**, BSR is encouraged to give preference to projects that feature either behavioral interventions or behavioral outcomes that can demonstrate cost-effectiveness. Topics areas of high priority include:

- Identifying and evaluating high-impact interventions to promote reductions at the population level in biological risk, chronic conditions, and functional outcomes including disability;
- Determining how to get people to take the actions that they know are good for them but that they have difficulty doing themselves; and
- Considering explicit interventions that modify the environment, including institutional interventions.

The Institute initiated an interdisciplinary effort linking economics, psychology, and neuroscience to explore the social, emotional, and cognitive processes and neurobiological mechanisms that underlie economic decisions. The Centers on Demography and Economics of Aging program, established in 1994 to advance research in demography, economics, and epidemiology of aging and to promote the use of datasets in the field, were internationally recognized for its contributions to the field of Gerontology.

The FY 2010 budget request for the **Behavioral and Social Research Program** is \$177.4 million, \$1.9 million above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, BSR intends to continue major demographic studies that provide insight into social and economic trends, including the Health and Retirement Study and, in partnership with the U.S. Census Bureau, the Federal Forum on Aging. BSR proposes to support development of comparable international data for cross-national analysis of institutional factors on health and well being; support development of National Health Accounts to measure both the costs of health sector inputs and the value of health outcomes; continue to support research on U.S. disability trends, particularly through the newly established National Study of Disability Trends and Dynamics; support research on initiatives to address financial challenges faced by elders; and support research on the behavioral processes at the individual level related to the preservation of social integration, cognitive abilities, health, and well being.

The **Geriatrics and Clinical Gerontology Program**, among other activities, coordinates the Claude D. Pepper Older American Independence Centers Program designed to increase scientific knowledge leading to better ways to maintain or restore independence to older individuals. The FY 2010 budget request for the Geriatrics and Clinical Gerontology Program is \$139 million, \$1.5 million above the FY 2009 funding level. NIA intends to support research to identify childhood factors that may exert a protective effect on health later in life. The Institute also plans to support research on nutrition, weight loss and maintenance, and exercise in the elderly.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,052.8	1,048.3	1,080.8	1,093.1	273.3	2.7%	3.0%	1.1%

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
www.niaaa.nih.gov

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

alcohol research. Given that research shows that the majority of individuals who meet diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence do not access treatment, NIAAA-supported research is evaluating screening and brief intervention in venues other than specialty treatment facilities. The FY 2010 budget request for NIAAA is \$455.1 million, a \$4.9 million increase above the FY 2009 funding level.

NIAAA supports research that seeks to identify and provide interventions for risky drinking; research to enhance our ability for early identification of and interventions with prenatal alcohol affected children; studies exploring nutritional and pharmacological agents that could lessen alcohol's adverse effects on the developing embryo/fetus; and research on how alcohol disrupts normal embryonic and fetal development. The FY 2010 budget request for its **Embryo and Fetus** program is \$28.2 million, an increase of \$288,000. One of the key challenges facing clinicians is the ability to recognize women who are drinking in pregnancy and the infant who has been exposed to significant prenatal alcohol during pregnancy. In FY 2010, NIAAA plans to commit \$1 million towards a new initiative to further study the development of methodologies for the detection of prenatal alcohol exposure. NIAAA also intends to solicit and support research on the effects of paternal alcohol use on long-term health and behavioral outcomes of offspring.

NIAAA's research portfolio targeting adolescence, a period of dramatic biological, social and environmental changes focuses on 1) the effects of alcohol use on the developing body and brain, and 2) the interplay of development, genes and environment on adolescent alcohol use. The FY 2010 budget request for the NIAAA **Youth/Adolescent** program is \$68.5 million, an increase of \$673,000. In FY 2010, NIAAA plans to dedicate \$2.5 million towards development of a screening guide for use with children and adolescents to assess risk for alcohol use, alcohol consumption and binge drinking, and alcohol use disorders. The Institute also plans to solicit and support studies that will evaluate the use and effectiveness of the guide in a variety of settings. NIAAA intends to commit \$4 million to an initiative to study alcohol-induced changes in the brain in animal models.

The FY 2010 budget request for its **Young Adult** program is \$148.5 million, a \$1.5 million increase. In FY 2010, NIAAA expects to commit \$2 million to develop a new initiative to investigate the biological and environmental factors that influence the disparate drinking pathways in young adulthood, which has been found to be the heaviest drinking period of the lifespan. The Institute is seeking to understand the factors that underlie the difference in drinking trajectories that can inform prevention and treatment, particularly for those people who are less likely to change their behavior in the absence of intervention.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
438.6	436.7	450.2	455.1	113.9	2.6%	3.1%	1.1%

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)
www.niams.nih.gov

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

The 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. The FY 2010 budget request for NIAMS is \$530.8 million.

The goals of NIAMS Arthritis and Rheumatic Diseases program are to advance high-quality basic, translational, and clinical biomedical and biopsychosocial research to treat, cure, and prevent arthritis and rheumatic diseases. The Institute is committed to pursuing new opportunities that identify risk factors for these disorders, to enhance disease prediction, and advance prevention strategies. The FY 2010 budget request for the program is \$124.5 million, an increase of \$1.3 million. In 2010, NIAMS expects to provide continued support of pain research, as it relates to arthritis and rheumatic diseases. This includes active participation in the two trans-NIH initiatives: the *NIH Pain Consortium* and the *NIH Roadmap's Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System*.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
511.3	509.1	524.9	530.8	132.7	2.7%	3.1%	1.1%

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

NICHD continues to be a major source of funding for social and behavioral sciences research, including research on the dynamics of human behavior at both the individual and population level. The Institute's broad mission includes research on infant mortality, prevention of birth defects, learning disabilities, and demographic and behavioral sciences. Research supported by the NICHD increasingly crosses disciplinary boundaries to link psychological and behavioral processes in cognitive, social, and personality development with underlying biological processes, and to understand how social and economic factors affect developmental outcomes.

NICHD has made significant investments in trans-disciplinary science that addresses the biological, behavioral, and social factors that affect children's development. This includes research focusing on: the effects of poverty on child development; the effectiveness of early childhood programs or interventions in promoting school readiness; and tools to measure important early childhood competencies. NICHD also has a longstanding interest in the study of normal language and reading development, learning disabilities, and disorders that adversely affect the development of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and mathematics abilities. The Institute also provides strong support for demographic research, investing in the collection and dissemination of population data. The FY 2010 budget request for NICHD is \$1.31 billion.

NICHD leads the effort to pilot test the feasibility of implementing the **National Children's Study (NCS)** which is examining environmental influences on health development from before birth until age 21. NCS is designed to follow a large cohort of children for many years to allow scientists the opportunity to identify causes and treatments for a variety of conditions. The budget request for the study has been moved to the NIH Office of the Director and is \$194.4 million. The request will support continuation of the NCS pilot study to allow ample evaluation of the multitude of possible tests and questions that could eventually make up the main study. Accordingly, the commencement of the full study has been deferred. This approach is expected to allow development of a cost efficient study that will answer core questions about the influence of the environment, including the social environment, on children's health and development. The pilot study is expected to be completed in 2010. Once completed, the

outcomes of the pilot will be evaluated in order to develop a revised protocol designed to contain the “most important science necessary” to address the study hypotheses and assure that the approaches tested are feasible and acceptable to participants, and can be accommodated within the \$3.1 billion in funding planned for the study. A National Academies’ panel will peer review the new protocol and advise the NIH as to whether the study at that cost level will yield sufficient information to merit its continuation.

The FY 2010 budget request for the seven **NCS vanguard centers** is \$52.7 million, 33 percent above the FY 2009 funding level. The vanguard centers pilot study begun screening households and enrolling women in 2009. In FY 2010, the Centers will continue to enroll women who are not yet pregnant as well as women in their first trimester of pregnancy and follow them and the infants that are born during the pilot phase. The FY 2010 budget request for NCS also includes \$68.6 million to support the administrative components of the study which includes the data coordinating center, information management, logistics and communication support for the vanguard and study centers.

The FY 2010 budget request for the **Center for Research for Mothers and Children (CRMC)** program is \$353.8 million. CRMC supports an array of maternal and child health research, including examining the factors affecting growth and development, and obesity and overweight. CRMC also supports research examining the mechanisms of cognitive, social, emotional, and neurobiological development; the influences of genetics, environment, and life experiences on development; the causes and treatment of specific learning disabilities; and health promotion and disease prevention in children and adolescents. In FY 2010, CMRC intends to support new initiatives designed to assess cognitive and language development trajectories in young children and to increase support for research in the development of outcomes measures for school readiness.

For the **Center for Population Research (CPR)**, the FY 2010 budget request is \$316 million, a \$3 million increase. CPR supports population studies designed to understand reproductive health and biology and to alleviate human infertility and reproductive disorders. The Center also supports behavioral and social science research to understand the consequences of changes in population size, composition and distribution; factors that affect family formation, functioning, stability, and influence on child well-being; and the antecedents and consequences of migration and immigration. In FY 2010, CPR intends to support a wide range of ongoing population research efforts including research on pregnancy prevention and demographic factors underlying population changes. CPR also plans to continue to support the Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women’s Health (BRICWH) initiative and the Women’s Reproductive Health Research Career Development Centers.

NICHD’s **National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research (NCMRR)** supports a broad range of research designed to enhance the health, productivity, independence, and quality of life of people with disabilities, including spinal cord and traumatic brain injuries (TBI) and stroke; childhood disabilities and long-term outcomes for survivors of trauma, congenital anomalies, harmful deprivation of oxygen in newborns, infections and septic shock. The FY 2010 budget request for NCMRR is \$88 million, a \$900,000 increase. NCMRR intends to maintain ongoing research efforts in TBI, spinal cord injury, pediatric critical care, and rehabilitation. The program also plans to renew funding for its rehabilitation research networks to provide basic and clinical support for rehabilitation researchers to encourage outcomes research, applied psychology, and strategies for promoting participation.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,261.4	1,255.9	1,294.9	1,313.7	327.4	2.7%	3.1%	1.5%

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

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) mission is to support and conduct research and research training in the normal processes and the disorders of human communication, including hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language. The FY 2010 budget request for NIDCD is \$413 million.

Through its **Hearing and Balance** program, NIDCD utilizes a wide range of research approaches, such as molecular genetics, the development of assistive and augmentative devices, biomedical imaging, nanotechnology, psychoacoustics, and structural biology to study normal and disordered functions of the auditory and vestibular systems. NIDCD is supporting research on hearing impairment in children and has begun seeking ways to stimulate research on ways to reduce the possible under-identification and impact of mild and unilateral hearing loss. The FY 2010 budget request for the Hearing and Balance program is \$205.3 million, an increase of \$2.5 million. In FY 2010, the program intends to continue emphasizing faculty, postdoctoral and student training on hearing and balance sciences. Trained investigators will be encouraged to choose a research career through the Pathways to Independence program. NIDCD plans to give funding priority to making investigator-initiated awards to first-time and early-stage investigators.

NIDCD's **Voice, Speech and Language** program supports research in the communication sciences, including voice, speech, and language to examine how individuals comprehend and generate speech or language. The Institute has expanded its research commitment in autism research and has been participating in a trans-NIH effort to fund research centers and programs. For children who struggle to learn language, NIDCD-supported scientists determined that the choice between various interventions may matter less than the intensity and format of the intervention. The FY 2010 budget request for the Voice, Speech and Language program is \$87.7 million, a \$1 million increase. In FY 2010, NIDCD, again, intends to continue emphasizing faculty, postdoctoral and student training on hearing and balance sciences. As with the Hearing and Balance program, NIDCD plans to give funding priority to making investigator-initiated awards to first-time and early-stage investigators

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
396.2	395.5	407.3	413.0	103.0	2.8%	3.0%	1.4%

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

The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research's (NIDCR) mission is to support the Nation's ongoing efforts to improve oral, dental, and craniofacial health. The Institute's research portfolio has traditionally cut across diverse fields of scientific disciplines. The Institute is beginning to fund research that will contribute to the understanding of the complex interplay of factors that contribute to dental caries, including research that explores a wide range of factors that include genetics, family contextual factors, psychosocial determinants, diet, neighborhood settings and environmental factors, and their interactions. According to NIDCR, emerging new conceptual models that take a holistic, systems approach will guide the work of future researchers and decision makers. The FY 2010 budget request for NIDCR is \$408 million, \$5.4 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
392.2	390.5	402.7	408.0	101.8	2.7%	3.1%	1.3%

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (www.niddk.nih.gov)

The mission of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) is to support research to combat diseases that are mostly common, chronic, have severe health consequences, and are costly to individuals and their families. They include: diabetes and other endocrine and metabolic diseases, liver and other digestive diseases, nutritional disorders, obesity, kidney and urologic diseases, and hematologic diseases. The Institute also supports diseases that are less wide-spread such as cystic fibrosis and other genetic diseases. The FY 2010 budget request is \$1.93 billion.

Obesity, type 2 diabetes, and kidney disease research supported by NIDDK reflects the Institute's integrated research programs. To address the complex interplay of factors that promote excess weight gain, NIDDK also supports a multidimensional research portfolio on obesity. The Institute's ongoing prevention and treatment studies include interventions in schools and other community sites in diverse populations, and research on the risks and benefits of bariatric surgery as a treatment for severe obesity.

NIDDK-supported research includes the examination of the nexus of obesity and type 2 diabetes, including its support of the middle school-based HEALTHY study which is determining whether changes in school food services and physical education classes, along with activities to encourage healthy behaviors, will reduce type 2 diabetes risk factors in youth. NIDDK also supports research to explore cost-effective ways to translate findings from diabetes and obesity intervention studies to real-world clinical practice and community settings, with an emphasis on disproportionately-affected populations.

To advance the translation of NIDDK-supported research to knowledge, NIDDK is working with community health centers to improve screening and management practices, to enable better identification and treatment of people with chronic kidney disease before they develop kidney failure.

The goals of NIDDK's **Endocrinology, and Metabolic Diseases** program are to increase understanding of diabetes and other diseases and disorders of the endocrine system and metabolism, and to develop and test potential prevention and treatment strategies. In FY 2008, NIDDK completed the first phase of the DPP Outcomes Study to determine the long-term durability of Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) interventions, with over 90 percent retention of participants, building upon previous DPP research that demonstrated that type 2 diabetes could be delayed or prevented with diet and exercise to achieve moderate weight loss, or with diabetes medication. NIDDK's effort to enhance approaches to translate the message of type 2 diabetes prevention and other research into clinical practice includes an ongoing solicitation for diabetes and obesity prevention and control projects, plus expansion of Diabetes Research and Training Centers in 2008. The Institute collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Indian Health Services, and Tribal Colleges and Universities to develop a K-12 diabetes-related science curriculum for Tribal schools aimed at reducing diabetes health disparities and developing increased interest in the biomedical sciences and in science careers related to diabetes among American Indian children. The curriculum development effort was completed in 2008.

The FY 2010 budget request for the **Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Metabolic Diseases** program is \$631.8 million, an increase of \$6.2 million above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NIDDK plans to continue its support for major diabetes clinical trials and encourage and support development of new investigator-initiated clinical research. The Institute also intends to support translational research and support health information dissemination activities to bring scientific discoveries in diabetes and obesity to real world medical practice and other community settings.

The goals of the **Digestive Diseases and Nutrition** program are to increase understanding of digestive diseases, nutrition, and obesity, and to develop and test strategies for disease prevention and treatment. The FY 2010 budget request for the **Digestive Diseases and Nutrition** program is \$462.9 million, an increase of \$5.2 million above the FY 2009 funding level. Among its obesity-related efforts in FY 2010, NIDDK plans to support key ongoing observational studies designed to assess the health risks and benefits of weight-loss surgery in extremely obese adults and adolescents, as well as an ongoing trial evaluating the long-term health effects of weight loss in obese adults with type 2 diabetes (Look AHEAD). The Institute issued a solicitation to begin a coordinated effort of clinical, epidemiologic, and behavioral research in bariatric surgery to learn more about surgery risks and benefits and to identify the kinds of patients most likely to benefit from this type of procedure. Designed with external input, NIDDK established the multi-center Longitudinal Assessment of Bariatric Surgery (LABS) Consortium in 2003. LABS is collecting information on a variety of medical, psychosocial, and economic factors both before and after surgery from patients already planning a procedure. In 2007, NIDDK launched Teen-LABS to provide a companion observational study of the benefits and risk of these procedures in very severely obese teenagers. In FY 2009, NIDDK plans to extend LABS for another five years.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,865.8	1,858.5	1,911.3	1,931.5	445.4	2.4%	2.8%	1.1%

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) (www.nida.nih.gov)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding for research on drug abuse and addiction. 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. The FY 2010 budget request for NIDA is \$1.045 billion.

In FY 2009 Congress commended NIDA for supporting research on adolescent sensitivity to drug use and urged it to support further research on social and environmental influences that may be responsible for increased vulnerability. Additionally, Congress encouraged the Institute to support research on how behavioral changes during adolescence may be unique to drug abuse. Accordingly, the Institute is targeting the influence of social factors on individual decision-making in teens, which it sees as a critical focus for understanding drug abuse. In 2008, the Institute sponsored a meeting, "Adolescent Development Following Prenatal Drug Exposure: Research Progress, Challenges, and Opportunities," which brought together scientists, clinicians, and public health specialists to discuss adolescent behavioral and health outcomes related to early drug exposure.

NIDA's **basic and clinical neuroscience** programs work together to enlarge understanding of the neurobiological, genetic and behavioral factors underlying drug abuse and addiction. An emerging area of research is epigenetics, the study of long-term changes in gene function that result from environmental impacts, such as drug exposure, maternal behavior, and stress. It is the focus of a NIH Roadmap initiative that NIDA co-leads with the National Institute for Deafness and Communications Disorders and the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences. The FY 2010 budget request for research in this area is \$491 million, \$5.6 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

NIDA's National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trial Network (CTN) provides a research platform for more than 30 research grants and a training platform for more than 60 research fellows and junior faculty. Comprised of 16 research nodes and more than 240 individual community treatment programs in 34 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, the CTNs test the effectiveness of new and improved interventions in real-life community settings among diverse populations. The Institute plans to evaluate the potential value of exercise as an add-on to inpatient treatment for substance abusers, and a clinical trial to assess the relative effectiveness of various HIV testing strategies in reducing risky sexual and drug-related behaviors. The FY 2010 budget request for the Clinical Trials Network is \$42 million, an increase of \$482,000. In FY 2010, NIDA expects to continue initiatives begun in FY 2008, including assessing the effectiveness of a 12-step facilitation intervention for stimulate abusing patients in initiating and sustaining their involvement with support groups.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,006.0	1,001.7	1,032.8	1,045.4	261.2	2.7%	3.1%	1.2%

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) www.niehs.nih.gov

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences' (NIEHS) mission is to reduce the burden of environmentally-associated diseases. The Institute has identified a need for research into the influence of poverty and environmental pollution into human health needs. For years, the environment was considered to have a minor role in the etiology of human illness; this was, in part, because only radiation, synthetic chemicals and industrial by-products were included in the definition of the environment. The definition of environment, however, has been expanded to include diet and nutrition, behavior and other social and cultural factors. The FY 2010 budget request for NIEHS is \$684.2 million, \$21.4 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

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

NIEHS' **Community-linked and Global Environmental Health Research program** is designed to better understand how differences in the environment contribute to the excess burden of disease in minority and disadvantaged communities, creating health disparities. The FY 2010 budget request for the program is \$38.1 million, an \$804,000 increase. In FY 2010, NIEHS intends to direct resources towards high priority research, outreach and education activities designed to prevent, reduce or eliminate exposures that may lead to adverse outcomes. This includes the Partnerships in Environmental Public Health program which is designed to provide a unified structure to coordinate and support such activities as research, communication and dissemination, training and education, and coordination and evaluation. NIEHS plans to support an initiative that will develop strategies to disseminate and communicate science-based environmental health information and resources to environmental public health and clinical practice communities.

The initiative is designed to address how information about health promotion is created, packaged, transmitted, and interpreted among a variety of NIEHS stakeholder groups. It is expected that teams with diverse expertise, including scientists, communication specialists, social scientists, community organizations, and/or health care professionals will develop and test dissemination and communication strategies to determine if they are appropriate for reaching various populations in diverse settings and cultures.

The goal of the NIEHS' Pathways for Future Environmental Health Scientists program is to attract young students and scientists into the environmental health sciences field to "have the right cadre" to conduct the interdisciplinary research required. The Institute partnered with NHGRI to fund three new programs that support graduate training leading to the Ph.D. degree and training at the postdoctoral level for students who are preparing for research careers in the new field of Human Genes and the Environment. The training programs focus on problems of human health, complex human diseases and human biology, and combine research advances in human genetics with measures of exposure to explain how the two factors combine to cause disease. The FY 2010 budget request for the program is \$32.8 million, a 614,000 increase. In FY 2010, NIEHS intends to continue to support high priority projects such as 1) the ONES program, an R01 program for new independent investigators, 2) the NIEHS' training grant program to increase participation of physician-scientists in environmental sciences research, 3) the NIEHS M.D./Ph.D. program, 4) the joint training program in environmental genetics and genomics, co-sponsored with NHGRI, 5) the NIH Pathway to Independence program and 6) the Short Term Educational Experiences for Research in Environmental Health (STEER) program designed to attract talented high school students and undergraduates to summer research opportunities in the environmental health sciences.

NIEHS, under the budget request, would also get \$9 million for a new initiative to support nanotechnology safety research.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
645.7	642.9	662.8	684.3	168.1	2.6%	3.1%	3.2%

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

www.nigms.org

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) supports basic biomedical research that is not targeted to a 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. The FY 2010 budget request for NIGMS is \$2.024 billion, \$25.9 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

In 2008, NIGMS released *Investing in Discovery: the NIGMS Strategic Plan for 2008 -2012*, which states the Institute's core principles and explains how it will make decisions. A key element of the Institute's strategic plan is to maintain a healthy pipeline of intellectual talent. The Institute stresses that it is critical that this pipeline draw on, and reflect, the diversity of the U.S. population. To this end, NIGMS is adopting a comprehensive systems-based approach to addressing future workforce development. In FY 2009, the Institute issued a call for research to investigate various interventions for boosting careers in biomedical and behavioral research. The goal is to provide a strong evidence base for those interventions that effectively promote the pursuit of biomedical research career paths.

NIGMS' **Research Training Program** provides research training for the next generation of biomedical and behavioral scientists. In addition to training Ph.D. and M.D.-Ph.D. students, the program supports postdoctoral fellows through advanced and specialized training in basic, translational, and clinical research. The program includes 12 predoctoral institutional training grants (T32s), designed to provide broad-based, multidisciplinary research training in several areas of biomedicine. Diversity recruitment and the responsible conduct of research are also emphasized. Independent of institutional training grant activities, the Research Training program also supports the training of students and fellows working in individual-investigator laboratories, as well as mentored career development awards in six clinically related areas. In FY 2008, the program made three new awards in the recently established institutional training grant to support basic behavioral science; the program is in its second year. In FY 2010, NIGMS plans to continue support for research training of basic behavioral scientists. The FY 2010 budget request for the Research Training program is \$198 million, \$2 million more than the FY 2009 funding level.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,946.1	1,935.7	1,997.8	2,023.7	505.2	2.7%	3.2%	1.3%

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) (www.nimh.nih.gov)

The mission of NIMH is to reduce the public health burden of mental and behaviors disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior. To fulfill its mission, the Institute: conducts research on mental disorders and the underlying basic science of brain and behavior; and collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the causes, occurrence, and treatment of mental illnesses. The FY 2010 budget request for NIMH is \$1.475 billion, \$24.2 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

NIMH's **Health, Behavior, and AIDS Research** program supports research and research training to: Reduce the burden of mental illness due to non-adherence to treatment, unhealthy behaviors, stigma and discrimination, health disparities, and co-occurring medical conditions; Develop and disseminate behavioral interventions that prevent HIV/AIDS transmission; and Clarify the biological, psychological, and functional effects of HIV/AIDS infection and alleviate the associated consequences. The FY 2010 budget request for the **Health, Behavior, and AIDS Research** program is \$225.6 million, a \$ 2.1 million increase.

In FY 2010, NIMH indicates that broadening research on mental disorders to better address issues of daily functioning will be a high priority for the Institute. The Institute also intends to:

- Emphasize research projects in which biobehavioral science methods and approaches are applied to better measure daily functional outcomes;
- Develop and test novel interventions that target functional capacity and performance deficits;
- Continue to encourage research on mental disorders in people with other physical disorders, such as cancer;
- Encourage research on behavior change in people with mental disorders to reduce risk factors for cancer such as smoking, poor nutrition, and sedentary lifestyles;
- Give high priority to research that tailor preventive interventions for those with acute human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; and
- Support studies on domestic efforts to identify and intervene with those with acute HIV infection, building upon research that has been conducted primarily in the international arena.

The **Adult Translational Research and Treatment Development** program plans, supports, and administers programs of research, research training, and resource development aimed at: (1) understanding the biological, psychological, and functional changes that occur with mental illness and (2) hastening the translation of science advances into innovations in clinical care. The program supports a broad research portfolio, which includes studies of the risk factors for major psychiatric disorders; clinical neuroscience studies to elucidate causes and functional effects of these disorders; and research on psychosocial, pharmacological, and somatic treatment development.

The FY 2010 budget request for the **Adult Translational Research and Treatment Development** program is \$266.9 million, a \$2.5 million increase. In FY 2010, NIMH plans to give high priority to studies that close the gap between advances in basic cognitive neuroscience and practical clinical trial applications for patients with schizophrenia. The Institute also intends to continue to support an initiative to identify promising experimental cognitive tasks in order to further develop and refine cognitive measurements; to develop guidelines for adapting laboratory tasks for use in clinical trials; and to consider how these adapted tasks can be used in behavioral and functional imaging studies to improve treatment of impaired cognition in schizophrenia.

The **Developmental Translational Research** program supports research and research training with the ultimate goal of preventing and curing mental disorders that originate in childhood and adolescence. The program is designed to stimulate and promote an integrated program of research across basic behavioral and psychological processes, environmental processes, brain development, genetics, developmental psychopathology, and therapeutic interventions. The mission of the program is to translate knowledge from basic discoveries on the developmental origins of mental disorders to effect their prevention and cure. It attempts to accomplish this goal through the integration of research on neurobehavioral mechanisms of psychopathology; understanding of the trajectories of risk/illness; and the design and testing of innovative and personalized treatments. The FY 2010 budget request for the Developmental Translational Research program is \$136.8 million, a \$6 million increase above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NIMH plans to give high priority to research that identify early signs of risk and develop novel and targeted preventive and treatment interventions. In this area, the Institute also intends to support research on psychosocial and behavioral treatments for autism spectrum disorders, as well as innovative services research, including the development of instruments to evaluate the impact of interventions on core features of autism spectrum disorders and co-occurring symptoms.

The **Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science** program provides support for research in the areas of basic neuroscience, genetics, basic behavioral science, research training, resource development, technology development, drug discovery, and research dissemination. In cooperation with other components of the Institute and the research community, the program is responsible for ensuring that relevant basic science knowledge is generated and then utilized to improve diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental and behavioral disorders. The FY 2010 budget request for the Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science program is \$417.9 million, an \$8.1 million increase above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NIMH plans to give high priority to research that defines the genomic variations associated with mental disorders and that determines the biological consequences of these variations.

The **Services and Intervention Research** program supports research to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacologic, psychosocial, rehabilitative, and combination interventions on mental and behavior disorders. The program evaluates interventions for children, adolescents, and adults, focusing on acute and long-term therapeutic effects. The program also supports the area of mental health services research, including services organization and delivery; interventions to improve the quality and outcomes of care; and research on the dissemination and implementation of evidence-based interventions into service settings. The FY 2010 budget request for the Services and Intervention Research program is \$182.6 million, a \$1.7 million increase. In FY 2010, NIMH plans to give high priority to research that develops innovative

interventions and designs for intervention studies. To this end, NIMH intends to issue a Request for Applications for projects that will test methods for linking information from multiple health care networks to provide platforms for recruiting very large, well-characterized, and representative clinical samples. In addition, NIMH plans to provide core infrastructure support for conducting intervention and/or services research. The Institute also expects to continue its support for centers that address the spectrum of intervention and services research – from effectiveness of treatment approaches to the improvement of dissemination, implementation, accessibility, and quality of evidence-based treatments.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,413.0	1,406.8	1,450.5	1,474.7	366.8	2.7%	2.4%	1.7%

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

The mission of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) is to reduce the burden of neurological disease. To support this mission, NINDS conducts, fosters, coordinates, and guides research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke, and supports basic research in related scientific areas. NINDS supports a broad portfolio of basic behavioral research, which includes studies on a variety of cognitive and behavioral processes. Examples include research: exploring the neural bases of language and cognitive development, understanding the neural substrates of decision making, and examining the cellular and molecular mechanisms of learning and memory. The Institute also sponsors a wide range of training grants, fellowships, and career development awards in all areas of the neurological sciences, including basic behavioral and social science research. The FY 2010 budget request for NINDS is \$1.613 billion, \$19.4 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

NINDS has begun a strategic planning process to examine how the Institute can better carry out its mission. According to the Institute, the process will include all stakeholders in discussions of basic, translational, and clinical research across the spectrum of neurological disorders. To set the vision that will frame these pragmatic discussions, NINDS began by asking stakeholders to suggest “blue sky” goals to which NINDS should aspire. Specific planning groups have focused on basic, translational, and clinical research, and on the spectrum of neurological diseases. Subsequent planning will focus on training and on health disparities.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
1,552.1	1,545.4	1,593.3	1,612.7	402.9	2.7%	3.1%	2.5%

National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) (www.ninr.nih.gov)

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) supports basic and clinical research designed to establish a scientific basis for the care of individuals across the life span, research on the reduction of risks for disease and disability, and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. A dominant theme of NINR’s research portfolio is the linkage between biological and behavioral research. The FY 2010 budget request for NINR is \$143.8 million, \$1.9 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

The science supported by NINR seeks to advance a patient management paradigm that is increasingly person-centered rather than disease-oriented, that focuses on preventing the development of chronic illness rather than treating it, and that features the person as an active participant in their health. The Institute's research activities address a changing reality in which individuals of all ages are increasingly living with multiple chronic illnesses such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. NINR supports research to improve quality of life for these individuals by finding more effective ways to address their adverse symptoms, by improving their ability to manage their own illnesses, and by developing approaches to ease the burden on their family caregivers. As the lead NIH Institute for end-of-life research, NINR supports studies that explore key end-of-life areas such as clinician/family member communication, decision-making, and issues of pediatric end-of-life and palliative care.

In FY 2010, NINR intends to continue to support innovative research in the areas highlighted in its strategic plan, including: self-management, symptom management, and caregiving; health promotion and disease prevention; research capacity development; technology integration; and end-of-life science.

NINR's **Self-Management, Symptom Management, and Caregiving** program seeks to address the challenges of short- and long-term disease, relieving symptoms, and improving health outcomes for individuals and caregivers. Research projects supported by this program explore: interventions that reduce symptom burdens, interventions to improve support for caregivers of patients with chronic disease; and techniques to promote healthy behaviors that improve the ability of patients to be partners in managing their own care. The FY 2010 budget request for the Self-Management, Symptom Management, and Caregiving program is \$44.6 million, an increase of \$563,000 above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NINR plans continue to support research in the areas of self-management, symptom management, and caregiving.

NINR's **Health Promotion and Disease Prevention** program supports research that examines the key biological, behavioral, and social factors that prevent the development of disease and achieve long-term, positive health outcomes in individuals of all ages. Research supported in these programs seeks scientific discoveries of health predictors and prevention strategies across conditions, diseases, and settings, efforts can range from promoting behavioral changes in individuals, to evaluating health risks in diverse communities, to assessing issues of patient safety. The FY 2010 budget request for the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention program is \$41.8 million, an increase of \$527,000 above the FY 2009 budget.

NINR's **Technology Integration** program supports innovative, interdisciplinary studies to develop new and adapt existing technologies to improve clinical care and quality of life. Research conducted under this program seeks to improve quality of life by developing technologies that assist patients in monitoring and reporting indicators of health status, such as breathing status, blood pressure, and blood glucose levels. The FY 2010 budget request for the Technology Integration program is \$10.8 million, an increase of \$136,000 above the FY 2009 funding level.

The Institute's **End-of-Life Research** program seeks to understand dying with respect to the needs of dying individuals and formal and informal caregivers. The program includes research on issues such as: alleviation of symptoms; psychological care; near-death preferences; advance directives; and family decision-making. This research also addresses the cultural, spiritual, age- and disease-specific factors that make each individual's experience at the end of life unique. NINR's End-of-Life research program applies biological, behavioral, and social science strategies to advance the understanding of the interactions of these various factors, and to develop interventions that optimize patient and caregiving quality of life across care settings and cultural contexts. The Institute supports Centers in Self-Management or End-of-Life Research. The FY 2010 budget request for the End-of-Life Research program is \$12 million, an increase of \$151,000 above the FY 2009 funding level. In FY 2010, NINR intends to expand the Institute's efforts in this area. The Institute also plans to support a new effort under the program to conduct pediatric palliative care research which will seek to improve quality of life

for children who are facing a life-threatening illness and, to intervene in helping children cope while a family member face terminal illness.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
138.2	137.6	141.9	143.8	35.9	2.7%	3.1%	1.3%

National Library of Medicine (NLM) (www.nlm.nih.gov)

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) is the world's largest library of the health sciences and the developer of electronic information services. Begun in 1836, NLM applies its resources broadly to the advancement of medicine. The Library has extensive Web-based information resources for the scientific community, health professionals, and the general public. The Library collects materials in all areas of biomedicine and health care, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life, and social sciences. The FY 2010 budget request for NLM is \$334.4 million, \$3.6 million above the FY 2009 funding level.

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

NLM's extramural research program focus on two priority areas: 1) the creation enhancement of informatics infrastructure for biomedicine and health whose components include sophisticated computational tools, knowledge resources and skilled informaticians and 2) informatics research. The FY 2010 budget request for these programs is \$21.2 million, \$910,000 less than the FY 2009 funding level. NLM expects to continue extramural funding support for:

- Its university-based training of research informaticians and information specialists;
- Planning and project grants for knowledge management initiatives for health-related information, including integrated, customized knowledge sources for target audiences;
- Preparation of scholarly publications in the history and philosophy of medicine and biomedical science; and
- Early career transition awards for informaticians.

NLM informatics research grants support pioneering 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 telecommunications networks, automated bio-surveillance, and emergency management systems. The FY 2010 budget request for informatics research is \$32.5 million, an increase of \$310,000 over FY 2009. In FY 2010, NLM intends to continue to strengthen its research project grants portfolio through additional challenge grants initiatives, issuing Request-for-Applications in informatics focus areas such as computational data mining, natural language understanding, and intelligent personal health records.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
322.2	323.0	330.8	334.3	83.6	2.7%	2.4%	1.1%

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), now led by former Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano, remains a conglomeration of 23 agencies. The Congress continues to closely scrutinize its management and operations and there have even been some calls to remove the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from the Department. DHS' budget continues to climb, although not as quickly as in its early years. The proposed discretionary budget for 2010 is \$45.8 billion, up about \$2.5 billion from FY 2009.

Science and Technology Directorate (www.dhs.gov/xres)

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) supports research designed to counter threats to the homeland, both by evolutionary improvements to current capabilities and development of revolutionary, new capabilities with an emphasis on state-of-the-art technology. President Obama has nominated Tara O'Toole, CEO and director of the Center for Biosecurity at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, as the new Undersecretary for S&T.

The S&T budget request for FY 2010 is \$968.4 million, up almost \$36 million from FY 2009 enacted. The Directorate includes a Human Factors/Behavioral Science division that applies the social and behavioral sciences to "improve detection, analysis, and understanding of the threats posed by individuals, groups, and radical movements." It also supports studies on the preparedness, response, and recovery of communities impacted by catastrophic events. Another interest of the division is helping integrate human factors into homeland security technologies. The proposed Human Factors budget for FY 2010 is \$15.1 million, an increase of \$2.6 million. These additional funds would help support programs that provide biometrics and hostile-intent detection technology to help screen people.

DHS also supports various University Programs that include the Centers of Excellence, Education Programs including scholarships and fellowships, and support for Minority Serving Institutions. The Department seeks \$46 million for these programs in FY 2010, a reduction of \$4.2 million from FY 2009, provided for by the elimination of the Naval Postgraduate School Center of Excellence.

The Centers of Excellence, of which there are now thirteen, five new ones were created in 2008, are proposed for \$35 million in FY 2010, a reduction from \$36.7 million in FY 2009. DHS continues to fund a Scholarship and Fellowship Program intended for students interested in pursuing the basic science and technology innovations that can be applied to the DHS mission. This education program is intended to ensure a highly talented science and technology community to achieve the DHS mission and objectives. The scholarships are for undergraduates and the fellowships for graduate students. In 2008, DHS selected eight undergraduates from an applicant pool of 52 to receive scholarships, two were in the social, behavioral and economic sciences and two were studying the human factors of technology. Seventeen graduate fellows were awarded from 105 applications. Nine of these came from students in the social, behavioral or economic sciences. Requested funding for this program in FY 2010 is \$6 million, down from \$8.1 million in FY 2009.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
University Programs	49.3	43.8	50.3	46.0		2.0%	14.8%	-8.5%
Human Factors	14.2	12.5	12.5	15.1		-12.0%	0.0%	20.8%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

After years of neglect, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will once again become “an indispensable agency,” according to new Secretary Shaune Donovan. Key to HUD’s revival will be a proposed Transformation Initiative that builds on recommendations from a National Academy of Sciences report, *Rebuilding the Research Capacity at HUD*. The Initiative would set-aside one percent of agency funding, \$433.6 million in the proposed budget, for research and evaluation, major demonstrations, enhanced technical assistance and capacity building, and next generation technology investments. HUD’s net discretionary proposed budget for FY 2010 is \$43.7 billion, up almost \$3.2 billion from FY 2009 funding. HUD received \$13.6 billion in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding for its programs to help homeowners and others hit hard by the mortgage and credit crisis.

Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR)

www.huduser.org

HUD requests \$50 million for the Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) in FY 2010. HUD proposes to transfer the University Partnerships program to the Community Development Block Grants account. Thus, the 2010 proposal is an \$18 million increase over the comparable FY 2009 number.

OPDR supports the collection and dissemination of the core data necessary to support effective decision making about housing. Of the \$50 million request, \$44 million would fund housing surveys, including the American Housing Survey (AHS), the Survey of New Homes Sales and Completions, the Survey of Market Absorption of Multifamily Units, the Survey of New Manufactured Housing Placements and a proposed new Multifamily Residential Finance Survey. The AHS would receive \$35.8 million to help it recover from years of declining budgets that led to reduced sample sizes and the subtraction of key metropolitan areas from the study.

Using Transformation Initiative funding HUD would also increase its funding for: basic research, to study such topics as the costs of homelessness; trends analysis, to track the improvement of high poverty neighborhoods and recoveries from disasters; metric development, to measure energy efficiency improvements; and program evaluation, to assess the long term effects of HUD programs such as the voucher program.

The Initiative would also allow HUD to support the design and execution of major research demonstration projects that would, according to the Department, test new ideas for improving its programs and helping state and local governments develop more effective housing and community and economic development strategies.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
29.0	31.7	32.0	50.0		10.3%	1.0%	56.3%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Eric Holder is President Obama’s Attorney General committed to restoring the integrity of the Justice Department, including its research and statistics agencies. Laurie Robinson, who served in the same capacity in the Clinton Administration, has been nominated as Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). She has assured the justice research and statistics community that change has come. The Administration has yet to nominate directors for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) or the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

To further improve funding for research and data, OJP has asked for the following authority in the FY 2010 budget proposal: "At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this or any other act under the headings for "Justice Assistance," "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance," "Weed and Seed," "Community Oriented Policing Services," "Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs," and "Juvenile Justice Programs"...Up to one percent of funds made available to such Office for formula grants under such heading may be used for research or statistical purposes by the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics."

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

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

A National Academies' panel, led by Census Bureau director-designate Robert Groves, has spent the past few years reviewing BJS' activities. In a preliminary report, *Surveying Victims: Options for Conducting the National Crime Victimization Survey [NCVS]*, the panel called for increased resources and vast improvements to the survey to make it more useful for state and local law enforcement and other stakeholders. The Administration has responded in the FY 2010 budget proposal for BJS. The overall level requested for BJS is \$60 million, \$15 million above the FY 2009 enacted level. The increase, according to OJP, "would initiate implementation of a redesigned methodology for the NCVS," and would raise the budget for the survey from \$26 million to \$41 million.

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

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

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
34.8	38.0	45.0	60.0		29.3%	18.4%	33.3%

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/

NIJ is the research, development and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice and is dedicated to researching crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and local levels.

It has two major operating arms: the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE), which funds mostly social science research and evaluation studies, and the Office of Science and Technology (OST), which 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. The budget for social science research in FY 2009 is approximately \$12 million. The OST has been a favorite of Congress and has often been forced to accept earmarked funds. The ORE has sometimes been a victim of Members of Congress seeking funds for other priorities they have identified. NIJ is also spending \$4.25 million on evaluation projects from ARRA funding for state and local law enforcement assistance.

NIJ has identified the following research priorities: 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.

The National Academies' has a panel, chaired by Charles Wellford of the Department of Criminology at the University of Maryland, reviewing NIJ. Its report is expected in October 2009.

Pending the report, the Administration has requested \$48 million for NIJ in FY 2010, same as last year. NIJ still receives extra funds from the Byrne Discretionary Grants program and the Office of Violence Against Women program. It will also have eligibility for the one percent set-aside funds.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
37.0	34.7	48.0	48.0	4.25	29.7%	38.3%	0.0%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Former Congresswoman Hilda Solis (D-CA) is President Obama's Secretary of Labor. The Department's FY 2010 budget request for discretionary spending is \$13.3 billion. This is \$0.4 billion above the enacted FY 2009 level. DOL received \$4.8 billion in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds. The Department's new thrust is the creation of "green jobs" as part of the transformation of the American economy in line with mitigation strategies for global warming. In addition, the Department is asking for \$15 million for a Workforce Data Quality Initiative, which will provide competitive grants to support the development of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. DOL will work to develop this grant program with input from the Department of Education, which has provided state grants since 2003 to assist with longitudinal data system development. Grants will help states to incorporate workforce information into their longitudinal data systems, as well as undertake activities to improve the quality and accessibility of performance data reported by training providers.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) www.bls.gov

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, led by Commissioner Keith Hall, is part of the federal statistical system that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor. It provides statistics that support the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor, and research on labor market issues.

The BLS comprises five activities: labor force statistics, prices and cost of living data, compensation and working conditions, productivity and technology, and executive direction. The requested FY 2010 budget is \$611.6 million. This includes \$533.4 million in general appropriated funds and \$78.3 million from the unemployment trust fund. The increase in general funds is \$15 million over the FY 2009 enacted level.

The increase covers an initiative for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Occupational Employment Statistics, and Employment Projections programs “to produce new series on ‘green-collar’ jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations.” BLS would maintain its efforts to update continuously the housing and geographic areas samples in the Consumer Price Index, which helps improve its accuracy and timeliness. BLS also expects to publish the first national Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses incurred by state and local government workers, a pilot study mandated by Congress to ascertain the differences between workers’ compensation and BLS survey data, and to better understand employer injury and illness recording practices. BLS, after having its attempt to eliminate the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) rejected by the Congress, “will continue all activities relating to data collection for and publication of the [ATUS].”

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
544.3	592.8	597.2	611.6		9.7%	0.7%	2.4%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

New Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton told the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs that: “We’re also expanding our partnerships beyond traditional government-to-government efforts. We’re working with women’s groups and civil society, human rights activists around the world, and we’re encouraging more people-to-people cooperation. I believe this may be one of the great new tools that we have in our diplomacy.” The Secretary has also announced the creation of a Virtual Student Foreign Service that will bring together college students in the United States and our embassies abroad to work on digital and citizen diplomacy initiatives.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) www.exchanges.state.gov

In keeping with Secretary Clinton’s testimony, the Department’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) programs are slated for another significant increase in the proposed FY 2010 budget request. These programs “foster engagement and encourage dialogue with citizens around the world, particularly with key influences, such as educators, clerics, journalists, women, artists, and youth.” They “promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries.” According to the Department, there are over 300 current and former heads of state and governments who are alumni of ECA programs.

The budget requests \$633.2 million for ECA in FY 2010, an increase of \$95.2 million over FY 2009 funding. The proposed increases would support a Partnership for Latin American Youth which would enable students to study at U.S. community colleges, learn English, and provide other forms of support to bring disadvantaged students to the U.S. for study. The boost would also enhance funding for the International Visitor Leadership Program to promote outreach to key influencers in foreign nations and bring them to the U.S. In addition, the increased funding would also allow ECA to expand its various youth exchange programs and would increase support for English Language programs to reach disadvantaged high school students around the world.

ECA's Academic Programs include the J. William Fulbright Scholarship Program for the exchange of scholars, students, and teachers; the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships for mid-career professionals from developing nations (a Fulbright activity); and the Benjamin Gilman program for American undergraduates with financial need to study abroad. Other Academic Programs involve bringing foreign participants to the United States; English language programming abroad; English Access Microscholarships for underserved populations; U.S. overseas educational advising centers; U.S. studies programs designed to promote better foreign understanding of the United States; and exchanges involving specially targeted teachers, graduate students, and postdoctoral scholars. The request for these programs in FY 2010 is \$357.4 million, a boost of \$45.7 million over FY 2009.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
501.3	522.4	538.0	633.2		7.3%	3.0%	17.7%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Former Illinois Republican Congressman Ray LaHood is the new Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT), a position that symbolizes the non-partisan nature of transportation policy. Former Democratic Congressman Norm Mineta was President George W. Bush's first head of DOT. The most important law governing DOT funding is the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) enacted in August 2005 and expiring on September 30, 2009. The proposed FY 2010 budget for DOT is \$73.3 billion, \$12 billion more than enacted FY 2009 funding. In addition, the Department received \$48.2 billion from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) www.rita.dot.gov

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) enables DOT to more effectively coordinate and manage its research portfolio and expedite implementation of cross-cutting innovative technologies. RITA's resources are used to coordinate and advance transportation research efforts within DOT. This includes research on intelligent transportation systems technologies, support for transportation professionals in their research efforts through grants and consulting services as well as professional development through training centers, and information for transportation decision-makers on intermodal and multimodal transportation topics through the release of statistics, research reports, and other publications.

The FY 2010 budget request is composed of \$28 million from the Highway Trust Fund and \$13 million from the General Fund appropriation. In addition, RITA will undertake over \$400 million in transportation-related research, education, and technology development on a reimbursable or allocation basis for other agencies.

Within RITA is the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), budgeted in FY 2010 at \$28 million derived from the Highway Trust Fund. The \$1 million increase over last year will go to support BTS overhead activities. BTS provides travel statistics, including data on the intermodal connectivity of passenger facilities, public accessibility to transportation in rural areas, and risk exposure in transportation as well as developing congestion measures to assist planners in determining the impacts of congestion and prioritizing mitigation efforts. It also collects freight data, conducting the Commodity Flow Survey, the most comprehensive source of nationwide

data on the flow of goods, the geography of freight movements, and the distance of shipments. The transportation economics program includes the Air Travel Price Index and the calculation of transportation activities' contribution to the Gross Domestic Product. BTS' Office of Geospatial Information Systems distributes transportation data through the National Transportation Atlas Databases (NTAD).

BTS also produces compilations of transportation data, develops data standards and new methods, and runs the National Transportation Library.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
27.0	27.0	27.0	28.0		0.0%	0.0%	3.7%

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

www.archives.gov

The National Archives was established in 1934 by President Franklin Roosevelt to manage the Government's archives and records, and operate the presidential libraries. It is currently led by Acting Archivist Adrienne Thomas, who took over when Allen Weinstein resigned in December 2008.

NARA's holdings add up to approximately nine billion pages of textual records; 7.2 million maps, charts, and architectural drawings; more than 20 million still photographs; billions of machine-readable data sets; and more than 365,000 reels of film and 110,000 videotapes.

In addition, NARA is managing the rapidly growing number of the government's electronic records. Now under development, the Electronic Records Archive (ERA) is the strategic response to the challenge of preserving, managing, and providing access to these records. ERA intends to keep essential electronic federal records retrievable, readable, and authentic for as long as they remain valuable.

NARA also runs a Government-wide records management program to identify records of permanent value, assure the timely disposal of temporary records, and provide agencies with guidance on managing their current records. In addition, NARA assists non-Federal institutions through a grants program administered by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants program.

The Administration proposes \$462.7 million for NARA's budget in FY 2010. This includes \$85.5 million for the ERA, a \$17.5 million boost over FY 2009, and \$27.5 million to restore and repair some of the presidential libraries. After many years of the Bush Administration's attempts to eliminate the grants program, President Obama has proposed a FY 2010 budget of \$11.2 million, up from the \$10 million appropriated in FY 2009.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
400.2	404.0	459.3	468.0		14.8%	13.7%	1.8%

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

www.neh.gov

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. President Obama has announced that he will nominate former Iowa Republican Congressman Jim Leach, who co-chaired the National Humanities Caucus in the House, as its next Chairman. In the meantime Carole Watson remains Acting Chair.

After many years of stagnation, both Congress and the Obama Administration are beginning to provide more generous funding to the Endowment. The proposed budget of \$171.3 million for FY 2010 represents an increase of \$16.3 million over the FY 2009 budget. This includes \$10 million to transfer the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program, currently operated by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, to NEH and run it as a competitive grants program.

The proposed FY 2010 budget also includes \$119.5 million for the Endowment's grant programs to support high quality education, preservation and access, public programming and research in the humanities as well as the projects and programs of the 56 state humanities councils.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
144.7	144.4	155.0	171.3		7.1%	7.3%	10.5%

National Science Foundation (NSF)

www.nsf.gov

The mission of the National Science Foundation (NSF) was defined in the law in 1950 that created it: "To promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; and to secure the national defense." NSF's latest strategic plan defines its 21st Century vision: "Advancing discovery, innovation, and education beyond the frontiers of current knowledge, and empowering future generations in science and engineering." Director Arden Bement is serving his fifth year as director, with sociologist Cora Marrett now the Acting Deputy Director.

As science and innovation became an important priority for the Bush Administration through its American Competitiveness Initiative and for the Congress through the America COMPETES Act increasing NSF's budget also became a priority. However, stuck in an appropriations process that has it fighting for funds with state and local law enforcement and other priorities, the promise of significant increases for NSF have not materialized. To solve this, the Obama Administration, with important support from House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA), gave NSF a \$3 billion present in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) enacted in early 2009.

NSF, in the regular appropriation process, increased from \$6.084 billion in FY 2008 to \$6.49 billion in FY 2009. For FY 2010, the Administration has asked for \$7.045 billion, an increase of 8.5 percent over FY 2009 (not including the ARRA funding).

The Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account, which funds the research directorates and other activities in the office of the Director, received \$5.183 billion in the FY 2009 appropriation, about \$250 million above FY 2008 funds. Of the \$3 billion in ARRA funding, R&RA got \$2.5 billion, of which \$2 billion will fund regular research grants, \$300 million will go the Major Research Instrumentation program, and \$200 million will support the revival of an Academic Research Infrastructure program.

As in the recent past, NSF continues to focus its new investments on interdisciplinary, cross-foundation activities. Thus, NSF in FY 2010 would increase its commitment to: climate research, building on the U.S. Climate Change Science Program; Cyber-enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI), which supports multidisciplinary science and engineering research outcomes made possible by innovations and advances in computational science; Cybersecurity; Networking and Information Technology R&D; and the National Nanotechnology Initiative, with increased support for decision analysis research in the environmental, health and safety issues raised by this new technology. The Geosciences directorate, which has an important role in the support of climate change research, has the largest proposed increase from FY 2009 to FY 2010. Included in its plans are funds for "integrated global system science, which encompasses topics combining environment, economics and society."

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Biological Sciences	615.6	675.1	655.5	733.0	260.0	6.5%	-2.9%	11.8%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	535.3	638.8	573.7	633.0	235.0	7.2%	-10.2%	10.3%
Engineering	649.5	759.3	693.3	764.5	265.0	6.7%	-8.7%	10.3%
Geosciences	757.9	848.7	807.1	909.0	347.0	6.5%	-4.8%	12.6%
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	1,171.1	1,402.7	1,256.0	1,380.0	490.0	7.2%	-10.5%	9.9%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	227.9	233.5	240.3	257.0	85.0	5.4%	2.9%	6.9%
Office of Cyberinfrastructure	185.2	220.1	199.3	219.0	80.0	7.6%	-9.5%	9.9%
Office of Polar Programs	447.1	442.5	470.7	516.0	174.0	5.3%	6.4%	11.3%
Office of International Science and Engineering	47.8	45.0	44.0	49.0	14.0	-7.9%	-2.2%	9.6%
Integrative Activities	214.5	263.0	241.3	271.1	550.0	12.5%	3.1%	12.3%

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)

Although the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) has sought a new leader to replace David Lightfoot, whose four-year tenure comes to an end under NSF personnel rules, Lightfoot remains in place as the search for his successor continues.

With a new report from the National Science and Technology Council, *The Social and Behavioral and Economic Sciences in a Federal Context*, issued in January 2009, the SBE sciences have a document demonstrating the increasing value of its research, its adoption of new tools to conduct that research, and the contributions of that research to the key public policy issues facing the nation and the planet.

Despite this, in the NSF budgetary context, SBE continues to lag behind. The FY 2009 current plan boosts SBE to \$240.3 million, about a \$12.5 million increase over FY 2008. SBE received \$85 million in ARRA funds, about four percent of the total for research grants. For FY 2010 the request provides SBE with \$257 million, a \$16.7 million boost over the FY 2009 plan (excluding the ARRA funding). This is the smallest increase for any of the research directorates, both in absolute numbers and percentage-wise.

Over one-half of the increase is absorbed by the transfer of the Science of Learning Centers (SLC) from the Office of Integrative Activities into the SBE directorate. These Centers become part of a new division in SBE, the Office of Multidisciplinary Activities. This Office also includes funding for the Science of Science and Innovation Policy (SciSIP), and the Research Experiences for Undergraduates program.

The Social and Economic Sciences (SES) division, led by Harold Clarke, has a proposed \$6 million increase for FY 2010. It continues support for the three major surveys, the Panel Study on Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the American National Elections Studies. Some of the FY 2010 increase will support “funding for applications of computational and complexity thinking to the most challenging scientific problems in the human sciences.” Another part of the increase goes to expand support for research on the fundamental problems in economics, decision making, and methodology that underlie the human causes and consequences of climate change.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (BCS) division, led by Mark Weiss, would increase by \$8.2 million under the FY 2010 proposed budget. The division will also use its increase to support cyber-enabled discovery projects and to fund an expansion of environmental and energy-related research as part of the NSF-wide emphasis on climate change. BCS will also help fund the SLCs and continue to support Long Term Ecological Research Centers and Nanotechnology Science and Engineering Centers that focus on human and social implications.

The Science Resources Statistics (SRS) division, led by Lynda Carlson, would have its budget decrease from last year by \$4.2 million after a big increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The large boost in FY 2009 allowed for redesign of the National Survey of College Graduates for inclusion in the American Community Survey. The proposed decrease for FY 2010 reflects the major work completed on the redesign in FY 2009. SRS has an important role in the SciSIP program, particularly developing metrics for returns on scientific investments. SRS also produces the biennial Science and Engineering Indicators report. In FY 2010, SRS will also develop a pilot data collection on postdocs based on feasibility activities undertaken during the past four years.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	87.3	92.8	88.7	96.9	43.0	1.6%	-4.4%	9.2%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	93.4	107.5	95.1	101.1	42.0	2.2%	-11.5%	6.3%
Division of Science Resources Statistics	28.7	33.2	38.8	34.6		35.2%	16.7%	-10.8%
Office of Multidisciplinary Activities	18.5	N/A	17.7	24.3		-4.3%	N/A	37.8%

Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR)

The Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), led by Acting Assistant Director Wanda Ward, is a leader in promoting science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education. Its goal is to strengthen U.S. education at all levels, in both formal and informal learning settings, and to support continued U.S. economic and research preeminence.

With COMPETES and the National Academy of Sciences’ report *Rising Above the Gathering Storm* raising the specter of an American workforce and public unprepared for 21st Century needs in science and engineering, EHR has become a centerpiece to help improve the situation.

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

EHR's funding situation has fluctuated recently. After flat years in FY 2006 and FY 2007, there was a small boost in FY 2008, and then a significant increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009 from \$766.3 million to \$845 million (not including the ARRA funds). For FY 2010, the proposed budget only enhances EHR by \$12.5 million to \$855.8 million. This is a situation that Congress, as it has in the past may rectify.

The Administration has pledged to triple the number of NSF Graduate Research Fellowships during its tenure. Yet, the funding for Graduate Programs in EHR goes down from FY 2009 to FY 2010. The explanation is that the research directorates will help provide the funding for these new Fellows through its research grants. The Administration has requested a significant increase for the Advanced Technology Education program, which provides NSF support to community colleges to train science and engineering technicians. There is also a new \$10 million program in climate change education to "help generate the next generation of environmentally engaged scientists and engineers."

The FY 2010 budget proposes a small \$1 million boost to a total of \$43 million for the Research and Evaluation on Education in Science and Engineering subcomponent that would encourage proposals to examine "the feasibility of studying major STEM education innovations or policies with national implications in such areas as teacher education and K-12 standards and assessment." A \$2 million boost to a total of \$12 million is proposed for third-party evaluations of EHR programs.

The directorate also proposes to slightly increase its support for human resource development programs to enhance the diversity of the science and engineering enterprise.

	Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	212.3	226.5	226.5	229.5		6.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Undergraduate Education	254.0	219.8	283.2	289.9	85.0	1.5%	2.8%	2.4%
Graduate Education	159.6	190.7	181.5	181.4	15.0	13.7%	-4.8%	<-0.1%
Human Resource Development	140.4	153.4	154.0	156.9		9.7%	0.3%	1.9%
EHR TOTAL	766.3	790.4	845.3	857.8	100.0	10.8%	6.8%	1.5%

United States Institute for Peace (USIP) www.usip.gov

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan institution established and funded by Congress. Its goals are to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and development, and increase conflict management capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. The Institute does this by supporting research and training programs for international scholars and policy makers, as well as by directly engaging in peace building efforts around the globe. Former Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon has led the USP since 1993.

The Jennings Randolph (JR) Program for International Peace awards approximately ten residential Senior Fellowships each year so that outstanding scholars, practitioners, policymakers, journalists, and other professionals can conduct research on peace, conflict and international security. The program also awards nonresidential Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to students at U.S. universities who are writing doctoral dissertations on topics related to peace, conflict, and international security

The Administration's FY 2010 budget proposes a major increase in USIP's funding to \$49.2 million.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
25.0	33.0	31.0	49.2		24.0%	-6.1%	58.7%

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars www.wwics.si.edu

Created by an Act of Congress in 1968, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is led by former Indiana Congressman and 9/11 Commission Co-Chair Lee Hamilton. The Center facilitates scholarship in the social sciences and humanities, fosters discussion of those studies through seminars, conferences and its publication *The Wilson Quarterly*. The FY 2010 proposed budget of \$10.2 million is a slight increase over FY 2009.

Actual FY 08	Proposed FY 09	Current FY 09	Proposed FY 10	ARRA 09	(A)FY08/ (C)FY09	(C) FY 09/ (P) FY 09	(P) FY 10/ (C) FY 09
9.8	9.0	10.0	10.2		2.0%	11.1%	2.0%

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

Agricultural and Applied 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 Behavioral Medicine
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, 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
Georgetown University
George Mason University
George Washington University
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
Mississippi State University
University of Nebraska, Lincoln
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
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