

Source receives \$291 million. Advanced Scientific Computing Research, with a 4.6% decline, gets \$158 million. The largest increase in the Science account is in the Biological and Environmental Research (BER) program, which funds DOE's contribution to the Human Genome Project. BER funding jumps 9.6% (or \$46 million) to \$527 million, because the congressional conference report contains \$73 million for more than 50 congressional earmarks, some renewed from FY 2001.

**The National Science Foundation (NSF)** Total FY 2002 budget is \$4.8 billion Congress provides the NSF with a large increase to help balance the high level of NIH biotechnology funding. NSF's R&D funding, which excludes the NSF's education and training activities and overhead costs, totals \$3.6 billion. The final NSF budget boosts funding for information technology research, nano-technology research, and the Major Research Instrumentation program. The Major Research Equipment (MRE) account, which funds construction of large-scale scientific facilities, receives \$139 million, \$42 million more than the request, because of funding for two projects that were not part of NSF's budget request.

**The Department of Commerce (DOC)** R&D budget is \$1.4 billion The DOC receives \$153 million or 12.7% more than FY2001, and a substantial \$244 million more than the request. Commerce's two major R&D agencies - the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - both receive large increases. NOAA R&D rises by 15.3% to \$836 million, with large increases across several NOAA accounts, including the National Ocean Service (NOS) and Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR). The final Commerce budget follows the Senate lead in keeping NIST's Advanced Technology Program (ATP) alive with a boost of 26.6% in its R&D, rising to \$150 million. The Bush Administration and the House would have all but eliminated the program. Total NIST R&D increases 17.1% to \$493 million. NIST's intramural R&D programs rise by 4.3% to \$279 million, including some emergency funding for cyber security. Funding for NIST's Construction of Research Facilities account climbs 83% to \$64 million, of which \$41 million is reserved for 11 congressionally designated research projects (earmarks). The FY 2002 increase, after adjusting for inflation, brings Commerce R&D to an all-time high.

**US Department of Agriculture (USDA)** R&D budget totals \$2.1 billion The USDA receives a large budget boost to \$180 million (up 9.2%) from emergency funds to combat terrorism. USDA's intramural Agricultural Research Service (ARS) receives \$40 million in emergency funds for research on food safety and potential terrorist threats to the food supply, and \$73 million in R&D facilities funds to improve security at two ARS laboratories that handle pathogens. Total ARS R&D budget increases 22.0% to \$1.2 billion, including a large boost in Buildings and Facilities funding from \$74 million to \$192 million. In the final Agriculture budget, Congress prohibits the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS) program and another small program from spending mandatory R&D funds for competitively awarded research grants. The National Research Initiative, USDA's regular competitive grants program, receives \$120 million, \$15 million more than in FY2001. The final USDA budget boosts funding for congressionally designated research projects (earmarks), \$107 million goes to the ARS (20% of its funding) and \$97 million (up 13.5%) goes to Special Research Grants.

**The Department of the Interior (DOI)** R&D budget is \$673 million Although the President's FY 2002 request caused alarm in the science and engineering community because of its proposed cut of nearly 11% for R&D in Interior's US Geological Survey (USGS), the final budget reversed the proposed cuts and gives USGS an increase of 3.1% over FY 2001 to \$567 million.