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- BUDGET ISSUE - PROPOSED FY 2007 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

As this is written, President Bush visits India discussing the new global economy and welcoming the new competition for U.S. goods and services. In his State of the Union address on January 31, he announced the American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI) to maintain the U.S. competitive edge in the world economy. Although for some this is *déjà vu all over again* (go back 20-25 years and substitute Japan for India and China), the Federal government has strongly committed to increasing investments in science and technology, and to strengthen science education.

The President's proposed FY 2007 budget translates this rhetoric by prioritizing among a large number of programs that make up the \$2.77 trillion federal budget. Although the larger priorities remain fighting the war on terror, protecting the homeland, and promoting the U.S. economy, the President has heeded the calls from outside efforts, such as the *Rising Above the Gathering Storm* report, to promote science and innovation. Among the beneficiaries of this new effort will be the National Science Foundation (NSF).

The Administration proposes to enhance spending for science and innovation within the context of reducing discretionary spending by 0.5 percent for all programs not associated with defense and homeland security. As it has done in previous years, the White House has produced a long list of over 90 programs, 42 in the Department of Education, it would like eliminated.

The Administration has renewed its crusade against congressional earmarks – member requested projects inserted into spending bills. The FY 2006, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education appropriations bill surprised many when it included none of these projects. Forced by a low allocation to choose between adequately funding regularly authorized programs and spending on specific new projects, the Congress agreed to forego its usual earmarking frenzy. This has not spread to the other spending bills, as of yet. However, the latest Abramoff lobbying scandal has focused intense scrutiny on the earmarking process and there are many calls for limiting their inclusion in funding measures.

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed **Fiscal Year 2007** budgets for over 50 agencies and programs that support social and behavioral science research.

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The federal budget still remains in the red and will continue that way for the foreseeable future. The deficit for FY 2005 was \$318.5 billion or 2.6 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Administration's projections for FY 2006 are \$423 billion or 3.2 percent of GDP and for FY 2007 \$354 billion back down to 2.6 percent of GDP. The President still believes that making his tax cuts permanent and holding down spending will bring the deficit down to \$208 billion or 1.9 percent of GDP by FY 2009, the year he would leave office.

Since most of the federal budget difficulties are created by mandatory spending – Medicare, Social Security, and other entitlement programs – both the Administration and the Congress continue their interest in reforming these programs and reducing their costs. Congress took a small step by enacting a \$39.5 billion package to rein in entitlement spending that would among other things make student loans more expensive. For FY 2007, the President proposes reforms that will save an additional \$65 billion over the next five years. As President Bush found out with his attempt to sell his plan for social security reform, reforming entitlement programs remains a large political problem exacerbated by the demographics of the coming retirement needs of the baby boom generation.

Research and Development (R&D) Budgets

The Administration is proposing a record \$137.2 billion R&D budget, a \$3.4 billion or 3 percent increase over the FY 2006 level. As in previous years, there are winners and losers among agencies and a continued emphasis on development over basic research. NSF and Energy Science, key components of the ACI, as well as Defense, Homeland Security, and NASA have increases, while Agriculture, Interior, Transportation, and EPA, are among the losers. Most of these decreases, according to Presidential Science Adviser John Marburger, come from the elimination of congressional earmarks.

Basic research is up one percent, from \$27.9 million in FY 2006 to a proposed \$28.2 million in FY 2007. Applied research actually declines by 7 percent, while Development jumps by 7 percent, with a 31 percent boost for NASA in this category. Funding for Facilities and Equipment remains level. Spending for defense and homeland security R&D now makes up over 55 percent of the total R&D budget. The Federal Science and Technology Budget, developed by former National Academy of Sciences President Frank Press and considered by some a more accurate measure of the government's commitment to research funding (it eliminates most of the funding for development, particularly for weapons systems), actually decreases from \$60.4 million in FY 2006 to a proposed \$59.8 million in FY 2007.

National Science Foundation

With the inclusion of the National Science Foundation in the ACI, Director Arden Bement was able to exclaim that the FY 2007 proposed budget was "great for NSF." Perhaps, but FY 2007 was also supposed to be the final year of the doubling of NSF's budget promised in the 2002 reauthorization act. The ACI talks of doubling NSF's budget by 2016. For FY 2007, the president's budget recommends \$6.02 billion for NSF, an increase of \$439 million or 7.9 percent over the FY 2006 final appropriation of \$5.581 billion. Unlike the previous year, when Congress actually reduced NSF's budget, the Foundation wound up with close to a 2 percent increase in FY 2006.

The Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account includes the funding for the research directorates, the Office of Polar Programs, the Office of International Science and Engineering, the new Office of Cyberinfrastructure, and a hodge-podge category called Integrative Activities, which includes the Science of Learning Centers. The FY 2007 budget proposes a total of \$4.666 billion for R&RA, a \$334.5 million or 7.7 percent boost over the FY 2006 appropriation. That figure, \$4.331 billion, represented a 2.3 percent increase over FY 2005.

David Lightfoot, the new Assistant Director for SBE, arrived in June 2005 after Wanda Ward had served as Acting Assistant Director for 14 months following the departure of Norman Bradburn. After a significant budget enhancement from FY 2004 to FY 2005, SBE received less than a 2 percent boost from FY 2005 to FY 2006. For FY 2007, the budget proposes \$213.8 million for SBE, an increase of close to \$14 million and almost 7 percent. The Social and Economic Sciences Division would increase almost \$7 million from \$93.2 in FY 2006 to a proposed \$99.9 million. The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Division would go from \$79.8 million to \$84.1 million.

The Science, Resources and Statistics Division, with an important role to play on the science metrics issue, would rise from \$27 million to \$29.7.

At the AAAS Policy Forum in April and again at the COSSA Annual Meeting in November, Marburger argued for more attention to the development of science metrics and a “science of science policy.” SBE has taken the lead in responding to Marburger’s challenge. The FY 2006 current plan for SBE includes \$2.7 million for science metrics work in all three divisions. The new budget would spend \$6.8 million for this area. The goal, according to NSF, is to figure out how to reliably evaluate returns received for past R&D investments and to forecast likely returns from future investments.

The Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) priority continues in FY 2007. In 2005, SBE made 22 Small Grants for Exploratory Research awards to support research on the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and Six SGER awards for research related to the Tsunami in South Asia. The regular competition made over 60 awards across a wide variety of projects focused on understanding change in human and social systems and their environments. With the focus on innovation and competitiveness at the national level of science policy, SBE has reinvigorated its program on Innovation and Organizational Change, committing \$1.8 million of its FY 2007 proposed budget to supporting research to understand how individuals, groups, and/or institutions innovate.

SBE will also participate in the NSF emphasis on cyberinfrastructure, as well as continue its joint efforts with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Smithsonian Institution to document endangered languages. The Directorate will participate in the International Polar Year to support research on disappearing Arctic languages, on “Living in the Cold and Dark,” and on “Studying Environmental Arctic Change.” There is also continuing interest in the societal and ethical implications of new technologies, particularly Nanoscience and Engineering.

Congress and others remain concerned with the education and training of the next generation of scientists, especially those from underrepresented groups, and the scientific and mathematical literacy of the American public. NSF’s appears in the midst of redefining its role in providing support for these concerns, as the Administration shifts resources to the Department of Education for these purposes. The proposed FY 2007 budget for EHR, \$816.2 million, represents a small 2.5 percent boost over FY 2006. In FY 2006, Congress rejected a large proposed cut to EHR, but still funded it at a lower level than in FY 2005. This decrease occurred mostly by reducing NSF’s role in the Math and Science Partnership program. Heeding congressional directives, EHR has come in with a large boost to its Human Resources and Development programs in FY 2007. These programs help enhance the diversity of individuals engaged in U.S. science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

The Research, Evaluation, and Communication (REC) division has been moved into a new division called Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings. The budget for the reconstituted REC, now called Research and Evaluation on Education in Science and Engineering (REESE), which suffered a 19 percent decrease in FY 2006, is slated for another 14 percent drop in FY 2007. This new division is also supporting what NSF is calling “Discovery Research K-12,” which also has a research and assessment component to it. The Science of Learning Centers, part of the Integrated Activities budget account, would receive \$27 million in FY 2007, a \$4.3 million increase.

National Institutes of Health and Other Health Agencies

After the five-year doubling of NIH from 1998-2003 and small increases the past few years, the unthinkable happened to NIH’s FY 2006 budget. Congress, for the first time in over 30 years, actually reduced the appropriation from the previous year. To further aggravate the situation, the President’s FY 2007 proposal provides no overall increase to NIH’s \$28.4 billion budget.

As NIH Director, Elias Zerhouni advocates for cross-institute initiatives such as the Roadmap, a new one on Genes, Environment and Health, and Clinical and Translational Science, Congress has bolstered funding for the Office of the Director.

This has resulted in reductions in the regular budgets of almost all the Institutes and Centers with the exception of the National Institute on Allergies and Infectious Diseases, which continues as most-favored institute because of its role in bioterrorism and flu pandemic vaccine research. The new Genes, Environment and Health Initiative recognizes the role of environmental, dietary, and behavioral changes that produce diseases.

The NIH has also established a new Office of Portfolio Analysis and Strategic Initiatives (OPASI), which in itself has a small budget, \$3 million proposed for FY 2007, but which will have an important impact on the selection of future trans-NIH initiatives. The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) will celebrate its 10th Anniversary in 2006. The Office, under its third director David Abrams, with somewhat limited funding of \$26.1 million, continues to serve as a catalyst for trans-NIH activities to enhance the social/behavioral perspective on health research and training.

The FY 2007 proposed budget has no funds for the massive National Children's Study (NCS), a multi-agency, congressional-mandated activity, led by the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development. NCS was going to follow 100,000 children until age 21, examining the actions and outcomes of environmental and genetic factors that influence their health and development. NIH proposes to end all planning activities for the NCS by the end of FY 2006.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Director Julie Gerberding's transformation of the agency through the Future Initiatives, which was begun in FY 2004, is complete. The makeover has led to the creation of six strategic imperatives designed to help the CDC meet the challenges of public health in the 21st Century. Gerberding stresses that science remains the foundation on which all of the agency's policies and practices will be based.

One result of the reorganization is the agency's interest in funding more investigator-initiated, extramural research through its Health Protection Research Initiative (HPRI). In FY 2007, HPRI will focus on the areas of translation and dissemination research. The budget maintains the FY 2006 funding level of \$31 million in FY 2007. In addition, the CDC's health promotion activities are designed to bridge the gap between medical research discoveries and behaviors by identifying the best strategies for detecting disease, motivating health lifestyles, and communicating effective health promotion. Even though its FY 2007 budget request is six percent below the FY 2006 level, CDC would have a large role to play if the Bird Flu causes major difficulties in the U.S.

Other Research Agencies

The FY 2007 budget for the Department of Agriculture's research, extension, and education programs does not repeat last year's attempt by the Administration to reduce or eliminate formula funding programs under the Hatch Act. The Administration, however, remains intent on shifting the program away from reliance on formulas and towards competitive awards. The White House attacks earmarks in the special grants program and once again significantly boosts the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program, mainly by shifting programs from the integrated activities account. The Economic Research Service has an over \$7 million increase to expand its major survey to measure Americans' eating and food-buying habits. The National Agricultural Statistics Service has an increase to maintain its preparations for the conduct of the Census of Agriculture.

After another tough appropriations battle in FY 2006, the American Community Survey (ACS) and planning for the 2010 Census moves ahead. ACS has expanded its survey into group quarters and expects to release data this summer for places with populations over 65,000. To provide increased funding for these two items and fund the every-five-year Economic Census, the Bureau's Salaries and Expenses account has been reduced. The reduction includes the proposed ending of the 22 year-old Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and consideration of a replacement instrument to measure income and poverty.

Once again for FY 2007, the Administration proposes eliminating small programs in the Department of Education that would save \$3.5 billion. These include the Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity program as well as the Academies for American History and Civics. Congress has repeatedly rejected these proposals. This year, however, the Regional Educational Laboratories in the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) did not make the termination list. The IES budget for research and dissemination in FY 2007 would remain pretty much the same as the FY 2006 numbers. The National Center for Education Statistics under its new Administrator, Mark Schneider, has a small proposed increase. The new Statewide Data Systems initiative to provide longitudinal measures of student achievement at the state level is more than doubled.

In early January, President Bush announced the National Security Foreign Language Initiative to improve Americans' training and understanding of critical languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Urdu and others less-commonly-taught than Spanish or French. The Education Department receives \$24 million to help implement this proposal, but not in the already established International Education and Foreign Language program of Title VI of the Higher Education Act. Those programs are almost level funded, while a National Academy of Science panel has begun a congressionally-mandated evaluation. The Appropriations Committee elimination of earmarks in the FY 2006 Labor, HHS, Education bill reduced the special project-laden budget of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education by 86 percent. The Administration has proposed level funding for FY 2007.

At the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Administration has again proposed reductions in the University Programs account. DHS has continued to award scholarships and fellowships and now has five research Centers of Excellence up and running, including one at the University of Maryland devoted to the psychological and social aspects of terrorism. The regular budgets for research and statistics at the Department of Justice remain somewhat static, although the Administration again has tried to move the management funds into the Bureau of Justice Statistics account. This is a move that Congress has resisted. The proposed elimination of a number of programs that have significant earmarked funds could contribute to a difficult situation for budgets without these congressionally identified projects.

The State Department's Educational and Cultural Affairs proposed budget rises again to maintain its focus on winning hearts and minds in the Muslim World through exchanges. In addition, the Department emphasizes exposing "key influencers" in foreign lands to their counterparts in America through visitor and fellowship programs. State also has a role to play in the President's National Security Foreign Language Initiative. The Administration has proposed level funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities in FY 2007, although it continues to tout the "We the People" program to educate Americans about their own constitution and civic history. The Administration again wants to zero out funds for the National Historical Publication and Records Commission. In previous years, Congress has restored funds for this program.

This year's appropriations process gets played out in a congressional election year where the President's current unpopularity and the lobbying corruption problems of Congress present perceived opportunities for a reversal in the fortunes of the out party – the Democrats. This suggests a politically-charged, messy process that might result in delaying past the election the settlement of FY 2007 spending allocations. An election year also usually creates a difficult environment for reducing funding for domestic programs that some part of the electorate supports. Yet, there is a band of Republicans, particularly in the House, who are committed to restraining spending. The continuing challenges in Iraq and other foreign policy hot-spots will also impinge on the budget battles of 2006. As usual, the politics of taxing and spending should get quite interesting this year.

Howard J. Silver
March 2006

How to interpret budget figures in this issue:

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2007 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 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2005. Column 2 provides the Administration's proposal for FY 2006 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY2006 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2007. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2005 spending to current FY 2006 spending. Column 6 compares the proposed FY 2006 funding with current FY 2006 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administrations budget. Finally, Column 7 compares current FY2006 funding with the recently proposed FY 2007 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 (NIAA); Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Disease (NIAMS); Biomedical Imaging and Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB); Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); Drug Abuse (NIDA); Deafness and other Communication Disorders (NIDCD); 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); NIH Roadmap for Medical Research (RM)

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Former Nebraska Governor Mike Johanns remains as Secretary of Agriculture in the second Bush Administration. In early 2006, President Bush announced his intention to nominate Gale Buchanan to replace Joseph Jen as Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics. The Administration proposes once again to cut discretionary spending at the department, although some of this is accomplished by eliminating congressional earmarks.

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

www.reeusda.gov

The CSREES is part of the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics (REE) office. The Service under the continued leadership of Administrator, Colien Hefferan, supports universities and other institutions by statutory formula funding, competitive awards, and special grants.

As it tried in FY 2006, the Administration would like to move more of CSREES' funding away from formula and special grants towards competitive funding. This also means eliminating close to \$196 million in Congressional earmarks. Given the history of agricultural research funding it will be interesting to see if the current pressure to reduce or eliminate congressional earmarks in light of the Abramoff scandal will affect this tradition of members providing special funds for particular crop diseases, rural policy institutes, rural development centers, and other interests.

For FY 2007 the Administration funds Hatch Act and McIntyre-Stennis formula programs at approximately their FY 2006 appropriated levels. However, the proposal modifies the Hatch program by expanding the multi-State research program to about 56 percent from the current base of 25 percent. The Administration aims to redirect about 35 percent of these funds in FY 2007 to nationally, competitively awarded, multi-state, multi-institutional projects, with further transitioning to these kinds of projects phased in over a four year period. In addition, the Administration aspires to convert about 60 percent of McIntyre-Stennis' \$22 million to a competitively-awarded multi-State research program in FY 2007.

The long-standing National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI) receives a significant increase in the President's FY 2007 budget. However, as in the past the Department has proposed moving some programs from its Integrated Activities account into the NRI. This will blunt a portion of the proposed \$66.3 million increase.

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

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Hatch Act	178.7	89.4	177.0	176.9	-1.0%	98.0%	<-0.1%
National Research Initiative	180.0	250.0	181.2	247.5	1.0%	-27.5%	36.6%
Special Grants	120.3	3.3	127.0	0.0	5.6%	3748.5%	-100.0%

Economic Research Service (ERS)

www.ers.usda.gov

The ERS, with Susan Offutt remaining as director, is the provider of economic and other social science information that are used by the general public and policymakers to understand and evaluate agricultural and rural policies and programs.

In recent years, ERS has garnered increased budgets as a participant in the government's support of anti-obesity programs. ERS's role is to conduct survey on consumer buying and eating habits. Unfortunately, Congress has not fully funded this proposed development of a comprehensive food data system. The FY 2007 proposal includes another increase of \$1.6 million to obtain food-away-from-home data.

In addition, the proposed increase will implement a comprehensive data collection and research program to monitor the changing economic health and well-being of farm and non-farm households in rural areas. This includes an integrated set of surveys to collect multiple-year, longitudinal information on characteristics of rural households.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
74.2	80.7	75.2	82.5	1.3%	-6.8%	9.7%

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

www.usda.gov/nass

Under the leadership of Ronald Bosecker, NASS' mission is to provide the data for keeping agricultural markets stable and efficient and to help users of agricultural statistics. The \$14 million boost in the FY 2007 proposed budget includes \$7.3 million to finalize preparations for the data collection activities for the Census of Agriculture, which will occur in 2008. A majority of the remaining increase will go towards NASS' efforts to continue to modernize the basic Department agricultural estimates program that supports U.S. the agricultural market system.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
128.4	145.2	139.3	152.6	8.5%	-4.1%	9.5%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

U.S Census Bureau

www.census.gov

In 2005, for the second year in a row, the Bureau, led by Louis Kincannon, faced a major struggle to maintain funding for the American Community Survey (ACS), for the ramp-up to the 2010 decennial census, and for the continued modernization of the Bureau's geographic database (Master Address File and TIGER digital mapping system and aligning map features with Global Positioning System coordinates.)

For FY 2007, under significant constraints, the Bureau has to sacrifice funding for some of its regular surveys in order to gain increases for the ACS and the 2010 decennial. In FY 2007, the Bureau will prepare for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal, developing software, hardware, and telecommunications infrastructure for Local Census Offices, technology to assist with address canvassing before the dress rehearsal starts, and data processing systems

The first ACS estimates for places of 65,000 or greater population will be released this summer. Congressional district level data should be available in August 2007. The Bureau also added group quarters to the survey for the first time this year. The decrease in the MAF/TIGER account is due to the anticipated completion of the database modernization and consolidation this year. Other activities in the Periodic Censuses account include collecting economic statistics. In 2007, the Bureau prepares for the quinquennial Economic Census and Census of Governments, taken in the years ending in "2" and "7." The data is collected in early 2008, reflecting 2007 activities and information.

The sacrifices come in the Salaries and Expenses account, which covers ongoing surveys to collect important demographic, economic, and social data. The Bureau has decided to reexamine how it collects information on income and poverty. Thus, it has proposed elimination of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a 22 year-old survey. It will devote some of the funds that would have gone to SIPP to finish up the current data collection and dissemination and to convene the community to discuss a new effort to collect poverty data.

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Salaries and Expenses	196.1	220.0	195.5	184.1	-0.3%	-11.1%	-5.8%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	548.7	657.4	606.4	694.1	10.5%	-7.8%	14.5%
2010 Census Design	163.1	214.5	201.2	258.3	23.4%	-6.2%	28.4%
American Community Survey	144.1	169.9	167.8	179.8	16.4%	-1.2%	7.2%
MAF/TIGR Enhancements	81.4	79.8	78.8	73.7	-3.2%	-1.3%	-6.5%
Census Totals	744.8	877.4	801.9	878.2	7.7%	-8.6%	9.5%

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

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 2007 budget request includes funds for BEA to complete its five-year program to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the National Income and Product Accounts, including the incorporation of real-time data; to augment the scope of the international economic accounts by improving the comprehensiveness of international service statistics; to continue to update the input-output accounts and industry estimates; and to improve and enhance regional economic statistics.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
72.6	81.3	75.3	76.5	3.7%	-7.4%	1.6%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Margaret Spellings has settled into her role in charge of the federal effort in education. The Administration continues to push the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) initiative to improve the nation’s elementary and secondary schools. Once again, the proposed budget includes a major initiative to extend NCLB to the nation’s high schools, while at the same time eliminating such high- school related programs such as Upward Bound, Talent Search, and Gear Up, as part of 42 proposed “duplicative or unnecessary” programs in the Department. Congress rejected similar elimination proposals in the FY 2006 budget.

The Administration has also given the Department a significant role in its American Competitiveness Initiative, primarily through increased support to boost teacher preparation and student performance in mathematics. A \$5 million evaluation component is also included.

Finally, the Secretary has appointed a Commission on Higher Education that continues to travel around the country hearing testimony and indicating its interest in providing greater accountability, through possible national testing, of our nation’s colleges and universities and their students. With all this, the Administration’s FY 2007 budget proposal cuts the Department’s discretionary spending by over \$2 billion.

Institute of Education Sciences (IES)

www.ed.gov/offices/IES

IES, led by Russ Whitehurst, is the Department’s main office for research, dissemination, statistics, and assessment. Going into 2006 there is a new Commissioner for Research, Lynn Okagaki and a new Commissioner for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Mark Schneider.

The FY 2007 proposed budget for IES’ Research, Development and Dissemination activities would expand the research program on high school learning and launch a new research program on postsecondary education. It would also include new awards for further investigations of reading comprehension, math and science, teacher quality, and cognition and learning in the classroom.

This account also funds the What Works Clearinghouse, www.w-w-c.org to provide evidence-based information for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners. Unlike the previous two years the Administration has not proposed eliminating the Regional Laboratories, a move the congressionally well-connected labs have defeated.

NCES’s \$3 million increase would allow a new secondary longitudinal study beginning with an 8th grade cohort, following those students a year after high school graduation. Previous longitudinal surveys of High School and Beyond have yielded important results regarding curricula, college choice, and first work experiences.

The funds for assessment support the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), a nationally representative attempt to measure student learning over time on a subject-by-subject basis, as well as the National Assessment Governing Board. The proposed increase for FY 2007 would provide for preparations for State-level assessments at the 12th grade level in 2009, commissioned by the President.

The proposed budget more than doubles funding for the development and implementation of Statewide Data Systems that would provide longitudinal information on individual student achievement, including improving capacity for state reporting of high school graduation rates and dropout data.

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Research and Dissemination	164.2	164.2	162.6	162.6	-1.1%	-1.1%	0.0%
Regional Education Labs	66.1	0.0	65.5	65.5	-1.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Statistics (NCES)	90.9	90.9	90.0	93.0	-1.0%	-1.0%	3.3%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	94.1	116.6	93.1	97.1	-1.1%	-20.2%	4.3%
StateWide Data Systems	24.8	24.8	24.6	54.6	-0.8%	-0.8%	122.0%

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/iegps/

Under Title VI of the Higher Education Act, the Department’s 14 programs, funding international education and foreign language studies support comprehensive language, area study and international business centers within the U.S., research and curriculum development, opportunities for American scholars and students to study abroad, and activities to increase underrepresented minorities participation in international service. The proposed minor increase would establish a nationwide distance education E-learning clearinghouse to deliver foreign language education resources to teachers and students across the country. Under a congressional mandate, the National Research Council of the National Academies is currently carrying out a study to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs.

The President’s new Foreign Language Initiative shows up in the proposed budget as a separate \$24 million program to award competitive grants to institutions of higher education to partner with school districts for programs of study in languages deemed “critical to U.S. national security.” This program would also include directed and targeted fellowships for individual students. The FY 2007 request would support 24 awards focusing on Arabic, Urdu, Farsi, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Domestic Programs	92.5	92.5	91.5	92.5	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%
Overseas	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	-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%
TOTAL	106.8	106.8	105.8	106.8	-1.0%	-1.0%	1.0%
Nat. Security Foreign Language Initiative	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/fipse

No government agency was affected more by the decision of the Congress to eliminate earmarks in the FY 2006 appropriations bill than FIPSE. Its FY 2005 budget included over \$144 million in one-time projects inserted by Congress. Despite the overall budget shrinkage in FY 2006 and 2007, the comprehensive competitive grant program to support locally-developed projects for innovative reform and improvement in postsecondary education saw its funding raised by over \$5 million in FY 2006. The FY 2007 budget reduces this competitive program by a small amount. Priority in FY 2007 would be given to projects that support improving the preparation of science and math teachers and aligning curricula between high schools and postsecondary institutions, given recent research that connects success in college to taking a rigorous set of high school courses.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
162.1	22.2	22.0	22.0	-86.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Graduate Education

Funding for the Jacob K. Javits Fellowship program continues to slowly deteriorate as congressional across-the-board cuts erode budgets without restoration by Administration proposed spending plans. These four-year fellowships based on need and merit support students who are pursuing the highest terminal degree in the social sciences, humanities, and the arts. The FY 2007 request would support 224 fellowships, including 64 new ones, in academic year 2006-07. The Administration once again asks for no new funds for the Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity program. This is not new, and the Senate has repeatedly rescued this program from elimination.

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Javits Fellowships	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	-1.0%	-1.0%	0.0%
Thurgood Marshall Legal Opportunity Program	3.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	-3.3%	100.0%	-100.0%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The mission of the Department of Health and Human Services, led by Secretary Michael Leavitt, is to enhance the health and well-being of Americans by providing effective health and human services, and by fostering sound, sustained advances in health. Most of the Department's funding is mandatory spending. The FY 2007 budget request total \$698 billion, an increase of \$56 million. It also includes proposed new savings for entitlement programs and a reduction in discretionary spending. In FY 2007, the discretionary budget authority would drop by \$1.4 billion to \$66 billion.

Assistant Secretary for Health

Office of Public Health and Science

Office of Minority Health (OMH) – The FY 2007 budget request for OMH is \$46 million, a net \$10 million decrease from FY 2006. The FY 2006 earmarks are not continued in FY 2007. The request would provide funding to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate disparities for racial and ethnic minority populations.

Office of Population Affairs (OPA)/Adolescent Family Life (AFL) -- The FY 2007 budget request for AFL is \$30 million. The request includes \$13 million in abstinence-only prevention projects as defined by Public Law 104-193. OPA administers the Family Planning Program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act which is funded through the Health Resources and Services Administration. AFL is administered by the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, created in 1981 by Title XX of the Public Health Service Act. AFL's budget provides funding for care demonstration, prevention, and research.

Office of Women's Health (OWH) – The FY 2007 budget request for OWH is \$28 million, the same as the FY 2006 level. The request would provide funding to continue the advancement of women's health programs through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE)

www.aspe.hhs.gov

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. It is the principal HHS agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues that cut across agency and subject lines, as well as policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs. The Office is responsible for major activities in policy coordination, legislation development, strategic planning, policy research, evaluation, and economic analysis. It provides support for the National Poverty Centers at the University of Michigan and regional poverty centers at the Universities of Wisconsin-Madison, Kentucky, and Washington. The FY 2007 budget request for policy research is \$40 million, the same funding level as FY 2006. ASPE is funded through inter-agency transfers of evaluation funds.

Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

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 2007 budget request for ACF is \$46.7 billion, an increase of \$795 million or two percent above the FY 2006 funding level. The budget request for Head Start is \$6.8 billion, \$695 million in program reductions. The request also includes \$6 million in Public Health Services (PHS) evaluation funds, and a decrease of \$6 million for the Social Services Research and Demonstration program designed to support cutting-edge research and evaluation projects in areas of critical national interest.

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ)

www.ahrq.gov

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

The FY 2007 budget request for AHRQ is \$318.7 million, the same as the FY 2006 funding level. The request provides \$77.5 million for research grants, a decrease of \$12 million from the FY 2006 funding level of \$89.4 million. This decrease is directly related to \$32.9 million in non-competing grants that end in FY 2007. The funding level will provide \$44.9 million in new grant funds, an increase of \$22.7 above the FY 2006 level.

The budget requests \$260.7 million for research on Health Care Costs, Quality and Outcomes (HCQO). It is within HCQO that AHRQ supports its patient safety programs, for which the budget requests \$84 million. AHRQ's patient safety program is aimed at identifying risks and hazards that lead to medical errors and finding ways to prevent patient injury associated with delivery of health care.

For AHRQ's Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys (MEPS), the FY 2007 budget request provides \$55.3 million, maintaining the same level of support as the FY 2006 level. 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. AHRQ, as in previous years, will be fully funded through interagency transfers of evaluation funds.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the lead Federal agency for promoting health and safety and providing credible health information through strong partnerships, both nationally and internationally. The CDC, in conjunction with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), leads the nation's response to the leading causes of death and disability, and aggressively works to prepare for new and emerging diseases and health crises. CDC is focused on addressing central strategies of prevention and preparedness while capitalizing on science and technology to attain public health goals.

In FY 2005, the agency refocused its efforts and established a set of *Health Protection Goals* designed to accelerate health impact, reduce health disparities, and protect people from current and imminent health threats. These goals have been organized in four theme areas: 1) People – to achieve optimal health during every life stage; 2) Places – to create and maintain healthy environments; 3) Preparedness – to protect people in all communities from infectious, environmental, occupational and terrorist threats; and 4) Global Health – to ensure health promotion, health protection, and health diplomacy.

The agency put systems and processes in place designed to align its programs and science, budget, and procurement with these goals. Its new Coordinating Centers and Offices are the homes for the agency's goals. Six strategic imperatives to support the implementation of these goals have been identified, including public health research in which the agency will create and disseminate the knowledge and innovations that people need to protect their health now and in the future. The CDC's total budget request for FY 2007 is \$8.2 billion, a net decrease of \$178.6 million below the final FY 2006 enacted level of \$8.4 billion. This sum includes \$367.1 million in reductions to CDC's direct budget authority, increased funding of \$188.5 million for the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program, and an increase of \$0.1 million for ATSDR. The funding level involves a variety of changes from the FY 2006 enacted level including, program reductions and increases, program eliminations, and administrative savings. The budget request also includes \$188 million for pandemic influenza preparedness.

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

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. The NCCDHP fulfills its mission by taking a crosscutting approach to these risk factors through surveillance, support of state programs, and health promotion activities. For 2007, the President's request for the NCCDHP reflects a total funding level of \$818.7 million, a decrease of \$19.9 million below the FY 2006 enacted level of \$838.7 million.

Environmental Health: The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) assists State and local health agencies in developing and increasing their ability and capacity 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; and develops prevention programs. The CDC recently consolidated its offices of the Director for NCEH and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The FY 2007 budget request for Environmental Health is \$141.1 million; an \$8.9 million reduction below the FY 2006 enacted level.

Health Statistics: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides critical information to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people. NCHS data documents the health status of the U.S. population and identifies disparities in health status and use of health care by race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, region, and other population characteristics. By using the health statistics produced by their studies, the NCHS is able to identify health behaviors and associated risks factors, and use the data to guide national policy and support public programs and goals. The FY 2007 budget requests \$109 million for NCHS, which maintains funding at the enacted level for FY 2006, all from the PHS evaluation funds.

The budget request for NCHS allows for continuity in its major programs but does not allow any new initiatives. The request also presents several challenges and limitations for the agency, including 1) finding a way to strengthen its dissemination program, 2) maintaining its surveys, 3) refreshing the methodological base through both extramural and intramural research, 4) responding to the need for more detail by race, ethnicity, and geography, and 5) stimulating and taking advantage of emerging health information technology.

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 the mechanisms of the HIV infection and prevention through surveillance, prevention programs, evaluation, policy development, and epidemiological research.

The FY 2007 budget request for HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention is \$1.033 billion, an increase of \$86.4 million over the FY 2006 level of \$946.6 million. The request includes an increase of \$93 million to significantly increase testing in medical settings, make voluntary testing a routine part of medical care, and create new testing guidelines, models, and best practices.

Injury Prevention and Control: The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) applies its scientific expertise to prevent death and disability from non-occupational injuries, including those that are unintentional and those that result from violence. The CDC's Injury Research Agenda focus areas include: injuries in the home and the community; injuries in sports, recreation, and exercise; transportation injuries; intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment; suicidal behavior; youth violence; and acute care, disabilities, and rehabilitation. The FY 2007 budget request for Injury Prevention and Control is \$138.2 million, a decrease of \$822 thousand below the FY 2006 funding level.

Occupational Safety and Health: CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is the primary federal entity responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related illness and injury. The CDC conducts research on the full scope of occupational illnesses and injuries: from basic research on mechanisms and etiology of occupational diseases to applied research on specific ways to prevent illness and injury in the workplace.

This research is conducted both intramurally and extramurally, through cooperative efforts with a wide range of federal and non-federal partners. For NIOSH, the FY 2007 budget request is \$250.19 million, a decrease of \$5.08 million below the FY 2006 funding level.

The agency is entering the second decade of the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) introduced in 1996 to serve as a framework to guide occupational safety and health research (OSH). NORA II will serve as the framework for OSH research using a sector-based approach. The CDC and its partners are forming eight Sector Research Councils which will each draft sector-based research goals, objectives, and action plans. A Cross-Sector Research Council will also be formed to identify opportunities for common research across sectors.

The CDC plans to increase its attention to the transfer and translation of research to practice. The plan also includes having the NORA Research Councils provide guidance to the entire OSH community on moving research findings, technologies, and information into highly effective prevention practices and products that are adopted in the workplace.

Public Health Research: Public health research is conducted across CDC and works to understand the best methods to assist individuals and communities to establish and maintain healthful lifestyles and environments. The Public Health Research budget activity includes the cross-cutting Health Protection Research Initiative (HPRI). Implemented in FY 2004 as a multi year program that promotes research in critical public health areas, the initiative addresses two overarching health protection goals for CDC: 1) promoting health/or preventing disease, injury, or disability; and 2) protecting people from health threats including infectious, environmental, and terrorist threats.

In FY 2004, HPRI supported research on developing effective health promotion and prevention programs at the workplace and new training efforts, and new centers of excellence. In 2005 it addressed the need for interdisciplinary research in health marketing and health communication and in public health informatics. No new grants will be awarded in FY 2006. In FY 2007, CDC plans to recycle the resources that will be available with the completion of the grants awarded in FY 2004 into new grant awards that develop translation and dissemination research designed to address the CDC Health Protection Goals. The FY 2007 budget request for HPRI is \$31 million and maintains funding at the FY 2006 funding level.

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Birth Defects/ Developmental Disabilities/ Disability and Health	125.5	123.7	124.7	110.5	-0.6%	0.9%	-11.4%
Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion	899.6	840.9	838.7	818.7	-6.8%	-0.3%	-2.4%
Environmental Health	151.2	146.9	149.9	141.1	-0.9%	2.1%	-5.9%
Health Statistics - Subtotal	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Public Health Research	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention	960.7	965.3	946.6	1032.9	-1.5%	-1.8%	9.1%
Immunization	493.0	428.7	519.9	507.4	5.5%	18.0%	-2.4%
Infectious Disease Control	225.6	224.8	226.8	245.3	0.5%	0.8%	8.2%
Injury Prevention and Control	138.2	137.9	139.0	138.2	0.6%	0.8%	-0.6%
Occupational Safety and Health	251.2	285.9	255.2	250.2	1.6%	-12.3%	-2.0%
Preventative Health and Health Services Block Grant	118.5	0.0	99.0	0.0	-16.5%	100.0%	-100.0%
Public Health Improvement	247.4	206.5	264.8	190.2	7.0%	30.7%	-28.2%
Buildings and Facilities	269.7	30.0	158.4	29.7	-41.3%	432.3%	-81.3%
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	76.0	76.0	74.9	75.0	-1.4%	-1.5%	0.1%
Bioterrorism	1622.8	1616.7	1632.3	1657.1	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%
PHS Evaluation Transfers	265.1	265.1	265.1	265.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vaccines for Children	1503.1	1502.3	1957.9	2006.4	30.3%	22.7%	2.5%
User Fees	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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.

Following on the heels of the first budget cut for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in more than three decades, the FY 2007 program level budget request for NIH is \$28.59 billion, the same as the FY 2006 program level. Included in this level is \$78 million for the Superfund Research Program and \$150 million for the Type I Diabetes Initiative.

The President’s budget authority request to the Labor, Health, and Human Services and Education Appropriations Subcommittee for NIH is \$28.35 billion. When inflation is factored in, as measured by the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI), the budget request is nearly a 3.5 percent cut for FY 2007. All of the 27 Institutes and Centers (ICs), except the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), which received additional funding for research on avian flu and bioterrorism, would receive slight budget cuts. This includes a \$40 million reduction in funding for the National Cancer Institute (NCI), a \$9 million reduction for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), \$5 million decrease for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and a \$7 million reduction for the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

In FY 2007, according to the agency, NIH is striving to implement a “fundamentally new paradigm” for biomedical and behavioral research in the 21st century. It is one that is “predictive, personalized, and preemptive.” “The paradigm aims to tackle diseases through a rationally designed multi-pronged approach that addresses the complete cycle of a disease process.”

Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative

Emphasizing that virtually every disease has both a hereditary and an environmental component that determines its effect on a given individual, the agency, through a new initiative – Genes, Environment, and Health – is exploring the relative contributions of the two components in onset and progression of ten diseases with substantial public health impact: heart diseases, diabetes, cancer, stroke, Alzheimer’s disease, schizophrenia, osteoporosis, asthma, cataracts, hypertension, Parkinson’s disease, autism, and obesity. The Initiative, proposed by the Department of Health and Human Services, is in recognition that health and diseases are due to the complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors, including diet and physical activity.

NIH emphasizes that recent “epidemics of diseases such as diabetes, childhood asthma, and obesity cannot be due to major shifts in the human genome (which occur over tens of even hundreds of thousands of years), but must be due to more recent environmental, dietary, and behavioral changes that produce disease in genetically predisposed persons.” The initiative includes a plan to invest in innovative new technologies, such as biosensors, to more rapidly assess the connection between diet, physical activity, and environmental exposures to the genetic factors of these illnesses. To prepare, the NIH also plans to support several pilot studies which will begin in FY 2006. In FY 2007, the agency will direct a total of \$68 million towards this multiyear initiative, an increase of \$49 million.

Pathways to Independence

Responding to data which indicates that the average age of first-time Principal Investigators (PIs) obtaining investigator-initiated (R01) research funding from NIH has risen to 42 years for Ph.D. degree holders and 44 years for M.D. and M.D. /Ph.D. degree holders, the NIH is implementing a new career transition award program that will promote the initiation of independent research careers. The data is the result of two National Academies of Science (NAS) reports, *Bridges to Independence: Fostering the Independence of New Investigators in Biomedical Research* and *Advancing the Nation’s Health Needs: NIH Research Training Programs*. Issued in 2005, both reports call for immediate action from the NIH.

The new award is designed to provide up to five years of support in two phases. The first phase will provide one to two years of mentored support. The second phase will provide one to three years of independent support, as long as the recipient secures an independent research position. It is the intent of the NIH that the award recipients will compete successfully for independent awards during the career transition award period.

The Center for Scientific Review (CSR), which evaluates the majority of NIH investigator-initiative grant applications, plans to reduce the time from submission of the application to notification of review for new investigators to allow for resubmission of a revised application by the next submission deadline.

Finally, the NIH plans to develop processes and systems to identify, enumerate, and track all pre-doctoral and postdoctoral research supported by NIH regardless of funding mechanism. Doing so, will enhance the agency's ability to make more informed programmatic decisions regarding all investigators and enhance monitoring their progression toward research independence. The budget request includes \$15 million for the new Pathway to Independence program.

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 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 2007, the NIH plans to continue to increase its support for the Roadmap and will direct \$443 million towards these initiatives, an increase of \$113 million over the FY 2006 Appropriation. Of this total, \$111 million will be provided by the NIH Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF), and the remaining \$332 million will be provided by the ICs. The ICs' contributions are estimated to be 1.2 percent of each individual ICs' budget request for FY 2007.

The Roadmap is comprised of 28 initiatives and grouped under three themes (1) New Pathways to Discovery, (2) Research Teams of the Future, and (3) Re-engineering the Clinical Research Enterprise. Each theme is executed by a team of working groups, each carrying out multiple initiatives designed either to fill gaps in the biomedical and behavioral research program, or to help incorporate new technologies and trends into the "NIH of the new millennium."

The Research Teams of the Future theme is designed to encourage new ways of combining skills and disciplines: training of investigators to thrive in interdisciplinary settings; and development of novel support mechanisms to facilitate these endeavors. The Roadmap initiatives launched by this working group are designed to make it easier for scientists to conduct interdisciplinary research. Included in the initiatives are "no-cost" activities intended to change NIH policies and procedures in order to lower administrative barriers. A recent activity is the Interdisciplinary Research Consortia, designed to combine disciplines to allow new ways of thinking about major problems in biomedicine that have been difficult to solve. Three of the exploratory centers are focused on obesity. Other problems being explored include stroke, cardiovascular disease, antibiotic resistance, schizophrenia, vaccine research, and pregnancy outcomes.

Clinical and Translational Science

In an effort to accelerate the benefits of major research investment of the past several years, NIH is undertaking a new program to reshape its support for clinical and translational research. In October 2005, the agency launched the Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) program. The program aims to transform clinical and translational science into a new discipline, by, for example, stimulating, integrating, and expanding clinical infrastructure resources. The program will take elements of existing NIH programs for clinical research and combine them in a way designed to create better and faster bridges between research findings and clinical practice. In addition to several full awards, NIH intends to award planning grants for this activity in FY 2006, and from FY 2007 to 2012, plans to increase as the existing General Clinical Research Centers in the National Center

for Research Resources (NCRR) complete their current funding cycles and re compete for these transformational awards. In FY 2007, NIH plans to direct an additional \$3 million to NCRR for this high-priority program.

Health Disparities

The NIH emphasizes that it remains committed to developing and sustaining a multidisciplinary and highly diverse national biomedical research network to optimize research, training, research capacity building, and community outreach to advance scientific discovery and ensure that health disparities are reduced and ultimately eliminated. In FY 2007, NIH health disparities initiatives include linking related programs to maximize benefits through its Research Endowment Program and its Project EXPORT Centers of Excellence. The linkage is designed to broaden the base of eligible institutions committed to the education, training, and improvement of the health status of ethnic and minority populations. Another planned initiative is the creation of institutional mentors.

Through its ongoing Biomedical Scholars Program, the NIH intends to recruit preeminent leaders in biomedical, behavioral, epidemiologic, health services, and translational research, and other disciplines committed to the study of health disparities research and educational administration to serve as mentors to institutions committed to reducing and eliminating health disparities through research.

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 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Director's Discretionary Fund	69.4	93.0	92.1	120.7	32.7%	-0.7%	31.1%
Office of AIDS Research	60.9	60.9	60.3	59.3	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.7%
Science Education	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	-2.6%	-2.6%	0.0%
Loan Repayment Program	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	-1.4%	-1.4%	0.0%
OBSSR	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.1	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%
OD Operations	106.3	107.9	106.8	108.9	0.5%	-1.0%	2.0%

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)** (obssr.od.nih.gov) reflects recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors play in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention. 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 2007 budget request for OBSSR is \$26.1 million, same as the FY 2006 funding level. Since its establishment in 1995, OBSSR has organized 41 trans-NIH funding activities. The Office also sponsored ten major conferences, and cosponsored multiple other conferences, work shops, and symposia, as well as organized and sponsored training institutes and trans-NIH planning groups.

OBSSR has a leadership role in several NIH Roadmap initiatives. Three of these initiatives focus on improving research methodology and integrating behavioral and social science with biological research. In FY 2006, the OBSSR will celebrate its 10th anniversary and sponsor a conference highlighting the methodological advances in behavioral and social sciences research.

New initiatives planned by OBSSR in FY 2007 include:

- Establishing a voluntary electronic network to enable sharing of data and tools through a behavioral informatics initiative. Such a network will speed the delivery of innovative behavioral and social sciences approaches for prevention and treatment of disease. Beginning with a 2006 planning meeting with the National Cancer Institute, OBSSR will seek NIH, federal, and private partners for participation in a 2007 conference to explore ways to advance behavioral and social sciences informatics.
- Convening a group of methodological and intervention experts for a workshop focusing on the issues involved in designing evaluations of internet behavioral interventions.
- Leading a trans-NIH effort to convene a scientific conference on social and behavioral factors in health disparities in October 2006. The goals of the conference will be to highlight contributions of behavioral and social sciences research to NIH's mission of reducing disparities in health, and identify areas requiring increased conceptual, empirical, and methodological development. Funding opportunity announcements to support research on processes and interventions to address health disparities based upon the conference and subsequent agenda setting activities are also planned.
- Building on an Institute of Medicine (IOM) report that is scheduled for release in FY 2006, the Office plans to design and implement training institutes for behavioral and social scientists. The institutes will provide instruction in the basic concepts and methods of genetic research with the twin goals of facilitating the contributions of behavioral and social scientists to genetics research and the inclusion of genetics in behavioral and social sciences research. The funders of the study, OBSSR, the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI), and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) plan to cooperate in the development of research opportunities at the intersection of genetics, social environments, and health based on the IOM's recommendations.
- Addressing the relatively little attention being devoted to the public health challenge of achieving widespread dissemination of proven treatments into the community and population at-large, the OBSSR plans to initiate a research program designed to speed the dissemination of new discoveries. The purpose of the program will be to support innovative approaches to identifying, understanding, and overcoming barriers to the adoption of health promotion, disease prevention, diagnostic and treatment interventions that previous research has shown to be effective, but where adoption has been limited or delayed.

The **Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH)** (www4.od.nih.gov/orwh) serves as the focal point for women's health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates through the NIH ICs as well as the scientific and advocacy community to implement a research agenda on women's health and provide funding and/or co-funding. The FY 2007 budget request for ORWH is \$40.9 million, same as the FY 2006 funding level.

In FY 2006, ORWH, through its Coordinating Committee on Research on Women's Health, plans to lead a trans-NIH scientific initiative to encourage investigator-initiated Women's Health Research and Sex and Gender Research: *Advancing Novel Science in Women's Health Research*. The goal of the initiative is to foster new directions for, address under-researched areas of, and bring new investigators in the field of women's health research.

The **Office of AIDS Research** (www.nih.gov/od/oar) has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research program sponsored by the 27 NIH ICs. As mandated by law, each year priorities, which are determined through a collaborative process involving the NIH ICs and non-government experts from academia

and industry. The FY 2007 budget request for OAR is \$59.3 million, a decrease of \$1 million below the FY 2006 level. The trans-NIH budget request for AIDS research is \$ 2.888 billion, a decrease of \$15.2 million.

OAR's budget is framed on the scientific priorities developed in its annual NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research. The entire plan can be found on the OAR website at www.nih.gov/od/oar/public/pubs/fy2007/0_Preface.pdf. The plan establishes the NIH AIDS research agenda in the scientific areas of: 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.

In 2005 OAR initiated a unique, innovative and essential multi-tiered comprehensive trans-NIH review of all grants and contracts supported with AIDS-designated funds scheduled to re-compete in FY 2006. The process has now been implemented as an integral component of the annual OAR strategic planning and budget processes. It enhanced the Office's ability to ensure that resources are allocated to the highest scientific priorities, taking into account the evolving scientific opportunities. As a result of this review, OAR directed the transfer of funds to better manage the AIDS research portfolio.

Through the planning and portfolio analysis processes, OAR determined that the highest priorities in FY 2007 are in the area of prevention research including development of vaccines and microbicides. The Office was advised to redirect funds to support new innovative "second generation" prevention strategies, providing seed funds to newer areas of promising investigations to prevent HIV transmission, such as circumcision, early treatment of co-infections, use of antiretroviral therapy as prevention, cervical barrier methods, addiction treatment/substitution therapy, and combination prevention strategies. OAR plans to provide additional funds to the NIH ICs for these new prevention projects.

OAR's FY 2007 behavioral and social science research priorities include:

- Develop and test comprehensive behavioral models for risk of HIV transmission and acquisition.
- Develop and evaluate methods of intervening to reduce HIV acquisition and transmission associated with drug and alcohol use.
- Develop and evaluate methods of intervening to reduce HIV acquisition and transmission associated with sexual behavior, using methods that recognize the implications of technological advances in medicine.
- Elucidate new and changing patterns, contexts, and kinds of drug and alcohol use and their implications for HIV transmission and acquisition, either directly or as mediators of sexual behavior.
- Support research on the interactions among factors that contribute to the concurrence of HIV/AIDS and other medical disorders and social problems, and develop interventions to address the co-occurring conditions.
- Improve understanding of health disparities related to HIV infection in various subpopulations and of the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS.

The Office's prevention research priorities include:

- Examine 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.
- Explore, develop and evaluate 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; and developing guidelines to inform the field about when such non-RCT methods are appropriate to employ.
- Elucidate the effects of HIV/AIDS treatment availability, delivery, success, and failure on HIV transmission and acquisition, and the integration of prevention into clinical care.

Racial and ethnic research priorities in FY 2007 include:

- Identify biomedical, socio-cultural, and structural determinants, pathways, and mechanisms that maintain or perpetuate health disparities.
- Enhance the capacity of minority investigators, minority institutions, and minority community-based organizations to conduct multidisciplinary HIV research.
- Develop and test innovative models, research methods, and measures of risk behavior in racial and ethnic minority areas.
- Explore the natural history of HIV disease and its consequences for racial and ethnic minority communities.
- Include racial and ethnic minorities in clinical research in numbers that reflect their representation in the HIV epidemic.

Regarding women and girls, the FY 2007 priorities include:

- Develop and continue clinical studies – including biological, therapeutic, vaccine, natural history, epidemiological, behavioral, and social science – to ascertain the effects of sex and gender in HIV infection among women and girls.
- Enhance basic behavioral and social science research (theoretical and methodological) on gender construction, maintenance, dynamics, and consequences – including gender-based stigma and discrimination; and integrate this work into the design and evaluation of HIV prevention and care interventions.
- Enhance 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.

For the **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)**, the FY 2007 budget request is \$120.7 million, of which \$110.7 million is for the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research. This sum is an increase of 28.5 million over the FY 2006 level. DDF is designed to allow the Director to respond quickly to new and emerging high-priority research opportunities and health needs.

Office of Portfolio Analysis and Strategic Initiatives (OPASI) -- In FY 2005 NIH established a new office within the Office the Director, the Office of Portfolio Analysis and Strategic Initiatives (OPASI). The office is comprised of three divisions, focused on: (1) resource development and analysis (including the development and deployment of knowledge management systems), (2) strategic coordination, and (3) evaluation and systematic assessments.

The newly formed office is tasked with developing methods to assist the agency in assessing its large portfolio, coordinating trans-NIH evaluation efforts, and providing a transparent process for identifying important scientific initiatives that cut across or fall between the missions of the ICs. Selected initiatives will be supported through a Common Fund that will build on the funding base of the NIH Roadmap. Proposals for topics to be funded through the Common Fund will be selected based on a review and advice obtained from scientific and public representatives from existing chartered NIH advisory committees and the NIH scientific leadership. To guarantee that there are sufficient funds for continuous development of new trans-NIH efforts, the NIH expects that initiatives funded through this process will be time limited. The FY 2007 budget request for OPASI is \$3 million, an increase of slightly over \$1.02 million above the FY 2006 level.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
Behavioral Research and Social Science Research
(Dollars in millions)

**SBS-social and behavioral science research*

Participating ICs	2004 Actual SBS*	FY 2005 Actual SBS*	IC FY 2005 Actual Total Budget	Percentage of Total Budget	FY 2006 Estimate of SBS*	FY 2006 Appropriation	Percentage of Total Budget	FY 2007 President's Budget
NCI	306,241	317,877	4,828,000	6.6	317,877	4,793,000	6.6	314,380
NHLBI	131,535	129,704	2,941,000	4.4	130,353	2,922,000	4.5	131,004
NIDCR	23,202	23,277	392,000	5.9	23,212	389,000	6.0	23,156
NIDDK	105,220	133,609	1,864,000	7.2	133,609	1,855,000	7.2	133,609
NINDS	123,964	127,674	1,539,000	8.3	126,950	1,535,000	8.3	125,681
NIAID	32,965	36,585	4,403,000	0.8	36,219	4,383,000	0.8	35,857
NIGMS	14,595	19,105	1,944,000	1.0	18,970	1,936,000	1.0	18,780
NICHD	392,069	415,715	1,270,000	32.7	416,000	1,265,000	32.9	418,300
NEI	57,221	59,513	669,000	8.9	59,156	667,000	8.9	58,505
NIEHS	15,604	15,315	645,000	2.4	15,192	641,000	2.4	15,055
NIA	266,084	285,222	1,052,000	27.1	283,000	1,047,000	27.0	280,200
NIAMS	23,393	23,843	511,000	4.7	23,600	508,000	4.6	23,365
NIDCD	80,002	85,870	394,000	21.8	84,986	393,000	21.6	83,767
NIMH	444,992	439,042	1,412,000	31.1	435,276	1,404,000	31.0	431,207
NIDA	464,810	466,799	1,006,000	46.4	463,998	1,000,000	46.4	461,678
NIAAA	197,034	208,406	438,000	47.6	206,322	436,000	47.3	204,465
NINR	107,934	105,935	138,000	76.8	105,087	137,000	76.7	104,142
NHGRI	2,375	3,182	489,000	0.7	3,157	486,000	0.6	3,127
NIBIB	1,640	1,453	298,000	0.5	1,438	297,000	0.5	1,428
NCRR	64,316	64,974	1,115,000	5.8	65,637	1,099,000	6.0	65,378
NCCAM	19,870	26,068	122,000	21.4	25,810	121,000	21.3	25,605
NCMHD	3,507	6,976	196,000	3.6	6,948	195,000	3.6	6,906
FIC	9,791	10,410	67,000	15.5	10,410	66,000	15.8	10,410
NLM	2,090	3,009	315,000	1.0	2,314	315,000	0.7	2,314
OD	36,576	32,504	405,000	8.0	28,887	528,000	5.5	25,019
RM	4,556	2,043			2,043			2,043
Total NIH	2,931,586	3,044,110	28,453,000	10.7	3,026,451	28,418,000	10.6	3,005,381

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

www.fic.nih.gov

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

The FIC's FY 2007 budget request responds to the fact that American Indians and Alaska Natives have some of the worst health indicators of any group in the world. FIC plans to team with the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities, other U.S. agencies, and their counterparts in Canada, New Zealand and Australia to advance health research on indigenous people.

Through this new global cooperative effort, the Center expects to gain knowledge about how disease occurs within indigenous communities, and how to more effectively work with native healers and community leaders in addressing critical needs, and how to leverage resources across countries. The Center plans to support new research to more effectively address the needs of Alaska natives, including combating high suicide rates in some communities. FIC intends to continue its support for its new program, Framework Programs for Global Health, which incorporated the principles of the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research.

The program is designed to build global health research capacity in the U.S. and abroad. For the first time in many cases, schools of business, law, communication, engineering and others are working with the more traditional partners, schools of public health and medicine. The program calls for institutions to create administrative frameworks to tie multiple schools together to develop multidisciplinary global health curricula for undergraduate, graduates, and professional school students. FIC is collaborating with the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders and the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research on the program.

The FY 2007 budget request includes \$180 thousand to support two awards for the new Pathway to Independence program and \$74 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
66.6	67.0	66.3	66.7	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.6%

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)

www.nccam.nih.gov

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

NCCAM funds a number of collaborations among research centers to examine the roles of behavior, stress and disease. As part of a trans-NIH initiative to foster research infrastructure to investigate mind-body interactions and health, the Center supports research on mind-body interactions in stress-related disorders, including such chronic conditions as gastrointestinal disorders, anxiety, and depression.

In FY 2007, the budget request includes \$205 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI) and \$90 thousand to support one award for the new Pathway to Independence program.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
122.1	122.7	121.5	120.6	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.7%

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

www.nci.nih.gov

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

NCI emphasizes that cancer science is currently at a crossroad where input and approaches from a breadth of disciplines are necessary to understand and appreciate its complexities. This includes recognizing the need for study designs with the power to uncover the environmental, lifestyle, genetic, and molecular determinants and pathways involved in cancer initiation, promotion, and progression. NCI stresses that in cancer research, “epidemiologists, geneticists, behavioral scientists, and biologists will be working together with statisticians, engineers, physicists, bioinformaticians and computer scientists, sociologists, psychologists, communication specialists, and educators to improve the quality of cancer care, and health outcomes for diverse populations.”

The Institute intends to support new funding mechanisms that will accelerate development of infrastructures for cutting-edge interdisciplinary research at the intersection of basic, clinical, and population sciences. The NCI intends to hold integrated reviews of grant applications that take into consideration the melding of various disciplines, support large-scale team-based consortia to foster the inclusion of genomics and other emerging technologies into epidemiologic study designs, and use less formal ways to encourage interdisciplinary teams to evolve in both directed and serendipitous ways.

One of the NCI’s top priorities as identified in the Institute’s strategic plan is to ensure the successful application of evidence-based interventions for preempting cancer, which depends heavily on the ability to move effective interventions into practice. The Institute’s Health Cognition Group is an example of its effort to develop research collaborations that can increase the understanding of cancer, its causes, and the aftereffects of treatment from a variety of perspectives.

NCI’s Health Cognition Group is comprised of a set of investigators who are each interested in the judgment and decision-making processes that underlie the onset, maintenance, and cessation of health-relevant behaviors (with a particular emphasis on behaviors relevant to cancer). The Group’s research endeavors reflect a commitment to the development of psychological theory and its application to health research. The Group’s activities are designed to further the synthesis of basic research on how people process and utilize health information with the development and evaluation of theory-based interventions to promote healthy behavior. While these efforts are directed primarily to behaviors relevant to cancer, they are motivated by the broader goal of developing theoretical frameworks that can be applied across a range of behavioral domains.

The Institute recently released an initiative seeking to understand the mechanisms of physical activity behavior change in order to increase the knowledge base necessary to develop effective physical activity interventions. Funded investigators seek to elucidate the psychosocial, environmental, and physiological factors

involved in the mechanisms of physical activity behavior change to better understand the factors involved in the causal pathways that lead to physical activity behavior change. NCI is partnering on this initiative with the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, the NIH Office of Disease Prevention, the NIH Office of Research on Women’s Health, and the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.

NCI also recently funded a new initiative, the Transdisciplinary Research on Energetics and Cancer (TREC), designed to expand its efforts to understand the relationship between obesity and cancer. The initiative will support a diverse team of scientists and aimed at integrating the study of diet, weight, and physical activity, and their effects on cancer by supporting research centers that focus on energy balance and energetics (the study of the flow and transformation of energy through living systems).

NCI has initiated an Advanced Training Institute on Health Behavior Theory (ATI) to enable attendees to extend their knowledge of, and experience with, the conceptual, methodological, and statistical underpinnings of health behavior theories. It is a seven-day intensive learning course for new or early investigators and is designed to offer in-depth instruction on the use, development, and evaluation of health behavior theory. Symptom management and palliative care research have been a growing part of the NCI’s program, focusing on the development and application of interventions that will prevent or reduce the adverse aftereffects of cancer and its treatment on survivors’ physical, psychological, and social functioning.

In FY 2007, NCI intends to place special emphasis on expansion of its Cancer Centers program, the reengineering of cancer clinical trials, building bridges to link science and technology, advancing medical informatics, and integrating cancer science.

The Institute sees its Cancer Centers as vital scientific and geographic hubs for basic discovery. The Centers are also seen as central platforms for the development of effective approaches to prevention, diagnosis, and therapy. They are designed to bring together the best of basic, translational, and population research. They are further seen as a link to their communities and regions through education and outreach networks. NCI expects these Centers to be at the forefront of cancer prevention development and the dissemination of these interventions to their communities and regions. The Institute plans to expand the geographic coverage and their impact by adding up to 15 new Cancer Centers over the next five years, increasing the number of Centers from 60 to as many as 75.

NCI recognizes that gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status are among the major factors that influence disparate rates of cancer incidence, morbidity, and mortality. Cancer health disparities, according to the Institute, are particularly evident in reduced access to cancer screening and diagnostic services, treatment disparities, lack of awareness about cancer risk and prevention, lack of access to clinical trials, and differential exposures to cancer causing agents. NCI’s efforts focus on improving the status of economic, social, cultural, psychological, behavioral, and biological factors that contribute to health disparities. The Institute’s biology, etiology, prevention, detection, and treatment research portfolio’s address many of these issues.

Other areas that NCI is interested in FY 2007 include: understanding the factors that influences cancer outcomes, HIV/AIDS-related research, and training and career development. The FY 2007 budget request for NCI includes \$1.8 million to support the new Pathway to Independence program, and \$7.8 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
4,828.2	4,841.8	4,793.4	4,753.6	-0.7%	-1.0%	-0.8%

National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD)

www.ncmhd.nih.gov

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

The NIH's Health Disparities Strategic Plan is designed to coordinate all trans-NIH minority health and health disparities activities. The Plan supports the agency's commitment to exploit emerging scientific opportunities, train a culturally-competent cadre of investigators, increase the participation of racial and ethnic minorities and other populations with disparities in health, and translate scientific discoveries into clinical applications. In FY 2006, the Institute of Medicine will complete its assessment of the NIH Health Disparities Strategic Plan. The NCMHD, in collaboration with the NIH Director and Secretary of Health and Human Services, will guide and participate in the NIH-wide implementation of the IOM's recommendations.

NCMHD's Project EXPORT Centers of Excellence is its principle research program. Project EXPORT is a network of institutions consisting of minority-serving, research intensive, and majority institutions, with more than 100 partners, including hospitals, health centers, universities, community-based, nonprofit, faith-based, and tribal organizations, as well as local, state, and federal agencies.

Research areas include: cancer, stroke, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, nutrition, obesity, and the health of mothers and their infants.

In FY 2007, NCMHD will continue to support Project EXPORT and plans to re-compete the program. The Center also intends continue to find ways to maximize and link its inter-related programs, such as the Research Endowment Program and the NCMHD Project EXPORT Centers of Excellence. Through its Centers of Excellence Program, the NCMHD funds collaborative research efforts that enable institutions at all levels of capacity to maximize their health disparities efforts. The Center's Endowment is designed to enhance the ability of institutions that make significant investments in the education and training of underrepresented minority and socio-economically disadvantaged individuals.

A high priority for NCMHD is the training, recruitment, and retention of individuals from health disparity populations in science, research, and health professions careers. The Center, in FY 2007, plans to identify targeted training areas and institute partnerships to create a compendium of "best practices" for developing the discipline of minority health and health disparities research. In addition, a convening of regular joint scientific forums of all NCMHD programs is planned, designed to provide opportunities for grantees to interact, network, and collaborate on activities to support the Center's mission.

NCMHD plans to expand and fully implement its community-based participatory research (CBPR) program. There is also a plan to develop a community guide. Other initiatives being explored through the CBPR are a training grant for postdoctoral fellows, junior faculty, and community partners; studies on research methodology; research on undoing racism in the health systems to increase access to care and quality of care; and enhancement of CBPR partnerships for outreach and dissemination work.

In FY 2007, NCMHD intends to establish a Faith-Based Health Initiative that will seek to promote health by determining through scientific inquiry, the synergistic relationships between faith and health in health disparity communities, including tribal populations. The initiative is designed to assess and translate evidence-based findings into a community-based participatory research agenda to eliminate health disparities.

In addition, through its Biomedical Scholars Program, the Center also plans to recruit pre-eminent leaders in health and other disciplines that are committed to health disparities research and administration to serve as mentors to institutions devoted to health disparities research. The FY 2007 budget request includes \$270 thousand for three awards for the new Pathway to Independence program and \$337 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
122.1	122.7	121.5	120.6	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.7%

National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)

www.nhgri.nih.gov

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the National Institutes of Health's efforts in the Human Genome Project (HGP). The Institute recognizes that for "individualized preventive medicine" to make a profound contribution to human health, the accompanying ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) must be addressed. Further recognizing its responsibility to address the broader implication of newfound abilities to decipher genetic information, the Institute commits up to five percent of its annual extramural research budget 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.

NHGRI's interests in FY 2007 include ensuring that minority scientists and students are equipped to meet the challenges of genome research. The Institute has developed new programs to increase the number of underrepresented minority genome scientists by: providing opportunities for established minority scientists to conduct genome and genetic disease research at NIH; making training opportunities available at all career levels; increasing awareness about genome and genetic research through NHGRI presentations at workshops, courses, and symposia and supporting minority faculty and students in attending these events; and increasing the diversity of the NHGRI staff. The FY 2007 budget request includes \$825 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI) and \$270 thousand to support three awards for the new Pathway to Independence Program.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
488.6	491.0	486.0	482.9	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

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 2007 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 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
2,941.2	2,951.3	2,921.8	2,901.0	-0.7%	-1.0%	-0.7%

National Institute on Aging (NIA)

www.nia.nih.gov

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

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

With regard to demographic and economic research, NIA currently supports 13 Centers on the Demography of Aging. Through these Centers, the Institute supports the infrastructure and pilot data necessary for research and program development in demography, economics, and epidemiology. Ongoing activities at the Demography Centers included the award of a contract to the Population Reference Bureau to write a series of research briefs highlighting policy-relevant research conducted at the Centers. It is NIA’s intention that the briefs will be used to help disseminate research findings to policymakers and the general public. Responding to a request from the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Institute is working with the Demography Centers to establish a seminar series for ASPE staff that will draw on the research conducted at the Centers.

NIA also supports ten Edward R. Roybal Centers for Applied Gerontology. Over the last year, the Roybal Centers have focused on the development of infrastructure for community, industry, and university research and technology partnerships; application and development of new survey techniques and methodology; advances in the forecasting of population health and economic decision making; translation of cognitive theory into cognitive intervention and utility; translation of health care findings for community populations; application of affective and cognitive theory to medical decision making; development of interactive assessment tools for patient

management; and assessment of mobility in older populations.

The Institute-supported Health and Retirement Study (HRS) is in its 17th year with seven waves of data. HRS provides a uniquely rich longitudinal data set for scientific and policy researchers who study the health, economics, and demography of aging. This data has been enhanced through sub-studies such as the ADAMS (Aging, Demographics, and Memory Study) study, which is the first national study of dementia prevalence. Other sub-studies include mail surveys on diabetes, consumption and time use, and prescription drug coverage. HRS is adding new content to the study to collect physical measures, enhanced psychosocial measures, cognitive measures to include executive functioning, and biomarker data (blood and DNA). There are also plans to include a new refresher cohort in 2010 of mid-Boomers born 1954-1959, in-home assessments of cognitive status on selected panel members in the supplemental dementia study, enhanced health content of the survey, and vignettes for calibration of self-reported health and disability.

The NIA's 25-year old National Long-term Care Survey (NLTC) has been the leading source of estimates for disability trends among the elderly population, both institutionalized and living within the community. The survey is designed to study changes in the health and functional status of Americans 65 years and older. It also tracks health expenditures, Medicare service use, and the availability of personal, family, and community resources for care giving. Current funding for the NLTC extends through September 2006.

In 2005, NIA and the National Academy of Sciences held an expert meeting to consider the strengths and weaknesses of the Survey and how it might be redesigned to best address state-of-the-art research questions about disability dynamics. A number of issues were raised by the panel that is currently under consideration. Addressing the fact that there has been little study of the cognitive and functional needs of the aging worker in the U.S., despite that cognitive ability and functionality in the workplace are significant sources of variance in worker productivity, the Institute commissioned and received three review papers on work and aging, covering the European concept of "workability," the use of technology in the workforce, and definitions of work complexity in the literature. A workshop is planned for FY 2006 to investigate these factors that contribute to worker functional ability for input from participants on the issues of physiological and cognitive functionality, factors that improve cognitive functioning in the older worker, and the means for developing assessments for functionality.

NIA has also partnered with the U.S. Census Bureau on the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics Project, the mission of which is to combine federal and state administrative data on employers and employees with core Census Bureau censuses and surveys to improve the quality and understanding of survey products. The collaboration also allows for the facilitation of research on emerging social and economic policy issues.

There are significant differences in adult and old age health and survival across racial and ethnic groups. There are also differences by education, income, wealth, nativity, county, and region. NIA is developing initiatives to study the sources of these differences, the life course processes leading to health disparities, and the potential for interventions to reduce health disparities. The Institute commissioned a study from the NAS' Committee on Aging Frontiers in Social Psychology, Personality, and Adult Developmental Psychology. Based on its review of health needs and research opportunities, the Committee recommended that NIA concentrate support on the areas of motivation and behavior change, social and emotional influences on decision making, social engagement and cognition, and the effects of stereotypes.

In FY 2007, the Institute's initiatives surrounding reducing disease and disability include support for the Lifestyle Interventions and Independence for Elders (LIFE) study. The study has been designed to conclusively determine whether physical exercise is effective for preventing major mobility disability and death. The study is currently in its pilot phase. A clinical trial, it involves comparison of a physical exercise program of moderate intensity with a health education intervention among 400 sedentary persons ages 70 – 85 years who are at risk of disability. Based on the pilot study, a full-scale, phase III clinical trial is planned for FY 2007.

Another initiative planned by NIA addresses reducing disease and disability include testosterone trials in older men. While there is epidemiologic data and some small intervention studies indicating that testosterone treatment for men with low testosterone levels might alleviate conditions such as: loss of muscle mass, sexual and cognitive dysfunction, among others, there is no conclusive clinical trials data on this issue. There is also a lack of complete understanding of the adverse effects of this therapy in these populations. Following up on a 2002 Institute of Medicine (IOM) report, *Testosterone and Aging – Clinical Research Directions*, NIA has initiated planning activities, including biostatistical and other data analyses needed for trial design and protocol development. The Institute intends to follow the planning project by submission (conditional on NIH acceptance) and peer review of a proposal for a full-scale project, to begin mid-2007.

The FY 2007 budget request includes \$630 thousand for seven awards for the new Pathway to Independence program and \$1.794 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
1,051.9	1,057.2	1,046.6	1,039.8	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

www.niaaa.nih.gov

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

The Institute has embarked upon a broad, multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary initiative to address underage drinking in a developmental framework. This initiative involves research, outreach and collaboration with other government entities. In October 2005, NIAAA published an issue of *Alcohol, Research, and Health* entitled “Alcohol and Development in Youth: A Multidisciplinary Overview,” which summarizes the current state of the science. The Institute plans to release a second publication specifically addressing the development of drinking behavior and alcohol-related problems in the context of overall child and adolescent development. Comprehensive reviews of the underage drinking prevention and treatment literature have been commissioned to synthesize the science to date, identify the most successful interventions thus far, and provide guidance for improved and expanded intervention efforts in the future. In 2006, the Institute plans to convene a feasibility/consensus conference to discuss recommendations for diagnosing alcohol-use disorders in adolescents, screening instruments for use with adolescents, and expanding screening and brief intervention in underage populations.

In FY 2007, NIAAA is interested in expanding its research on drinking during adolescence, examining alcohol’s effects on the developing brain. The Institute is particularly interested in the short- and long-term effect of drinking on brain development given that even transient brain changes have the potential to change lifetime academic, vocational, social, and emotional trajectories. The FY 2007 budget request for NIAAA includes \$704 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI) and \$270 thousand to support three awards for the new Pathway to Independence program.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
438.3	440.3	435.9	433.3	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%

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

www.niams.nih.gov

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

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

The FY 2007 budget request for NIAMS includes \$866 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI) and \$360 thousand to support four awards for the new Pathway to Independence Program.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
511.2	513.1	507.9	504.5	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.7%

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

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.

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

The Institute provides strong support for demographic research, investing in the collection and dissemination of population data. In FY 2006, it will support a fourth wave of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) that will support research on the early development of adult disease. The study has expanded the knowledge of the effects of family, peer, and community factors on adolescent development. In FY 2006, the Institute is also planning a new community-based study to examine the social, behavioral, and biological

processes that produce health disparities in birth outcomes and early child development.

Over the past three years, NICHD has served as the lead Institute on the National Children’s Study (NCS), a consortium of more than 40 agencies and organizations, and houses the program office and most of the study’s infrastructure. NCS, mandated by Congress, 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. *“No funds are included in the President’s Budget Request for FY 2007 for the NCS. The NCS planning activities that are ongoing under contract in FY 2006 will be brought to a close by the end of the fiscal year. In FY 2006 seven contracts to “Vanguard” study centers to pilot the first phase of the study were awarded. A contract for a study coordinating center was also awarded.”*

The Institute recognizes that the aging of the baby-boom generation and expected pressures on the U.S. health care system make research into effective therapies in community settings a high priority. To address the critical questions raised by this need, the NICHD in FY 2007 plans to solicit applications for clinical trials by scientists partnering with persons with disabilities, practitioners, and others in the community. Investigators will be encouraged to explore such questions as how to engage community partners in research design and how to motivate persons with disabling conditions and their clinicians to participate in rehabilitative therapy clinical

trials. Projects could range from studies of financing mechanisms and risk adjustment to trials of specific therapies. The FY 2007 budget request includes \$720 thousand to support eight awards for the Pathway to Independence program and \$1.94 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
1,270.3	1,277.5	1,264.8	1,257.4	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.6%

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

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) mission is to support and conduct research and research training in the normal processes and the disorders of human communication, including hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language. The FY 2007 budget request for NIDCD includes support for its “Developmental R24 Grant for Patient Oriented Research,” and “Phase Infrastructure R21/R33 Grant for Patient Oriented Research.” The two Request-for-Applications are designed to encourage partnerships (among researchers and interested organizations, e.g., academia, health care organizations industry, and patient organizations) and support infrastructure needs for patient-oriented research in the NIDCD mission of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language.

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

The FY 2007 budget request for NIDCD includes \$360 thousand to support two awards for the new Pathways to Independence program and \$676 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
394.3	397.4	393.5	391.6	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.5%

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

www.nida.nih.gov

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

Recognizing the importance and value of relevant, accurate, and timely data as a foundation for sound policy decisions and informing research priorities, NIDA is working with the Office National Drug Control Policy and other government agencies in the Data Initiative to better plan and coordinate drug-related data collection, analysis, and dissemination to support drug control policies at the National level. Key data activities supported by NIDA include the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Study and the Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG). MTF is one of the key legacy data sets that help inform both policy and research. A continuing set of surveys, supported by a NIDA grant, which MTF assess the changing lifestyles, values, and preferences of young people with respect to drug use. The CEWG provides a valuable service in identifying emerging threats, use patterns, and vulnerable populations. The group monitors drug abuse trends and associated consequences by tracking multiple sources of existing data within and across multiple metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas in the U.S. and the State of Texas.

The Institute is interested in building new knowledge around the link between chronic stress experienced by maltreated children and subsequent drug abuse. Specific attention will be given to exploring how child abuse and neglect lead to increased risk for drug use and abuse in adulthood. NIDA also plans to examine the association between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and drug abuse. The Institute intends to support additional research designed to investigate the effects of chronic stress on nervous system regulation, attention networks, executive function abilities, and emotion regulation capacities.

NIDA's new and expanded FY 2007 initiatives include:

- Exploring the pivotal role of drug abuse in the spread of HIV/AIDS and the differential impact of both drug abuse and HIV on certain racial and ethnic communities, particularly African Americans.
- Addressing the disparate rates of HIV/AIDS infection among African Americans by encouraging research on HIV infection rates and disease progression in light of psychological factors, criminal justice involvement, and availability and use of treatment and services. The initiative is designed to help identify risk and protective factors so as to develop culturally-sensitive prevention interventions to reduce HIV acquisition and transmission and minimize the associated health consequences, including diseases such as the hepatitis C virus. The planned initiative will also address behavioral and other factors contributing to the chronic disease of drug abuse.

The FY 2007 budget request includes \$540 thousand to support six awards for the new Pathways to Independence award and \$1.2 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
1,006.4	1,010.1	1,000.0	994.8	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.5%

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

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 2007 include collaborative research between basic and clinical researchers in obesity. The Institute plans to solicit research applications to foster synergistic progress in understanding the biological underpinnings of overweight and obesity and to promote "bench-to bedside-and-back" translation by bringing together basic and clinical investigators in the field.

Recognizing that many diseases and disorders that disproportionately affect the health of minority populations in the U.S. are NIDDK research areas, the Institute supports a number of efforts to address the underrepresentation of racial and ethnic minority investigators doing research in its mission areas. The FY 2007 budget request for NIDDK includes \$1.350 million to support seven awards for the new Pathway to Independence program and \$2.872 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
1,863.6	1,872.1	1,854.9	1,844.3	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.6%

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

www.niehs.nih.gov

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

In 2005, long-time NIEHS director Kenneth Olden retired as director of the Institute, but remains there as a researcher in the intramural program. David A. Schwartz is the new director of NIEHS. Schwartz is the former director of pulmonary, allergy, and critical division and vice chair of research in the department of medicine at Duke University. Schwartz's research at Duke focused on the genetic and biological determinants of environmental lung disease and host defense.

Under Olden’s leadership, NIEHS and OBSSR were strong partners in number of joint initiatives. The Institute participated in a number of program announcements and Requests for Applications which brought behavioral and social science research into the spectrum of disciplines in the environmental health sciences. According to the Institute, many of its programs in environmental justice, community-based participatory research, and health disparities have been strengthened by working with OBSSR. In 2005, NIEHS participated in a trans-NIH committee on behavioral and social sciences and plans to continue to devote staff time and resources to maintain its involvement with this group.

The Institute also participated, along with other NIH and institutes and centers on a program announcement on health literacy, an RFA on obesity and the built environment, and a three-year program announcement to stimulate continued growth and application of community-based participatory research methods to study human health and disease.

The Institute’s draft plan is available on its website at www.niehs.nih.gov. NIEHS has developed a number of initiatives to what it calls specific strategic needs, including: 1) interdisciplinary research centers that will more efficiently use environmental sciences to understand complex human diseases; 2) an Exposure Biology Initiative to develop biomarkers of exposure and biologic effect that are critically needed to move the field forward; 3) a program designed to develop physician-scientists and support young investigators; and 4) a Global Health Initiative that will better coordinate NIEHS’ international research efforts that examine unique exposure that occur throughout the world and substantially impair human health.

The FY 2007 budget request includes \$900 thousand to support ten awards for the new Pathway to Independence program and \$1.08 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
644.5	647.6	641.1	637.3	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

www.nigms.org

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

FY 2006 Senate report language for NIGMS noted “the lack of a positive response to Congressional requests that the NIH establish a basic behavioral research and training program within NIGMS as authorized within the statutory language establishing the Institute. The Committee strongly urged the NIGMS to consider establishing a basic behavioral research and training program as part of its portfolio, especially in the areas of learning, memory, and cognition; behavioral neuroscience; behavioral genetics; the biological basis of behavior; behavior change; stress; psychophysiology; social psychology; methodology and evaluation; and experimental psychology.

Responding to the report language, the Institute noted that in October 2005, it issued a program announcement, Collaborative Research for Molecular and Genomic Studies of Basic Behavior in Animal Models (PA-06-038) to stimulate basic behavioral research in model systems. Research funded through this announcement, says the Institute, will support collaborations between behavioral scientists and investigators with expertise in state-of-the-art genetics, molecular biology, and genomics.

NIGMS explains that it has also taken the lead in developing plans for a trans-NIH research training program to promote interdisciplinary research at the interface of the behavioral and biological sciences. Twelve other ICs

have expressed interest in joining NIGMS in this effort. The House report language urged the NIH “to develop a structural framework for managing support of NIH basic behavioral science research” and report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees describing the new framework and its relationship to the Office of Portfolio Analysis and Strategic Initiatives by May 1, 2006. NIGMS indicates that it “will work cooperatively with the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research to prepare the report.

The Institute’s Models of Infectious Disease Agency 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. In October 2005, NIGMS and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development jointly announced their interest in supporting collaborations involving behavioral scientists and investigators who have expertise in molecular biology or genomics. An objective of the collaborations is the development of new animal models and the enhancement of existing models for behavioral research.

The Institute funds some research training in the behavioral sciences through institutional grants, primarily in its medical scientist and systems and integrative biology training programs, and in programs administered by the NIGMS Division of Minority Opportunities in Research (MORE). MORE also funds graduate fellowships in the behavioral sciences, and the NIGMS Division of Genetics and Developmental Biology funds postdoctoral fellowships in neurogenetics and the genetics of behavior. NIGMS emphasizes that to capitalize on the wealth of opportunities that exist at the intersection of the biological and behavioral sciences, it is working with other NIH ICs to develop an innovative new program in this interface area. The Institute expects to fund the first grants in this program in FY 2007.

In FY 2007, NIGMS interests include training the next generation of scientists. The Institute has several long-standing research training programs focused on areas with particularly pressing needs for well-prepared scientists. One of these programs is the Medical Scientist Training Program (MSTP) which supports training leading to the combined M.D.-Ph.D. degree and produces investigators who can bridge the gap between basic and clinical research.

The program intends to provide training in social and behavioral science, economics, epidemiology, public health, and bioethics. In FY 2005, NIGMS and other NIH ICs awarded grants to support the first 23 trainees in this program. Future grants will be supported solely by NIGMS. The FY 2007 budget request for NIGMS includes \$1.1 million to support 12 of the new Pathway to Independence awards. The budget request also includes \$3.228 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
1,944.1	1,955.2	1,935.6	1,923.5	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.6%

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

www.nimh.nih.gov

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

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

legal factors that influence behavior.

The Institute is involved in the Interdisciplinary Research Centers Roadmap initiatives. A second phase of the Centers program was launched in February 2005, with the issuance of a Request for Applications. Twenty-one planning centers were funded for three years and are scheduled to expire in July 2007. In this phase, all of the NIH Institutes and Centers (ICs) are planning to participate in a follow-up program to support Interdisciplinary Research Centers starting in FY 2007. It is anticipated that NIMH will fund eight to ten centers with direct costs of approximately \$3 million each year, for five years.

In April 2005 an announcement was issued for one-year administrative supplements aimed at stimulating interdisciplinary research in humans that integrates the behavioral or social sciences with the biological sciences. The funds provided are intended to support partnerships between behavioral or social scientists and biological scientists to foster the melding of these disciplines' typically disparate perspectives, approaches, and methodologies into interdisciplinary research efforts that will improve our ability to prevent, detect, diagnose, and treat disease and disability, and to improve symptom management and health. Four of the 14 supplements funded were to NIMH grantees.

In FY 2007, NIMH's initiatives include an examination of re-adjustment after military deployment to prevent chronic illness and early death. The Institute recognizes that American soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan faced unprecedented challenges, not only overseas, but also when returning from deployment. The initiative takes into consideration that the current engagement involves more women, more National Guard members, more Reservists, and more double deployment than in previous wars. The Institute plans to collaborate with the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to study the mental health needs of active duty, National Guard, and Reserves personnel including their transition to VA health services.

The goal is to establish representative groups of men and women on active duty or in the National Guard and Reserves who can be studied longitudinally to:

- Assess post-deployment adjustment difficulties, including post-traumatic mood and anxiety disorders, substance use and abuse disorders, impairment in occupational, family, and social functioning, and regulation of behavior, including violent behavior towards others and self;
- Determine whether early detection and intervention with post-deployment adjustment difficulties leads to decreases in the occurrence of long-term illness;
- Determine what health and economic benefits may result from early intervention in troops manifesting early symptoms;
- Decrease the risk of developing chronic conditions, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression, as well as disability and death in those with adjustment difficulties; and
- Establish a model of inter-departmental continuum of care that links administrative and health data for screening, assessment, and referral services.

NIMH will also support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI), for which the FY 2007 request includes \$2.11 million and \$900 thousand to support ten awards for the new Pathway to Independence program.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
1,411.9	1,417.7	1,403.5	1,394.8	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.6%

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)

www.ninds.nih.gov

The mission of National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) is to reduce the burden of neurological disease. To support this mission, NINDS conducts, fosters, coordinates, and guides research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke, and supports basic research in related scientific areas. In FY 2006, the Institute will begin renewing its strategic plan and plans to engage all of its stakeholders.

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

NINDS works closely with other NIH ICs on a number of specific programs in addition to the NIH Roadmap and the NIH Blueprint for Neuroscience. Ongoing cooperative programs focus on such areas as: basic neuroscience training, pediatric neuroimaging, pain, neuroAIDS, cognitive and emotional health, and autism genetics. The Institute partnered with the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research on several initiatives, including: exploratory/developmental research focused on “Mind-Body Interactions and Health,” and “Basic and Translational Research in Emotion.”

NINDS also supports a varied portfolio of studies of neurological disorders which result in cognitive deficits and learning disabilities, including fragile X syndrome, attention deficit disorder, Down syndrome, dyslexia, autism, and tuberous sclerosis. Research supported by the Institute examines a range of biological factors related to learning disabilities. It also funds studies that explore the neural bases of language and learning in children who are at risk for communication disorders by combining behavioral and neural imaging techniques to study normal and abnormal brain development. Continuing NINDS programs focus on training, minority health and health disparities, and on dissemination of information to the public and the medical community. Clinical research and clinical trials remain an important area for NINDS.

The Institute currently supports more than 125 clinical trials of interventions to prevent or treat neurological disorders. Interventions now under study include drugs, natural biological molecules, surgery, deep brain stimulation, hypothermia, oxygen therapy, radiation, immunotherapy, and behavioral therapies. The development of clinical trial networks is a major ongoing activity for the Institute.

The FY 2007 budget request for NINDS includes \$1.08 million to support 12 awards for the new Pathway to Independence program and \$2.55 million to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
1539.4	1550.3	1534.8	1524.8	-0.3%	-1.0%	-0.7%

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

In October 2005, NINR began a year-long observance of its 20th anniversary. In FY 2007, the Institute plans to support a broad portfolio of investigator-initiated clinical and basic research projects across all stages of the human lifespan, with special attention to issues at the end of life. The Institute continues to emphasize child health research in FY 2007 and plans to begin a new initiative that seeks to improve pediatric cancer outcomes and prepare young cancer survivors and their families for long-term survivorship. The initiative will focus on key points in a cancer's patients experience with the disease: detection, intervention, the return to the community, and preparing for long-term survivorship.

Specific issues addressed include: understanding how physicians communicate information to young patients and their families and how that information impacts the decisions they make regarding treatment; developing biobehavioral interventions for patients and family members to help them cope with the cancer treatment experience; researching the effect of chemotherapy on a child's ability to learn; and developing interventions to promote resiliency in young cancer survivors.

Other FY 2007 NINR initiatives/interest includes:

- Examining the effects of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) on childbearing; and preventing obesity in primary care settings;
- Reducing health disparities among children, targeting such areas as studying how gender and immigrant status affect children's health and access to health care, developing interventions to reduce risk factors for poor health outcomes, and developing culturally-sensitive intervention to promote physical activity and health diets among children;
- Expanding NINR's commitments in the areas of disability and obesity research to address the pressing need of obesity and co-morbidities in the physically disabled. Areas of interests will include: adapting culturally-sensitive obesity prevention strategies that have worked with non-disabled people, assessing the association between reduced mobility and obesity in disabled people, and assessing the increased risk for secondary health effects posed by obesity in the disabled population that may not be present for non-disabled people.
- Examining the use of new technologies designed to aid people with chronic disease. (Special attention will be paid to the role of age, gender, education, and socioeconomic status.)
- Examining the influence of cultural differences on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention strategies for young people. Areas of research interest include: developing prevention/treatment interventions to help young people infected with HIV/AIDS that take into account the cultural differences of those infected; determining the influence of cultural differences on how young people view living with HIV/AIDS and how these differences affect their views on preventing the spread of the disease; and examining challenges in transferring successful intervention across cultures, especially to other parts of the world.

The FY 2007 budget request for NINR includes \$90 thousand to support one award for the new Pathway to Independence program, and \$216 thousand to support the Genes, Environment, and Health Initiative (GEHI).

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
138.1	138.7	137.3	136.6	-0.6%	-1.0%	-0.5%

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department under Secretary Michael Chertoff is still a favorite in the Bush Administration's spending priorities. The proposed FY 2007 budget includes a seven percent increase. Despite the difficulties of its response to Hurricane Katrina and the recent flap over port security, the Department remains important to border security efforts with a focus on immigration and customs enforcement, and to protecting the nation from attacks, including cyber ones.

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), whose Undersecretary Charles McQueary just resigned, remains in charge of directing, funding and conducting research, development, test and evaluation, and procurement of technology and systems to prevent the importation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and related weapons and material and to protect against and respond to terrorist threats. The S&T Directorate budget was \$1.115 billion in FY 2005, \$1.467 billion in FY 2006, and is a proposed \$1.002 billion in FY 2007.

The S&T Directorate includes an **Office of University Programs** that supports Centers of Excellence and a Scholars and Fellows program. There are five Centers of Excellence including the University of Maryland-housed National Center for the Study of Terrorism and the Response to Terrorism (START) and the University of Southern California-housed Center on Risk Assessment and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE).

The Scholarship and Fellowship Program awards the former for undergraduates and the latter for graduate students pursuing degrees in mission-relevant fields providing educational support and relevant experiential learning opportunities. In the 2005 competition out of 50 scholarships awarded, ten were won by students in the social sciences and five in psychology, and out of 79 fellowships given, 15 were won by students in the social sciences and seven by those in psychology. The Administration has proposed reducing funds for these awards in the past two years.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
70.0	64.0	62.4	52.0	-10.8%	-2.5%	-16.7%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Like most other domestic policy related departments, Housing and Urban Development also sees its proposed FY 2007 discretionary budget decrease from FY 2006. Despite this, Secretary Alphonso Jackson cites the largest home ownership levels in American history, close to 70 percent, as evidence of “the President’s vision of an ownership society.”

Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR)

www.huduser.org

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

Recent OPDR publications include: *Affordable Housing Needs: A Report to Congress on the Significant Need for Housing* and *Studies in Assisted Housing*, the latter in *Cityscape*, the office’s three-times-a-year journal. OPDR also supports data collections including the American Housing Survey. Current research included a recently completed methodology for "housing impact" analyses.

This new tool will measure the impact of any proposed new regulation on housing affordability. Other research includes, developing new models for impact fees that reduce regulatory barriers to manufactured housing and a new barriers "database" that will better quantify the impact of regulatory barriers on housing costs.

The significant increase for OPDR in FY 2007 comes from the transfer of funding for university partnerships from the Community Development Block Grant program. These funds assist Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities. It also includes a doctoral dissertation grant program and a work study program to attract economically disadvantaged and minority students to careers in community and economic development.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
45.1	69.7	56.4	68.4	25.1%	-19.1%	21.3%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Justice Department, under Attorney General Alberto Gonzales, continues its major focus on anti-terrorism activities, with an emphasis on developing technology breakthroughs. The Administration continues its attempts to reduce and eliminate programs of Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement entities, such as the Byrne programs of discretionary and technology grants, major sources of congressional earmarks.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/

BJS is the prime agency responsible for criminal justice statistical programs. President Bush nominated University of Massachusetts political scientist Jeffrey Schneider as the new administrator replacing Lawrence Greenfield. BJS continues to improve the National Crime Victimization study and hopes to restore the sample. It collects statistics on the incidence, magnitude and consequences of cybercrime, data on the organization and administration of police and sheriff's departments, information on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors, statistics on courts, case processing, and sentencing, and data on correctional populations and facilities. The yo-yoing of the BJS budget numbers below reflects the Administration's inclusion of administrative and management costs and congressional insistence on putting them in a separate account.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
33.5	62.8	34.7	59.8	3.6%	-44.7%	72.3%

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/

NIJ is the research and evaluation arm of the Department of Justice. It's base budget has been fairly constant the past few years. Congress suggests that \$10 million of that budget go to social science research. Much of the rest of NIJ's funds are designated by Congress for the Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers. NIJ also receives \$5 million from the appropriated funds from the Violence Against Women account and \$10 million from Byrne funds to assist units of local government to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. A small portion of the requested \$175.6 million DNA analysis and capacity enhancement programs comes NIJ's way for research and evaluation. The large decrease from proposed FY2006 also involves management funds.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
54.2	83.7	54.5	56.2	0.6%	-34.9%	3.2%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Elaine Chao, one of the Bush Administration's original Cabinet appointments, remains as Secretary of Labor. Although the Department used to support significant amounts of research and evaluation through the Employment and Training Administration almost all of that funding has disappeared. The Department's overall discretionary budget continues to decline as the Administration seeks ways to empower individual job seekers at the expense of federally sponsored programs.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

www.bls.gov

Led by Commissioner Kathleen Utgoff, the BLS is the principal fact finding agency in the Federal government in the broad field of labor economics. The BLS provides general purpose statistics that serve as some of the major economic indicators used in: developing economic and social policy; making decisions in the business and labor communities; developing legislative and other programs affecting the labor market; and conducting research on labor market issues.

In 2005, a concerted lobbying effort by many groups including COSSA, kept BLS from eliminating the women’s wages question on the Current Employment Survey (CES). The Bureau, in FY 2007, expects to begin publishing the data from the expansion of the CES to include all worker’s wages and hours.

BLS has received steady increases over the past few years from the Administration, with Congress, for the most part, going along. The proposed boost for FY 2007 includes funds to begin updating continuously the housing and geographic samples in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in order to improve its accuracy and timeliness. It will also allow for further modernization of the computer systems that process the Producer Price Index and the U.S. Import and Export price indices. Finally, the increase will support the expansion of the Business Employment Dynamics data to cover State- level measures of gross job gains and losses.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
529.0	542.5	537.1	563.3	1.5%	-1.0%	4.9%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

www.exchanges.state.gov

According to the Administration, the Department of State’s educational, professional, and cultural exchanges seek to improve the world’s understanding of the United States and Americans’ understanding of the world and are key components of the “freedom agenda.”

These programs provide opportunities for individuals from the United States and abroad to learn about each others' societies by direct experience, through programs such as Fulbright scholarships for scholars, students, teachers, and mid-career professionals. The Administration is also placing emphasis on what it calls “key influencers,” through the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Edward R. Murrow Journalism program and the Fortune 500 project for women entrepreneurs. The goal is to forge strong and lasting links between Americans and their foreign counterparts in leadership positions in both the private and public sector. The Administration will also continue to emphasize increasing understanding of the Muslim world and promoting American ideals to that world.

The FY 2007 request will also institutionalize Alumni and Evaluation programs to amplify the experience of opinion leaders who have participated in these programs after their return home. The expansion of the evaluation component will provide policymakers with specific measures of impact and useful tools for planning and adjusting programs. The request also includes funds for the State’s participation in the National Security Foreign Language Initiative to help American people to speak and master critical foreign languages, such as Arabic, Farsi, Mandarin, Hindi, and Urdu.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
355.9	430.4	426.3	474.3	19.8%	-1.0%	11.3%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA)

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. Mary Hutzler is the Acting Director.

The FY 2007 budget request of \$35.2 million is composed of \$27 million from the Highway Trust Fund and \$8.2 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 \$8.2 million for Research and Development. RITA will support research and technology development that cuts across all modes of transportation. In March 2005, RITA, as mandated, presented a report to Congress on the research activities of the DOT.

Transportation Statistics: BTS is funded from an allocation for Federal highway aid. The FY 2007 request provides multi-modal and intermodal transportation data and information. BTS has been asked by Congress to conduct a national transportation information needs assessment to prioritize transportation data needs and data collections, and estimate their implementation costs.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
26.3	33.0	26.7	27.5	1.5%	-19.1%	3.0%

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

www.archives.gov

Led by Archivist Allen Weinstein, NARA selects, preserves, describes, and makes available to the public, scholars, and Federal agencies, the valuable historical records of the Federal Government and the historical materials and records in Presidential Libraries. It also prepares related publications and exhibit programs and conducts the appraisal of all Federal records. NARA reviews Federal historical records and decides what classified security information can be declassified. It has recently protested the Administration's attempt to reclassify already declassified documents. It also publishes the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations.

The FY 2007 budget request for NARA operating expenses is \$338.1 million, up from \$323.5 million in FY 2006. NARA's Electronic Records Archive (ERA), a project to provide the means to preserve and make accessible electronic records far into the future, is funded at \$45.5 million, \$7.9 million over the FY 2006 level. This higher level will allow NARA to build the first increment of ERA.

The proposed budget for NARA, as it did in FY 2006, provides no funds for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to award grants to preserve and publish records that document American history. The Administration believes people seeking such funds can apply to the National Endowment for Humanities (NEH). Congress rejected this request in FY 2006. The FY 2007 budget proposal also includes funds to bring the Richard Nixon presidential library into the NARA system and to begin preparations for a new George W. Bush Presidential library.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
300.4	316.9	325.5	338.0	8.4%	2.7%	3.8%

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

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 program, 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.

The final FY 2006 appropriation for NEH (after two rescissions totaling 1.47 percent) was \$140.949 million. It included \$15.2 million for *We the People*. For FY 2007, the Administration's propose \$140.95 million for NEH. The President's budget would cut funding for competitive program funds by \$1.32 million to help pay for administrative salary and overhead cost increases.

The Administration asks for \$15.2 million for *We the People*. NEH has identified three new initiatives it would launch through this program: 1) a partnership with private foundations and other nonfederal contributors to supplement documentary editions, and transcribe, digitize, and mount on the Internet the papers of the nation's first four presidents; 2) a new effort to preserve and increase access to collections of papers of former members of the United States Congress; and 3) a special program called "American Art in the Classroom" which would provide schools and teachers with high quality poster reproductions and educational materials on key works of American art.

The NEH also announced that it would continue its special initiative, "Documenting Endangered Languages," a multi-year partnership with the National Science Foundation to record, document, and archive information relating to an estimated 3,000 currently spoken languages on the verge of extinction.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
138.1	138.1	140.9	141.0	2.0%	2.0%	<0.1%

National Science Foundation (NSF)

www.nsf.gov

With the inclusion of the National Science Foundation in President Bush's American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI), Director Arden Bement was able to exclaim that the FY 2007 proposed budget was "great for NSF." Perhaps, but FY 2007 was also supposed to be the final year of the doubling of NSF's budget promised in the 2002 reauthorization act. The ACI talks of doubling NSF's budget by 2016.

For FY 2007, the president's budget recommends \$6.02 billion for NSF, an increase of \$439 million or 7.9 percent over the FY 2006 final appropriation. Unlike the previous year, when Congress actually reduced NSF's budget, the Foundation wound up with close to a 2 percent increase over FY 2005.

The Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account includes the funding for the research directorates, the Office of Polar Programs, the Office of International Science and Engineering, the new Office of Cyberinfrastructure, and a hodge-podge category called Integrative Activities, which includes the Science of Learning Centers. The FY 2007 budget proposes a total of \$4.666 billion for R&RA, a \$334.5 million or 7.7 percent boost over the FY 2006 appropriation. That figure, \$4.331 billion, represented a 2.3 percent increase over FY 2005.

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Biological Sciences	576.8	581.8	576.7	607.9	<-0.1%	-0.8%	5.4%
Computer, Info, Science, and Engineering	490.2	620.6	496.4	526.7	1.3%	-20.0%	6.1%
Engineering	557.1	580.7	580.9	628.6	4.3%	<0.1%	8.2%
Geosciences	697.2	709.1	702.8	744.9	8.0%	-8.8%	6.0%
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	1,069.4	1,086.2	1,085.5	1,150.3	1.5%	-0.1%	6.0%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	196.8	198.8	199.9	213.8	1.6%	0.6%	6.9%
Office of Cyberinfrastructure	123.4		127.1	182.4	3.0%		43.5%
Office of Polar Programs	278.3	386.9	322.7	370.6	-16.6%	-4.26%	14.8%

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)

David Lightfoot, the new Assistant Director for SBE, arrived in June 2005 after Wanda Ward had served as Acting Assistant Director for 14 months following the departure of Norman Bradburn. After a significant budget enhancement from FY 2004 to FY 2005, SBE received less than a 2 percent boost from FY 2005 to FY 2006. For FY 2007, the budget proposes \$213.8 million for SBE, an increase of close to \$14 million and almost 7 percent. The Social and Economic Sciences Division would increase almost \$7 million from \$93.2 in FY 2006 to a proposed \$99.9 million.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Division would go from \$79.8 million to \$84.1 million. The Science, Resources and Statistics Division, with an important role to play on the science metrics issue, would rise from \$27 million to \$29.7.

At the AAAS Policy Forum in April and again at the COSSA Annual Meeting in November, Presidential Science Adviser John Marburger argued for more attention to the development of science metrics and a “science of science policy.” SBE has taken the lead in responding to Marburger’s challenge. The FY 2006 current plan for SBE includes \$2.7 million for science metrics work in all three divisions. The new budget would spend \$6.8 million for this area. The goal, according to NSF, is to figure out how to reliably evaluate returns received for past R&D investments and to forecast likely returns from future investments.

The Human and Social Dynamics (HSD) priority continues, with SBE’s contribution from FY 2006 to FY 2007 proposed to remain at \$31.4 million. In 2005, SBE made 22 Small Grants for Exploratory Research awards to support research on the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and six SGER awards for research related to the Tsunami in South Asia. The regular competition made 62 awards across a wide variety of projects focused on understanding change in human and social systems and their environments. With the focus on innovation and competitiveness at the national level of science policy, SBE has reinvigorated its program on Innovation and Organizational Change, committing \$1.8 million of its FY 2007 proposed budget to supporting research to understand how individuals, groups, and/or institutions innovate.

SBE will also participate in the NSF emphasis on cyberinfrastructure focusing on its recently increased support for the major social science surveys, working to make supercomputing resources accessible to social scientists, and supporting new cybertechnologies with the potential to transform social research. SBE will also continue its joint efforts with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Smithsonian Institution to document endangered languages. This will include participation in the International Polar Year to support research on disappearing Arctic languages. In addition, SBE’s would receive \$5 million from the Office of Polar Programs to support research on “Living in the Cold and Dark” and “Studying Environmental Arctic Change.”

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
Social and Economic Sciences	91.8	92.8	93.2	99.9	1.5%	0.4%	7.3%
Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	79.1	79.8	79.8	84.1	0.9%	0.0%	5.5%
Science Resources Statistics	25.9	26.2	27.0	29.7	4.2%	3.1%	10.1%

Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR)

With Congress and others increasingly concerned with the education and training of the next generation of scientists, particularly those from underrepresented groups, and the scientific and mathematical literacy of the American public, NSF’s appears to be in the midst of redefining its role in providing support for these concerns.

The proposed FY 2007 budget for EHR, led by Acting Director Donald Thompson, of \$816.2 million represents a small 2.5 percent boost over FY 2006. In FY 2006, Congress rejected a large proposed cut to EHR, but still funded it at a lower level than in FY 2005. This decrease in funding came about mostly from the reduction of NSF’s role in the Math and Science Partnership program. That role will continue to be reduced in FY 2007 as the role of the Education Department will increase.

Heeding congressional directives, EHR has come in with a large boost to its Human Resources and Development programs in FY 2007. These programs that enhance the diversity of individuals engaged in U.S. science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. In 2006, the directorate plans to merge two of its divisions – Research, Evaluation and Communication (REC) and the Elementary, Secondary, and Informal Education (ESIE). The new division will be called Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings.

The old REC will now become the Research and Evaluation on Education in Science and Engineering. Its budget, which suffered a 19 percent decrease in FY 2006, is slated for another 14 percent drop in FY 2007. This division is also supporting what NSF is calling “Discovery Research K-12,” which also has a research and assessment component to it. The increases proposed for FY 2007 should allow support for an additional 140 graduate students through the Graduate Education division’s three programs: the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship; the Graduate Research Fellowship; and the Graduate Teaching Fellows in K-12 education. The Science of Learning Centers, part of the Integrated Activities budget account, would receive \$27 million in FY 2007, a \$4.3 million increase.

This would continue funding for the four Centers awarded in the program’s first competition and the funding of the winners of the competition for new centers begun in 2005. The program also supports smaller Catalyst Awards on less comprehensive approaches to learning research.

	Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
EPSCOR	93.4	94.0	98.7	100.0	5.7%	5.0%	1.3%
Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings	238.8	234.6	215.2	215.0	-9.9%	-8.3%	-0.1%
Undergraduate Education	237.6	135.0	211.7	196.8	-10.9%	56.8%	-7.0%
Graduate Education	154.8	155.0	153.0	160.6	-1.2%	-1.3%	4.9%
Human Resource Development	119.2	118.4	118.1	143.9	-0.9%	-0.3%	21.8%
EHR TOTAL	843.5	737.0	796.7	816.2	-5.5%	7.8%	2.5%

United States Institute for Peace (USIP)

www.usip.gov

Congress established the USIP in 1984 as an independent nonpartisan national institution whose mission is to help prevent, manage, and resolve international conflicts by empowering others with knowledge, skills, and resources, as well as by our direct involvement in peacebuilding efforts around the world. Richard Solomon, former assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs from 1989 to 1992, has led the USIP since 1993.

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 2006, the Congress appropriated \$22.3 million for USIP. Congress provided an additional \$95 million for a new USIP headquarters in Washington, DC. For FY 2007, the Administration has requested almost \$27 million.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
22.7	21.9	22.9	27.0	0.9%	4.6%	17.9%

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

www.wwics.si.edu

Part of the Smithsonian Institution, the Center was established by Congress in 1968 as a living official memorial to President Woodrow Wilson. It 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 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.

The Administration's request for FY 2007 is \$9.4 million, slightly more than the \$9.2 million appropriated in FY 2006.

Actual FY 05	Proposed FY 06	Current FY 06	Proposed FY 07	(C) FY 06/ (A) FY 05	(C) FY 06/ (P) FY 06	(P) FY 07/ (C) FY 06
8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4	3.4%	0.0%	2.2%