

Projects Agency (DARPA) budget is \$2.3 billion. DARPA, the central R&D organization for the DOD, manages and directs selected basic and applied research and development projects. DARPA pursues research and technology where risk and payoff are both very high, and where success may provide dramatic advances for traditional military roles and missions and dual-use applications. DOD contributes to the multi-agency IT R&D initiative. The considerable university and industrial research funded by DOD is in military, dual-use and nonmilitary areas. One of the more prominent features of the DOD's R&D budget is the 66.4% rise in funding for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), placing the BMDO R&D budget at \$7.0 billion. BMDO is charged with developing defensive systems to counter perceived theatre and strategic missile threats. BMDO received strong vocal and budgetary support from the Bush Administration, since President Bush made the development of a national defence missile system a top priority.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) The FY 2002 budget totals \$23.6 billion. Of the \$23.6 billion, \$22.8 billion goes to R&D. This funding is spread over the 24 National Institutes and offices of the NIH covering: Cancer; the Heart, Lung, and Blood; the Human Genome; Aging; Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases; Child Health and Human Development; Deafness and Other Communication Disorders; the Eye; Dental and Craniofacial Research; Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; Drug Abuse; Environmental Health Sciences; General Medical Sciences; Mental Health; Neurological Disorders and Stroke; Nursing Research; the Library of Medicine; the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center; Complementary and Alternative Medicine; and Information Technology (medical). There are centers for Research Resources, International (John E. Fogarty) and Scientific Review. NIH also has programs that fund universities and research hospitals both domestically and in foreign countries. This funding accounts for two-thirds of all federal support for R&D at colleges and universities. Similar to other departments, NIH has funds to expand the Institutional Development Award (IdeA) program this year. IdeA funds institutions that typically have been less successful in obtaining NIH funding in the past. FY 2002 funding is set at \$160 million, up from \$100 million in FY 2001. The final NIH budget does not contain a prohibition on stem cell research, but did include the restatement of an existing ban on NIH using its funds to create human embryos for research purposes, or to fund any research in which human embryos are destroyed. The HHS FY 2002 appropriations bill does not limit federal support for research involving human embryonic stem cells listed on an NIH registry and carried out in accord with the policy outlined by President Bush on August 9, 2001.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Total budget is \$14.9 billion. This represents a 4.5% increase over FY 2001. Total NASA R&D, which excludes the Space Shuttle and its mission support costs, increases 3.8% to \$10.3 billion. The troubled International Space Station, now projected to run nearly \$5 billion over budget over the next five years, receives \$1.7 billion, a cut of 18.4%. The cut mostly reflects the transfer of Space Station research to the Biological and Physical Research (BPR) account. The Science, Aeronautics, and Technology (SAT) account receives \$7.9 billion, 11.6% (or \$823 million) more than FY 2001, with substantial increases for BPR, Space Science, Aero-Space Technology, and Academic Programs.

The Department of Energy (DOE) FY 2002 R&D budget is \$8.1 billion. The Weapons program, receiving \$7.6 billion, is the cornerstone of NNSA's (National Nuclear Security Administration) mission, using science-based methods to ensure the safety and reliability of the nation's nuclear stockpile. DOE also receives \$730 million for the Advanced Simulation Computing Initiative, despite controversies over ballooning project costs, and construction of the National Ignition Facility (NIF) receives \$245 million. The Spallation Neutron