



1341 G Street, NW
Eighth Floor
Washington, DC 20005
t: 202.289.7475
f: 202.289.7454
www.lewis-burke.com

**Summary and Analysis of the
President's FY 2010 Budget Request
for Federal Research and Education Programs**

Prepared by Lewis-Burke Associates LLC

May 8, 2009

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Department of Education	4
Department of Health and Human Services.....	8
National Institutes of Health	8
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	12
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	12
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	12
Administration for Children and Families	12
Administration on Aging	13
Indian Health Service.....	13
Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services.....	13
Food and Drug Administration	13
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.....	13
HHS-Wide Efforts in Health Information Technology	14
National Science Foundation	14

Introduction

On May 7, President Obama sent the details of his first official budget proposal to Congress. The President proposes an unprecedented \$3.6 trillion budget for FY 2010 to a Congress in which many members, including some in the President's own party, are concerned with the overall size of the budget and projected deficits. As a result, the FY 2010 budget resolution, already approved by Congress, sets the level that House and Senate Appropriations Committees will have for discretionary appropriated programs at \$10 billion below the level that the President is requesting.

As is the case with budgets—federal or family—the President has made some choices to accommodate his initiatives. Thus, the President's budget proposes to reduce or eliminate 121 federal programs for overall budget savings of \$17 billion. Approximately half of the savings would come from defense program eliminations and reforms already announced by Secretary of Defense Robert Gates. However, Congress may balk at some of the Administration's proposed program cuts and eliminations. Due to the need to find funds to restore cuts to favored programs and Congress's lower overall discretionary funding total, some of the President's proposed funding increases, may not be realized.

In his budget, the President calls on Congress to make investments to create a clean energy economy; to reform the nation's health care system to improve the quality and access to care; to prepare teachers and students for the 21st century; to rebuild America's infrastructure to support economic growth, including investments in science, research, and technology; and to enhance national security by rebuilding the military, securing the homeland, and expanding U.S. diplomatic efforts.

To accomplish these goals, the President proposes \$599 billion, an 11.2 percent increase, in spending for non-defense discretionary spending and \$534 billion, a 4.1 percent increase, for defense discretionary spending (excluding overseas operations). This marks a sharp change from the previous Administration's attempts to hold non-defense discretionary spending relatively flat.

For federal research and development programs, the President's FY 2010 budget request proposes an increase of \$555 million or 0.4 percent above the FY 2009 appropriated level and recommits to the doubling of basic research programs, consistent with the President's Plan for Science and Innovation and the America COMPETES Act. Under this plan, the budget request would provide a total of \$12.6 billion for the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy Office of Science, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. This represents an overall increase of \$731 million or 6.1 percent above these agencies' FY 2009 enacted funding levels (in addition to the \$5.2 billion they received in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act). The budget projects completion of the doubling effort in 2016.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) would receive \$7.0 billion in the FY 2010 budget request, an increase of \$555 million or 8.5 percent above the FY 2009 appropriated level. This increase builds on a 7.6 percent increase NSF received in FY 2009. Overall, research programs receive greater proposed increases than education programs, with a particular focus on clean

energy research, cyberinfrastructure and computational science, and climate research and education.

For health research programs in FY 2010, the President's request for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is \$30.8 billion, an increase of \$443 million or 1.4 percent above the FY 2009 enacted level. Continued support would be provided for comparative effectiveness research through the Department of Health and Human Services to sustain the initiative begun with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding. In addition, the President has proposed an 8-year initiative to double support for cancer research; as the first step, the FY 2010 request would provide \$6 billion for such programs across NIH.

For higher education, the President's budget assumes his proposal to restructure the current federal student loan system, which consists of the Federal Family Education Loan program and the Direct Loan program, into an exclusive Direct Loan program. The funding saved through the restructuring would then be used to create a mandatory Pell Grant along with sustainable increases for the program and an expanded Perkins Loan Program. Overall, the discretionary accounts are level funded, although a large increase is included for the Institute of Education Sciences for evaluation and assessment activities. The budget also proposes increases to teacher training and incentive funds which will advance President Obama's education reform agenda.

Please note that, unless otherwise specified, comparisons in the budget analyses below use as a base the funding levels provided in the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, and exclude the stimulus funding provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Department of Education

Overall, President Obama's first education budget would provide level funding for most programs while providing large increases in areas of policy reform. There are programs within the Department which are cut or reduced in this budget, but in many cases they have been refocused and provided with an Obama gloss rather than a Bush legacy. For example, the College Access Challenge Grant Program, which was created with mandatory funds in the College Cost Reduction Act (CCRA), would be zeroed out from \$66 million, but a new College Access and Completion Fund would be created at \$500 million which would expand the scope of the program.

In his budget briefing, Secretary Duncan stated that the FY 2010 budget request focuses on fiscal responsibility and the President's reform agenda within K-12 and higher education. Areas slated for large increases include the Teacher Incentive Fund, which would receive a \$620 million increase over FY 2009, and the Institute for Education Sciences (IES), which would be focused on evaluation and assessment activities of programs to determine what works.

Regarding higher education, the focus of the FY 2010 budget is to expand access through increased student aid and increase college completion through the establishment of new programs.

Student Financial Assistance

Student Loan Programs

The President's FY 2010 budget assumes the changes to the student loan programs outlined in the initial budget request. The President's budget requests that Congress end the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program and allow all federal student loans to be made in the Direct Loan (DL) program, thereby ending subsidies to private lenders. The Department estimates that this would save the federal government over \$4 billion a year.

Pell Grant

Using the savings from the changes to the student loan programs, the President's budget request would move the Pell Grant program from the discretionary budget into mandatory funding and tie increases to the consumer price index plus one percentage point, thereby providing the Pell Program with sustainable increases. For FY 2010, the Department's proposal would set the maximum Pell Grant at \$5,500. This is a \$200 increase over the maximum grant for the 2009-2010 academic year.

Perkins Loans

The President's FY 2010 budget would zero out the loan cancellations for the Perkins program at \$67 million. Previous budget years had zeroed out the Capitol Contributions funds to Perkins. Under the President's proposal the Perkins Loan program would be restructured into a mandatory program, using funds from the changes to the student loan programs, but allow for the same 5 percent rate of interest. Schools with existing Perkins programs would be allowed to use federal funds for loan cancellations in the existing program with current federal funds. All other federal funds would be recalled by the Department for reallocation, and loan volume for institutions would be determined through a method developed in consultation with Congress. New Perkins Loans would be made directly by the Department through the Direct Loan system and the new Perkin Loans would accrue interest while students are in school. Institutions would be able to retain the institutional funds which were added to the revolving accounts over time. The Department estimates that this will allow the program to expand from \$1 billion loan volume per year to over \$6 billion, thereby expanding the program to more students.

Other Campus Based Aid Programs

The Campus Based Aid programs, which consist of the Perkins Loan program, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), and Federal Work Study, are allocated directly to institutions and allow offices of financial aid flexibility in the awarding of the grants. The SEOG program would be level funded at \$757 million and the Federal Work Study program would be level funded at \$981 million. This does not take into account the \$200 million included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for Federal Work Study.

Leveraging Education Assistance Partnerships (LEAP)

The LEAP program would be level funded at \$63.9 million in the FY 2010 budget proposal. Funds within the LEAP program are provided for the Grants for Access and Persistence (GAP) program which was created in the Higher Education Opportunity Act. Currently, all States operate in the Special LEAP program rather than the GAP program.

Academic Competitiveness (AC)/ Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (SMART) Grants

The President's budget proposal notes that the AC and SMART grants, which are funded through mandatory funding, have carried budget surpluses in previous years because the number of grants have not met the amount provided. Therefore the budget proposal would cancel an additional \$550 million for FY 2010 for these programs. The budget also notes that the programs are set to expire after 2010.

Higher Education

Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) and TRIO programs

In the President's FY 2010 budget request, GEAR UP would be level funded at \$313 million and TRIO would be level funded at \$905 million. Both programs received increased funding in the FY 2009 Omnibus, an increase of \$10 million over FY 2008 for GEAR UP and an increase of \$20 million for TRIO.

Graduate Education

The Javits fellowship program, which provides doctoral fellowships for students with financial need in the arts, humanities, and social sciences, would be level funded at \$10 million. The Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) program, which provides fellowships to graduate students with financial need, would be level funded at \$31 million. The budget proposal estimates that this request would support 218 Javits fellowships and 700 GAANN fellowships.

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

This program provides funding for Domestic programs, such as the National Resource Centers, and the Overseas programs, which includes the Department's Fulbright programs. Domestic programs would be level funded at \$102.3 million. In FY 2009 the Domestic programs received an \$8.4 million increase. Overseas programs would similarly be level funded at \$14.7 million. In FY 2009, the Overseas programs received a \$1.3 million increase.

Institutional Development

Overall, the funds for Institutional Development are \$131 million below FY 2009 funding. The Strengthening Native American-serving non-tribal institutions would be funded at \$2.6 million. In FY 2009, the program received \$5 million in mandatory funds and \$2.5 million in discretionary funds. The FY 2010 budget request does not include the mandatory funds. The President's budget also notes that \$11 million in mandatory funding is included in the Higher Education Opportunity Act for the "Promoting Post-baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans" in FY 2010.

Teacher Training

Teacher Quality Partnership Grants

The President's FY 2010 budget proposal would move the Teacher Quality Partnership Grants from the Office of Postsecondary Education into the Office of Innovation and Improvement. The program received \$50 million in FY 2009 and \$100 million through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The FY 2010 budget proposal would fund the program at \$50 million.

The budget notes that the Department expects to make 30-40 grants under the newly reauthorized program in FY 2009, maintain support for 21 continuing grants, and compete four additional grants with the proposed FY 2010 funds.

Teacher Incentive Fund

One of the largest increases within the President's FY 2010 budget request for the Department of Education is for the Teacher Incentive Fund. This program provides grants to States and Local Education Agencies (LEAs), sometimes in partnership with non-profit organizations, to develop and implement innovative performance based compensation systems that award schools for increasing student achievement. In the FY 2010 budget proposal, the Teacher Incentive Fund would receive a \$420 million increase over FY 2009, along with an additional \$200 million included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Teach for America

The President's budget proposal also includes \$15 million for the Teach for America program, which currently receives funding from the Corporation for National and Community Service. The \$15 million would be used to expand efforts to recruit, select, train and support recent college graduates to serve as teachers. Not previously funded in the Department of Education, President Obama and Secretary Duncan have stated their support to expand this program.

Institute of Education Sciences (IES)

For FY 2010, the Administration is requesting an increase of \$72.1 million over FY 2009. This does not take into account the \$250 million included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The IES Research, Development, and Dissemination budget would receive an increase of \$57 million, or 34 percent, over FY 2009. The increase would be used for a new reading initiative, support for assessment and evaluation, and for the scaling up of successful projects.

New Programs within the Department

Promise Neighborhoods

The President's FY 2010 budget would establish a new program called Promise Neighborhoods which would receive \$10 million in FY 2010. This new program would provide one-year competitive planning grants to nonprofit, community-based organizations to develop programs that address the needs of children in poverty from birth through college. Awards will enable grantees to complete a comprehensive needs assessment, establish partnerships, and develop a comprehensive plan for the program, in preparation for future awards intended for project implementation.

College Access and Completion Fund

The FY 2010 budget proposal would create a time limited "College Access and Completion Fund" to be funded through mandatory funds at \$500 million in FY 2010. The proposal notes that the Administration plans on five years of funding for the program, bringing the total funding up to \$2.5 billion. The program would build a federal, state, and local partnership to improve college success and completion. Grants would be provided to states and national entities to create innovative programs to increase college completion, assess and evaluate the programs, and then disseminate the information.

The Department of Education FY 2010 budget request is on line at:
<http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget10/index.html>.

Department of Health and Human Services

The President requests a \$78.3 billion discretionary budget for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for FY 2010. This funding level is comparable to the \$78.5 billion HHS received in the final FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriation Act (not including the funding HHS received in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act [ARRA]). However, within this relatively level funding, priorities for the department have vastly changed, as evidenced by increases in many programs within operating divisions to support major health care reform. The stated priorities in the President's FY 2010 budget for HHS and its offices and agencies include:

- investing in scientific research and development;
- securing and promoting public health;
- delivering human services to "vulnerable populations;" and
- improving quality and access to care.

The President's budget request is reflective of his previous public support for scientific research and development, highlighting it as a main priority within the HHS budget. Overall, the FY 2010 budget request for the HHS agencies incorporates the context of funding that agencies are receiving through ARRA and the framework of health care needs. While many agencies have mandatory allocations for services, support for research and development in the HHS discretionary budget is strongly evident across the department. Synergism among HHS components engaged in research is now a more prominent feature of this President's budget request. Consistent with previous fiscal years, the National Institutes of Health remains the lead research agency, with funding for research at NIH at about 39.7 percent of the total HHS discretionary budget.

National Institutes of Health

For the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in FY 2010, the President requests \$31.0 billion, which is \$443 million, or 1.4 percent, above NIH's final FY 2009 funding level (excluding the funding HHS received in ARRA). Approximately 84 percent of NIH's budget would be allocated for extramural funding mechanisms in FY 2010.

The FY 2010 NIH budget request includes a \$300 million pass-through for the Global HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Fund (the same amount as the FY 2009 enacted level). It also includes \$8.2 million for evaluation funds and \$150 million for juvenile diabetes research, the same as provided in FY 2009.

Additionally, the President's budget request proposes to reduce the Office of the Director's account by \$64 million, a decrease of 5 percent from the FY 2009 enacted level of \$1.2 billion. The reason for the decrease is that the budget does not include funds for the NIH Director's Bridge Award program, as ARRA funds enable NIH to support additional awards just missing

the nominal payline. However, the oversight of trans-NIH activities will be enhanced, along with the launch of a new effort in bioethics funded in coordination with the institutes and centers (ICs). Both are intended to enhance public trust in the results of NIH-funded research.

Cancer Research

The President's budget would support over \$6 billion for cancer research across all 27 ICs in FY 2010, which is \$268 million, 5 percent, over the estimated amount to be spent in FY 2009. This funding is part of the President's initiative to double basic cancer research funding within eight years. Though cancer research is performed at all NIH ICs, the President requests \$5.2 billion specifically for the National Cancer Institute in FY 2010, which is \$181.2 million, or 3.6 percent, over the FY 2009 enacted level, while most other ICs received only between a 1 to 2 percent increase.

Autism Research

The President's budget would support \$141 million for autism spectrum disorder research at NIH in FY 2010, which is \$19 million, or 16 percent, over the estimated amount to be spent in FY 2009. This accounts for 66.8 percent of the \$211 million that would be provided to all HHS agencies. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) are the other lead agencies in that effort.

Stem Cell Research

The President's budget does not propose a funding amount that would support stem cell research at NIH at the current time, but states that funding in this field is expected to expand substantially in FY 2010. A proposed funding amount will be offered by NIH after the new stem cell research guidelines have been finalized. Draft guidelines are currently open for public review and comment until May 26, 2009. Final guidelines are expected to be released in July.

HIV/AIDS Research

The President's budget would support \$3.1 billion for HIV/AIDS research at NIH in FY 2010 to continue efforts to develop a vaccine.

Nanotechnology-related Environment, Health, and Safety

The President's budget includes a request for \$9 million in additional funding to support a new initiative on safety research.

Common Fund

The FY 2010 budget request would allocate \$549 million for the Common Fund, an increase of \$8 million, or 1.5 percent, over FY 2009. The funds would support trans-NIH initiatives and research out of the Office of the Director.

New and Young Investigators

NIH has established and will continue programs in FY 2010 to increase the success rates for new investigators, which remains a priority. ARRA funds will be used in FY 2009 and FY 2010 to also accomplish these goals.

Clinical and Translational Science Awards

NIH is still in the process of phasing out the General Clinical Research Centers Program and continues to implement a new, more advanced clinical and translational research framework through the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSAs) administered by NIH’s National Center for Research Resources (NCRR). The President’s FY 2010 request would provide \$492 million for CTSAs—\$20 million of which would be transferred from other existing programs within NCRR to the CTSA account and \$25 million of which would be transferred from the Common Fund. The agency notes its intent to provide growth in the CTSA program.

Institutes and Centers

Please see the chart below for individual Institutes and Centers funding levels in the FY 2010 budget request.

The budget request documents for NIH are available online at:

<http://officeofbudget.od.nih.gov/ui/HomePage.htm>.

FY 2010 President's Budget Request for Individual Funding Levels for National Institutes of Health (NIH) Institutes and Centers (Amounts in Millions of Dollars)

Institutes/Centers	Final FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 President's Budget Request	Dollar Comparison to FY 2009 Actual	Percent Comparison to FY 2009 Actual
National Cancer Institute (NCI)	\$4,969	\$5,150	\$181	3.6%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)	\$3,016	\$3,050	\$34	1.1%
National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)	\$403	\$408	\$5	1.2%
National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)*	\$1,911	\$1,932	\$21	1.1%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)	\$1,593	\$1,613	\$20	1.3%
National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases (NIAID)**	\$4,703	\$4,760	\$57	1.2%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)	\$1,998	\$2,024	\$26	1.3%
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	\$1,295	\$1,314	\$19	1.5%
National Eye Institute (NEI)	\$688	\$696	\$8	1.2%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)***	\$741	\$763	\$22	3.0%
National Institute on Aging (NIA)	\$1,081	\$1,093	\$12	1.1%
National Institute on Arthritis & Musculoskeletal & Skin Diseases (NIAMS)	\$525	\$531	\$6	1.1%
National Institute on Deafness & Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)	\$407	\$413	\$6	1.5%

Institutes/Centers	Final FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 President's Budget Request	Dollar Comparison to FY 2009 Actual	Percent Comparison to FY 2009 Actual
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	\$1,450	\$1,475	\$25	1.7%
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	\$1,033	\$1,045	\$12	1.2%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	\$450	\$455	\$5	1.1%
National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)	\$142	\$144	\$2	1.4%
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)	\$502	\$510	\$8	1.6%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)	\$308	\$313	\$5	1.6%
National Center for Research Resources (NCRR)	\$1,226	\$1,252	\$26	2.1%
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)	\$125	\$127	\$2	1.6%
National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHHD)	\$206	\$209	\$3	1.5%
John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)	\$69	\$69	\$0	0.0%
National Library of Medicine (NLM)****	\$331	\$334	\$3	0.9%
Office of the Director (OD)	\$1,247	\$1,182	-\$65	-5.2%
Buildings and Facilities	\$126	\$126	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$30,545	\$30,988	\$443	1.4%
Total (Global HIV/AIDS Transfer, Health Information Systems Improvement, and Evaluation Funds)	\$30,017	\$30,677	\$660	2.2%

*NIDDK includes mandatory juvenile diabetes research

**NIAID includes transfer to Global HIV/AIDS Fund

***NIEHS includes both Labor/HHS and Interior Appropriations

****NLM includes Evaluation Funds

It is important to note that comparison may not be exact due to unit size (millions)

Other HHS Agencies and Priorities

The President's request for the remaining operating divisions within HHS would support other initiatives that have been prioritized. The Obama Administration has geared its budget request to enforce a comprehensive approach to the core mission of health care reform. All agencies within HHS would have distinct roles to play to enhance public health and ensure access to healthcare for all Americans.

Certain initiatives and goals in particular were highlighted as priorities within the agencies, including prevention and wellness efforts, enforcing a strong health care workforce, providing

access to vulnerable populations, and preparing for biomedical emergencies. HHS agency budget requests and priorities for FY 2010 include:

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

The President's request would provide HRSA with \$7.1 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is \$100 million less than the FY 2009 enacted level of \$7.2 billion. Priorities for the agency include increasing access to health care in underserved areas of the country through programs like the National Health Service Corps (which would receive \$169 million in FY 2010, a \$34 million increase) and the Nurse Loan Repayment and Scholarship Program, and would also provide \$100 million for Training and Diversity Programs to increase opportunities for minorities to enter a health profession. Geriatric training programs would receive \$42 million, an \$11 million increase. In total, the President's request includes \$401 million for Title VII and VIII health professions training, a \$48 million increase. For the last several years, the Bush Administration sought to reduce and eliminate funding for health professions programs at HRSA, while Congress restored funding each year.

The President's request terminates 967 earmarks for local health projects, which sends a significant message. Examples of such programs include: Health Care Facilities and Construction (\$310 million in FY 2009), the Denali Commission (\$20 million in FY 2009), and the Delta Health Initiative (\$26 million in FY 2009). The Administration notes that meritorious projects should be able to receive funding under a competitive process.

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The President's request would provide SAMHSA with \$3.39 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is \$60 million more than the FY 2009 enacted level of \$3.33 billion. Priorities for the agency include prevention and treatment programs for substance abuse and mental health including expanding the treatment capacity of drug courts, supporting community-based services for those who suffer from addiction or mental illness while facing homelessness, and providing infrastructure for community mental health services. The Minority Fellowship Program, funded within SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services, would receive \$4.08 million in the President's request, even with the FY 2009 enacted level.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

The President's request would provide AHRQ with \$372 million in discretionary budget authority, which is flat funded from the FY 2009 enacted level. This is due to the \$700 million received by the agency through ARRA funds. Priorities for the agency include comparative effectiveness research (which would invest \$50 million for FY 2010 in addition to the \$700 million received through ARRA) and improving health information technology (which would be provided with \$45 million for FY 2010).

Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

The President's request would provide ACF with \$15.6 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is \$1.6 billion less than the FY 2009 enacted level of \$17.2 billion. Though additional funding is included in the discretionary budget for Head Start, Refugee programs, and a new child welfare initiative, the most critical community needs in FY 2009 and FY 2010 are being met by ARRA funding. The request would fund ACF Child Welfare Research, Training and

Demonstration activities at \$27.2 million, compared to \$7.2 million in FY 2009. The \$20 million increase is proposed for a new demonstration program that would award discretionary grants to grantees who demonstrate improved outcomes for long-term foster care placements. The request states, “The demonstration program will take a multi-faceted approach to reduce the number of children who stay in foster care for extended periods of time.”

Administration on Aging (AOA)

The President’s request would provide AOA with \$1.491 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is flat funded from the FY 2009 enacted level. Priorities for the agency include providing a broad range of home and community-based support services to assist the elderly in their day-to-day activities, ensuring adequate nutrition and positive behaviors, and providing support to family caregivers. In addition, \$31 million is requested to continue implementation and evaluation of three health and long-term care programs: Aging and Disability Resource Centers, Evidence-Based Disease Prevention Programs, and Nursing Home Diversion.

Indian Health Service (IHS)

The President’s request would provide IHS with \$4 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is \$400 million more than the FY 2009 enacted level of \$3.6 billion. Priorities for the agency include improving the Indian health system by reducing disparities and leading the innovation of health IT development.

Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)

The President’s request would provide CMS with \$3.5 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is \$300 billion more than the FY 2009 enacted level of \$3.2 billion. Priorities for the agency include targeting healthcare fraud and abuse, and creating a \$30 million program for FY 2010 to research long-term reform of the Medicare and Medicaid systems. These priorities are aligned with consolidation of 86 to 75 field offices of the HHS Office of Inspector General to those geographic areas most at risk.

Food & Drug Administration (FDA)

The President’s request would provide FDA with \$2.4 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is \$300 million more than the FY 2009 enacted level of \$2.1 billion. Priorities for the agency include increased food safety in the wake of the FY 2009 food contaminations and recalls, and lowering the cost of prescription drugs by increasing the availability of generics and imports.

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)

The President’s request would provide CDC with \$6.39 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is \$30 million more than the FY 2009 enacted level of \$6.36 billion. Priorities for the agency include the development and implementation of behavioral and prevention programs for HIV/AIDS and other infectious and chronic diseases, and maintaining a high level of preparedness to combat biomedical terrorism or emergency situations such as pandemic flu. The President’s request for FY 2010 is largely directed toward reinvigorating CDC’s mission as the lead agency for public health.

HHS-Wide Efforts in Health Information Technology

The President's FY 2010 budget requests a total of \$61 million for health information technology (IT) in the HHS Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, \$100,000 above the FY 2009 level. This level of support would allow the office to continue its role as the federal health IT leader and coordinator. An additional \$45 million is requested for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality to support its efforts in enhancement of patient safety. Additional FY 2010 funds are requested for independent evaluations of electronic health record adoption and economic factors. The President also requests support for the second year of a demonstration project under the auspices of the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, to encourage small physician practices to adopt electronic health records.

The budget request documents for HHS are available online at:
<http://www.hhs.gov/asrt/ob/docbudget/index.html>.

National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) would receive \$7.045 billion in the FY 2010 budget request, an increase of \$555 million or 8.5 percent above the FY 2009 appropriated level. This increase builds on a 7.6 percent increase NSF received in FY 2009, and the rate of growth is consistent with the Administration's stated goal to complete a doubling of NSF by 2016. (None of these numbers include the one-time infusion of \$3 billion to NSF from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act [ARRA].)

Research and Related Activities (R&RA)

The NSF Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account would receive \$5.733 billion in the FY 2010 budget request, an increase of \$550 million or 10.6 percent above the FY 2009 appropriated level. The R&RA account includes funding for research in Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Sciences and Engineering; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; and Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences. It also contains funding for cyberinfrastructure, polar research, international activities, and some agency-wide programs, such as the Major Research Instrumentation program and the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).

A complete breakdown of the NSF R&RA budget by division and program is not yet available, but a comparison between the FY 2010 request and the FY 2008 level by directorate is possible. (Data separating the regular FY 2009 and ARRA funding for each directorate in FY 2009 has not yet been provided by NSF.) Proposed funding increases appear to be spread relatively equally—the six major research directorates and the Office of Cyberinfrastructure all would grow between 17.8 percent (Mathematical and Physical Sciences) and 19.9 percent (Geosciences) over the two year period from FY 2008 to FY 2010.

While program-level detail is not available, NSF's plans to support the major priorities of the Administration have been emphasized in several areas by staff from NSF and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

- NSF would increase support for climate research by approximately \$200 million across all fields of science and engineering, including the social sciences. Example areas of focus would include ecosystems vulnerabilities, the carbon cycle, ocean acidification, abrupt climate change, and adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- NSF also plans to continue and expand its basic research programs that support work to overcome barriers to the use of clean energy.
- NSF will support work on computational models, simulation, and software development to open new pathways in all science and engineering fields.
- The emphasis placed by NSF for its ARRA funds on high-risk transformative research and support for early career investigators, especially through the CAREER program, is proposed to continue in the FY 2010 budget.

Education and Human Resources (EHR)

The NSF Education and Human Resources (EHR) account would receive \$857.8 million in the FY 2010 budget request, an increase of \$12.5 million or 1.5 percent above the FY 2009 appropriated level, excluding ARRA funds. In past years, proposed EHR increases have usually been lower than the increases proposed for the R&RA account (comparing percentages), but Congress often increases the EHR funding levels during the appropriations process.

In public briefings, NSF leadership has emphasized that education programs at NSF are not limited to EHR, and noted that many of the proposed increases for education in fact occur in the R&RA account. Documents from the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy state that science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education funding NSF-wide would increase by \$43 million, or 4.0 percent from FY 2009 to \$1.109 billion FY 2010.

A complete breakdown of the NSF EHR budget by program is not yet available, but NSF's plan to support major priorities of the Administration have been emphasized.

- In FY 2010, NSF would establish a climate change education program that would support programs for K-12 up to graduate level and efforts to increase public understanding of climate change and its consequences.
- The budget request would begin to grow the Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) program at NSF, consistent with the President's plan to triple the number of new GRFs, bringing the level to 3,000 by 2013. In FY 2010, the GRF program, which is funded in EHR and across the research directorates in R&RA, would receive \$122 million, enough for 400 additional fellowships, bringing the level to 1600.
- Within EHR, \$64 million, an increase of \$12 million, would be provided for the Advanced Technology Education (ATE) program, to support community college programs focused on training a workforce for high-technology sectors.

The complete budget materials for NSF are not yet available on line.