

## **Senate Approves Omnibus with Across-the-Board Cuts; FY '03 Budget Moves Toward Completion**

(This analysis is a progress report on FY 2003 House and Senate appropriations so far in the budget process. The complete series of AAAS R&D Funding Updates, including continually updated analyses of R&D by agency in FY 2003 appropriations, is available on the AAAS R&D Web Site (<http://www.aaas.org/spp/rd>) in the "FY 2003 R&D" or the "What's New" sections.)

The Senate of the new 108<sup>th</sup> Congress made another step toward taking care of unfinished business from the last Congress by **approving an omnibus FY 2003 appropriations bill** (H.J. Res. 2) on January 23 that combines the 11 unfinished FY 2003 appropriations bills into one package. By attaching the omnibus to another piece of legislation that the House passed two weeks ago, the bill now moves to conference, where House and Senate negotiators will try to reach agreement on a final FY 2003 omnibus bill next week or in early February.

Although FY 2003 started on October 1, only 2 of the 13 appropriations bills, covering defense spending, have been signed into law. The defense bills provide record increases for federal defense R&D. Until the omnibus bill covering the remaining 11 bills is signed into law, all domestic programs are operating at last year's (FY 2002) funding levels through a continuing resolution (CR; temporary appropriations bill). The current CR lasts through January 31, but another one will be necessary.

The Senate managed to squeeze discretionary spending significantly in order to bring the bill's total spending down to levels acceptable to the President. The President's request for all discretionary spending (including defense) is \$750 billion, and he has repeatedly insisted that he will veto any appropriations bills that would exceed that amount. The House was working with a \$755 billion total in appropriations bills drafted last year, but found it impossible to write appropriations bills staying within the total. The House drafted 9 of the 11 nondefense bills last year, and the new House managed to draft the remaining two earlier this month. Last year's Democratic-controlled Senate drafted bills totaling \$771 billion, \$21 billion more than the President's request; this year's Republican-majority Senate rewrote the bills to conform to the President's request by cutting the original Senate allocations significantly; when even those cuts proved insufficient, the Senate then made an across-the-board cut of nearly 3 percent from all domestic programs in the \$391 billion omnibus bill, which is still \$1 billion above the President's request.

### **FY 2003 R&D in Senate and House Appropriations**

The House has now drafted all 13 appropriations bills, 11 last year and 2 this January. The Senate omnibus bill covers the 11 unsigned bills, in addition to the 2 signed into law. This analysis focuses mostly on Senate action on R&D appropriations, and the tables in this analysis provide details of Senate R&D appropriations as contained in the omnibus bill and the signed defense bills. The House figures in Table 3 reflect the Labor-HHS bills and Commerce-Justice bills drafted this month, and also the other domestic bills drafted last year.

The funding levels in the FY 2003 House and Senate columns, except for DOD, are the most recent proposals from each chamber. The DOD funding levels are final FY 2003 levels. All other agencies, until final FY 2003 appropriations are signed into law, are currently running on FY 2002 funding levels. FY 2003 Senate figures reflect a 2.9 percent across-the-board cut to all programs in the omnibus bill.

**- The Senate is set to provide a record increase to the federal R&D portfolio and would bring federal R&D to an all-time high of \$115.4 billion in FY 2003** (see Table 1). **The lion's share of the Senate increase would go to defense R&D and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).** Congress has already finalized a \$9.1 billion or 18.4 percent record-setting boost for Department of Defense (DOD) R&D to \$58.8 billion, bringing DOD R&D above its FY 1987 peak Cold War funding level to a new all-time high.

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DOD weapons systems development would account for nearly all of the increase, but DOD's "S&T" activities would climb 13.5 percent to \$11.7 billion.

- A **2.9 percent across-the-board cut** in the Senate omnibus bill would reduce funding for key R&D programs below levels agreed to by the Senate last fall. While the Senate would complete the five-year NIH doubling plan in its NIH appropriation, **the across-the-board cut would leave NIH nearly \$800 million short of the \$27.2 billion doubling level.** The 12.5 percent Senate increase to the NIH budget would leave the NIH budget at \$26.4 billion; most institutes would receive increases between 4 and 8 percent, except for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), lead agency in an expanded bioterrorism R&D effort, which would receive \$3.6 billion, a boost of 43 percent. Funding for Buildings and Facilities would double to \$590 million, mostly because of bioterrorism-related laboratory construction. **The House would also fall short of the doubling goal** with an appropriation of \$26.8 billion (see the January 16 AAAS R&D Funding Update for details of the House NIH proposal).

- **The Senate would also fall well short of a goal of starting a five-year National Science Foundation (NSF) doubling campaign** in FY 2003. The Senate had to replace last year's large proposed increase with a more modest proposal this month, further reduced by the across-the-board cut. The total NSF budget would rise just 6.4 percent to \$5.1 billion in the Senate omnibus. There would be only a modest increase of 1.3 percent for NSF's education programs and a steep cut of nearly 60 percent for the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account. The core Research and Related Activities account would come to closest to a doubling track with a 10.1 percent increase (after the across-the-board cut) to \$4.0 billion, allowing several of the research directorates to receive increases greater than 10 percent. Total NSF R&D would be \$3.8 billion, up 6.7 percent (see Table 1).

- **The remaining agencies in the federal R&D portfolio would receive smaller increases, and in many cases cuts after factoring in the across-the-board cut.** The Senate would provide just \$354 million more than FY 2002 for a total of \$27.1 billion for nondefense R&D excluding NIH, a 1.3 percent increase; two-thirds of that increase would go to NSF. While the increase would be small, it would be an improvement over the Bush Administration request, which would have cut nondefense R&D excluding NIH below FY 2002. The Department of Energy's **(DOE) Office of Science would see its R&D budget fall 0.5 percent** to \$3.0 billion in the omnibus bill after the across-the-board cut. The U.S. Geological Survey in Interior would see its R&D budget fall 2.4 percent to \$569 million. The Environmental Protection Agency's core Science and Technology R&D would fall 3.7 percent to \$514 million in the Senate omnibus; only a dramatic increase in EPA's Superfund R&D because of an expanded effort in building decontamination research allows for a 4.0 percent increase in EPA's total R&D to \$603 million. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) R&D would fall 5.1 percent to \$2.2 billion, mostly because the FY 2002 budget was inflated with one-time emergency appropriations to respond to the 2001 terrorist attacks.

- Some programs would receive substantial increases in the Senate omnibus, reflecting shifts in funding away from lesser-priority programs. USDA's **National Research Initiative** of competitively awarded research grants would jump 65 percent to \$198 million, up from \$120 million in FY 2002 at the expense of intramural facilities funding. Intramural research at the **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** in Commerce would climb 12.5 percent to \$305 million; the Senate would also preserve NIST's **Advanced Technology Program** at close to last year's levels, in contrast to the request to halve the program and the House proposal to eliminate it entirely. The **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA)** Oceanic and Atmospheric Research program would jump 17.3 percent to \$340 million reflecting broad program increases and also the Senate decision to keep the Sea Grant program in NOAA instead of transferring it to NSF as proposed by the Administration. R&D in the newly-created **Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** would jump from a small initial investment of \$14 million in FY 2002 to \$170 million in the Senate plan, including a last-minute \$150 million addition to perform R&D related to port security. The TSA, currently in the Department of Transportation, will move to the new Department of Homeland Security soon. The **Space Science** program within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) would jump 19.1 percent to \$3.4 billion, at the expense of earmarked projects in Academic Programs and the International Space Station, both of which would

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decline significantly; the Senate would restore \$105 million to a Pluto-Kuiper Belt mission proposed for cancellation and would also add funds to service the Hubble Space Telescope.

- **The House is well on its way to matching the Senate's generosity for R&D** (see Table 3), but will have to reduce its allocations in conference. Most of the House's appropriations for FY 2003 are based on a higher spending level than the Senate omnibus and the President's request. Thus, total R&D in the House bills of \$116.4 billion (up 13.2 percent) will likely be reduced in the next few weeks. **The House would start NSF R&D portfolio on a five-year doubling track** with a 14.5 percent increase in R&D to \$4.0 billion, exceeding the Senate total; NSF advocates hope the House total prevails in conference. The House would also provide substantial increases for R&D in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA; \$10.9 billion, up 6.9 percent) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA; \$628 million, up 8.3 percent). One notable exception would be R&D in the Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Science, which would fall 0.3 percent to \$3.0 billion in the House proposal, similar to the Senate level. The House would differ significantly from the Senate in its treatment of Commerce R&D; the House would cut NOAA R&D by 3.8 percent and would cut NIST R&D by 27.2 percent, mostly because of the elimination of NIST's Advanced Technology Program.

- **The Senate would provide large increases for basic and applied research in FY 2003, though reduced somewhat because of the across-the-board cut.** The Senate would provide \$52.3 billion for research (basic and applied), an increase of \$3.9 billion or 8.0 percent that would represent a record federal research investment (see Table 2). The percentage increase would be smaller than the 12.2 percent increase to total R&D because Congress would provide even larger percentage increases to DOD development. Nearly two-thirds of the research increase would go to NIH research (up \$2.5 billion or 11.1 percent to \$24.7 billion). NIH would make up 47 percent of the total federal research portfolio, a proportion that has been increasing over the years. **NSF research would increase 10.1 percent to \$3.6 billion.** Nearly all of the other R&D funding agencies would also receive increases in research funding. For basic research alone, the Senate would provide an estimated \$25.3 billion (up 7.5 percent); NIH would make up a majority (55 percent) of federal basic research.

- **The "FS&T budget" would increase by \$4.7 billion or 9.0 percent to \$57.3 billion in the Senate omnibus** (see Table 1); the House would go higher with a 10.6 percent increase. The Federal Science and Technology (FS&T) budget is a collection of selected R&D and non-R&D programs that emphasize basic and applied research and the creation of new knowledge or technologies. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) created the FS&T budget as a tracking device to more easily track the federal S&T investment through the budget process compared to R&D, and to exclude the large DOD weapons systems development investment.

- **Proposals for a new Department of Homeland Security (DHS) would rearrange the federal R&D portfolio in FY 2003 and future years.** DHS officially begins operations today (January 24), though it will take months for existing government agencies to be transferred to the new department, and months if not years for the new department to fully consolidate existing programs and create new programs. DHS will take in small R&D programs currently located in USDA, the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Department of Energy (DOE) but NOT the bioterrorism R&D programs in NIH. The DHS will also house a new Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA) to fund R&D on homeland security technologies. Further details of the DHS R&D portfolio will be available in February with the release of the proposed FY 2004 budget. (Details of R&D in the proposed DHS can be found in a separate DHS analysis on the AAAS R&D web site.)

### **Policy Context and Budget Outlook: Almost Done?**

Although the goal of completing FY 2003 appropriations by the President's State of the Union on January 28<sup>th</sup> is impossible, Congress will try next week to conclude a House-Senate conference on the omnibus bill to come up with final FY 2003 funding levels. The sheer logistics of negotiating funding levels for nearly \$400 billion in domestic programs will mean that, even if negotiations go smoothly, Congress is unlikely to produce a final omnibus bill before February. But smooth negotiations are not assured, despite Republican

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control of both chambers and common agreement on the final total, because of the many difficult choices that must be made within an overall total that is essentially flat with last year's funding level. Congress will have to approve another CR extending into February, but if all goes well the final omnibus bill may win House and Senate passage and then the President's signature sometime in February.

The large increase for DOD R&D is final. The large NIH increase also appears to be safe, though it may be trimmed from the full doubling-track funding level. As a result, total federal R&D will set a record in real terms in FY 2003. But President Bush requested an overall cut in non-NIH nondefense R&D programs, and the House and the Senate are having enormous difficulty adding to that request while staying within a constrained overall spending total. Whether across-the-board cuts are included in the final bill or not, it looks to be another lean year for most R&D funding agencies.

(Further AAAS R&D Funding Updates on the AAAS R&D Web site will provide up-to-date information on R&D in final FY 2003 appropriations. At the conclusion of FY 2003 appropriations, AAAS will publish an analysis of R&D in final FY 2003 appropriations in our publication *Congressional Action on R&D in the FY 2003 Budget*.)

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Table 1. R&amp;D by Agency in FY 2003 Senate Appropriations (as of 1/24)

**Table 1. Total R&D by Agency**  
**Senate Action on R&D in the FY 2003 Budget (as of January 24, 2003)**  
**(budget authority in millions of dollars)**

	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request	FY 2003 Senate	Action by Senate			
				Chg. from Request Amount	Percent	Chg. from FY 2002 Amount	Percent
Defense (military) *	49,616	54,460	<b>58,764</b>	4,304	7.9%	9,148	18.4%
("S&T" 6.1,6.2,6.3 + Medical) *	10,298	9,706	<b>11,692</b>	1,986	20.5%	1,395	13.5%
(All Other DOD R&D) *	39,319	44,753	<b>47,072</b>	2,318	5.2%	7,753	19.7%
National Aeronautics & Space Admin.	10,159	10,598	<b>10,410</b>	-188	-1.8%	251	2.5%
Energy	8,356	8,323	<b>8,461</b>	138	1.7%	105	1.3%
(Office of Science)	3,048	3,059	<b>3,033</b>	-27	-0.9%	-15	-0.5%
(Energy R&D)	1,474	1,317	<b>1,488</b>	171	13.0%	14	0.9%
(Atomic Energy Defense R&D)	3,834	3,947	<b>3,941</b>	-6	-0.2%	107	2.8%
Health and Human Services	23,950	27,385	<b>26,735</b>	-651	-2.4%	2,785	11.6%
(National Institutes of Health)	22,674	26,361	<b>25,589</b>	-772	-2.9%	2,915	12.9%
National Science Foundation	3,526	3,651	<b>3,762</b>	111	3.1%	237	6.7%
Agriculture	2,316	2,061	<b>2,198</b>	137	6.6%	-118	-5.1%
Interior	660	628	<b>656</b>	28	4.5%	-3	-0.5%
Transportation	791	768	<b>824</b>	57	7.4%	33	4.2%
Environmental Protection Agency	580	617	<b>603</b>	-14	-2.2%	23	4.0%
Commerce	1,124	1,084	<b>1,205</b>	121	11.1%	81	7.2%
(NOAA)	608	605	<b>662</b>	57	9.5%	54	9.0%
(NIST)	491	467	<b>522</b>	55	11.7%	31	6.3%
Education	268	311	<b>277</b>	-34	-10.8%	9	3.5%
Agency for Int'l Development	243	157	<b>161</b>	4	2.7%	-82	-33.7%
Department of Veterans Affairs	734	781	<b>764</b>	-17	-2.2%	29	4.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	61	68	<b>66</b>	-2	-2.9%	5	8.2%
Smithsonian	126	131	<b>128</b>	-3	-2.5%	2	1.3%
All Other	333	333	<b>351</b>	18	5.5%	18	5.5%
<b>Total R&amp;D</b>	<b>102,842</b>	<b>111,355</b>	<b>115,365</b>	<b>4,010</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>12,523</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
Defense R&D	53,450	58,406	<b>62,705</b>	4,298	7.4%	9,254	17.3%
Nondefense R&D	49,392	52,948	<b>52,661</b>	-288	-0.5%	3,269	6.6%
Nondefense R&D minus NIH	26,718	26,588	<b>27,072</b>	484	1.8%	354	1.3%
Basic Research	23,530	25,380	<b>25,293</b>	-87	-0.3%	1,763	7.5%
Applied Research	24,921	26,212	<b>27,015</b>	803	3.1%	2,094	8.4%
Total Research	48,451	51,592	<b>52,308</b>	716	1.4%	3,856	8.0%
"FS&T"	52,570	56,803	<b>57,291</b>	489	0.9%	4,721	9.0%

AAAS estimates of R&D in FY 2003 Senate appropriations bills. Includes conduct of R&D and R&D facilities.

\* DOD figures are FY 2003 enacted funding levels.

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

**FY 2003 Senate figures adjusted to reflect across-the-board cuts for nondefense spending.**

FY 2002 figures adjusted to reflect supplemental appropriations in the FY 2002 supplemental bill (Public Law 107-206).

All figures adjusted to exclude President's proposal to fully fund federal retiree costs, and therefore differ slightly from figures presented in *AAAS Report XXVII*.

**January 24, 2003 - Senate-approved funding levels in FY 2003 omnibus appropriations.**

Table 2. Basic and Applied Research in FY 2003 Senate Appropriations (as of 1/24)

**Table 2. Estimated Research by Agency**  
**Senate Action on R&D in the FY 2003 Budget (as of January 24, 2003)**  
**(budget authority in millions of dollars)**

	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request	Action by Senate				
			FY 2003 Senate	Chg. from Request Amount	Chg. from Request Percent	Chg. from FY 2002 Amount	Chg. from FY 2002 Percent
<b>Basic Research:</b>							
Health and Human Services	13,133	14,319	<b>14,021</b>	-298	-2.1%	888	6.8%
<i>National Institutes of Health</i>	<i>13,130</i>	<i>14,316</i>	<i>14,017</i>	-299	-2.1%	886	6.7%
National Science Foundation	3,058	3,205	<b>3,368</b>	163	5.1%	310	10.1%
Department of Defense *	1,372	1,361	<b>1,466</b>	105	7.7%	94	6.8%
Department of Energy	2,424	2,519	<b>2,507</b>	-12	-0.5%	83	3.4%
National Aeronautics & Space Admin.	1,947	2,338	<b>2,273</b>	-64	-2.7%	326	16.8%
Department of Agriculture	853	865	<b>891</b>	27	3.1%	38	4.5%
Department of the Interior	58	55	<b>56</b>	1	2.1%	-1	-2.4%
Smithsonian	111	114	<b>111</b>	-3	-2.9%	0	-0.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	105	99	<b>109</b>	10	10.6%	4	4.0%
Department of Commerce (NIST)	52	73	<b>58</b>	-15	-19.9%	6	12.5%
All Other	417	434	<b>432</b>	-2	-0.5%	15	3.5%
<b>Total Est. Basic Research</b>	<b>23,530</b>	<b>25,380</b>	<b>25,293</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
<i>Basic research excluding NIH</i>	<i>10,400</i>	<i>11,064</i>	<i>11,276</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>8.4%</i>
<b>RESEARCH (basic and applied):</b>							
Health and Human Services	23,474	26,492	<b>25,855</b>	-637	-2.4%	2,381	10.1%
<i>National Institutes of Health</i>	<i>22,255</i>	<i>25,487</i>	<i>24,719</i>	-768	-3.0%	2,464	11.1%
National Science Foundation	3,250	3,404	<b>3,577</b>	174	5.1%	327	10.1%
Department of Defense *	5,906	5,195	<b>6,433</b>	1,238	23.8%	527	8.9%
Department of Energy	5,150	5,188	<b>5,240</b>	53	1.0%	90	1.7%
National Aeronautics & Space Admin.	4,776	5,493	<b>5,246</b>	-247	-4.5%	470	9.8%
Department of Agriculture	1,815	1,786	<b>1,818</b>	32	1.8%	3	0.2%
Department of the Interior	628	596	<b>619</b>	23	3.9%	-9	-1.4%
Environmental Protection Agency	480	522	<b>499</b>	-23	-4.4%	19	4.0%
Department of Commerce	914	867	<b>958</b>	90	10.4%	43	4.7%
NOAA	542	546	<b>629</b>	83	15.2%	87	16.0%
NIST	365	312	<b>326</b>	13	4.3%	-39	-10.7%
Department of Transportation	531	539	<b>584</b>	44	8.3%	53	10.0%
Department of Veterans Affairs	719	765	<b>748</b>	-17	-2.2%	29	4.0%
Department of Education	180	213	<b>190</b>	-23	-10.8%	10	5.5%
All Other	628	531	<b>539</b>	8	1.6%	-89	-14.1%
<b>TOTAL EST. RESEARCH</b>	<b>48,451</b>	<b>51,592</b>	<b>52,308</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<i>Research excluding NIH</i>	<i>26,196</i>	<i>26,105</i>	<i>27,588</i>	<i>1,483</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>1,392</i>	<i>5.3%</i>

AAAS estimates of basic and applied research in FY 2003 Senate appropriations bills.

\* DOD figures are FY 2003 House-Senate conference funding levels.

FY 2002 and FY 2003 request figures based on OMB R&D data and supplemental agency budget data.

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

**FY 2003 Senate figures adjusted to reflect across-the-board cuts for nondefense spending.**

FY 2002 figures adjusted to reflect supplemental appropriations in the FY 2002 supplemental bill (Public Law 107-206).

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**January 23, 2003 - Senate-approved funding levels in FY 2003 omnibus appropriations.**

Table 3. R&amp;D by Agency in FY 2003 House Appropriations (as of 1/24)

**Table 3. Total R&D by Agency**  
**House Action on R&D in the FY 2003 Budget (as of January 24, 2003)**  
**(budget authority in millions of dollars)**

	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Request	Action by House				
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("S&T" 6.1,6.2,6.3 + Medical) *	10,298	9,706	<b>11,692</b>	1,986	20.5%	1,395	13.5%
(All Other DOD R&D) *	39,319	44,753	<b>47,072</b>	2,318	5.2%	7,753	19.7%
National Aeronautics & Space Admin.	10,159	10,598	<b>10,856</b>	258	2.4%	697	6.9%
Energy	8,356	8,323	<b>8,532</b>	209	2.5%	176	2.1%
(Office of Science)	3,048	3,059	<b>3,038</b>	-21	-0.7%	-10	-0.3%
(Energy R&D)	1,474	1,317	<b>1,584</b>	267	20.3%	110	7.5%
(Atomic Energy Defense R&D)	3,834	3,947	<b>3,910</b>	-37	-0.9%	76	2.0%
Health and Human Services	23,950	27,385	<b>27,114</b>	-271	-1.0%	3,164	13.2%
(National Institutes of Health)	22,674	26,361	<b>25,938</b>	-423	-1.6%	3,264	14.4%
National Science Foundation	3,526	3,651	<b>4,036</b>	385	10.5%	510	14.5%
Agriculture	2,316	2,061	<b>2,145</b>	85	4.1%	-170	-7.4%
Interior	660	628	<b>681</b>	53	8.4%	21	3.1%
Transportation	791	768	<b>815</b>	48	6.2%	24	3.1%
Environmental Protection Agency	580	617	<b>628</b>	11	1.8%	48	8.3%
Commerce	1,124	1,084	<b>969</b>	-115	-10.6%	-154	-13.7%
(NOAA)	608	605	<b>585</b>	-20	-3.3%	-23	-3.8%
(NIST)	491	483	<b>357</b>	-126	-26.0%	-134	-27.2%
Education	268	311	<b>284</b>	-27	-8.6%	16	6.0%
Agency for Int'l Development	243	157	<b>245</b>	88	56.2%	2	0.9%
Department of Veterans Affairs	734	781	<b>791</b>	11	1.4%	57	7.8%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	61	68	<b>68</b>	0	0.0%	7	11.5%
Smithsonian	126	131	<b>131</b>	0	0.0%	5	4.0%
All Other	333	333	<b>333</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total R&amp;D</b>	<b>102,842</b>	<b>111,355</b>	<b>116,393</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>13,551</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
Defense R&D	53,450	58,406	<b>62,674</b>	4,267	7.3%	9,224	17.3%
Nondefense R&D	49,392	52,948	<b>53,720</b>	771	1.5%	4,328	8.8%
Nondefense R&D minus NIH	26,718	26,588	<b>27,781</b>	1,194	4.5%	1,064	4.0%
Basic Research	23,530	25,380	<b>27,074</b>	1,694	6.7%	3,544	15.1%
Applied Research	24,921	26,212	<b>26,251</b>	39	0.1%	1,330	5.3%
Total Research	<b>48,451</b>	<b>51,592</b>	<b>53,325</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
"FS&T"	52,570	56,803	<b>58,133</b>	1,330	2.3%	5,563	10.6%

AAAS estimates of R&D in FY 2003 House appropriations bills. Includes conduct of R&D and R&D facilities.

\* DOD figures are FY 2003 enacted funding levels.

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

FY 2002 figures adjusted to reflect supplemental appropriations in the FY 2002 supplemental bill (Public Law 107-206).

All figures adjusted to exclude President's proposal to fully fund federal retiree costs, and therefore differ slightly from figures presented in AAAS Report XXVII.

**January 23, 2002 - House-approved and House Appropriations Committee-approved funding levels.**

**Most figures are from the 107th Congress, except Labor-HHS and Commerce-Justice bills in 108th Congress.**