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## - BUDGET ISSUE -

### PROPOSED FY 2006 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Advocates for Federal programs assume that each year, those programs should receive more money. President Bush's FY 2006 budget proposal, however, challenges that assumption. In the first term, through tax cuts, a new Medicare drug prescription program, two wars, homeland security, and other activities, and with help from a Congress that continues to insist on providing funds for its constituents, the Administration turned a budget surplus into a significant Federal deficit.

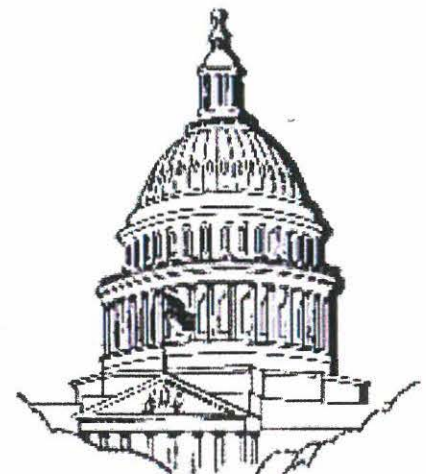
With his second term secured, the President has embarked on a mission to rein in Federal spending. For a long time, conservative thinkers have argued for a more limited Federal government. Using a Program Assessment Review Tool (PART), the Administration has devised another in a long line of budget management instruments to evaluate how well Federal programs perform. These evaluations can provide justifications for ending or severely reducing programs that the Administration does not want.

In the President's message that accompanied his \$2.5 trillion FY 2006 budget proposal, he makes it clear that "My Administration is pressing for reforms so that every program will achieve its intended results. And where circumstances warrant, the 2006 Budget recommends significant spending reductions or outright elimination of program that are falling short." The new budget calls for the elimination of 99 programs, 48 of them in the Department of Education, with significant funding reductions in 55 others.

As part of its deficit reduction plan, the Administration proposes that discretionary spending increase in FY 2006 by 2.1 percent, which is close to the predicted inflation level. For non-defense, non-homeland security operations of the government, funding would decrease by about one percent. Conversely, in FY 2001 (the last Clinton Administration budget), this spending increased by 15 percent, and in FY 2005, there was a four percent boost. In dollar terms, total discretionary spending rises from \$822.7 billion to \$843 billion. However, this does include supplemental FY 2005 spending for the troops in Afghanistan and Iraq, or what is expected to be more funds for these endeavors in FY 2006. The FY 2006 proposal also does not include the costs of transitioning to a reformed Social Security system.

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed **Fiscal Year 2006** budgets for over 50 agencies and programs that support social and behavioral science research.

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Looking at individual departments allows us to understand the seriousness of the President's desire to limit spending. The Administration wants to reduce the discretionary budgets of the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Like recent Chief Executives, President Bush also hopes to deal with the difficulties created by the budget's mandatory programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Farm Support payments, Food Stamps, and others that are not tied to the annual appropriations process, but simply increase in cost as the numbers using them increase. The proposed budget includes significant reforms that, according to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), will save a total of \$137 billion over a ten-year period. The President once again hopes to cure Congress of its habit of providing funds for specific projects; what the Administration calls "earmarking," and what Congress claims is its "power of the purse." One suspects that Congress will continue to win this contest as it has in years past.

The President is now committed to reducing the deficit, which was partially created by Administration policies. Although the \$412 billion figure for FY 2004 came in below the anticipated \$521 billion, the Administration still predicts \$427 billion in red ink for FY 2005 and projects \$390 billion in FY 2006. Bringing the deficit down to \$233 billion is the goal for FY 2009. This will put the deficit at 1.9 percent of GDP, below historic comparisons.

### **Research and Development Budgets**

In FY 2005, the Administration proposed \$131.9 billion for research and development (R&D). Congress actually reduced this to \$131.6 billion.

In the context of what one OMB official called an "austere budget" for FY 2006, the Administration recommends \$132.3 billion for R&D, an increase of \$733 million over the FY 2005 enacted level. Presidential Science Adviser John Marburger declared that "science is not lost" in the new budget. However, basic research would actually decrease by \$320 million from \$26.9 billion to \$26.6 billion. There is a \$194 million proposed cut in Defense basic research, mostly the removal of earmarks. The recent large growth in Department of Homeland Security R&D also slows in the proposed budget. Applied research remains about the same at \$28.2 billion. Development increases from \$71.4 billion to \$72.7 billion.

Defense and homeland security account for 54.7 percent of total R&D funding in the proposed budget. NIH receives 47.6 percent of the non-defense, non-homeland security R&D spending.

### **National Science Foundation**

Arden Bement, after nine months serving as Acting Director, was confirmed by the Senate as NSF's 12<sup>th</sup> Director in November of 2004. In February 2005, NSF announced that David Lightfoot, the Dean of Georgetown University's Graduate School, would become the Assistant Director for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate beginning June 1.

In 2002, Congress passed and the President signed the NSF Authorization Act that endorsed a doubling of the Foundation's budget between FY 2003 and 2007. The hoped-for infusion of significant increases has fallen victim to the aforementioned squeezes on discretionary spending.

When the dust had settled over the appropriations process in late November 2004, Congress, for the first time in almost ten years, had decreased the NSF budget below its previous year's level. For FY 2005, Congress provided NSF \$5.473 billion, a 2.4 percent decrease over FY 2004's appropriation of \$5.578 billion. This occurred despite the continued rhetorical support for doubling from Senators Kit Bond (R-MO), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), and from Reps. James Walsh (R-NY) and Alan Mollohan (D-WV), the four key Members of Congress who were responsible for deciding the fate of NSF's funding.

For FY 2006, the Administration has proposed \$5.605 billion, an increase of \$132 billion or two percent. However, of that total, \$48 million is transferred from the Coast Guard for icebreaking ships. Thus, as some Members of Congress have pointed out, the "real" increase is closer to 1.6 percent.

The Research and Related Activities Account (R&RA) includes funding for all of the research directorates, the Office of Polar Programs, the Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE), which was transferred from SBE, and a hodge-podge called Integrative Activities. The latter includes funding for the Science of Learning Centers. In FY 2005, Congress appropriated \$4.221 billion for R&RA, a decrease from the \$4.293 billion allocated in FY 2004. In the FY 2006 proposed budget, NSF seeks \$4.334 billion, a \$113 million or 2.7 percent increase.

For the first time in many years, Congress did not designate funding for the directorates in FY 2005. They gave Director Bement the discretion to allocate the amounts. Thus, the SBE directorate received a significant increase from FY 2004 to FY 2005, from \$184.3 million to \$196.9 million, an increase of 6.8 percent (this takes into account the transfer of OISE noted earlier). In FY 2006, the request for SBE is \$198.8 million, a one percent boost reflecting the small overall proposed increase.

Most of the increase supports the SBE-managed Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) NSF priority area. HSD focuses on supporting projects that help: 1) anticipate the complex consequences of change; 2) understand the dynamics of human and social behavior at all levels, including that of the human mind; 3) understand the cognitive and social structures that create, define, and result from change; and 4) manage profound or rapid change, and make decisions in the face of changing risks and uncertainty. HSD projects require multidisciplinary research teams and comprehensive, interdisciplinary approaches across the sciences.

The Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR) has seen its funding decline precipitously in recent years. In FY 2004, EHR received \$944 million, and in FY 2005 the Administration proposed funding of \$771.4 million, which Congress restored to \$841.4 million. For FY 2006, the EHR request is \$737 million. One of the sharpest proposed cuts is in the Research, Evaluation and Communication division, whose funding is reduced by almost one-half (43.2 percent). If accepted by Congress, this would mean no new awards in FY 2006.

Other opportunities at NSF for social and behavioral scientists include the Science of Learning Centers, whose budget would increase from \$19.8 million in FY 2005 to \$23 million in FY 2006. In addition, there is increasing interest in the social, environmental, and ethical implications of nanotechnology and in the idea of shared cyberinfrastructure that would benefit social/behavioral scientists.

One uncertainty facing the NSF budget in FY 2006 stems from the restructuring of the appropriations subcommittees in both Houses. For years, NSF's initial congressional budget decisions were made by the Veterans' Affairs (VA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, which also had jurisdiction over the EPA, NASA and other small agencies. The restructuring plan, initially pushed by House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-TX) and accepted by the new chairmen of the full Appropriations Committees, Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS) and Representative Jerry Lewis (R-CA), abolished the VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee and redistributed its agencies among five other subcommittees. DeLay, whose district now includes the Johnson Space Center, wanted to get NASA funding away from the always-popular Veterans' medical care appropriations account. The upshot is that the NSF funding request will now fall under the jurisdiction of the Science (NASA included), Commerce, Justice, State Subcommittee in the House, chaired by Representative Frank Wolf (R-VA). In the Senate, the Subcommittee includes Science, Commerce and Justice only, chaired by Senator Richard Shelby (R-AL).

### **NIH and Other Health Agencies**

The National Institutes of Health spent a lot of time in 2004 on the defensive regarding its conflict of interest rules, its new open access policy, and its spending of the doubling largesse it had received from 1998 to 2003. Although there were no further attempts to defund sexual behavior research, a symbolic amendment passed in the

House attacking two behavioral research grants at the National Institute of Mental Health. The House of Representatives intends to try to produce a bill reauthorizing NIH in 2005.

The budget situation at NIH has changed enormously. In FY 2005, Congress appropriated \$28.6 billion. The FY 2006 request is \$28.8 billion. The increase is less than one percent. The Administration continues to help fund NIH Director Elias Zerhouni's Road Map, a trans-NIH set of initiatives responding to emerging scientific needs and opportunities that do not fit clearly within the mission of a single or a small group of the 27 Institutes and Centers.

NIH continues its interest in the social/behavioral issues of obesity and racial disparities in health with a new emphasis on Hispanics. The National Children's Study is still making its way into the field. The question of the future of NIH support for basic research in the social/behavioral sciences remains up in the air, as NIMH has focused on mental illness and NIGMS has yet to fully embrace these disciplines as part of its mission.

The Aging Institute maintains funding for the Health and Retirement Study. The study will add a new cohort and continue to provide answers to the major policy debates around social security, pensions, and the cognitive and financial well-being of the elderly.

The Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research receives no increase for FY 2006 and reduces its support for research grants, while the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in the midst of a restructuring, will see its budget decrease by more than ten percent if Congress accepts the President's proposal.

### **Other Research Agencies**

The FY 2006 budget for the Department of Agriculture's research, extension, and education programs includes an attempt by the Administration to restrict formula funding, earmarks, and to enhance more competitively awarded research. The National Research Initiative program received a significant increase from \$180 million to \$250 million in the proposed budget and a new \$75 million competitive program for regional, State, and local research has been added to the budget. Sacrificed is the Hatch Act program, whose funding was cut in half. The Administration tries to sweeten the deal by calling for the lifting of the congressionally-imposed cap on indirect costs for agriculture research.

The American Community Survey remains on course to start delivering significant data in 2006 after an appropriations scare last year. The attempt to improve the Master Address Files and the TIGER systems for the 2010 Census continues, although at slightly reduced levels in FY 2006.

The Administration has proposed eliminating 48 programs in the Department of Education. Many of them, including Civic Education and Excellence in Economic Education, have been on the chopping block before and survived. Will this year be different? One suspects not. The revamping of the education research system remains on track. Once again, the Administration seeks to abolish the Regional Education Laboratories to free up more funds for the Institute of Education Sciences' (IES) research for evidence-based policy and the What Works Clearinghouse. Congress has rejected this proposal in the past, and if they do so again, the IES budget in FY 2006 is likely to look like its budget in FY 2005. Having filled the position of Commissioner of Research with Barbara Foorman of the University of Texas Health Sciences Center, IES Administrator Russ Whitehurst still seeks someone new to run the National Center for Education Statistics now that Robert Lerner's recess appointment has expired.

The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act is back on the congressional agenda this year. Although everyone acknowledges the need to improve American students' abilities in speaking foreign languages and understanding world cultures, the proposed FY 2006 budget for international education and foreign language studies is still below the FY 2003 level.

The Administration has provided the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) a large increase and hopes to resurrect the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, formerly in the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), there and rename it the Felony Arrest Drug Abuse Reporting program. NIJ will continue to receive funds from the Violence Against Women program and others. The increases for both BJS and NIJ include the transfer of management and administrative costs to the program budgets. The new budget also again tries calls for the elimination of the Byrne Discretionary Grant program and the COPS grant as well. Congress seems likely to restore some of this funding, which may impact the NIJ and BJS increases.

The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have led the Department of State to determine that increasing educational and cultural exchanges with the Muslim world could help win the "heart and minds" war. This has led to a significant increase for the Educational and Cultural Affairs bureau in FY 2006. The National Endowment for the Humanities is level funded, although the *We the People* program remains a favorite of the Administration.

Both parties on Capitol Hill have members who could be called "deficit hawks;" those people who believe reducing the deficit by restraining spending should be a top priority. The President has thrown down a gauntlet, particularly on domestic discretionary spending and mandatory spending reform. Whether Congress picks up that gauntlet and runs with it in the face of constituent demands for spending on certain programs, calls for social security reform, and needs of troops in the war zones, will be at the heart of the political battles in this year's appropriations process.

Howard J. Silver  
March 2005

## How to interpret budget figures in this issue:

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2006 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. **All figures in the agency tables are in millions of current dollars**, and rounded to one figure after the decimal (\$100,000). Totals may contain rounding error.

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

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2003. Column 2 provides the Administration's proposal for FY 2004 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2005 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2006. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2004 spending to current FY 2005 spending. Column 6 compares the proposed FY 2005 funding with current FY 2005 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares current FY 2005 funding with the recently proposed FY 2006 funding, illustrating the Bush Administration's budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

### Acronyms for the chart on page 24

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

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# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Former Nebraska Governor Mike Johanns is the Secretary of Agriculture in the second Bush Administration, replacing Ann Venneman. The Department's budget is another target in the Administration's attempt to bring the deficit under control. The proposed FY 2006 discretionary budget for USDA is almost \$3 billion below the enacted FY 2005 level. Some of this is accomplished by eliminating congressional earmarks.

## Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

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

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) is part of the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics office. The CSREES, led by Colien Hefferan, supports research, education, and extension through a broad portfolio of funding mechanisms, including formula, competitive, and special grants.

The FY 2006 budget proposal attempts to restructure CSREES away from its formula funding and calls for a beefing up of its competitive research programs. As part of a two-year phase-out, the Administration proposes to reduce funding under the Hatch Act and McIntire-Stennis programs by half. The saved dollars will go to support competitive funding through the National Research Initiative (NRI) and a newly created regional, state, and local competitive grants program.

The FY 2006 budget proposes \$250 million for the NRI, an increase of \$70 million above the 2005 estimate. The NRI is broad in scope, with programs ranging from fundamental science to farm management and community issues. The increase will fund initiatives in agricultural genomics, nanotechnology, food safety, water quality, pest-related programs, and human nutrition and obesity. In addition, the Administration proposes to eliminate congressionally-imposed limits on indirect costs to put the NRI on an equal footing with other Federal competitive grant programs.

The Administration proposes a new \$75 million, competitively-awarded grants program that will support State Agricultural Experiment Station-conducted research targeted to regional, state, and local issues. It would support system-wide research planning, coordination, and studies in areas such as new products and their uses, social sciences, and the environment.

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

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Hatch Act	179.0	180.1	179.0	89.0	0.0%	-0.6%	-50.0%
National Research Initiative	164.0	180.0	180.0	250.0	9.8%	0.0%	38.0%
Special Grants	167.0	0.0	181.0	0.0	-100.0%	181.0%	-100.0%

## Economic Research Service

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

The Economic Research Service (ERS), under the leadership of Susan Offutt, provides economic and other social science information and analysis on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural development. Its information helps the general public and policymakers develop, administer, and evaluate agricultural and rural programs.



The proposed ERS budget for FY 2006 is \$81 million. This increase from the FY 2005 level will allow for continued development of a data and analysis framework of the post-farm food system. This would enhance abilities to identify, understand, and track changes in food supply and consumption patterns for use in making policy decisions in the food, health, and consumer arenas. In 2005, there was sufficient funding to implement one element of the system, the Flexible Consumer Behavior Survey Module. The remaining components include: a Food Market Surveillance System of surveys and supporting analyses to identify food consumption patterns of customers and how these respond to changes in the food marketplace as well as in customers' lifestyles over time; and a Rapid Consumer Response Module to develop nearly instantaneous information on consumer reactions to current market events and government policies, linking consumer reactions to actual food purchases, sales, consumption and price information. ERS also intends to spend \$0.6 million for a behavioral economic research program to identify strategies for developing effective nutrition messages that motivate consumers to adopt more healthful diets.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
71.0	80.0	74.0	81.0	4.2%	-7.5%	9.4%

## National Agricultural and Statistical Service [www.usda.gov/nass](http://www.usda.gov/nass)

Headed by Ronald Bosecker, the mission of the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics to help serve the U.S. agriculture community. The proposed budget includes \$29 million for efforts related to the Census of Agriculture, an activity conducted once every five years that provides comprehensive data on the national agricultural industry down to the county level.

The Administration again proposes additional funds so that NASS can restore and modernize its core survey and estimation program, which covers most agricultural commodities produced in the U.S. as well as economic, environmental, and rural data. NASS will also allocate dollars to improve statistically defensible survey precision for small area statistics. The proposed FY 2006 budget also includes an increase of \$6 million to improve the accuracy and ethnic representation of the "What We Eat In America" survey, and an additional \$2.3 million for nutrition survey research to determine the energy and nutrient content of foods consumed by U.S. minority populations. In this same vein, research will be conducted to address the obesity epidemic and promote a healthier lifestyle.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
128.0	138.0	128.0	145.0	0.0%	7.2%	13.2%

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Carlos Gutierrez, a businessman, has replaced Donald Evans as Secretary of Commerce in the second term. Commerce is one of the few Departments to have a proposed increase in its discretionary budget in FY 2006, some of which occurs because of the transfer of community development grants from HUD.

### Bureau of the Census

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

The Bureau of the Census, directed by Louis Kincannon, includes two accounts: Salaries and Expenses, which fund ongoing economic and demographic statistical collections, and the Periodic Censuses and Programs, which support the decennial census and the American Community Survey (ACS).

The President proposes a total of \$897.4 million for FY 2006, a boost of over \$133 million from FY 2005. For Salaries and Expenses, the figures are \$220.4 million in FY 2005 and \$240 million in FY 2006. This includes \$20 million in mandatory spending for the Survey of Program Dynamics and collection of data related to the State Children's Health Insurance program (SCHIP). For FY 2006, the Bureau hopes to improve measurement of the service sector, the economy and industries, as well as the coverage and electronic reporting of trade statistics.

In FY 2005, the Senate Appropriations Committee made life difficult for the ACS, providing inadequate funding. After much lobbying, the conference committee provided \$146 million, enough to allow full implementation of the ACS in January 2005. Starting in 2006, population and housing profiles for 2005 and each subsequent year will become available for places of 65,000 or more. Although there is no funding estimate for ACS in the Department's FY 2006 budget, it has been suggested that it could approach \$170 million.

At the same time, planning continues for the 2010 Census, which will be radically re-designed since the success of the ACS will eliminate the need for a long form. In FY 2006, the Bureau hopes to conduct a major field test in two sites to help improve coverage and automate field data collection. The proposed funding for the Periodic Censuses and Programs account in FY 2006 is \$657.4 million, an almost \$109 million boost.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Salaries and Expenses	212.8	220.4	216.1	244.0	1.6%	-2.0%	12.9%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	416.1	608.2	548.7	657.4	31.8%	-9.8%	19.8%
<b>Total Census Bureau</b>	<b>628.8</b>	<b>828.6</b>	<b>764.8</b>	<b>897.4</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

## Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

BEA, directed by Steve Landefeld, is part of the Commerce Department's Economics and Statistics Administration. BEA 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. The cornerstone of BEA's statistics is the national income and product accounts, which feature the estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) and related measures.

The FY 2005 budget includes \$2 million for a National Academy of Public Administration study of off-shoring. For FY 2006, funding is requested to: (1) make selected improvements to the timeliness and comprehensiveness of the Nation's international statistics on multinational corporations and trade in services; (2) complete work to accelerate the release of gross state product, metropolitan personal income, and county-level personal income; (3) enhance the accuracy of BEA statistics by acquiring and incorporating real-time data into core BEA accounts; (4) improve data on international financial transactions by working with the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to incorporate newly developed estimates of derivatives and other financial instruments; and (5) produce up-to-date, annual estimates of business investment spending by industry in order to more accurately discern where high-tech and other investments are being made in the manufacturing and service sectors.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
68.3	82.0	73.0	82.0	6.7%	-11.0%	12.3%

# DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Margaret Spellings, a former Domestic Policy Advisor in the Bush White House, is the new Secretary of Education, replacing Rod Paige. The FY 2006 education budget proposes \$56.0 billion in discretionary appropriations, a decrease of \$529.6 million or 0.9 percent from the 2005 level. Nearly \$1.5 billion of the discretionary budget would be directed towards the President's new High School Initiative, which includes \$250 million for the High School Assessments program in reading/language arts and mathematics, \$1.24 billion for the High School Intervention program to improve academic achievement for students learning below grade level, and \$329 million for increases in related programs, such as Striving Readers and Advanced Placement.

In addition, the request includes a comprehensive package of proposals for reauthorizing the Higher Education Act that would make student loan programs more effective by reducing excessive subsidies and program costs. The resulting savings would be used to increase the Pell Grant maximum award by \$100 a year over the next five years, retire the cumulative \$4.3 billion Pell Grant funding shortfall, and expand loan benefits to students and their families.

As in years past, the President's FY 2006 budget request proposes that 48 programs be eliminated, thus allowing \$4.3 billion in funding to be reallocated to programs that are considered more effective and a higher priority by the administration. Although similar recommendations are turned down year after year by Congress, it is worth noting that the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Education Technology Grants have been targeted for elimination.

## Institute for Education Sciences

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

The Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 reauthorized the Department of Education's research, statistics, and assessment activities and placed them in the recently created Institute of Education Sciences (IES). The Institute, led by Director Russ Whitehurst, provides essential support for the improvement of American education by building knowledge about teaching and learning, in addition to helping stimulate improvements in education policy and practice. IES supports a wide range of research, development, and dissemination activities, along with the statistics and assessment programs of the National Center for Education Statistics.

The President's FY 2006 request for Research, Development, and Dissemination (contained within IES) is \$162.2 million, which maintains its FY 2005 level of funding. The request would support a new round of field-initiated evaluations with promising education products and approaches, and fund new awards under on-going initiatives in reading comprehension, mathematics, science education, teacher quality, and cognition and learning in the classroom. IES would also continue to provide funding for eight national research and development centers, the What Works Clearinghouse (which provides evidence-based information for policymakers, researchers, and educators on promising interventions), the National Library of Education, and the Education Research Information Clearinghouse (ERIC).

The Regional Education Laboratories, which carry out applied research and development, dissemination, and technical assistance activities, are again slated for elimination in the Administration's budget. Yet again, the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) used by federal government found that the laboratories did not make the needed improvements in structure and function after their reauthorization. However, Congress will likely reject their elimination for at least another year.

Education statistics, administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), would also maintain its FY 2005 level of \$90.0 million. In response to the PART recommendation that NCES focus on the timeliness of its products and services, NCES has taken on a number of initiatives, including the release of products and data

on the Internet. Also for 2006, the NCES will continue to support efforts to meet the statistical needs of the future through new technologies, training, data development and analysis, as well as methodological studies that will enable more efficient data collection and produce information that is more useful for parents, teachers, administrators, and policymakers.

Assessment includes funding for the ongoing National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB). The budget proposes \$116.6 million in FY 2006, which includes a \$22.5 million increase from FY 2005 to pay for the costs of administering the 12<sup>th</sup> grade state assessments under the President's High School Initiative.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Research and Dissemination	165.5	185.0	162.2	162.2	-1.9%	-12.3%	0.0%
Statistics (NCES)	91.7	95.0	90.0	90.0	-1.8%	-5.2%	0.0%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	94.8	94.8	94.1	116.6	-0.7%	-0.7%	23.9%

## International Education and Foreign Language Studies

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

There are 14 International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs that "strengthen the American education system in the area of foreign languages and international studies." These programs support comprehensive language and area study centers within the United States, research and curriculum development, and international business education centers. The Fulbright-Hays program provides opportunities for American scholars to study abroad, and the Institute for International Public Policy helps to increase the number of underrepresented minorities in international service. The Administration notes: "In addition to promoting general understanding of the peoples of other countries, the Department's international programs also serve important economic, diplomatic, defense, and other security interests of the United States."

Congress restored the cuts incurred in FY 2004 and FY 2005. Despite the continued need for better knowledge about the world and people who can speak and understand foreign languages, particularly the less-commonly-taught languages, the Administration only level-funds these programs in FY 2006, which still puts them well below their FY 2003 levels.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Domestic Programs	89.2	89.2	92.5	92.5	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%
Overseas	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.0%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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

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

FIPSE supports locally developed projects that are models for innovative reform and improvements in higher education. In FY 2005, FIPSE finally reached its saturation point, where Congressional earmarking had taken over the agency in its totality and all new funding would now be directed to specific projects designated by Congress. Funding for the Comprehensive and International Consortia programs would be restricted to continuing

grants. The Administration has expressed a clear desire to correct this, as the FY 2006 request would support new competitions under the Comprehensive Program and the International Consortia programs, although below the FY 2004 levels. The \$145.2 million for one-time projects is eliminated in the FY 2006 proposal.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
156.9	39.1	162.6	22.2	3.6%	315.9%	-86.3%

## Graduate Education

The Jacob K. Javits Fellowship program provides students with up to four years of support to pursue graduate study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. Funding has remained relatively stable in recent years, with slight declines from the across-the-board appropriations cuts. The FY 2006 budget request would support 231 fellowships in the 2006-2007 academic year, including 51 new fellows.

The Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity program provides information and financial aid to help low-income, minority, or disadvantaged students gain access to and complete law school study. The budgetary history of the program in the past few years has been sketchy. The Administration has not asked for any funding and this is true again in FY 2006 as it claims that students can access the services provided by this program through the regular student financial assistance programs. Congress provided \$5 million for the program in FY 2003, zero funding in FY 2004, and another \$3 million in FY 2005.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Javits Fellowships	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.0%

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Mike Leavitt, former Governor of Utah and recently administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, replaces Tommy Thompson as Secretary of HHS. The FY 2006 budget proposes the elimination of 14 HHS programs. Only 11 percent of HHS' spending is on discretionary programs. Over four-fifths of the funding is for two mandatory programs: Medicare and Medicaid.

### Assistant Secretary for Health

#### Office of Public Health and Science

**Office of Minority Health (OMH):** The FY 2006 budget request for OMH is \$47 million, a \$3 million decrease from FY 2005. The FY 2005 Congressional earmarks are not continued in FY 2006. The request would provide funding to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts that focus on health concerns that cause the high rate of death in racial and ethnic minority communities.

**Office of Human Research Protections (OHRP):** The budget request for OHRP in FY 2006 is \$7 million, the same as FY 2005. The funds are slated to ensure implementation of Departmental regulations for the

protection of human subjects, negotiate formal written assurances of compliance with institutions engaged in research covered by OHRP, investigate and oversee institutional compliance, and expand its public education campaign.

**Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL):** the FY 2006 budget request for AFL is \$31 million. The request includes \$13 million in abstinence-only prevention projects as defined by Public Law 104-93. OPA also administers the Family Planning Program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act, which is funded through the Health Sources 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.

In FY 2006, the budget provides \$206 million for abstinence education, an increase of \$39 million above the FY 2005 funding level. In 2005, the Department integrated abstinence education activities with the youth development efforts at the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) by transferring the Community-Based Abstinence Education program and the Abstinence Education Grants to States to ACF.

**Office of Women's Health (OWH):** The FY 2006 budget request for OWH is \$29 million, the same as FY 2005. The request provides funding to continue the advancement of women's health programs through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education.

## Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

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

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), led by Michael O'Grady, supports grants for policy research. It has been the principal HHS agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues, as well as policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs.

In the proposed FY 2006 budget, the line item for policy research has been incorporated into the request for General Departmental Management. According to HHS, \$40 million will be available for evaluation studies, including \$18 million from the policy research account that comes from Public Health Service set-aside funds. ASPE has supported policy research in such areas as poverty (including a National Poverty Research Center and regional centers), welfare to work, family formation, long term care, and medical litigation reform.

## Administration for Children and Families

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

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

The FY 2006 budget request for ACF is \$45 billion, a net decrease of \$4.3 billion, or 9 percent below FY 2005. Of those funds, \$13.1 billion is for the discretionary program level, a net decrease of \$719 million or 5 percent below FY 2005. This decrease reflects the elimination of programs that the Administration believes have been unable to demonstrate long-term results, including the early learning opportunity fund.

For Head Start, the budget request is \$6.9 billion, the same level as last year. The request includes \$45 million to improve Head Start by funding nine State pilot projects to coordinate state preschool programs, Federal child care programs, and Head Start into a comprehensive system of early childhood programs.

The FY 2005 budget request also includes \$6 million in Public Health Service (PHS) evaluation funds for the Social Services Research and Demonstration program.

## Agency for Health Care Research and Quality

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

The mission of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), led by Carolyn Clancy, is to promote health care quality improvement by conducting and supporting health services research that improves the outcomes, quality, access to, cost, and utilization of health care services. The FY 2006 budget request for AHRQ provides a total program level of \$318.7 million, the same as FY 2005. The budget includes a request of \$261 million for continued improvements through research on the cost effectiveness and quality of health care, of which \$84 million is designated for patient safety and \$15 million for comparative effectiveness research as authorized by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003. In FY 2005 and FY 2006, AHRQ will continue to direct \$50 million of its patient safety resources to information technology investments designed to enhance patient safety.

Additional AHRQ research priorities for FY 2006 include: \$15 million to continue a research portfolio for developing state-of-the-art information about interventions' efficacy, including prescription drugs, for the ten top conditions affecting Medicare beneficiaries; and \$162 million to research and dissemination activities for prevention, pharmaceutical outcomes, informatics, and other areas to support the quality and effectiveness of healthcare. However, the FY 2006 budget request provides only \$89 million for research grants, a decrease of \$13.3 million dollars from the FY 2005 appropriation of \$102.3 million. The request includes only \$10.7 million in new grant funds, \$15.7 million less than the FY 2005 appropriation.

The FY 2006 budget provides \$55.3 million to fund the Medical Expenditure Surveys (MEPS), which is the same level of funding as FY 2005. MEPS is a collection of detailed, national data on the health care services that Americans use, how much they cost, and who pays for them. More importantly, these surveys also provide a substantial portion of the data used to develop the National Healthcare Quality Report and the National Healthcare Disparities Report, which are required by the agency's 1999 reauthorization. Again, for FY 2006, AHRQ will be fully funded through inter-agency transfers of evaluation funds.

## Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), directed by Julie Gerberding, is the lead Federal agency for promoting health and safety as well as providing credible health information through strong partnerships, both nationally and internationally. It leads the nation's response to the major causes of death and disability. It also aggressively works to prepare for new and emerging diseases and health crises. The CDC is focused on addressing central strategies for prevention and preparedness while capitalizing on science and technology to attain public health goals. In addition to the CDC's sustained work in detecting and investigating health problems, conducting research to enhance prevention, implementing prevention strategies, and providing leadership and training, the CDC's management over the past year has also focused on launching its Futures Initiative program.

The President's total budget request for the CDC in FY 2006 is \$7.6 billion, a net decrease of \$491.0 million below the final FY 2005 appropriation. This net change includes: programmatic increases of \$339 million, including expanded funding for influenza vaccine; improvements in childhood immunizations; expanded global disease detection efforts; and expansions of the Strategic National Stockpile. These increases are offset by completed facility construction projects, reductions in programs that overlap in other areas of the CDC, internal

management efficiencies, and one-time costs in the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program. The total budget request for the program reflects the Proposed Law transfer of \$100 million from the discretionary Section 317 Program to the mandatory VFC program, and \$265 million in Public Health Service evaluation transfers.

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

For 2006, the President's request for the NCCDHP is nearly \$59 million less than the FY 2005 funding level. This is largely due to the FY 2006 budget excluding funds to continue the "VERB: It's What You Do" youth media campaign, for which \$59 million was provided in FY 2005. The budget seeks \$840 million to maintain a wide range of activities at the FY 2005 level, including support for: programs to promote healthy behaviors; studies to better understand the causes of these diseases; and surveys to better monitor the health of the nation. CDC will maintain its focus on reducing obesity, diabetes, and tobacco as the \$47 million "Steps to a Healthier US" program matures and the newly-funded State tobacco telephone "quitlines" become available.

**Environmental Health:** The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) assists State and local health agencies in developing and increasing their ability to address environmental health problems, namely asthma and childhood lead poisoning. Additionally, NCEH provides data on environmentally-related diseases and conditions, improves the understanding of risk factors for, and causes of, these diseases and conditions, as well as develops prevention programs. To maintain ongoing environmental disease prevention programs, the FY 2006 budget request for NCEH is \$146.9 million, nearly \$600 thousand below the FY 2005 enacted level.

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

The FY 2006 budget requests \$109 million for NCHS, which maintains funding at the enacted level for FY 2005. Focus areas for the Center have been preserving and modernizing the Nation's vital statistics system; expanding contracts with States to purchase birth and death data; and moving forward with e-government initiatives to update the content of birth and death records. Additionally, funds have been included to increase the sample sizes for both the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey, and to address major emerging data gaps in the National Health Care Survey, such as long term care and assisted living facilities.

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

The President's FY 2006 budget request is \$965.3 million to continue to develop, implement, and evaluate effective domestic prevention programs through NCHSTP. This is almost \$440 thousand below the FY 2005 enacted appropriation. NCHSTP's budget requests \$658 million for HIV/AIDS prevention, which comprises almost the entire CDC-wide domestic HIV/AIDS budget of \$727 million. The STD and TB prevention programs received a slight increase in funding for FY 2006. The budget request for the STD program was \$159.7 million,



\$76 thousand above the enacted funding level for FY 2005, and the budget provides an additional \$69 thousand for the TB program in FY 2006, bringing its request to \$138.9 million.

To combat AIDS at the international level, the President's budget includes \$123.9 million for the Global AIDS Program (GAP), which is \$62 thousand above the enacted FY 2005 funding level. The budget request includes direct funding for ongoing prevention, care, treatment, surveillance, and capacity building programs in 25 countries across Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The CDC is also a partner in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), financed through the Department of State. Approximately \$185 million in PEPFAR funding was allocated to the CDC in FY 2004 from the Department of State.

**Injury Prevention and Control:** The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) applies its scientific expertise to prevent death and disability from nonoccupational injuries, including those that are unintentional and those that result from violence. The FY 2006 budget request for injury prevention and control is \$137.9 million, which is \$300 thousand less than the final FY 2005 appropriation of \$138.2 million. The budget request includes funding for support programs focused on residential fire deaths, intimate partner violence, non-fatal fall, traumatic brain injury, child abuse and neglect, rape prevention and education, among other injury prevention and control initiatives.

**Occupational Safety and Health:** CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is the primary federal entity responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related illness and injury. For NIOSH, the FY 2006 budget request is nearly \$285.9 million, slightly below the FY 2005 final appropriation of \$286 million. The proposed budget includes support for the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA), personal protective technology, and respirator research. The program is working with the National Academy of Sciences to develop a standard method of measuring the impact of their research on the occupational safety and health field.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Birth Defects/ Dev. Disabilities/ Disability and Health	113.9	113.0	124.6	123.7	9.4%	10.2%	-0.7%
Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion	818.2	315.4	899.5	840.9	9.9%	185.2%	-6.5%
Environmental Health	146.5	183.8	147.5	146.9	0.7%	-19.7%	-0.4%
<i>Health Statistics - includes PHS Evaluation Transfer</i>	90.1	149.6	109.0	109.0	30.0%	-27.1%	0.0%
HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention	963.9	1,143.3	965.7	965.3	0.2%	-15.5%	<0.01%
Immunization	468.8	644.1	479.0	428.7	2.2%	-25.6%	-10.5%
Infectious Disease Control	221.7	400.8	225.6	224.8	1.8%	-43.7%	-0.4%
Injury Prevention and Control	136.5	153.9	138.2	137.9	1.2%	-10.2%	-0.2%
Occupational Safety and Health	277.0	278.6	286.0	285.9	3.2%	2.7%	<-0.01%
Preventative Health and Health Services Block Grant	131.8	133.3	130.8	0.0	-0.8%	-1.9%	-100.0%
Public Health Improvement	232.8	113.3	266.8	206.5	14.6%	135.4%	-22.6%
Buildings and Facilities	260.5	81.5	269.7	30.0	3.5%	230.9%	-88.9%
Leadership and Management (Incl. Dir. Office & CIO)	233.0	n/a	267.0	207.0	14.6%	n/a	-22.5%
<b>Tot. CDC Budget - incl. PHS Evaluation Trans.</b>	<b>4,579.2</b>	<b>4,462.7</b>	<b>4,760.8</b>	<b>4,206.1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	73.0	76.7	76.0	76.0	4.1%	-0.9%	0.0%
Terrorism (Including Security)	1,507.2	1,109.6	1,560.4	1,616.7	3.5%	40.6%	3.6%
PHS Evaluation Transfers	212.1	249.1	265.1	265.1	25.0%	6.4%	0.0%
Vaccines for Children - Current Law	1,052.0	1,208.0	1,634.9	1,502.3	55.4%	35.3%	-8.1%
Vaccines for Children - Proposed Law	1,052.0	1,208.0	1,634.9	1,642.3	55.4%	35.3%	0.5%
User Fees	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total CDC/ATSDR Program Level</b>	<b>7,213.8</b>	<b>6,914.1</b>	<b>8,034.3</b>	<b>7,543.4</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>

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

The FY 2006 program level budget request for the NIH is \$28.8 billion, an increase of \$196 million or 0.7 percent over the FY 2005 funding level. The President's Budget authority request to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Subcommittee for NIH is \$28.5 billion, an increase of \$145 million and 0.5 percent above the FY 2005 level. Overall, NIH would control 22 percent of the total Federal R&D funding in the President's budget and two-thirds of the Federal R&D funding going to academic institutions.

Recognizing that chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, hypertension, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, and Parkinson's disease, account for 70 percent of all deaths and 75 percent of today's health expenditures, the agency is increasing its focus in this area. At the same time, the agency is sustaining its commitment to address infectious disease, including new infections, re-emerging/resurging infections, and bioterrorism. In addition, NIH remains intent on eliminating health disparities among racial, ethnic, and disadvantaged populations, and on addressing the special health needs of individuals at all stages of life.

## NIH Roadmap for Medical Research

Launched in September 2003, the NIH Roadmap is a set of initiatives responding to emerging scientific needs and opportunities that do not fit clearly within the mission of a single or a small group of the 27 Institutes and Centers (ICs) of the NIH, but require substantial attention in order to take advantage of current opportunities in science. These trans-NIH initiatives are designed to accelerate the pace of discovery and improve the translation of research findings into medical and health interventions. In FY 2006, NIH plans to dedicate \$333 million towards the Roadmap initiatives, an increase of \$97 million over the FY 2005 funding level. Of this amount, \$83 million will be provided by the NIH Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF), and the remaining \$250 million will be provided by the Institutes and Centers. The ICs contribution is estimated to be 0.9 percent of each individual budget request for FY 2006.

The Roadmap initiative is comprised of 28 initiatives grouped under three themes:

**New Pathways to Discovery (\$169 million)** – seeks to identify and study complex networks of cellular machinery at the levels of protein, metabolites (lipids, carbohydrates, amino acids), and molecules, as well as at the even smaller level of atoms.

**Research Teams of the Future (\$44 million)** – encourages new ways of combining skills and disciplines in the physical, biological, and social sciences, training investigators, and the development of novel support mechanisms to facilitate these endeavors.

**Re-engineering the Clinical Research Enterprise (\$120 million)** -- capitalizes on the revolutionary discoveries emerging from basic sciences. NIH Roadmap initiatives will: incorporate modern information technology; promote improved integration of clinical research networks; stimulate the development of more effective means to assess pain, fatigue, and other subjective clinical outcomes; facilitate the coordination of clinical research policies; improve clinical research workforce training; and support key elements of the translational research infrastructure.

New solicitations for FY 2006 are planned within each of the areas, building upon the programs and activities established in FY 2004 and FY 2005. One area of focus in the NIH Roadmap is interdisciplinary research. The Roadmap recognizes that the analytic strategies necessary to integrate the behavioral and social sciences with biomedical, computational, physical, and engineering sciences have not yet been articulated. In FY 2004, the Roadmap sponsored two initiatives to work toward finding these strategies – *Supplements for Methodological*

*Innovations in the Behavioral and Social Sciences*, and *Meetings and Networks for Methodological Development in Interdisciplinary Research*. In FY 2006, the agency plans to build on the base of research that those initiatives will generate by holding an *Interdisciplinary Technology and Methods Summit*. The focus of the conference will be on topics that are in need of interdisciplinary approach that integrates the behavioral, social and biomedical sciences, such as pain, fatigue, and obesity.

The NIH Roadmap will also continue to support high-risk research through the NIH Director's Pioneer Awards, which are designed to encourage investigators to explore high risk, high impact ideas. In FY 2006, the agency also plans to issue a solicitation for formal Regional Translational Research Centers. The Centers are expected to provide NIH-funded researchers with state-of-the-art expertise and resources to support research at the interface of bench and bedside.

### **NIH Blueprint for Neuroscience Research**

In FY 2006, NIH plans to implement its "Neuroscience Blueprint," designed to serve as a framework to enhance the effectiveness of the NIH neuroscience research agenda, supported by 15 Institutes and Centers. In FY 2005, Institutes and Centers participating in the Blueprint will develop an inventory of neuroscience tools funded by NIH and other government agencies, enhancing training in the neurobiology of disease for basic neuroscientists and expanding ongoing gene expression database efforts. In FY 2006, NIH plans to allocate \$12 million for Blueprint initiatives. The collaborating Institutes and Centers will contribute an additional \$14 million.

### **Obesity Research**

The NIH leads national research efforts through its Strategic Plan for NIH Obesity Research (<http://www.obesityresearch.nih.gov/About/strategic-plan.htm>). The Plan outlines how the agency will continue to investigate the molecular and physiologic factors contributing to obesity, as well as conduct research on obesity-associated diet and physical activity behaviors. NIH recognizes that continued behavioral research could greatly enhance the understanding of factors that contribute to obesity and may assist with future design of both pharmacologic and lifestyle interventions.

### **Health Disparities**

Reducing or eliminating health disparities among racial, ethnic, and disadvantaged populations remains a focus of the agency. Building on the base of ongoing research on health disparities, NIH plans to launch new and expanded initiatives, including plans to:

- Develop pre- and post-doctoral training grants in community-based participatory research. Funding will be provided for research studies looking at the interface of physical and psychosocial environments as well as their health impacts on communities of color and the medically underserved.
- Support a multi-center epidemiologic study to improve knowledge of the burden of cardiovascular and lung diseases among various Hispanic groups in the U.S., determine the role of acculturation in the prevalence and development of the diseases, and identify factors that confer susceptibility or risk.
- Support grants to reduce cancer health disparities in racial and ethnic minorities and underserved communities throughout the U.S., using community-based participatory cancer education, research, and training in 2005.

## **Office of the Director**

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.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Director's Discretionary Fund	44.1	70.0	69.4	93.0	57.4%	-0.9%	34.0%
Office of AIDS Research	60.5	61.4	60.9	60.9	0.7%	-0.8%	0.0%
Science Education	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Loan Repayment Program	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	1.4%	-1.4%	0.0%
OBSSR	25.9	26.3	26.1	26.2	0.8%	-0.8%	0.4%
OD Operations	102.8	107.2	106.2	107.9	3.3%	-0.9%	1.6%

The **Office of Extramural Research (OER)** is NIH's focal point and voice for all policies and guidelines for extramural research grants (approximately 85 percent of the NIH budget). OER is responsible for the complete range of issues associated with scientific program implementation, management of grants, and peer review, including the roles and responsibilities of grantee institutions and their compliance with policies and regulations.

NIH continues to address social and behavioral factors related to health, encouraging research on women's health, disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of individual NIH institutes and centers. The FY 2006 budget request for the Office of the Director is \$385.2 million, an increase of \$27 million.

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)** ([obssr.od.nih.gov](http://obssr.od.nih.gov)) reflects a recognition of the critical role that behavioral and social factors play in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention. The three main goals of OBSSR are to: 1) enhance behavioral/social sciences research and training; 2) integrate a biobehavioral perspective across NIH; and 3) improve communication among health scientists and with the public. The FY 2006 budget request for OBSSR is \$26.2 million, an increase of \$94 thousand above the FY 2005 funding level.

The Office organized 35 trans-NIH funding activities, sponsored ten major conferences, and cosponsored several other conferences, workshops and symposia, as well as organized training, institutes, and trans-NIH planning groups.

New initiatives planned by OBSSR in FY 2006 include:

- Identifying approaches and strategies to strengthen the integration of social, behavioral, and genetic research in understanding how various characteristics of the social environment affect gene expression.
- Leading a trans-NIH effort to convene a scientific conference on social and behavioral factors in health disparities.
- Strengthening behavioral and social sciences in medical schools through use of NIH's Academic Award Program, which helps to develop behavioral and social science curricula for the schools.
- Continuing to provide resources to fully incorporate the Office's unique concepts and perspectives into the NIH research portfolio and to build the scientific base to be used by allied health professionals.

The **Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH)** ([www4.od.nih.gov/orwh](http://www4.od.nih.gov/orwh)) serves as the focal for women's health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates through the NIH Institutes and Centers 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 2006 budget request for ORWH is \$41.4 million, an increase of \$148 thousand above the FY 2005 funding level.

New initiatives proposed by ORWH in FY 2006 include partnering with NIH Institutes, Centers, and the Department of Health Human Services agencies to coordinate a scientific meeting on *Prevention Research on Women and Girls*. The meeting will include the effects of dietary supplements, nutrition, exercise, obesity, weight patterns, and behavioral, social, and community factors on the susceptibility to, or protection from, disease. The proceedings from the conference will serve as the basis for possible future research initiatives.

The **Office of AIDS Research (OAR)** ([www.nih.gov/od/oar](http://www.nih.gov/od/oar)) has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research program sponsored by the 27 NIH Institutes and Centers. As mandated by law, each year the OAR develops a comprehensive AIDS research plan and budget based on the most compelling scientific priorities, which are determined through a collaborative process involving the NIH institutes and non-government experts from academia and industry. The FY 2006 budget request for OAR is \$60.9 million, the same as FY 2005. The trans-NIH budget request for AIDS research is \$2.93 billion. The only component to receive an increase is vaccine development.

OAR's budget is framed on the scientific priorities developed in its annual *NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research*. The entire plan can be found on the OAR web at: [www.nih.gov/od/oar/public/pubs/fy2006/00\\_Overview\\_FY2006.pdf](http://www.nih.gov/od/oar/public/pubs/fy2006/00_Overview_FY2006.pdf). The Plan establishes the NIH AIDS research agenda in the following scientific areas emphasis: natural history and epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis, therapeutics, vaccines, and behavioral and social science. It also addresses the cross-cutting areas of: racial and ethnic minorities; women and girls; microbicides; HIV prevention research; international research; training, infrastructure, and capacity building; and information dissemination.

OAR's FY 2006 behavioral and social science research priorities include:

- Developing and testing comprehensive behavioral models for risk of HIV transmission and acquisition.
- Developing and evaluating methods of intervening to reduce HIV acquisition and transmission associated with drug and alcohol use.
- Developing and evaluating methods of intervening to reduce HIV acquisition and transmission associated with sexual behavior, using methods that recognize the implications of technological advances in medicine.
- Elucidating new and changing patterns, contexts, and kinds of drug and alcohol use as well as their implications for HIV transmission and acquisition — either directly or as mediators of sexual behavior.
- Supporting research on the interactions among factors contributing to the concurrence of HIV/AIDS and other medical disorders or social problems, and developing interventions to address the co-occurring conditions.
- Improving understanding of health disparities, care for HIV infection in various subpopulations, and the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS.

The Office's prevention research priorities include:

- Examining the ways in which social, economic, cultural, and environmental conditions — including stigma and discrimination — contribute to or create sources of HIV-related risk, and develop interventions based on this understanding.
- Exploring, developing and evaluating alternative methods to the randomized controlled trial (RCT) for testing the efficacy of multidisciplinary HIV preventive interventions when RCTs are inappropriate or impossible to conduct. Also, this priority will include developing guidelines to inform the field about when such non-RCT methods are appropriate to employ.
- Elucidating the effects of HIV/AIDS treatment availability, delivery, success, and failure on HIV transmission and acquisition, as well as integrating prevention into clinical care.

Racial and ethnic research priorities in FY 2006 include:

- Identifying biomedical, sociocultural, and structural determinants, pathways, and mechanisms that maintain or perpetuate health disparities.
- Enhancing the capacity of minority investigators, minority institutions, and minority community-based organizations to conduct multidisciplinary HIV research.
- Developing and testing innovative models, research methods, and measures of risk behavior in racial and ethnic minority areas.
- Exploring the natural history of HIV disease and its consequences for racial and ethnic minority communities.
- Including racial and ethnic minorities in clinical research by incorporating subjects in numbers that reflect their representation in the HIV epidemic.

Regarding women and girls, the FY 2006 priorities include:

- Developing and continuing clinical studies – including biological, therapeutic, vaccine, natural history, epidemiological, behavioral, and social science studies – to ascertain the effects of sex and gender in HIV infection among women and girls.
- Enhancing basic behavioral and social science research (theoretical and methodological) on gender construction, maintenance, dynamics, and consequences – including gender-based stigma and discrimination. This work should also be integrated into the design and evaluation of HIV prevention and care interventions.
- Enhancing opportunities and mechanisms for recruiting and training biomedical, behavioral, and social scientists in the conduct of interdisciplinary sex and gender analyses in HIV/AIDS research.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Behavioral and Social Science Research	415.4	406.9	417.8	411.9	0.6%	2.7%	-1.4%
Natural History and Epidemiology	320.1	290.4	321.1	312.7	0.3%	10.6%	-2.6%
Etiology and Pathogenesis	735.3	726.8	737.4	703.2	0.3%	1.5%	-4.6%
Therapeutics	730.9	778.2	741.8	712.3	1.5%	-4.7%	-4.0%
Vaccines	452.3	514.6	507.2	607.3	12.1%	-1.4%	19.7%
Training and Infrastructure	155.3	169.1	155.2	148.1	-0.1%	-8.2%	-4.6%
Information Dissemination	39.9	44.6	40.1	37.5	0.5%	-10.1%	-6.5%

NIH's **Office of Science Policy (OSP)** ([www1.od.nih.gov/osp/ospp](http://www1.od.nih.gov/osp/ospp)), through the Office of Science Education (OSE) ([science-education.nih.gov](http://science-education.nih.gov)), coordinates science education and develops and disseminates model science education programs that support understanding of basic scientific concepts, health information, and medical research findings. The FY 2006 budget request for OSE is \$3.9 million, an increase of \$14 thousand over FY 2005.

Through the recently established Diversity Workgroup (DWG), which is dedicated to increasing the participation of minority and underserved populations in all OSE programs, NIH plans to pursue collaborations with offices and organizations to develop new programs and to explore strategies to expand existing programs targeting underserved and minority populations in FY 2006.

For the **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)**, in FY 2006 the budget requests \$93 million, of which \$83 million is for the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research. This sum is an increase of \$23.6 million over the FY 2005 level. DDF is designed to allow the Director to respond quickly to new and emerging high-priority research opportunities and health needs.

In 2003, NIH Director Elias Zerhouni established a new NIH steering committee composed of nine Institute directors designed to better coordinate decisions that affect the NIH, as a whole. In addition, he eliminated a number of standing or ad hoc management committees and replaced them with five working groups: management and budget, extramural affairs, intramural affairs, information technology, and facilities. In FY 2006, the NIH plans to create a new office within the Office of the Director – the **Office of Portfolio Analysis and Strategic Initiatives (OPASI)** – which will provide tools to facilitate planning for trans-NIH initiatives, including an improved process for collecting IC data on expenditures for various diseases, conditions, and research fields, as well as improvements in data about the burden of disease. With input from the ICs, the plan is for OPASI to develop common processes and formats for the conduct of NIH-wide planning and evaluation where necessary. The budget request for OPASI is \$2 million.

**Behavioral Research and Social Science Research**  
(Dollars in millions)

Participating ICs	FY2004 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	% of Total Budget	FY2005 Estimate	FY2006 Estimate
NCI	\$306.2	\$4,739.4	6.5%	\$312.0	\$312.0
NHLBI	131.5	2,878.1	4.6%	134.2	134.8
NIDCR	23.2	383.0	6.1%	23.5	23.5
NIDDK	105.2	1,821.2	5.8%	107.8	107.8
NINDS	124.0	1,500.7	8.3%	126.6	127.0
NIAID	33.0	4,303.0	0.8%	33.0	33.0
NIGMS	14.6	1,904.8	0.8%	14.9	14.9
NICHD	392.1	1,241.8	31.5%	400.7	402.7
NEI	57.2	652.7	8.8%	58.5	58.7
NIEHS	15.6	631.0	2.5%	16.0	16.0
NIA	266.1	1,024.6	26.0%	273.3	274.6
NIAMS	23.4	500.9	4.7%	23.8	23.8
NIDCD	80.0	381.9	20.9%	74.5	82.6
NIMH	445.0	1,381.3	32.2%	454.9	456.8
NIDA	464.8	994.6	46.7%	472.3	473.7
NIAAA	197.0	428.4	46.0%	201.0	202.0
NINR	107.9	134.7	80.1%	110.6	111.2
NHGRI	2.4	478.8	0.5%	2.4	2.4
NIBIB	1.7	288.8	0.6%	1.7	1.7
NCRR	64.3	1,179.0	5.5%	65.8	66.0
NCCAM	19.9	116.9	17.0%	20.7	20.9
NCMHD	3.5	191.5	1.8%	3.5	3.5
FIC	9.8	65.3	15.0%	9.8	9.8
NLM	2.1	308.5	0.7%	2.2	2.2
OD	36.6	327.1	11.2%	32.1	28.3
RMAP	4.6	131.9	3.5%	8.1	8.5
<b>NIH*</b>	<b>2,931.6</b>	<b>27,807.4</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>2,991.5</b>	<b>2,998.4</b>

\*May not add due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

In FY 2006, Fogarty's new initiatives include expanding its "Framework Programs for Global Health," a new program designed to forge partnerships amongst multiple schools around the common concern of global health. The program will provide a range of training and support activities at universities, in both the U.S. and developing countries.

Activities supported by the Framework will include:

- Curriculum development for global health studies at the undergraduate and graduate levels;
- Grant-writing workshops to ensure that scientists are prepared to access global health research funds, particularly those with a multi-disciplinary focus;
- Support for seminars and visiting lectureships on global health topics;
- Administrative mechanisms to coordinate university-wide global health activities; and
- Advisory efforts for students about career prospects and opportunities in global health fields.

Ongoing initiatives planned by the Center in FY 2006 include:

- Working with the NIH-wide Obesity Research Task Force and other relevant Institutes and Centers to address the global burden of obesity. Using its existing programs, the Center will encourage new applications in the areas of obesity and nutrition.
- Continuing its existing programs addressing HIV/AIDS, bioethics, emerging infectious diseases, informatics training, trauma and injury, and maternal and child health issues.
- Expanding a pilot effort to develop a cadre of NIH "Science Diplomats" with an understanding of the NIH infrastructure, the Department of Health and Human Services, as well as international and U.S. State Department efforts. These Science Diplomats could be posted at U.S. embassies, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations in other countries to gain on-site experience and to serve as liaisons with U.S. policy officials and other technical agency representatives working in these countries.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
65.3	67.2	66.6	67.0	2.0%	-0.9%	0.6%



# National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)

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

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

In 2005, the Center completed the NCCAM 2005-2009 Strategic Plan which outlines its agenda for the next five years. The Plan prioritizes the many opportunities for research investment informed by survey data on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) included in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The survey provides the most comprehensive view of Americans' attitudes toward the use of CAM.

Recognizing the role of social and behavioral factors in illness and health, NCCAM is supporting studies to gauge the effectiveness of behavioral interventions. The Center's interest in obesity research complements the NIH-wide obesity research agenda with projects to examine the safety and efficacy of several popular diets. To stimulate further obesity research, NCCAM is cosponsoring trans-NIH initiatives on such issues as childhood obesity and obesity prevention and treatment. As an important target of its obesity research portfolio, NCCAM is also targeting diabetes.

NCCAM also plans to examine CAM use in midlife women from five racial/ethnic groups by comparing the 2002 NHIS data and the annual FY 2006 follow-up visit of 3,300 midlife women in the longitudinal Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN), which is co supported by NCCAM. Planned research includes the examination of demographic, lifestyle, and medical factors responsible for women's initial and continued CAM use.

Also in FY 2006, the Center plans a research initiative to support planning grants to foster collaborative interactions between investigators at minority/minority-serving institutions and CAM research centers, botanical research centers, and NCCAM-funded investigators at established research institutions. Through another FY 2006 initiative, the Center seeks to stimulate CAM projects at institutions that have already secured NIH funding for centers to conduct health disparities research.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
116.9	121.1	122.1	122.7	4.4%	0.8%	0.5%

# National Cancer Institute (NCI)

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

With the establishment of the Behavioral Research Program at NCI in 1997, the Institute undertook a major effort to evaluate, strengthen and expand both the breadth of the cancer-related behavioral science research programs and the expertise of the scientists who lead it. In addition to the traditionally supported areas of research, NCI has expanded its support of interdisciplinary sciences in areas such as risk communication, decision-making, sociocultural research, consumer health informatics, policy analysis, neuroscience, and behavioral genetics.

The Institute's commitment to behavioral science research can be seen in its establishment of several major scientific initiatives in the areas of: tobacco control, cancer communications, health disparities, energy balance,

and cancer survivorship. NCI has maintained its support of numerous initiatives in these scientific priority areas with broad support and participation from across the NIH.

Recognizing that increasingly, health decision-making is a collaborative effort between provider and patient or among the provider, patient, and patient’s family members, the NCI is investing in the science of health care decision-making. In order to better understand human decision-making processes so that individuals can make more informed choices regarding their health care, the NCI plans to support two new initiatives designed to examine the processes underlying the use of decision aids such as risk perception, affect, motivation, and social influences. The overarching goal is to better understand human decision-making processes so that individuals can make more informed choices regarding their health care.

The first initiative, *Decision Making in Health: Behavior Maintenance*, seeks to expand knowledge of basic decision-making processes underlying the initiation and long-term maintenance of healthy lifestyle behaviors that reduce an individual’s risk of cancer and other chronic diseases. Specifically, the Institute plans to encourage and support research to understand the basic cognitive and affective processes involved in decisions that are made repeatedly over time. NCI plans to particularly encourage collaboration between basic judgment and decision-making researchers.

With the second initiative, NCI plans to encourage applications for projects that will enhance the understanding of human decision-making processes so that individuals can make more informed and satisfying choices regarding their health. The Institute plans to encourage research that examines single-event decision-making processes at the level of the individual patient or health care provider that are pertinent to cancer prevention, detection, treatment, survivorship, or end-of-life care.

Ongoing NCI initiatives in the decision-making area include:

- The Centers of Excellence in Cancer Communications Research initiative seeks to advance cancer communication science through the generation of new knowledge, including an improved understanding of how patients process complex information about the benefits and risks of different medical options and make decisions in the face of considerable uncertainty.
- The Cancer Communication and Interactive Media Technology initiative is designed to encourage applicants to develop, implement, and evaluate systems, intervention, programs, and/or products that improve decision-making and adherence to cancer prevention, detection, and treatment.
- The Research in Ethical Issues in Human Studies initiative, a trans-NIH initiative sponsored by NCI and 20 ICs, the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, and the Office of Research on Women’s Health, encourages studies that address the ethical challenges involving human participants in research in order to inform and optimize protections for those participants. Research areas range from informed consent to treatment.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
4,739.4	4,870.0	4,825.3	4,841.8	1.8%	-1.0%	0.3%

## National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD)

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

Established by Congress in 2002, the mission of the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD) is to conduct and support research, training, information dissemination, and other programs aimed at

reducing the disproportionately high prevalence of disease, burden of illness, and mortality in certain populations. These populations include racial and ethnic minorities as well as other groups, such as the urban and rural poor.

NCMHD's Health Disparities Centers of Excellence Program allows the Institute to provide leadership in the development of research programs focused on finding solutions to health disparity problems throughout the U.S. It provides support to researchers and clinical scientists at both minority- and majority-serving academic institutions, and organizations conducting basic science, clinical, epidemiologic and community-based participatory research. Future directions for the Center include seeking to develop and implement new evidence-based public health research programs.

NCMHD's Research Endowment Program provides support for building research and training capacity in institutions that make significant investments in the education of individuals from health disparity populations. In FY 2006, the Center plans to conduct another round of competition for Research Endowment awards. In addition, NCMHD plans to continue exploring opportunities where this program can be linked to the NCMHD Health Disparities Centers of Excellence.

In FY 2005, NCMHD assumed responsibility for administering the former Minority Health and Health Disparities International Research Training (MIRT), previously managed by the NIH's Fogarty International Center. In FY 2006, the program will continue to support academic institutions that offer international research training opportunities for undergraduate and professional health students who are from health disparity populations and/or underrepresented populations in basic science and biomedical and behavioral health research career fields.

In FY 2005, NCMHD established an Office of Community-Based Participatory Research and Outreach. Through the Center, NCMHD plans to develop pre- and post-doctoral training grants in community-based participatory research (CBPR). Funding will be provided to support collaborative partnerships between academic institutions and community-based organizations for: research examining the interface of physical and psychosocial environments and their health impacts on communities of color and the medically underserved; methodology research seeking effective methods of measuring racism and community level outcomes; evaluation of outcomes; and the impact of CBPR research.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
191.5	196.8	196.5	197.4	2.6%	-0.2%	0.5%

## National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)

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

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

In 2004, NHGRI formed a Social and Behavioral Research Branch (SBRB) within its intramural program. The branch has the overarching objective to investigate social and behavioral factors that facilitate translation of genomic discoveries for health promotion, disease prevention, and health care improvements. SBRB is currently focused on four conceptual domains: 1) testing risk communications; 2) developing and evaluating behavioral interventions; 3) using genomic discoveries in clinical practice; and 4) understanding the social, ethical, and policy implications of genomic research.

In 2001, NHGRI and the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) formed the trans-NIH Working Group on Interactions among Genetic, Behavioral, and Social Factors. The Group's members include representatives from many of the NIH Institutes and Centers. The Working Group has asked the Institute of Medicine to draft a new report on *Assessing Interactions among Social, Behavioral, and Genetic Factors in Health* to help to guide the NIH in its efforts in this area. The study will also examine NIH training needs in the areas of genetics and behavioral research.

In addition, the Institute is working with OBSSR as well as other Institutes and Centers to identify intramural training opportunities related to behavioral genetics. NHGRI is also collaborating with OBSSR on a new NIH Roadmap initiative: *Interdisciplinary Research Teams of the Future*.

In FY 2006 NHGRI's new initiatives include:

- Working to prepare the American public for the integration of tools such as genetic testing and other genomic advances into their own health care.
- Increasing its minority outreach with the goal of developing a better understanding of the relationships between genomics, race, and ethnicity, as well as the consequences of uncovering these relationships.
- Continuing joint funding with the Department of Energy and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development for four interdisciplinary centers as part of its *Centers for Excellence in ELSI Research* (CEER) program. CEER is designed to address some of the most pressing ethical, legal, and social questions facing individuals, families, and communities. Each of the new centers will assemble a team of experts in several disciplines, including law, bioethics, behavioral and social sciences, clinical research, theology, public policy, genetic and genomic research, and will include a training component.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
478.8	492.7	488.6	491.0	2.0%	-0.8%	0.5%

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

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

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

NHLBI's new initiatives in FY 2006 include: supporting, in conjunction with other NIH components, a multi-center epidemiologic study to improve knowledge of the burden of cardiovascular and lung diseases on various

Hispanic groups in the U.S.; determining the role of acculturation in the prevalence and development of the diseases; and identifying factors that confer susceptibility or risk. The study is designed to recruit, examine, and follow four community-based adult cohorts of Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican American, and Central American heritage. In addition, a community and professional education component will be closely integrated into the research component, a model that has been successful in the Jackson Heart Study, to take research results back to the communities in order to attract and train Hispanic researchers in epidemiology and population-based research.

The Institute is also initiating a new program to address the growing burden of cardiovascular disease in American Indians and Alaska natives. Grant applications are being solicited to develop and test culturally-appropriate interventions to promote the adoption of lifestyles and behaviors that are known to reduce biological cardiovascular disease risk factors, such as high blood pressure and cholesterol levels, obesity, glucose intolerance, and diabetes. The purpose of the initiative is to develop interventions that are sustainable and capable of being disseminated to other Native communities. The plan is to fund approximately four research projects for five years each, beginning in July 2005.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
2,878.1	2,963.9	2,941.2	2,951.3	2.2%	-0.8%	0.3%

## National Institute on Aging (NIA)

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

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

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

In FY 2006, NIA plans to continue examining ways in which workplaces and workplace technology can be better designed to accommodate the needs of older workers. The Institute co-sponsored a National Research Council (NRC)/Institute of Medicine report on *Health and Safety Needs of Older Workers*, and sponsored a NRC report on *Technology for Adaptive Aging*. The recommendations and findings from the reports are expected to guide further behavioral research on older workers.

NIA also plans to continue supporting the Center for Research and Education for Technology (CREATE). The program supports projects focused on the usability of technology by older individuals and on the potential for technology to support Internet-based jobs for the older population.

The Institute remains interested in research on work exposures as well as the psychosocial and physical demands of a broad range of occupations, in order to develop better estimates of the functional demands and benefits of those occupations. Research on the social and economic costs of workplace disease and injury also fits within NIA's interests in older workers.

NIA plans to continue its support of the Health and Retirement Study and aging supplements to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, both cited in the *Health and Safety Needs of Older Workers* report. These surveys provide information on trends in work, retirement behavior and expectations, and their relations to health problems. These are proving to be important data sources for assessing and forecasting needs.

NIA remains interested in programs designed to intervene, slow-down, and reduce the cognitive changes associated with increased age, which can become as great a disability as the physical changes. In 2004, the Institute sponsored a symposium on *Cognitive Training for Older Adults*, which addressed: 1) the development of cognitive interventions and if the research findings were ready to be implemented into practice; 2) key research and methodological issues that the consumer, practitioner, and the researcher should be aware of when embracing the concept of cognitive intervention; and 3) how to judge the success of a cognitive intervention. Using the information mined from the symposium, NIA expects to develop a program announcement to encourage the development of new, innovative, and theoretically-driven approaches to cognitive intervention programs.

In 2004, NIA awarded multi-year grants to nine continuing Centers on Demography of Aging and four new ones. Four of the centers are co-funded by the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research. As the oldest of the “baby boom” generation approach retirement, the Centers foster multi-disciplinary research on an array of issues that are especially relevant to the well-being of older Americans. NIA plans to continue its support for the National Long-Term Care Survey (NLTC), which went to the field in November of 2004 for its sixth wave of data collection. Upon completion of the field work in early 2005, NIA plans to support research following up on the NLTC finding that indicates declining disability at older ages with studies of the specific causes and work on interventions to hasten disability decline.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
1,024.6	1,055.7	1,051.0	1,057.2	2.6%	-0.5%	0.6%

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

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

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

For FY 2006 NIAAA is interested in:

- Expanding initiatives already in place for preventing underage drinking in rural and small urban areas. The Institute will continue to use academic health centers in rural and small urban communities to research and identify risk factors for alcohol abuse common to youth in rural and small urban communities as well as implement community-based, longitudinal prevention and intervention programs. In a separate project, NIAAA is partnering with the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJDP) in a program called Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws. OJJDP is funding communities to implement different approaches to enforcing the laws, and NIAAA is providing the research base for this to work.

- Research which allows for the development, evaluation, and improvement of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of treatments. Objectives include: developing and testing new behavioral therapies; conducting clinical trials in existing treatment settings to reveal cost-effectiveness of behavioral and pharmaceutical therapies; clarifying mechanisms of action that make effective medications and behavioral treatments successful; and conducting trials of dissemination strategies to test how effective they are at introducing behavioral and pharmacological treatments into real-world clinical practice.
- Research that seeks to answer critical questions about alcohol metabolism, including but not limited to: how do variations in alcohol metabolism, from person to person or population to population contribute to alcoholism and diseases related to alcohol's toxic effect on organs, or protection from these conditions; the early initiation of drinking; the transition to harmful alcohol use, abuse, and dependence; remission and abatement of alcohol-related problems in untreated populations; and influence of gene/environment interaction on health-related benefits and consequences of alcohol use.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
428.4	441.9	438.3	440.3	2.3%	-0.8%	0.5%

## National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)

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

The National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) is the lead Federal agency for research in the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis, musculoskeletal, 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.

The Institute recognizes that there is a fundamental need to develop better collaboration among behavioral scientists, physicians, and other scientists with interests in or relevant to diseases of bones, muscles, joints, and skin. NIAMS also understands that providing interdisciplinary training opportunities will enhance the quality and quantity of interdisciplinary research on these diseases. The Institute has issued a solicitation for research to increase the integration of behavioral and biopsychosocial approaches into these areas, that has so far awarded three project grants that are designed to increase training and career development in biopsychosocial rheumatic, musculoskeletal, and skin diseases research.

Because the most distressing and disabling aspects of rheumatic and musculoskeletal diseases are chronic fatigue, pain, and cognitive dysfunction, NIAMS emphasizes the unique strengths that behavioral scientists and neuroscientists have to investigate and develop interventions for these phenomena. The Institute expects that its investment in biopsychosocial research will provide new insights into the etiology and course of these diseases, along with providing more effective approaches to disease prevention and management.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
500.9	515.4	511.2	513.1	2.1%	-0.8%	0.4%

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

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

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

In FY 2005, NICHD led a consortium of more than 40 agencies and organizations in developing the proposed National Children's Study (NCS) and launching the study's implementation phase. NCS proposes to follow 100,000 children until age 21, examining the actions and outcomes of environmental and genetic factors that influence the children's health and development. NICHD, in its capacity as lead Institute on the study, houses the program office and most of the study's infrastructure. A scientific study plan or protocol for the study has been posted for public review and commentary. Requests for proposals (RFPs) for a coordinating center and several initial study sites have also been posted. In FY 2006, the Institute will continue the planning and implementation phases of the study, including increased community outreach, the development of an information management system, and further pilot studies.

Three major studies of poor and middle-class families have been supported by the Institute: the *Welfare, Children, and Families Three City Study*, the *Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Study*, and the *Fragile Families Study*. All of these studies have provided critical insights into family strengths and vulnerabilities. NICHD is also supporting an initiative for developing experimental studies to improve family health by reducing work/family conflict. The Institute has reissued its program announcement on research that examines the mechanisms linking poverty, neighborhood disadvantage, and family stress to poor child development outcomes.

In FY 2006, the Institute plans to continue its efforts, along with other Federal agencies, in sponsoring a national initiative to create the basic level of scientific knowledge needed to understand how preschool programs can best prepare children for success in school. This effort included awarding grants to eight research institutions for projects to evaluate curricula used in preschools, test Internet-based preschool teacher training, and enhance parental involvement in their children's reading for school.

In FY 2000, the Institute replaced a program for demographic research with the new and highly competitive Population Research Infrastructure Program. The new program has been successful in stimulating innovation and interdisciplinary research, and it will begin another five-year cycle in FY 2006.

In the area of obesity research, the NICHD has expanded its support for research on the economic, social, and cultural causes of childhood and adolescent obesity. The Institute continues to support investigators at the University of Buffalo who are examining the behavioral underpinnings of childhood obesity. The investigators have thus far shown the importance of parenting styles on children's eating habits. The Institute plans to study the influence of factors causing childhood obesity in the National Children's Study, as well.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
1,241.8	1,280.9	1,270.3	1,277.5	2.3%	-0.8%	0.6%

# National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

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

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding for research on the causes, consequences, prevention, treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and



neuroscientific basis of drug abuse and addiction. Through the intramural research program as well as research grants and contracts at universities and other research institutions across the country, NIDA seeks to explore the scientific basis for the development of effective biomedical, behavioral, and psychosocial approaches to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. NIDA is also charged with supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, as well as other medical problems.

In FY 2006, NIDA's new initiatives include:

- Expanding the role of the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN) to address emerging public health needs. Established in 1999, CTN is comprised of 17 research centers across the country that provide NIDA with the infrastructure to test the effectiveness of new and improved interventions in real-life community settings with diverse populations. CTN will serve as a platform to help NIDA to respond to several issues of national importance, including: the rising use of prescription drugs for non-medical purposes; the effective treatment of patients with concurrent Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and substance abuse disorders; and determining the effects of some addiction medications on liver function.
- Supporting research designed to improve NIDA's understanding of adolescent brain development to cultivate more targeted prevention strategies. Namely, NIDA is interested in understanding adolescent motivation processes and decision-making with respect to how they relate to the drive and decision to use drugs, in addition to examining the neurobiological consequences of environmental stressors. NIDA hopes to improve its capacity to use functional neuroimaging to compare neurobiological and behavioral measures across studies. Additionally, NIDA intends to build on the progress of the *NIH MRI Study of Normal Brain Development* by developing a collaborative research network to establish standardized imaging protocols and behavioral testing paradigms. This would help in better understanding the relationship between brain and behavioral development in adolescents, especially in behavioral domains that are commonly affected by exposure to drugs, such as impulsivity, attention, memory, and emotional regulation.
- Developing treatments for marijuana abuse and addiction. Researchers will continue supporting researchers developing pharmacotherapies tailored to different patient populations, looking for other marijuana binding sites, and developing innovative ways to treat factors such as aggressiveness and impulsivity before an addiction to marijuana or other drugs sets in.
- Promoting new research to develop effective strategies for treating individuals with co-occurring diseases. NIDA will collaborate with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA) to ensure the implementation of evidence-based practices for the prevention and treatment of co-occurring diseases.
- Blending research and practice to enhance prevention and treatment efforts. NIDA will work with SAMHSA to enhance state substance abuse systems by supporting the evaluation of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant Program, which uses epidemiological data to help identify needs in target populations where evidence-based services may help.
- Addressing health disparities by reducing HIV rates among African Americans. Not only do African Americans account for a disproportionate amount of health consequences resulting from drug abuse, such as HIV/AIDS, but HIV prevention and interventions targeting behavioral risk reduction have not proved to be as successful in African American populations as they have been in other populations. NIDA is working to strategically reduce the rate of transmission among African Americans by increasing its efforts to understand the population's social and cultural context, as well as the neurobiological mechanisms of impulsivity, including the lack of inhibitory control in the context of exposure to HIV and drug abuse.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
997.4	1,019.1	1,014.8	1,010.1	1.7%	-0.4%	-0.5%

# National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)

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

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

NIDDK's ongoing and planned activities in FY 2006 include exploring strategies to prevent and treat pediatric obesity, as well as identifying modifiable determinants of obesity in children. Emphasizing that the increase in obesity is due to a complex interplay of environmental, social, economic, and behaviors factors acting on a background of genetic susceptibility, NIDDK seeks to overcome the barriers preventing researchers in different fields from working together to advance medical research. This is orchestrated through the Roadmap initiative on "Interdisciplinary Research."

In FY 2006, NIDDK will develop scientific plans to focus research on areas of key importance in solving major health problems. These areas include the agency's *Strategic Plan for NIH Obesity Research* — the result of collaboration among the NIH Institutes and Centers. The Plan includes short-, intermediate-, and long-term goals for basic, clinical, and population-based obesity research. NIH funding opportunities for obesity research can be found on a website launched by the NIH Obesity Research Task Force at: <http://obesityresearch.nih.gov>.

Through the Look AHEAD (Action for Health in Diabetes) clinical trial, NIDDK is examining a lifestyle intervention designed to achieve and maintain weight loss over the long term and its effects on cardiovascular disease outcomes in obese adults with type 2 diabetes. Furthermore, NIDDK plans to pursue follow-up studies of patients who participate in the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) clinical trial. The Institute will determine the durability of the DPP interventions in preventing or delaying type 2 diabetes, as well as studying its long-term effects and benefits. It is also conducting pilot studies to assess the feasibility of a planned prevention trial designed to target food and physical education changes in schools and to promote healthy habits.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
1,821.2	1,876.2	1,863.6	1,872.1	2.3%	-0.7%	0.5%

# National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

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

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, nutrition, behavior, as well as other social and cultural factors.

As part of the Roadmap initiative on Interdisciplinary Research Planning Centers, NIEHS awarded a grant to Duke University investigators to use geographic/spatial methodologies to address combined genetic, social, and environmental factors on child health and development. Diseases of particular interest to the Institute include autism, ADHD, asthma, and obesity. Along the same route, the Institute is providing a supplemental Roadmap award to investigators at Johns Hopkins University to develop and apply statistical methods to incorporate social and behavioral variables into epidemiologic studies of environmental pollutants and health. The intent is to

establish an integrated statistical approach for social and environmental epidemiology to characterize risk of a targeted environmental agent while taking other environmental variables into account. The research is designed to provide evidence on health and environmental exposures and will contribute to the statistical methodology in the field of environmental epidemiology and to the foundation of policy decisions.

Recognizing that the environment plays a key role in promoting weight problems, NIEHS has an initiative on Obesity and the Built Environment, which examines the environmental components of obesity. The program involves a five-year evaluation of communities that are developing new design and communications strategies to improve physical activity. The Institute plans to examine the program's impact on physical activity, obesity, and other health indicators, and compare these results against communities that have not improved their surroundings to encourage physical activity.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
631.1	650.0	644.5	647.6	2.1%	-0.8%	0.5%

## National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

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

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences supports basic biomedical research that is not targeted to specific diseases. 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's Models of Infectious Disease Agent Study (MIDAS) initiative has a behavioral research element related to modeling the effects of social networks on the spread of infectious diseases. NIGMS is also participating in the NIH Blueprint for neuroscience research, which has a behavioral component.

NIGMS funds research training in the behavioral sciences through institutional grants and individual fellowships, primarily in its medical scientist systems, integrative biology training programs, and programs administered by the NIGMS Division of Minority Opportunities in Research (MORE). The goals of the MORE Division are to encourage ~~minority students to pursue training for scientific careers and to enhance the science curricula and faculty research capabilities at institutions with substantial minority enrollments.~~

In 2004, a Working Group of the Advisory Committee to the Director of NIH was charged with reviewing the NIH portfolio of basic behavioral and social science research, and presented a series of recommendations to the Committee. Using the Institute's participation in the Workgroup as a starting point, NIGMS plans to explore new areas of opportunity built on its participating in and the recommendations from the Workgroup.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
1,904.8	1,959.8	1,944.1	1,955.2	2.1%	-0.8%	0.6%

In September 2003, Director Tom Insel announced the formation of a working group of the National Advisory Mental Health Council (NAMHC) to examine the role of basic behavioral, cognitive, molecular, and cellular research within the Institute. In its report, *Setting Priorities for the Basic Sciences of Brain and Behavior*, released in May 2004, the workgroup emphasized areas of research it felt were particularly ripe for increased investment. The Institute has also made the translation of basic science to clinical issues and integration of behavioral advances with brain sciences a major focus.

The Institute's extramural program has been reorganized into five divisions: basic science, translational research for adults, translational research for children and adolescents, behavioral effects on health (including HIV/AIDS spread and prevention), and psychiatric services and interventions.

In 2003, the NIMH Director and the NAMHC convened the Aging Research Workgroup to assess the Institute's extramural aging research and training portfolio and identify strategies for developing promising research in mental health and aging, researchers skilled in studying aging issues, NIMH program staff expertise in aging research, and collaborations with other stakeholders. This workgroup issued a report in 2004 entitled *Mental Health for a Lifetime: Research on the Mental Health Needs of Older Americans*. The report provides guidelines for NIMH to develop research that will promote mental health for the growing proportion of older Americans. It also identifies research required to understand the needs of individuals living with mental illness. NIA staff provided input into the report. The recommendations in the report were adopted by NAMHC and were used to structure a new Geriatrics Research Branch charged with implementing the recommendations.

its Office of Rural Mental Health Research (ORMHR), NIMH continues to expand its research efforts on frontier mental health needs. The Office supports several grants focused on remote frontier communities that have poor access to mental health care. ORMHR also conducted a workshop, *A Rural Mental Health Research Agenda: Building on Success by Planning for the Future*. The workshop recommended that ORMHR conduct a database meta-analysis to systematically identify rural and frontier communities at high risk for increased mental illness and/or underutilization of mental health services, which is in progress. The ORMHR is encouraging investigators to study the sociocultural and economic factors involved.

New Initiatives for NIMH in FY 2006 include:

- Identifying biological and behavioral markers of mental disorders in order to more precisely pinpoint targets for prevention and treatment.
- Developing new treatments that will target the cognitive, social, and affective deficits seen in schizophrenia and schizophrenia spectrum disorders during childhood.
- Developing tools to understand the impact of hormonal changes on mood and cognitive function during life transitions.
- Reducing the rates of adolescent depression and suicide.
- Increasing the dissemination and implementation of treatment and services.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
1,381.9	1,420.6	1,411.9	1,417.7	2.2%	-0.6%	0.4%

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

Initiatives planned by NINR in FY 2006 include:

- Increasing the focus on pediatric research in areas such as self-management and quality of life for children and adolescents with chronic diseases, health risk behavior change in children and adolescents — especially as it is related to obesity — and improving the care of dying children;
- Enhancing the self-management of chronic illness in understudied populations;
- Managing clusters of symptoms in patients with cancer and HIV/AIDS;
- Reducing health disparities among minority and underserved women;
- Continuing NINR's leadership in end-of-life care, with a focus on improving quality of life;
- Increasing health promotion through studies on parenting capacities (NINR plans to solicit research proposals that target the reduction of family risk factors, build upon protective factors, and promote healthy parenting characteristics and family dynamics);
- Convening a workshop on research in a multicultural society that will examine what is known about culturally-sensitive research and identify current gaps; and
- Supporting and encouraging research proposals on novel methods or emerging technologies designed to foster research on the impact of biologic and behavioral factors on health outcomes, disease assessment, prevention, and quality of life.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
134.7	139.2	138.1	138.7	2.5%	-0.8%	0.4%

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security, led by new Secretary Michael Chertoff while failing to receive the same magnitude of increases (\$200 million plus) that it has seen in past budgets, fares well under the President's budget proposal for FY 2006. Its Research and Development (R&D) funding would increase by 3.6 percent to \$1.3 billion; a \$44 million increase.

When the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was formed two years ago, it included the largest consolidation of agencies ever seen in U.S. history. In FY 2006, DHS is attempting to finish consolidating all of its R&D components into the Science and Technology Directorate, which will include moving many programs from their current directorates into S&T with diminished funding. This directorate will now be in command of the entire \$1.3 billion R&D budget in DHS – the largest Federal R&D increase for FY 2006. The new jurisdiction of the S&T Directorate even stretches so far as to control 100 percent of the Coast Guard and Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) R&D efforts.

One unique element about ongoing Homeland Security R&D is that its projects are not exclusive to DHS, but rather tend to sprawl across several agencies. In fact, it is estimated that over \$3 billion in Homeland Security R&D is housed outside of DHS, in agencies such as NIH, NSF, NASA, and the Department of Defense. DHS projects have also been heavily skewed toward the development side of R&D since the department's inception, due to the fact that DHS is responsible for bringing cutting-edge technologies to the front lines of homeland security, unlike NIH and NSF, which are more heavily tilted toward basic research.

With a Federal deficit approaching \$427 billion, the DHS budget has become much tighter than in past years. Several of the programs that have been cut or given smaller increases are in social and behavioral science R&D. Overall, DHS will control 1% of the total federal R&D in the Administration's plan. However, it is clear that the primary R&D priorities in the President's budget for DHS are biological and chemical terrorism, nuclear terrorism, and explosives, with approximately \$685 million devoted to these projects and the offices that head up R&D in these areas. Programs that are seeing cuts include threat and vulnerability assessments, cybersecurity, standards development, and transportation security. An almost 30 percent cut in threat and vulnerability assessment may impact the social and behavioral research community the most, with significant reductions in the pool of money used to conduct research about: biometrics and determination of intent; knowledge management for threat and capability assessments; understanding terrorist intentions, motives and behaviors; federal, state and local knowledge sharing and collaboration; as well as international data and information sharing.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
<b>Research and Development</b>	1,028.0	1,243.0	1,256.0	1,300.0	22.2%	1.0%	3.5%

## University Programs

There have been slight decreases in the allocation for University Programs, down to \$64 million from \$70 million. However, DHS anticipates devoting \$43.5 million to starting three additional Homeland Security Centers of Excellence – programs for which they have already made a call for proposals. DHS expects that one of these Centers will be a joint DHS-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) venture. The current call for proposals focuses upon research efforts for a university-based Center of Excellence in High Consequence Event Preparedness and Response. This invites eligible institutions and groups of investigators to form consortia capable of creating and sustaining innovative research and education in emergency preparedness, with special emphasis on acts of terrorism. There are questions still remaining about the nature of the next three Centers, endeavors, it is clear that the focal points of each institution must be chosen very carefully.

The four current Centers are located in: The University of Southern California, Texas A&M University, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Maryland. In addition, the \$64 million for University programs also includes \$20.1 million for a rotating group of 300 graduate students to participate in homeland security-related research.

With the startup chapter in DHS development and the inheritance of several R&D programs from other agencies nearly complete, it is likely that this year's budget is a signal that DHS R&D funding is leveling off, and that more program trade-offs and tough choices will have to be made in the next few years.

# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Alphonso Jackson, a former head of housing authorities in Dallas and St. Louis, serves as HUD Secretary in the second Bush Administration. As in previous years, the Administration has proposed the elimination of a number of HUD programs in FY 2006. Most significant is the shift of major community development programs over to the Department of Commerce. HUD's discretionary spending would decrease by \$5 billion from FY 2005 if Congress buys the President's proposals.

## Office of Policy Development and Research [www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org)

Late in 2004 and after almost one year, the Senate confirmed Dennis Shea, former Executive Director of the President's Commission on the U.S. Postal Service, as Assistant Secretary for OPDR. This office is HUD's primary research and development agency. Its self-proclaimed mission is to provide reliable and objective data and analysis to inform policy decisions. It supports quick-turnaround studies and conferences, long-term evaluations, as well as data collections such as the American Housing Survey.

For the past few years, the OPDR has remained relatively stable with across-the-board appropriations reductions. In FY 2005, the Administration tried to move the Partnership for Advancing Technology in Housing (PATH) to the Office of Planning and Community Development. Congress put it back in OPDR. This year, as it has in the past, the Administration is simply trying to eliminate the program.

The large proposed increase for OPDR in FY 2006 comes from the transfer of university-related programs from the community development programs. In FY 2005, these programs that provide support for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Alaskan and Native Hawaiian Institutions, and Tribal Colleges and Universities, received \$36 million. Their proposed budget for FY 2006 is \$29 million.

OPDR's funding supports work related to three major projects: Moving to Opportunity, Bridges to Work, and JOBS Plus. It also maintains research on HUD-insured multifamily housing, assisted housing, fair lending, and rural and Indian housing.

In addition, the Office has published several reports on strategies for redeveloping urban brownfields. It also oversees and edits the regional summaries and local housing market profiles prepared HUD's quarterly publication, *U.S. Housing Market Conditions*. OPDR continues its Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse to support state and local governments and other organizations seeking "resources to help identify and address regulatory barriers in [their] home state and community." The Office of University Partnerships continues to award fellowships to assist graduate students studying urban and housing policy.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
47.0	47.0	44.8	70.0	-4.7%	-4.7%	56.3%

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Alberto Gonzales, former White House Counsel, was confirmed as the new Attorney General in early February, replacing John Ashcroft. With the Department heavily focused on anti-terrorism efforts, fighting crime becomes increasingly a State and local endeavor and with cuts in Federal crime assistance programs, the burden of paying for those efforts is thrown back into State and local budgets. Research did not play a big role in the Ashcroft Justice Department. How it fares under the new Attorney General remains to be seen.

## Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

The BJS, led by Lawrence Greenfield, was established in 1979 and remains responsible for the collection, analysis, dissemination, and publication of statistics regarding crime, offenders, and victimization. It produces the National Crime Victimization Survey, which is under transformation to a computerized survey, and implements the National Incidence-Based Reporting System. It also provides support to state-level Statistical Analysis Centers to collect and report statistics on crime and justice to all levels of government and to share data nationally.

Most of the BJS increase will go to management and administrative costs transferred into the operating system, but \$6.2 million has been allocated to resurrect the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program (ADAM), formerly in NIJ, and now called the Felony Arrest Drug Abuse Reporting Program.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
32.1	38.7	34.0	62.8	5.9%	-12.1%	84.7%

## National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

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

NIJ, directed by Sarah Hart, is the nation's primary source of research and development in the field of criminal justice. It supports the development of innovative law enforcement technologies, crime mapping, and disseminates research results to the police and public.

NIJ's budget has fluctuated over the years and it receives funds from other programs. Although the Senate appropriations committee tried to eliminate social science research in FY 2004, final funding provided \$6 million for this research in that year and \$10 million in FY 2005. This is still less than half of its prior funding. NIJ's FY 2006 request appears quite generous, but it also masks the transfer of management and administrative costs to the operating programs. NIJ will still get funding, a proposed \$5.2 million, from the Violence Against Women program.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
48.0	56.6	55.0	76.7	14.6%	2.8%	39.5%



# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

The BLS, led by Commissioner Kathleen Utgoff, provides general purpose statistics that serve as some of the major economic indicators used in: developing economic and social policy; making decisions in the business and labor communities; developing legislative and other programs affecting the labor market; conducting research on labor market issues; and projecting Federal expenditures and receipts. It is the key statistical agency in the field of labor economics.

The Bureau was slated for a \$15 million increase over FY 2004 in the President's FY 2005 budget, and Congress delivered it. The Across-the-Board (ATB) cut, however, reduced the increase by \$3.6 million. The Conference report's only directive to BLS was to continue spending \$5 million on the mass layoff statistics program.

For FY 2006, the proposed budget continues to increase BLS resources. The proposed \$542.5 million represents a 2.6 percent increase. In FY 2006, the BLS will continue to develop monthly estimates on the numbers of separations, new hires, and current job openings for the economy, as a whole, and for major industry groupings. In conjunction with the Census Bureau, the BLS will conduct the American Time-Use Survey. In addition, the BLS will release its 2004-2014 employment projections and publish the 2006-2007 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook. With continued funding, the BLS will continue its plan to update and expand the sample of establishments that is used to produce the Employment Cost Index, local area pay data, and Employee Benefits Survey. Finally, BLS will continue to expand its coverage of services in the Producer Price Index. The numbers below include Trust Fund Transfers.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
519.1	533.5	529.0	542.5	1.9%	-0.8%	2.6%

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

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

The Administration notes that: "International relations are no longer defined primarily by ideology, but instead by culture, traditions, values, and beliefs. In an age of global and instant communication, public perceptions of U.S. policies and motivations have a profound impact on the conduct of American foreign policy. Exchanges promote a better appreciation of the United States abroad and provide a greater receptivity for U.S. policies among foreign publics." In addition: "To build support for U.S. policy abroad, the United States must go beyond governments to inform people and organizations that influence policy and frame public discussion." The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), guided by Assistant Secretary Patricia de Stacy Harrison, is the agency providing support for these academic and cultural exchange programs.

Academic exchanges between the United States and foreign countries include the following programs: J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program for the exchange of scholars, students, and teachers (and mid-career professionals from developing nations through the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships, a Fulbright activity); programs to promote English learning overseas; projects for the professional development of teachers; activities to advise foreign students about the value of educational opportunities in the United States; undergraduate scholarships for foreign study such as the Benjamin Gilman program for disadvantaged Americans and similar programs for economically-deprived foreign undergraduate students in the United States.

The increased funding for ECA in the proposed FY 2006 budget will significantly broaden outreach to the Muslim world. ECA hopes to increase educational opportunities for under-served youth and create partnerships with youth influencers throughout the Muslim world. The request includes \$180 million that will allow the Department to increase undergraduate programs geared to the trans-Sahel, Afghanistan, and other countries in the Middle East and South Asia, enhance programs that bring teachers to the U.S. for training in classroom skills and substantive knowledge and augment activities that bring recent university graduates and young professionals for graduate level study in the United States.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
316.6	345.3	355.9	430.4	12.4%	3.1%	20.9%

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Research and Innovative Technology Administration

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

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) was created under the Norman Y. Mineta Research and Specials Programs Improvement Act (Public Law 108-426). RITA's resources will be used to: coordinate and advance transportation research efforts within DOT; support transportation professionals in their research efforts through grants and consulting services, as well as professional development through training centers; and collect and disseminate data and research reports. RITA includes the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), which is still searching for a Director. Deputy Director Rick Kowalewski remains Acting Director.

The FY 2006 budget request of \$39.1 million is composed of \$32.8 million from the Highway Trust Fund and \$6.3 million from the General Fund appropriation. In addition, RITA will undertake over \$300 million in transportation-related research on a reimbursable basis for other agencies.

**Research and Development:** The budget request includes \$6.2 million for Research and Development. RITA will support research and technology development that cuts across all modes of transportation to help transportation decision makers evaluate programs to improve travel efficiency and the safety of people and goods across the U.S.

**Transportation Statistics:** In FY 2006, \$33 million is requested for BTS to provide multi-modal and intermodal transportation data and information. The enhancement is requested to: (1) enhance the Freight Data Program, a continuous source of data from shippers, carriers, and receivers, to replace the current Commodity

Flow Survey; (2) move the Air Transportation Price Index, an input to GDP and CPI indices, from experimental to production mode; and (3) develop more timely and comprehensive local and long-distance travel data.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
30.8	32.2	30.0	32.8	-2.6%	-6.8%	9.3%

## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

### National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

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

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) selects, preserves, describes, and makes the permanently valuable historical records of the Federal Government as well as the historical materials and Presidential records in Presidential Libraries available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies. It also prepares related publications, exhibition programs, and conducts the appraisal of all Federal records. NARA reviews Federal historical records and decides what classified security information can be declassified and when. It also publishes the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. It is led by the Archivist of the United States, Allen Weinstein, who was recently confirmed by the Senate to replace John Carlin. The FY 2006 budget request for NARA operating expenses is \$281.0 million, up from \$266.9 million in FY 2005. The increase will help NARA continue to build an electronic records archive of government documents.

NARA also includes the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which provides grants to preserves and publishes records that document American history. The Administration has asked for no new funds for the commission in FY 2006, claiming that other NARA components take higher priority. After almost reaching its authorized level of \$10 million in FY 2004, the Congress cut the budget by almost half last year.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
9.9	3.0	5.0	0.0	-49.0%	66.7%	-100.0%

### National Endowment for the Humanities

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

The NEH, under the leadership of Chairman Bruce Cole, supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. One of these, the *We the People* initiative, which seeks to encourage and strengthen the teaching, study, and understanding of American history and culture, is an Administration favorite.

After many years of fighting off proposals to abolish the Endowment, the Bush Administration – in seeking to beef-up the *We the People* program – provided NEH with a proposed 20 percent increase to \$162 million in the FY 2005 budget. Unfortunately, Congress was not as enthused, and only appropriated \$138 million, with \$11.2 million left for *We the People*, instead of the proposed \$33 million.

For FY 2006, the Administration asks for level funding of \$138 million, including \$11.2 million for *We the People*. The proposed budget maintains funding for the core programs at FY 2005 levels, with a slight decrease

for the Public Programs Division. In an inter-agency, multi-year partnership with the National Science Foundation, NEH will help develop and advance knowledge concerning endangered languages. NEH is also awarding grants under the agency's special initiative, "Recovering Iraq's Past," to support projects to preserve and document Iraq's cultural resources and to develop education and training opportunities for Iraq's librarians, archivists, and preservation specialists. In addition, NEH has established a *Landmarks of American History* program in the Endowment's Education Programs division to support enrichment workshops for K-12 teachers at important historical sites around the nation.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
135.3	162.0	138.1	138.1	2.1%	-14.8%	0.0%

## National Science Foundation (NSF)

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

After nine months of serving as both Acting Director of NSF and head of the National Institute on Standards and Technology (NIST), the Senate confirmed Arden Bement as NSF's 12<sup>th</sup> Director. Bement, a metallurgical engineer by training, served on the National Science Board as well as the Advisory Committee to the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate.

In 2002, Congress passed and the President signed the NSF Authorization Act that provided for a doubling of the Foundation's budget between FY 2003 and 2007. The highly anticipated and hoped for increases have fallen victim to squeezes on discretionary spending brought about by shifting priorities to homeland security, the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the Bush Administration's desire to fix the enormous deficit that it helped to create. Once again, limiting spending is the battle cry of the Administration and Congress, and NSF's doubling dreams have been deferred.

In FY 2005, the Administration proposed \$5.745 billion for NSF, a \$167 million increase over FY 2004. When the dust had settled over the appropriations process in late November, Congress, for the first time in almost ten years, had decreased the NSF budget below its FY 2004 level. For FY 2005, Congress provided NSF with \$5.473 billion, a 2.4 percent decrease over FY 2004's appropriation of \$5.578 billion.

For FY 2006, the Administration has proposed \$5.605 billion, an increase of \$132 billion or two percent. However, of that total, \$48 million is transferred from the Coast Guard for icebreaking ships. Thus, as some Members of Congress have pointed out, the "real" increase is closer to 1.6 percent.

The Research and Related Activities Account includes funding for all of the research directorates, the Office of Polar Programs, the Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) (which was transferred from SBE), and a hodge-podge category entitled Integrative Activities. The latter includes funding for the Science of Learning Centers. In FY 2005, Congress appropriated \$4.221 billion for this account, a decrease from the \$4.293 billion allocated in FY 2004. In the FY 2006 proposed budget, NSF seeks \$4.334 billion, a \$113 million or 2.7 percent increase.

Biological Sciences	587.1	599.3	576.6	581.8	-1.8%	-3.8%	0.9%
Comp., Information, Sci. and Engineering	605.4	618.1	613.7	620.6	1.4%	-0.7%	1.1%
Engineering	565.6	575.9	561.3	580.7	-0.8%	-2.5%	3.5%
Geosciences	713.4	728.5	694.2	709.1	-2.7%	-0.1%	2.2%
Math and Physical Sciences	1,091.6	1,115.5	1,069.9	1,086.2	-2.0%	-4.1%	1.5%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	184.3	190.7	196.9	198.8	6.8%	3.3%	1.0%

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	86.4	88.5	92.0	92.8	6.5%	4.0%	0.9%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sci.	71.5	76.0	79.0	79.8	10.5%	4.0%	1.1%
Division of Science Resources Statistics	26.4	26.2	25.9	26.2	-1.9%	-1.1%	0.8%

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

On March 12, 2004, Norman Bradburn stepped down as Assistant Director for NSF's SBE Directorate. In mid-February 2005, NSF announced that David Lightfoot, a linguist by training and the Dean of the Graduate School at Georgetown University, would assume the Assistant Director post in June. In the interim, Wanda Ward has served as Acting head of the Directorate.

For the first time in many years, Congress did not designate funding for the directorates in the FY 2005 appropriation bill. They gave Director Bement the discretion to allocate the amounts. Thus, the SBE directorate received a significant increase from FY 2004 to FY 2005, from \$184.3 million to \$196.9 million, a rise of 6.8 percent (this accounts for the transfer of OISE noted earlier). In FY 2006, the request for SBE is \$198.8 million, or a one percent boost, which reflects the small overall proposed increase.

Most of the increase will go to support the SBE-managed Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) NSF priority area. HSD focuses on supporting projects that help us: 1) anticipate the complex consequences of change; 2) understand the dynamics of human and social behavior at all levels, including that of the human mind; 3) understand the cognitive and social structures that create, define, and result from change; and 4) manage profound or rapid change, and make decisions in the face of changing risks and uncertainty. It requires multidisciplinary research teams and comprehensive, interdisciplinary approaches across the sciences.

In 2004, HSD received over 800 proposals requesting support of over 700 different projects. More than 40 percent of the scientists in proposals came from non-SBE disciplines. Because of severe funding limitations, only 37 awards were made. The SBE contribution in FY 2004 was \$21.6 million of a total HSD budget of \$30 million. In FY 2005, funding for HSD climbs to \$38.3 million, with \$31 million coming from SBE. The proposed FY 2006 budget asks for \$39.5 million for the priority, with \$31.4 million being SBE's contribution.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences (BCS) division's funding increased from \$71.5 million in FY 2004 to \$79 million in FY 2005. The proposal for FY 2006 is \$79.8 million. BCS, led by Peg Barratt, funds research in geography and regional science, human cognition, linguistics, cognition, perception, and social interaction, children's development, and anthropology and archaeology. There will be a competition for a new Children's Research Center in FY 2006 as well as a joint project with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Smithsonian Institution to document endangered languages. Continued emphasis on linking behavior and its biological bases will be enhanced by new research methods.

The Social and Economic Sciences (SES) division's funding grew from \$86.4 million in FY 2004 to \$92 million in FY 2005, and would increase to \$92.8 million under the FY 2006 proposal. SES, led by Richard Lempert, supports studies in economics, decision-making, law and social science, political science, sociology, measurement methods and methodology, and the societal and ethical dimensions of science and technology. The division also supports the major longitudinal surveys such as: the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the American National Election Studies. It is also supporting interdisciplinary experimental laboratories in political science, economics, and decision science. In addition, there are five interdisciplinary centers studying decision-making under uncertainty. In FY 2006, NSF funding for the National Consortium on Violence Research will end after eleven years.

The Science Resources Statistics (SRS) division is part of the Federal statistical system. After significant boosts to redesign its samples after the 2000 Census, SRS funding decreased from FY 2004's \$26.3 million to \$25.9 in FY 2005. The proposed SRS budget for FY 2006 is \$26.2 million. SRS, led by Lynda Carlson, produces the reports: *Science and Engineering Indicators* and *Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering*. It also conducts the *Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering*, and will support a module of the General Social Survey to get information on the public's understanding and knowledge of science and technology.

### Education and Human Resources

At the end of 2004, Judith Ramaley left as Assistant Director for the Education and Human Resources (EHR) directorate. Her replacement has not yet been found. Donald Thompson is the Acting head. EHR has seen its funding decline precipitously in recent years. In FY 2004, its funding was \$944 million. In FY 2005, the Administration proposed funding of \$771.4 million, which Congress somewhat restored to \$841.4 million. For FY 2006, the EHR request is \$737 million. In early hearings on the NSF budget, both the House Science Committee and the Senate VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee made it clear that there was great dissatisfaction with these proposed reductions among panel members.

EHR funds elementary, secondary, informal, undergraduate, and graduate education (including fellowships). It also provides monies for human resource development, including funding for programs to help underrepresented groups, EPSCOR to help states build capacity in their colleges and universities for scientific research, as well as the study, evaluation, and communication of education programs. For the past four years, it has also included the Math and Science Partnership program, which was originally announced with great fanfare and a \$200 million request, but now relegated to a \$60 million request in the FY 2006 proposal to fund only already existing partnerships (as no new ones are scheduled for funding in FY 2005 or 2006). The Administration and NSF appear to have concluded that science and math education programs can and should be put in the Department of Education, where former Bush education adviser in Texas and the White House, Margaret Spellings, is Secretary.

NSF also notes that the number of people involved in EHR activities has declined from 134,050 people in FY 2004 to 113,890 people in FY 2005, with the decline continuing under the FY 2006 proposal to 86,050. Most of the decline is in the participation of K-12 teachers in NSF programs.

In the FY 2006 proposal, elementary and secondary programs are cut by almost 23 percent over FY 2005, mostly in the Teacher Professional development program and the REC component, which is cut by almost one-half (43.2 percent). There will be no new awards in the REC division under the FY 2006 proposal, and the Interagency Education Research Initiative will be phased out. Graduate stipends will remain at \$30,000 and approximately 1,000 new awards could be made under the proposed funding. Although broadening participation is an NSF goal, the funding for the programs supporting this goal are on the slight decline, raising a red flag for appropriators.

The budget for the Science of Learning Centers (SLC) will increase from \$19.8 million in FY 2005 to \$23 million in FY 2006. Four centers are in their third year of funding from the initial competition, and the new funding should provide startup support for a second cohort of up to four SLCs.

	Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
Math and Science Partnerships	138.7	0.0	79.4	60.0	-42.8%	100.0%	-24.4%
EPSCOR	94.2	84.4	93.7	94.0	-0.1%	11.0%	0.3%
Elementary, Secondary & Informal Ed.	206.4	172.8	182.0	140.8	-11.8%	5.3%	-22.6%
Undergraduate Education	162.9	158.9	153.7	135.0	-5.6%	-3.3%	-12.1%
Graduate Education	155.4	173.9	154.7	155.0	-0.1%	-11.0%	0.2%
Human Resource Development	120.1	107.9	118.5	118.4	-1.3%	9.8%	-0.1%
Research, Evaluation, and Communication	66.4	73.9	59.5	33.8	-10.4%	-19.5%	-43.2%
<b>EHR TOTAL</b>	<b>944.1</b>	<b>771.4</b>	<b>841.4</b>	<b>737.0</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>-12.4%</b>

# United States Institute for Peace

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

The United States Institute of Peace was established in 1984 as an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. The Institute meets its congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications.

In FY 2005, Congress appropriated \$23 million for USIP. The funding included \$1.5 million for a Task Force on the United Nations, chaired by former Speaker Newt Gingrich and former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell. The task force will assess the extent to which the United Nations is fulfilling the purposes stated in its Charter and recommend an actionable agenda for the United States on the UN. The task force is obligated to provide its report to Congress no later than June 6, 2005. Congress also provided \$100 million for a new headquarters for USIP. For FY 2006, the Administration is requested \$21.9 million. It has also asked Congress to rescind the funding for the new building.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
17.1	22.1	23.0	21.9	34.5%	4.1%	-4.8%

# Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

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

Part of the Smithsonian Institution, the Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings researchers and scholars from around the world to Washington, DC for extended periods of time to interact with policymakers through a large number of programs, projects, and conferences. It communicates to a wider audience through publications, such as *The Wilson Quarterly*. The Center is led by former Congressman Lee Hamilton. Its funding comes from foundations, grants and contracts, corporations, individuals, endowment income, and subscriptions as well as its annual appropriation.

Actual FY 04	Proposed FY 05	Current FY 05	Proposed FY 06	(C)FY 05/ (A)FY 04	(C)FY 05/ (P)FY 05	(P)FY 06/ (C)FY 05
8.6	9.0	9.0	9.2	4.7%	0.0%	2.2%

## GOVERNING MEMBERS

American Association for Public Opinion Research  
American Economic Association  
American Educational Research Association  
American Historical Association  
American Political Science Association

American Psychological Association  
American Society of Criminology  
American Sociological Association  
American Statistical Association  
Association of American Geographers  
Association of American Law Schools  
Law and Society Association

Linguistic Society of America  
Midwest Political Science Association  
National Communication Association  
Rural Sociological Society  
Society for Research in Child Development

## MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

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

Midwest Sociological Society  
National Association of Social Workers  
National Council on Family Relations  
North American Regional Science Council  
North Central Sociological Association  
Population Association of America  
Social Science History Association  
Society for Research on Adolescence

Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues  
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion  
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality  
Sociologists for Women in Society  
Southern Political Science Association  
Southern Sociological Society  
Southwestern Social Science Association

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Arizona State University  
University of Arizona  
Brown University  
University of California, Berkeley  
University of California, Davis  
University of California, Los Angeles  
University of California, San Diego  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
Case Western Reserve University  
University of Chicago  
Clark University  
Columbia University  
Cornell University  
Duke University  
George Mason University  
University of Georgia  
Harvard University  
Howard University

University of Illinois  
Indiana University  
University of Iowa  
Iowa State University  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY  
Johns Hopkins University  
University of Kentucky  
University of Maryland  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University  
University of Miami  
University of Michigan  
Michigan State University  
University of Minnesota  
New York University  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
Northwestern University  
Ohio State University

University of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania State University  
Princeton University  
Purdue University  
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 Science  
American Council of Learned Societies  
American Institutes for Research  
Brookings Institution

Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences  
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research  
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

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