

Senate Adds NIH Dollars, Trims Physical Sciences Funds From Stimulus Bill

AAAS R&D Funding Update on the 2009 Stimulus Appropriations Bill

(This analysis is an update on progress of the FY 2009 budget through Congress, and also an update of 2008 and 2009 appropriations. This analysis provides details on the House and Senate versions of the FY 2009 economic stimulus appropriations bill. **This February 10 analysis is updated with the latest Senate actions from the January 28 and January 16 versions, and will be updated again as congressional debate continues.** More tables and continually updated supplemental materials on R&D in the FY 2009 budget can be found on the AAAS R&D Web site at <http://www.aaas.org/spp/rd>.)

Highlights

- **AAAS estimates that the Senate-approved version of the 2009 economic stimulus appropriations bill contains \$17.8 billion in federal research and development (R&D) funding, \$15.8 billion for the conduct of R&D and \$2.0 billion for R&D facilities and capital equipment (see Table). Senators added \$6.5 billion for biomedical research in the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to the original Senate bill during floor debate, but also trimmed spending on other science programs.** The House version of the bill contains \$13.2 billion in R&D funding, with far less than the Senate for NIH but more for most other R&D priorities. The bill is expected to go to House-Senate conference immediately.

- **Basic competitiveness-related research, biomedical research, energy R&D, and climate change programs would be high priorities for both the House and the Senate in the economic recovery bills.** The National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Energy Office of Science (DOE OS), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the three agencies highlighted in the America COMPETES Act of 2007 and President Bush's American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI), would do well in the House and Senate bills, though less well in the final Senate version than an earlier version. The Senate would give NIH \$10.4 billion in stimulus funding (compared to \$3.9 billion in the House). Both the House and the Senate would provide billions for energy R&D at the Department of Energy (DOE) and would fund climate change-related projects in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

R&D in the FY 2009 Stimulus Appropriations Bill

The full Senate gave final approval on February 10 to its version of the long-awaited and much-negotiated American Recovery and Reinvestment Bill of 2009 (HR 1), an \$800+ billion economic stimulus package to deal with the current economic crisis. During floor debate, the Senate approved several amendments to the original draft Senate bill, including an amendment that would cut \$83 billion in spending from the original bill. The final Senate version contains \$283 billion in discretionary appropriations, down sharply from the \$358 billion in the House version of the bill as approved by the full House on January 28 (the remainder of the bills would be tax cuts and mandatory (entitlement) spending). The large differences between the House and Senate versions of the bills, despite their similar overall price tags, will be difficult to reconcile in a House-Senate conference expected to get underway immediately.

The revised AAAS analysis of the House and Senate stimulus bills estimates that, despite a smaller price tag for appropriations, the Senate bill now contains \$17.8 billion in federal research and development (R&D) funding and the House version \$13.2 billion (see Table). Although the House and

the Senate started off with similar amounts for R&D, the Senate amended its original bill to add \$6.5 billion for NIH and trimmed smaller amounts for other R&D programs. **The Senate would allocate \$15.8 billion for the conduct of R&D (compared to \$9.5 billion in the House), while the House would provide nearly twice as much for R&D facilities and large research equipment as the Senate (\$3.7 billion in the Senate and \$2.0 billion in the House; see Table).** There is also additional money for non-R&D but science and technology-related programs, higher education construction and other education spending of interest to academia. (House and Senate totals have both been adjusted since earlier versions of this analysis to reflect revised estimates, and approved Senate amendments to the original bill.)

The three agencies highlighted for their support of economic competitiveness-related basic research in the America COMPETES Act of 2007 and President Bush's American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI) would receive \$5.5 billion in the House bill and less than half that in the Senate bill, with the Senate total shrinking during floor debate. In the House, the National Science Foundation (NSF) would receive \$3.0 billion; the Department of Energy's Office of Science (DOE OS) would receive \$2.0 billion; and Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) would receive \$520 million; nearly all of these supplementals are for R&D activities. The House's \$5.5 billion appropriations to these three agencies would finally put all three budgets on track to double over the next 7 to 10 years as envisioned in the ACI, America COMPETES, and Obama campaign promises. The Senate bill would give NSF \$1.2 billion (reduced from an original \$1.4 billion), DOE's Office of Science \$330 million (reduced from \$430 million), and NIST \$595 million (reduced from \$495 million) for a total of \$2.0 billion, putting NSF and NIST on a doubling track but not the Office of Science.

The Senate would give the National Institutes of Health (NIH) \$10.4 billion in stimulus funding, pushing NIH's total budget near \$40 billion in FY 2009. The original Senate bill contained \$3.9 billion for NIH, the same as the House, but on February 3 the Senate accepted an amendment to add another \$6.5 billion. The House would divide its appropriation roughly evenly between research and infrastructure (construction and maintenance of facilities) but the amended Senate bill tilts overwhelmingly toward research. The stimulus funding would turn around a NIH budget that has been in decline since 2004, and could boost the total NIH budget to \$40 billion if the Senate version prevails (see Table 2). The Department of Energy's (DOE) energy programs would also be a winner with \$2.0 billion in the House and \$2.6 billion in the Senate for R&D and related activities in renewable energy and energy conservation, with billions more for DOE in weatherization, loan guarantee, and clean energy demonstration funds. And the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) would receive \$600 million in the House and \$1.3 billion in the Senate with an emphasis on climate change-related satellite missions.

Only the House bill would provide billions of dollars for universities to construct or renovate laboratories, although both bills would invest in research infrastructure. The House version of the stimulus would provide \$3.7 billion for R&D facilities and capital equipment, to pay for the repair, maintenance, and construction of scientific laboratories as well as large research equipment and instrumentation. Considering that R&D facilities funding totaled \$4.5 billion in FY 2008, half of which went to just one laboratory (the International Space Station), the \$3.7 billion supplemental will be an enormous boost in the federal government's spending on scientific facilities. The House would provide \$2.3 billion for extramural, competitively selected R&D facilities projects, nearly entirely at universities, through programs in NIH, NSF, and NIST that received no federal money in FY 2008. Within the Senate's less generous \$2.0 billion total for R&D facilities, the Senate would not allocate any money for university laboratory projects, though NIH would receive \$300 million for large research equipment needs in academia. Instead, the Senate would join the House in devoting resources to intramural laboratory repair and renovation at NIH and DOE Science laboratories, and only the Senate would fund construction needs at NIST and DOE weapons laboratories. And other agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), NASA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and NOAA are set to receive stimulus funding in both House and Senate plans for construction and maintenance, which while not technically R&D facilities funding will be used to renovate existing laboratories or construct new ones.

Both the House and the Senate are poised to provide a big boost to the fortunes of federal research in FY 2009 with their billions for the conduct of R&D (basic and applied research, plus development).

Both the House's \$9.5 billion and the Senate's \$15.8 billion for the conduct of R&D are heavily weighted toward basic research, with some applied research funding but relatively little development funding. For a federal research portfolio that has been declining in real terms since FY 2004, **a final stimulus bill could provide an immediate boost and could allow federal research funding to see a real increase for the first time five years.** Under the current CR and the few completed FY 2009 appropriations, the federal research portfolio stands at \$58.3 billion in FY 2009, up just 0.3 percent and thus short of inflation, but assuming enactment of the stimulus and final FY 2009 appropriations at CR levels the federal research portfolio could jump to \$70 billion or more and could go even higher if final FY 2009 appropriations are above CR funding levels.

Both the House and Senate bills require nearly all of the funding to be awarded within 120 days of when the President signs the bill into law, with staggered deadlines of 30 days for formula funds, 90 days for competitive grants, and 120 days for competitive grants in brand-new programs, with the intention of spending the funding as quickly as possible to provide immediate economic stimulus. Nearly all of the money is designated as FY 2009 money, with agencies allowed to obligate funds until the end of FY 2010. But there are extensive accountability and transparency mandates, including separate appropriations for agency inspectors general and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to monitor stimulus spending. There will also be a recovery.gov web site to provide detailed public disclosure of how stimulus funds are allocated and spent.

In a highly unusual move, this stimulus appropriations bill, technically an emergency supplemental appropriations bill, appears before an FY 2009 omnibus appropriations bill to provide federal agencies with their final, regular FY 2009 budgets. 9 out of the 12 FY 2009 appropriations bills remain unfinished, meaning only the Departments of Defense (DOD), Homeland Security (DHS), and Veterans Affairs (VA) have their final FY 2009 budgets. All other federal agencies are temporarily operating at or below FY 2008 funding levels under a continuing resolution (CR) through March 6.

The accompanying Table lists key R&D and other science and technology-related items in the House and Senate stimulus appropriations bills. Key R&D funding agency highlights of the bills include:

National Science Foundation (NSF) - \$3.0 billion in the House, \$1.2 billion in the Senate (see Table. Note: FY 2008 total budget \$6.1 billion). The House would provide twice as much for NSF as the Senate. Within Research and Related Activities (R&RA), NSF's core research account, \$2.0 billion in the House bill would go to research grants distributed through NSF's regular peer review process. The Senate would provide \$1.0 billion, half the House's appropriation. The House would provide \$300 million and the Senate zero (after passage of an amendment cutting out \$200 million in the original Senate bill) to the Major Research Instrumentation program (FY 08: \$94 million) of competitively awarded instrumentation grants for university researchers, and the House but not the Senate would give \$200 million to restart the Academic Research Infrastructure program, dormant since FY 1996, for competitively awarded laboratory construction grants, primarily for universities. The \$100 million House education and human resources (EHR) appropriation would provide \$60 million to the Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program (FY 08: \$11 million) and \$40 million to the Math and Science Partnerships program (FY 08: \$49 million), while the Senate's \$50 million EHR appropriation allocates \$15 million to a new Professional Masters Science Program authorized in the America COMPETES Act. Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction (MREFC) spending of \$400 million in the House and \$150 million in the Senate (FY 08: \$205 million) would accelerate the construction of major research facilities with unique capabilities at the cutting edge of science. Depending on final FY 2009 appropriations, even the Senate's lower \$1.2 billion appropriation could put NSF well ahead of the \$7.3 billion authorized for FY 2009 in the America COMPETES Act of 2007 and thus on track to double over a decade.

National Institutes of Health (NIH) - \$3.9 billion in the House and \$10.4 billion in the Senate (FY 08: \$29.6 billion). In the House, \$1.5 billion would be distributed proportionally among the NIH's institutes and centers (ICs) through the Office of the Director (OD) to fund intramural and extramural research, divided equally between FY 2009 and FY 2010 funding of \$750 million each year to enable NIH to award grants in FY 2009 and fund the second year of these grants in FY 2010. With NIH success rates running

below 20 percent for grant competitions, the hope is for NIH to distribute these funds through regular, already scheduled grant review cycles without sacrificing quality. The Senate accepted a \$6.5 billion amendment to its original bill on February 3 that would give NIH \$9.2 billion for research, all in FY 2009 but meant to be spent over two years, of which most (\$7.85 billion) would be divided proportionally among the ICs and some (\$1.35 billion) retained in the Office of the Director. Both the House and the Senate would give NIH \$500 million for intramural construction in the Buildings and Facilities account. A key difference in the bills is that the House would provide \$1.5 billion for competitively awarded extramural grants through a dormant National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) program that last received \$30 million in FY 2005, exclusively for the repair and modernization of existing academic research facilities. But the Senate would give NCRR just \$300 million and would limit awards to instrumentation and other capital equipment for research. And both the House and Senate provide \$400 million to be transferred from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) for 'health care comparative effectiveness research.'

The enormous Senate stimulus appropriation would give NIH a total FY 2009 budget of \$39.9 billion (see Table 2), a total that could go even higher in final FY 2009 appropriations. Under the Senate plan, most NIH institutes and centers (ICs) would enjoy increases of 27 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2009 (see Table 2) to record-breaking budgets. Funding in the Office of the Director (OD) would more than double to \$2.6 billion, though some of the OD funds would eventually be transferred to the other ICs.

Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science – There would be \$2.0 billion in the House and a far smaller \$330 million in the Senate (FY 08: \$4.0 billion) for a mix of extramural basic research, DOE laboratory research, facilities upgrades and construction, and advanced scientific computing. Of the total, \$400 million in the House appropriation would be carved out to start up the ARPA-E (Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy), authorized in the America COMPETES Act of 2007 but never appropriated until now. The Senate bill contains no money for ARPA-E, and its \$330 million would go toward laboratory facilities, after a floor amendment stripped out \$100 million in research funds for advanced scientific computing. The House stimulus appropriation combined with the regular appropriation could leave DOE OS with a FY 2009 budget of \$6.0 billion or higher, well above the \$5.3 billion authorized for FY 2009 in the America COMPETES Act of 2007 and thus on a track to double over a decade, but the Senate supplemental could leave DOE Science short of the doubling goal.

NIST - \$520 million in the House, \$495 million in the amended Senate bill (FY 08: \$737 million). In the House bill, there would be \$100 million for NIST laboratory research (FY 08: \$441 million), \$70 million for the Technology Innovation Program (formerly the ATP), \$30 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and \$300 million for a competitively awarded extramural construction grants program that was congressionally initiated a few years ago but only received \$30 million for one year and was able to make only three awards out of 90 applications. The Senate would allocate a similar amount but would spend it differently, including \$168 million for NIST laboratory research, nothing for the two extramural programs, and \$307 million for intramural rather than extramural construction and renovation of NIST facilities. The proposed stimulus appropriations combined with a regular appropriation could leave NIST with a FY 2009 budget of \$1.3 billion or higher, well above the \$882 million authorized for FY 2009 in the America COMPETES Act of 2007 and thus on a track to double over a decade.

Department of Energy (DOE) energy programs – The House would provide \$2.0 billion for energy efficiency and renewable research, development, demonstration, and deployment projects, of which \$800 million is set aside for biomass (FY 08: \$198 million) and \$400 million for geothermal energy (FY 08: \$20 million). The Senate would allocate even more, \$2.6 billion, without specifying which energy technologies might benefit.

NASA - \$600 million in the House, \$1.3 billion in the amended Senate bill (FY 08: \$17.2 billion). In the House bill, there would be \$400 million for the Science portfolio of earth science, planetary science, heliophysics, and astrophysics, of which \$250 million would be dedicated solely to accelerate the development and launch of key earth science climate research missions highlighted in a 2007 National Academies Decadal Study as being critical to future U.S. climate research and requiring extra funds to stay

on track. The Senate's \$450 million Science appropriation appears to be entirely for the earth science missions. Both the House (\$150 million) and the Senate (\$200 million) would provide stimulus funding for aeronautics research, and funding (\$50 million in the House, \$200 million in the Senate) to reimburse NASA for construction and repair costs associated with 2008 natural disasters. The Senate, unlike the House, would provide \$450 million in development funding to Constellation Systems to narrow the looming gap in U.S. human space flight capabilities between the 2010 retirement of the Space Shuttle and the 2015 launch of its replacement.

Department of Defense (DOD) – There would be \$350 million in the House and \$200 million in the Senate for energy-related R&D at DOD, which already has its final FY 2009 budget.

HHS BARDA – There would be \$430 million only in the House bill for advanced biodefense countermeasures R&D (FY 08: \$102 million) in the new Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) for federal government efforts to research, develop, and test potential countermeasures for the Strategic National Stockpile.

Other R&D funding agencies receiving funding in the stimulus bills include: the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Research Service (ARS), \$209 million for deferred maintenance work at USDA laboratories only in the House bill; USDA's Agricultural Food and Research Initiative (AFRI) of competitively awarded research grants, \$50 million only in the Senate; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in Commerce, \$1.0 billion in both the House and the Senate for (non-R&D) habitat and fisheries restoration projects and (non-R&D) acquisition and development of NOAA satellites and sensors, although some of these satellites will eventually be used for climate research and climate modeling; the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Interior, \$200 million in the House and \$135 million in the Senate for repair and restoration of science facilities and laboratory equipment for USGS' nationwide network of federal laboratories; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in HHS, \$462 million in the House and \$412 million in the Senate to modernize aging laboratory facilities at CDC headquarters in Atlanta; the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), \$1.1 billion in both the House and Senate for health care comparative effectiveness research divided between a \$400 million transfer to NIH (already included in NIH totals above), a \$400 million transfer to the Office of the HHS Secretary, and \$300 million for AHRQ; and the Office of the HHS Secretary, \$420 million in the House and zero in the Senate (after a Senate amendment stripped out \$870 million in the original Senate bill) in mostly non-R&D funding to respond to possible pandemic flu.

Next Steps and Possible Impacts

The Senate approved its version of the stimulus bill on February 10 after a 61-36 cloture vote the day before allowed the bill to move to a final vote. Congressional leaders still hope to send a compromise final version of the bill to President Obama by February 16, although large differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill will make it difficult to agree on a final version in House-Senate conference. For the science and engineering community, the two versions of the stimulus bill are a welcome acknowledgement that scientific research, often regarded as long-term and future-oriented, also has a role to play in short-term economic recovery.

(More materials on R&D in the FY 2009 budget, historical data and charts, and more information on *AAAS Report XXXIII: Research and Development FY 2009*, can be found on the AAAS R&D Web site at <http://www.aaas.org/spp/rd>.)

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AAAS Analysis of R&D in FY 2009 Stimulus Appropriations

Table. R&D and Other S&T Funding in FY 2009 Economic Recovery Act Appropriations

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

	FY 2009 House	FY 2009 Senate *	FY 2009 FINAL	FY 2008 Total
National Institutes of Health	3,900	10,400		29,607
<i>Natl. Ctr. for Research Resources</i>	1,500	300		1,149
<i>Office of the Director</i>	1,500	9,200		1,109
<i>Buildings and Facilities</i>	500	500		119
<i>Transfer from AHRQ 2/</i>	400	400		0
National Science Foundation	3,000	1,200		6,055
<i>Academic Research Infrastructure</i>	200	0		0
<i>Major Research Instrumentation</i>	300	0		94
<i>Other Res. & Related Activities</i>	2,000	1,000		4,827
<i>Education and Human Resources 3/</i>	100	50		726
<i>Major Res. Equip & Facil. Constr.</i>	400	150		205
Dept. of Energy Office of Science	2,000	330		4,036
DOE Energy Efficiency & Renewables 1/	2,000	2,648		1,238
DOE Electricity Delivery and Reliability 1/	0	200		111
DOE Weapons Activities 1/	0	500		2,742
National Aeronautics & Space Admin.	600	1,300		17,179
<i>Science</i>	400	450		4,706
<i>Aeronautics</i>	150	200		512
<i>Cross-Agency Support Programs 3/</i>	50	200		3,243
<i>Exploration</i>	0	450		3,143
Department of Defense R&D Programs 1/	350	200		79,347
Natl. Inst. of Standards and Technology	520	495		737
<i>Scientific and Tech. Res. And Services</i>	100	168		441
<i>Technology Innovation Program</i>	70	0		46
<i>Manufacturing Extension Partnership 3/</i>	30	0		90
<i>Construction of Research Facilities</i>	300	307		160
<i>Transfer for Health IT to STRS</i>	20	20		0
Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. 3/	1,000	1,022		3,896
U.S. Geological Survey facilities 3/	200	135		100
USDA CSREES Agri. and Food Res. Initiative	0	50		191
USDA ARS Buildings and Facilities	209	0		47
Dept. of Homeland Security S&T	0	0		830
HHS Agency for Healthcare Res. And Quality 2/	300	300		0
HHS Office of the Secretary AHRQ transfer 2/	400	400		0
HHS Centers for Disease Control buildings 3/	462	412		55
HHS Office of Sec. pandemic flu 3/	420	0		75
HHS Office of Sec. Biodefense countermeasures	430	0		102
				Government wide:
AAAS estimates of R&D in items above:	13,209	17,773		144,354
<i>Conduct of R&D</i>	9,529	15,786		139,878
<i>R&D facilities and capital equipment</i>	3,680	1,987		4,476

AAAS estimates of R&D and related items in FY 2009 House and Senate appropriations bills.

Most programs in this table are a mix of R&D and non-R&D items, except as noted.

* - Reflects Senate-approved amendments to the original Senate bill.

1/ R&D items only. Excludes non-R&D spending.

2/ For health care comparative effectiveness research.

3/ Non-R&D items.

AAAS - February 9, 2009 REVISED to reflect amended Senate stimulus bill.

Table 1. National Institutes of Health R&D in FY 2009 Senate Appropriations

**Table 2. National Institutes of Health
Senate Appropriations Committee Action on R&D in the FY 2009 Budget
(budget authority in millions of dollars)**

	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request	Action by Senate				
			FY 2009 Senate	Chg. from Request		Chg. from FY 2008	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Cancer	4,831	4,810	6,142	1,332	27.7%	1,311	27.1%
Allergy and Infectious Diseases 1/	4,583	4,569	5,745	1,176	25.7%	1,161	25.3%
Heart, Lung and Blood	2,938	2,925	3,733	808	27.6%	796	27.1%
General Medical Sciences	1,946	1,938	2,473	535	27.6%	527	27.1%
Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney 2/	1,866	1,858	2,330	472	25.4%	465	24.9%
Neurological Disorders	1,552	1,545	1,972	427	27.6%	420	27.1%
Mental Health	1,413	1,407	1,796	389	27.6%	383	27.1%
Child Health & Human Dev.	1,261	1,256	1,603	347	27.6%	342	27.1%
Research Resources	1,156	1,160	1,779	619	53.3%	624	54.0%
Office of the Director 4/	1,112	1,057	2,605	1,548	146.5%	1,493	134.3%
Aging	1,053	1,048	1,338	290	27.6%	285	27.1%
Drug Abuse	1,006	1,002	1,278	277	27.6%	272	27.1%
Environmental Health Sciences 3/	723	720	898	178	24.7%	175	24.2%
Eye	671	668	852	185	27.6%	182	27.1%
Arthritis /musculoskeletal	511	509	650	141	27.6%	138	27.1%
Human Genome	489	488	622	134	27.5%	133	27.1%
Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	439	437	557	121	27.6%	119	27.1%
Deafness and Communication	396	395	504	109	27.5%	107	27.1%
Dental Research	392	391	498	108	27.6%	106	27.1%
National Library of Medicine	322	323	409	86	26.8%	87	27.1%
Biomed/Bioengineering	300	300	382	81	27.1%	81	27.1%
Minority Health / Disparities	201	200	255	55	27.6%	54	27.1%
Nursing Research	138	138	176	38	27.6%	37	27.1%
Buildings and Facilities	119	126	619	493	392.9%	500	420.3%
Complementary and Alt	122	122	155	34	27.6%	33	27.1%
Fogarty International Center	67	67	85	18	27.6%	18	27.1%
Undistributed supplemental 5/	0	0	400	400	--	400	--
Total NIH Budget	29,607	29,457	39,857	10,400	35.3%	10,250	34.6%

AAAS estimates based on FY 2009 appropriations bills. Includes conduct of R&D and R&D facilities.

FY 2008 and FY 2009 request figures based on OMB R&D data and supplemental agency budget data.

Figures are rounded to the nearest million. Changes calculated from unrounded figures.

FY 2008 figures include funds enacted in FY 2008 supplemental (Public Law 110-252).

1/ Includes transfers to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS (\$295 mil. '08; \$300 mil. '09).

2/ Includes \$150 million each year in mandatory diabetes funds.

3/ Includes separate appropriations for Superfund-related activities. FY '09 Senate assumes request.

4/ Trans-NIH initiatives (Roadmap) are consolidated in OD.

5/ Stimulus appropriations for health care comparative effectiveness research transferred from AHRQ.

February 9, 2009 - AAAS estimates of Senate Appropriations Committee actions.

FY 2009 Senate funding reflects the continuing resolution and the latest Senate version of stimulus bill.