

Appendices

Appendix 1: Methodology and Data Sources

The data presented by the AAAS R&D Budget and Policy Program cover only research and development (R&D), not the entire federal budget, except as noted. Within the federal budget there is no separately identified R&D budget as such; nor are most appropriations for R&D so labeled except for certain program areas, such as defense. Consequently, most funds for R&D are not line items in an agency's budget but are included within general program funding. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires agencies to submit data on R&D programs as part of their annual budget submissions. Specifically, the agencies provide data (reported on MAX Schedule C as part of the budget process) on funding levels for basic research, applied research, development, R&D facilities, major capital equipment for R&D, and R&D support to universities and colleges (see Appendix 2: Definitions for the common definitions that OMB, the agencies, and AAAS use).

R&D figures rarely correspond to budget line items as found in appropriations bills or the President's budget. Agencies make determinations as to what proportion of budget line items are classified as R&D; many budget line items have both R&D and non-R&D components. Agencies also differ in their reporting. For example, some agencies classify program direction or management support as R&D; others do not.

The R&D data presented in the tables represent the agencies' best estimates of actual and proposed federal funding for R&D collected during the winter and spring by OMB and AAAS. These figures incorporate information provided to OMB in January by nearly two dozen agencies accounting for more than 99 percent of all federal R&D, and information collected by AAAS from individual agencies after the February release of the full budget. Some adjustments to the original OMB-provided data were made during February and March 2002, to reflect agency revisions, AAAS conversations with agency budget officials, supplemental appropriations, emergency spending, and rescissions.

When year-to-year changes are expressed in constant dollars, the deflators used are the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflators from the *Budget of the United States Government FY 2003*, Historical Table 10.1.

Appendix 1: Methodology and Data Sources

Although this report relies mostly on OMB and agency data for R&D, it also relies on data from other data sources to provide a wider context for the federal R&D enterprise. When these other data sources are used, they are noted in tables and charts. The reader should be aware that although these sources use the same definitions of R&D as OMB and AAAS, there may be discrepancies between different data sources resulting from several factors: 1) the use of performer surveys rather than agency surveys; 2) the use of obligations or expenditures rather than outlays; 3) the use of a calendar year rather than the federal fiscal year (Oct. - Sept.); and 4) the use of conduct of R&D, rather than total R&D (including R&D facilities and capital equipment). The reader is advised to examine carefully the footnotes of the tables in this report.

Special Note on Table I-4, “Major Functional Categories of R&D”:

All activities in the federal budget are classified into 20 broad functional categories. (AAAS separates the general science, space, and technology function into its subfunctions of General Science and Space; AAAS also classifies medical research in the Department of Veterans Affairs under Health rather than Veterans Benefits and Services.) Each function often includes programs from multiple agencies. Each R&D program is assigned to only one function, even though the R&D activity may address several functional concerns. For example, NASA’s Earth Science program is classified under the Space function, even though its R&D is also closely related to Natural Resources and Environment, as well as General Science.

Appendix 2: Definitions

In this report, R&D refers to actual research and development activities as well as R&D facilities. These definitions are used by the Office of Management and Budget, the National Science Foundation, and AAAS.

Research is systematic study directed toward more complete scientific knowledge or understanding of the subject studied. The federal government classifies research as either basic or applied according to the objective of the sponsoring agency.

- In **basic research** the objective is to gain knowledge or understanding of phenomena without specific applications in mind.
- In **applied research** the objective is to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for meeting a specific need.

Development is the systematic use of the knowledge or understanding gained from research directed toward the production of materials; devices; systems; or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes. It excludes quality control, routine product testing, and production.

R&D funding normally includes those personnel, program supervision, and administrative support costs directly associated with R&D activities. Laboratory equipment is also included. Defense R&D also includes testing, evaluation, prototype development, and other activities that precede actual production.

Funding for **R&D facilities** (also known as R&D plant) includes construction, repair, or alteration of physical plant (*e.g.*, reactors, wind tunnels, particle accelerators, or laboratories) used in the conduct of R&D. It also includes major capital equipment used for R&D.

The federal R&D funding data in this report are presented in terms of **budget authority**. Budget authority is the initial budget parameter for congressional action on the President's proposed budget. Other R&D data sources may express R&D funding in terms of obligations or outlays. There are also R&D data sources that obtain funding data from

Appendix 2: Definitions

funding **recipients** (companies, universities) rather than from funding **sources** (agencies).

Budget authority is the legal authorization to expend funds.

Obligations represent orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period, regardless of when the funds were appropriated and when the future payment of money is required.

Outlays represent checks issued and cash payments made during a given period, regardless of when the funds were appropriated or obligated. Some surveys refer to outlays as expenditures.

As an example, Congress may appropriate \$100 million to NASA in FY 2002 for an R&D laboratory. NASA may then issue contracts to build the lab and sign \$50 million of the contracts in FY 2002 and \$50 million in FY 2003. Upon completion of the lab in FY 2003, NASA may then write checks to the contractors for a total of \$100 million. Budget authority would be \$100 million in FY 2002; obligations would be split \$50 million each in FY 2002 and FY 2003; outlays would be \$100 million in FY 2003. In the federal budget process, there is normally a lag between budget authority and outlays for large capital projects and research contracts; budget authority and outlays usually occur in the same year for recurring expenses such as staff salaries.

(Definitions adapted from National Science Foundation, *Federal R&D Funding by Budget Function: Fiscal Years 2000-2002*, Arlington, VA, 2001.)

Appendix 3: Related Publications

AAAS Report XXVII: Research and Development FY 2003, Intersociety Working Group, 2002. \$19.95; \$15.96 for AAAS members. AAAS Publication Number: 02-3A. (Please use this information when ordering additional copies of this report.)

AAAS Science and Technology Policy Yearbook 2002, Albert H. Teich, Stephen D. Nelson, and Stephen J. Lita, editors, 2002. \$24.95; \$19.95 for AAAS members. AAAS Publication Number: 02-1A. (A collection of writings on the major science and technology policy issues of 2001; including the proceedings of the 26th Anniversary AAAS Colloquium on Science and Technology Policy.)

Congressional Action on Research and Development in the FY 2002 Budget, Kei Koizumi, Paul W. Turner, 2002. \$10.95; \$8.75 for AAAS members. AAAS Publication Number: 02-02A. The AAAS analysis of final appropriations for R&D in the FY 2002 budget.

AAAS Report XXVI: Research and Development FY 2002, Intersociety Working Group, 2001. \$19.95; \$15.96 for AAAS members. AAAS Publication Number: 01-05S. (Last year's edition of this report.)

The above publications may be ordered from the AAAS Distribution Center. Please add \$4.00 for postage and handling per order. Orders must be prepaid by check or accompanied by purchase order payable to AAAS. Address: AAAS Distribution Center, P.O. Box 521, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701. For VISA / Mastercard orders call 1-800-222-7809 (8:30 AM - 5:00 PM ET). Fax orders to 301-206-9789. For shipments to CA and DC, add applicable sales tax. For shipments to Canada, add the GST. Please allow 2-3 weeks for delivery.

AAAS World Wide Web Site

Updated information on federal funding for R&D, including the complete text of this publication and the other publications listed above, is available on the AAAS R&D Budget and Policy Program home page at:

<http://www.aaas.org/spp/R&D>

Intersociety Working Group Directory

**American Association for the
Advancement of Science (AAAS)**
1200 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005
Kei Koizumi, 202 326 6607
E-Mail: kkoizumi@aaas.org
Paul W. Turner, 202 326 6474
E-mail: pturner@aaas.org
R&D Web site: www.aaas.org/spp/R&D

Jolene Kay Jesse, Education & Human
Resources, 202 326 6631
E-Mail: jjesse@aaas.org
ehr.aaas.org/ehr/

American Astronomical Society (AAS)
2000 Florida Avenue, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20009
Kevin B. Marvel, 202 328 2010
E-Mail: kmarvel@aas.org
www.aas.org

American Chemical Society (ACS)
1155 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Brian Dougherty, 202 872 4354
E-Mail: b_dougherty@acs.org
www.chemistry.org

**American Educational Research
Association (AERA)**
1230 17th Street NW
Washington, DC 20036-3078
Sandi Wurtz, 202 223 9485
E-Mail: swurtz@aera.net
www.aera.net

American Geological Institute (AGI)
4220 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22302
David Applegate, 703 379 2480 x228
E-Mail: applegate@agiweb.org
Margaret Baker, 703 379 2480 x212
E-mail: mab@agiweb.org
www.agiweb.org

American Geophysical Union (AGU)
2000 Florida Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009
Eugene Bierly, 202 777 7506
E-Mail: ebierly@agu.org
www.agu.org

**American Institute of Aeronautics and
Astronautics (AIAA)**
1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Suite 500
Reston, VA 20191-4344
Michael Beavin, 703 264 7517
E-Mail: michaelb@aiaa.org
www.aiaa.org

**American Institute of Biological
Sciences (AIBS)**
1444 I St., NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005
Ellen Paul, 202 628 1500 x250
E-Mail: epaul@aibs.org
www.aibs.org

American Institute of Physics (AIP)
1 Physics Ellipse
College Park, MD 20740-3843
Richard M. Jones, 301 209 3095
E-mail: rmj@aip.org
www.aip.org

Intersociety Working Group Directory

**American Mathematical Society
(AMS)**

AMS Washington Office
1527 Eighteenth St, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Samuel M. Rankin, 202 588 1100
E-Mail: smr@ams.org
www.ams.org/government

American Physical Society (APS)

529 14th Street, NW, Suite 1050
Washington, DC 20045
Michael S. Lubell, 202 662 8700
E-Mail: lubell@aps.org
www.aps.org

**American Psychological Association
(APA)**

750 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002-4242
Patricia Kobor, 202 336 5933
E-Mail: pkobor@apa.org
www.apa.org/ppo/

**The American Society of Mechanical
Engineers (ASME) International**

1828 L Street, NW, Suite 906
Washington, DC 20036-5104
Reese Meisinger, 202 785 3756
E-Mail: meisingerr@asme.org
www.asme.org

**Association of American Universities
(AAU)**

1200 New York Avenue, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005
George Leventhal, 202 408 7500
E-Mail: george_leventhal@aau.edu
www.aau.edu

Computing Research Association

1100 Seventeenth Street, NW, Suite 507
Washington, DC 20036-4632
Peter Harsha, 202 234 2111 x106
E-Mail: harsha@cra.org
www.cra.org

**Consortium for Oceanographic
Research and Education (CORE)**

1755 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Suite 800 Washington, DC 20036
Jennie Kopelson, 202 332 0063 x241
E-Mail: jkopelson@coreocean.org
www.COREocean.org

**Consortium of Social Science
Associations (COSSA)**

1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836
Washington, DC 20005
Howard J. Silver, 202 842 3525
E-Mail: silverhj@coffa.org
www.coffa.org

**Council of Professional Associations
on Federal Statistics (COPAFS)**

1429 Duke Street, Suite 402
Alexandria, VA 22314-3402
Edward J. Spar, 703 836 0404
E-Mail: copafs@aol.com
members.aol.com/copafs

**The Ecological Society of America
(ESA)**

1707 H St., NW Suite 400
Washington, DC 20006
Nadine Lymn, 202 833 8773
E-Mail: nadine@esa.org
Alison Gillespie, 202 833 8773
E-mail: alison@esa.org
www.esa.org

Intersociety Working Group Directory

Industrial Research Institute (IRI)

1550 M Street, NW Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20005
Ross Armbrrecht, 202 776 0763
E-Mail: rarmbrrec@IRIinc.org
Patricia Tiede
E-Mail: tiede@iriinc.org
www.iriinc.org/web/

**Institute of Electrical and Electronics
Engineers USA (IEEE-USA)**

1828 L Street, NW
Suite 1202, Washington, DC 20036
Bill Williams, 202 785 0017 x8831
E-Mail: bill.williams@ieee.org
www.ieeeusa.org

**National Association of State
Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
(NASULGC)**

1307 New York Ave, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005-4722
Eddie Gouge, 202 478 6040
E-Mail: egouge@nasulgc.org
www.nasulgc.org

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