Current Status of FY 2009 Appropriations for R&D

MAJOR	SECONDARY	ALLOCATED AMOUNT	COMMENTS
Dept. Ed.	Direct: \$77B, college affordabi	lity \$30.8B, school mode	ernization \$33.6B.
	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	\$12 billion	Unclear how much, if any, will be specifically allocated for research purposes. Filtered through the states.
		\$100 million	Teacher quality partnership grants
DOD	R&D Programs	\$200 million	Funding indicated here is for energy-related R&D amount excludes non-R&D spending; The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act text indicates there will be \$75 million for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation" for each of the following military branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense-Wide, but does not provide specifics.
NIH (part of DHF	HS)	\$10.4 billion	AAAS estimates that of this, \$8.5 billion will be available for research grants, and \$1 billion to renovate university facilities. The \$800 million would remain in the Office of the Director, with priority given for 2-year, short-term special research grants to be awarded competitively.
	Natl. Ctr. for Research Resources	\$1.3 billion	\$1.0 billion for competitively-awarded extramural grants; \$300 million for competitive awards for instrumentation and other capital equipment for research.
	Office of the Director	\$8.2 billion	Includes \$7.4 (in addition to the regular appropriations for FY 2009) to distribute proportionally among NIH's institutes and centers, to fund intramural and extramural research; another \$800 million would remain in the OD, with priority for 2-year, short-term special research grants to be awarded competitively.
	Buildings and Facilities	\$500 million	For intramural construction
	Transfer from AHRQ	\$400 million	For health care comparative effectiveness research
DHHS	<u> </u>	•	
	HHS Agency for Healthcare Res. And Quality	\$300 million	For health care comparative effectiveness research; total of \$1.1 billion, divided between a \$400 million transfer to NIH (noted above), \$400 million transfer to the Office of the HHS Secretary, and \$300 million for AHRQ.
	HHS Office of the Secretary AHRQ transfer	\$400 million	For health care comparative effectiveness research
			\$1.1 billion for health care comparative effectiveness research (as noted in other comments), divided between a \$400 million transfer to NIH (included in NIH totals above), a \$400 million transfer to the Office of the HHS Secretary (noted above).
	Office of the Secretary	\$650 million	"Prevention & Wellness Fund": to carry out evidence-based clinical and community-based prevention and wellness strategies authorized by the PHS Act, as determined by the Secretary, that deliver specific, measurable health outcomes that address chronic disease rates. Also, new Office for Health Information Technology.
	Head Start	\$2.1 billion	To provide comprehensive development services to help 110,000 additional children succeed in school. Head Start and Early Head Start
	Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA)	\$500 million	To address health professions workforce shortages (including \$75 million for the National Health Service Corps).
		\$500 million	For grants to health care centers

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		\$1.5 billion	For grants for construction, renovation and equipment, and for the acquisition of health information technology systems for health centers including health center controlled networks receiving operating grants under section 330 of the PHS Act.
	Community Development Block Grants (HUD)	\$1 billion	For community and economic development projects including housing and services.
NASA		\$1 billion	Emphasizing climate change-related satellite missions
	Science	\$400 million	Earth science, planetary science, heliophysics, & astrophysics; funds are to accelerate the development & launch of key earth science climate research missions critical to future U.S. climate research.
	Aeronautics	\$150 million	
	Cross-Agency Support Programs	\$50 million	Non-R&D items
	Exploration	\$400 million	
NSF	NSF		\$2.5 for research, \$400 million for infrastructure, \$100 million for education
	Academic Research Infrastructure	\$200 million	This program has been dormant since FY 1996.
	Major Research Instrumentation	\$300 million	Competitively awarded instrumentation grants for university researchers.
	Other Res. & Related Activities	\$2 billion	For research grants distributed through NSF's regular peer review process.
	Education and Human Resources	\$100 million	Non-R&D items
	Program	\$60 million	
	Math and Science Partnerships program	\$25 million	
	Professional Masters Science Program	\$15 million	New program, authorized in the America COMPETES Act.
	Major Res. Equip & Facil. Constr.	\$400 million	To accelerate the construction of major research facilities with unique capabilities at the cutting edge of science.
NOAA			T
		\$830 million	For (non-R&D) habitat & fisheries restoration projects, (non-R&D) acquisition & development of NOAA satellites and sensors, although some of these satellites will eventually be used for climate research and climate modeling.
	NOAA Habitat Restoration	\$400 million	
NIST		\$600 million	Unclear how much will be allocated <i>specifically</i> to Scientific Research
	Scientific and Tech. Res. And Services	\$220 million	\$180 million for competitive grants for research building construction.
	Construction of Research Facilities	\$360 million	\$180 million for NIST laboratory construction, \$180 million for competitively-awarded extramural construction grants program.
	Transfer for Health IT to STRS	\$20 million	

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DOE			
	Office of Science	\$1.6 billion	For a mix of extramural basic research, DOE laboratory research, facilities upgrades and construction, and advanced scientific computing.
	Advanced Research Project Agency- Energy (ARPA-E)	\$400 million	To support high-risk, high-payoff research into energy sources and energy efficiency; this new research agency was authorized in the America COMPETES Act but has never been funded until now.
	Energy Efficiency & Renewables	\$2.5 billion	For energy efficiency & renewable research, development, demonstration, & deployment projects (\$800 million for biomass, \$400 million for geothermal energy); Excludes non-R&D spending.
	Fossil Energy	\$1 billion	To fund R&D related to cleaner coal, oil, and gas technologies, including research on carbon sequestration.
		\$100 million	For worker training activities related to energy efficiency and renewable energy.
DOL			
	Employment & Training Administration	\$500 million	For grants to states for adult employment & training activities
		\$1.2 billion	For grants to the States for youth activities, including summer employment for youth
		\$50 million	For YouthBuild activities (a youth and community development program that simultaneously addresses core issues facing low-income communities).
		\$750 million	For a program of competitive grants for worker training and placement in high growth and emerging industry sectors, <i>provided</i> that \$500,000,000 shall be for research, labor exchange and job training projects that prepare workers for careers in energy efficiency and renewable energy.
USDA	•	•	Touristic in strong construction and tenerality strongs
	USDA ARS Buildings and Facilities	\$176 million	For deferred maintenance work at USDA laboratories
	Forest Service	\$650 million	
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey facilities	\$140 million	Non-R&D for repair and restoration of science facilities and laboratory equipment for USGS' nationwide network of federal laboratories.
National Endowm	ent of the Arts	\$50 million	
CNCS	Americorps	\$200 million	
Interior			
	National Park Service	\$1.8 billion	
	Bureau of Land Management	\$325 million	
	National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries	\$300 million	
	Construction on Public Lands and Parks	\$3.1 billion	For infrastructure projects on federal lands including improvements to visitor facilities, road and trail restoration, preservation of buildings of cultural and historic importance, rehabilitation of abandoned mines and oil fields, and environmental cleanup projects.
	\$8.8 billion of the \$53.6 billion stabilization fund under the compromise legislation would go directly to governors to use for what they determine to be "critical services," which can include education. Like the backfill money, those funds could also conceivably be used to modernize (rather than build new) facilities, and a state's governor could, if he or she chose, direct money from that pot to private colleges and universities for facilities or other purposes.		

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AAAS estimates the final stimulus bill contains \$21.5 billion in federal research and development (R&D) funding; \$18.0 billion is allocated for the conduct of R&D, \$3.5 billion for R&D facilities and large research equipment.

The final package allots roughly \$16 billion to several federal agencies for research grants and facilities over two years, most of which will eventually flow to academic institutions.

Sources: AAAS (www.aaas.org/spp/rd/approp09.htm , www.aaas.org/spp/rd/stim09c.htm); Inside Higher Ed (www.insidehighered.com/news/2009/02/13/stimulus)