



The President's FY 2012 Budget for Biological Sciences Research and Education

**A Report from the AIBS Public Policy Office
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Summary

President Obama released a \$3.7 trillion budget plan for fiscal year (FY) 2012 on 14 February 2010. The budget proposal would trim deficits by \$1.1 trillion over the next decade. To help accomplish this goal, non-security discretionary spending would be held steady for five years. Additionally, civilian government workers would be subject to a two year pay freeze.

Innovation, education, and climate change are again pervasive themes in the President's budget. Despite the budget freeze, spending on non-defense research and development would increase by 6.5 percent. The budgets of the National Science Foundation (NSF), Department of Energy Office of Science, and National Institute of Standards and Technology laboratories would collectively increase by 12.2 percent. Other agencies and programs would be cut to offset proposed increases. Although most science agencies are spared top-line cuts, the Environmental Protection Agency is slated for a \$1.3 billion reduction.

Science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education would collectively receive \$3.4 billion in FY 2012 from various federal agencies. Some of these funds would be used to train 100,000 new STEM teachers over the next decade.

The multi-agency U.S. Global Change Research Program would receive \$2.6 billion (+20.3 percent). New funding would be used to create a new National Climate Service within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. NSF's Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability initiative would grow by 33.0 percent to advance climate and energy science and education.

Agency Budget Summaries

Please note that all increases/decreases are relative to the fiscal year (FY) 2010 enacted budget. At this time, Congress has yet to pass FY 2011 appropriations.

Department of Energy Office of Science

- *2012 Department of Energy Budget Request: \$29.5 billion (+\$3.1 billion)*
- *2012 Office of Science Budget Request: \$5.4 billion (+\$452.2 million)*

The Department of Energy Office of Science is slated to receive a 9.1 percent increase. This budget reflects President Obama's commitment to doubling the funding of basic research agencies, including the Office of Science. Funding for Biological and Environmental Research would increase at a higher rate (+22.1 percent), with proposed FY 2012 funding of \$717.9 million.

The Biological and Environmental Research program supports fundamental research regarding the drivers and environmental impacts of climate change; the geological, hydrological, and biological basis of sustainability; and understanding biological systems and how they can be manipulated to provide clean energy, remediate environmental contamination, and store carbon dioxide. Collectively, the Biological and Environmental Research program would support approximately 2,400 researchers and graduate students at over 200 U.S. institutions in FY 2012.

According to the agency's budget documents: "In FY 2012, increased funding will support new research to identify, characterize, and articulate general biological design principles, and for the development of new synthetic molecular toolkits" to improve understanding of natural systems for clean energy and environmental solutions. To help accomplish these goals, genomics research would receive \$241.5 million (+45.9 percent).

Additionally, the program would direct new funding to expand its climate change research in the Arctic, including developing new observation capacities for clouds and aerosols. A new observation site would be established in Azores in the North Atlantic to provide long-term measurements of marine clouds and aerosols. Environmental System Science would receive \$101.2 million (+21.8 percent), some of which would be directed for research on the terrestrial carbon cycle in the Arctic.

Increased budgets are also slated for education programs within the Office of Science. Funding for student programs would double, with much of the increase being directed to graduate fellowships. However, educator programs would be cut by 55 percent due to the elimination of the Department of Energy Academies Creating Teacher Scientists program.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- *2012 EPA Budget Request: \$9.0 billion (-\$1.3 billion)*
- *2012 Office of Research and Development Budget Request: \$584.1 million (-\$12.6 million)*

Overall spending at EPA would decline by 12.9 percent under the proposed budget. Funding for science and technology programs, however, would only decline by 2.6 percent.

The President's budget proposes a reorganization of EPA's research program in FY 2012 in order "to be more integrated and cross-disciplinary, allowing our scientific work to be more transformational. EPA is strengthening its planning and delivery of science to more deeply examine our environmental and public health challenges and inform sustainable solutions to meet our strategic goals. By looking at problems from a systems perspective, this new research approach will create synergy and produce more timely and comprehensive results beyond those possible from approaches that are more narrowly targeted to single chemicals or problem areas." Two million dollars is also included to conduct a long-term review of the agency's laboratory network.

Within the Office of Research and Development, funding for research and science assessments would increase in the areas of safe and sustainable water (+6.9 percent) and chemical safety and sustainability (+14.4 percent). Funding would drop, however, for research on air, climate, and energy (-3.1 percent). Research related to sustainable communities, formerly the human health and ecosystems research account, would decrease by \$17.1 million (-9.1 percent) to \$171.0 million. Within this total, funding for ecosystems research would decline by 15.1 percent to \$60.9 million.

Despite the proposed cuts, some new funding would be available for the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) research grants, which would grow by \$24.7 million. STAR grant increases are directed for research on endocrine disrupters (+\$7.0 million), hydraulic fracturing (+\$4.2 million), and green infrastructure (+\$6.0 million). Additionally, \$6.0 million of new funding is allocated for the STAR research fellowships. This increase would allow EPA to award approximately 105 new fellowships.

Several large scale ecological restoration projects would be impacted by the FY 2012 budget. The cleanup of the Great Lakes would fall \$125 million below the FY 2010 level, a 26.3 percent cut. Restoration of the Chesapeake Bay would receive \$17.4 million in new funding (+34.8 percent). New funding would also be available for restoration of the Mississippi River Basin (+\$6.6 million, +100 percent).

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

- *2012 Budget Request: \$18.7 billion (no change)*

The FY 2012 budget for NASA includes \$5.0 billion for science, an 11.5 percent increase. Earth science would receive \$1.8 billion, \$358.1 million more than FY 2010.

In terms of climate change, the President's budget request continues the development of several research satellites, and supports efforts to monitor changes in polar ice sheets and enhancements to climate models. Also included are funds to fly a replacement of the failed 2009 Orbiting Carbon Observatory, a satellite that would have identified global carbon sources and sinks.

The \$138.4 million designated for education is 23.2 percent less than the FY 2010 appropriation. In FY 2012, NASA's education program will be reorganized to reflect the changes recommended by the agency's Education Design Team, including stronger partnerships with external stakeholders. Additionally, NASA plans to continue to support Summer of Innovation for the second year. The program partners NASA scientists with middle-school classes in order to inspire students to enter science careers.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)*

- *2012 Budget Request: \$32.0 billion (+\$744.6 million)*

The President's budget proposes a 2.4 percent increase for NIH. About half of the budget would go towards extramural research grants (\$16.9 billion, +\$436.0 million), with an additional \$3.4 billion (+\$50.3 million) for intramural research at NIH.

The budget proposal includes plans for the creation of a National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences. The new center aims to catalyze innovation by spurring public-private partnerships, mitigating risk for new technologies and products, and facilitating the regulatory review process. The budget also prioritizes technologies to accelerate discovery, research in comparative effectiveness, and investing in young researchers.

The budget includes a 1 percent increase in the average award size for competing and non-competing Research Project Grants (RPGs). The number of new competing RPGs would increase by 424 over FY 2011. At the proposed funding level, only 19 percent of proposals would be funded. In total, NIH would support nearly 45,000 grants, about the same number as in FY 2010. Funding for research training positions would increase by \$19 million, including a 4 percent increase in the stipend for individual fellows.

*All changes are relative to FY 2010 actual spending.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- *2012 Budget Request: \$5.5 billion (+\$749.3 million)*

Under the President's budget, NOAA's proposed 15.8 percent increase in FY 2012 would largely be applied to the escalating costs of the agency's acquisition of weather and climate satellites. Funding for NOAA's environmental and science programs would generally remain flat or decrease, despite the addition of new funds for specific programs.

The most significant change proposed in the budget is the creation of a National Climate Service. This budget neutral reorganization would "bring together NOAA's existing widely dispersed climate capabilities under a single line office management structure to more efficiently and effectively respond to the rapidly increasing demand for climate services," according to the agency's budget documents. The proposed reorganization would shift management of three data centers, two labs, and several programs into the new National Climate Service.

NOAA would invest \$737 million (+21 percent) in R&D in FY 2012. Included is an increase of \$6.1 million for research on ocean acidification (+110.9 percent) and an additional \$2.5 million for stock assessments of protected species. Grants to states and tribes to enable recovery of marine species would be increased by an additional \$8.0 million.

Marine spatial planning efforts would be boosted. Twenty million dollars in new funding would be used to establish a competitive grant program to support regional ocean partnerships. Funding for coastal and marine spatial planning would increase by \$6.8 million.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

- *2012 NSF Budget Request: \$7.8 billion (+\$894.5 million)*
- *2012 Research and Related Activities Request: \$6.3 billion (+\$689.6 million)*
- *2012 Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction Request: \$224.7 million (+\$107.4 million)*
- *2012 Education and Human Resources Request: \$911.2 million (+\$38.4 million)*
- *2012 Biological Sciences Directorate Request: \$794.5 million (+\$80.0 million)*

The President's budget request for NSF would provide a 13.0 percent increase over the FY 2010 appropriation. In recognition of NSF's central role in supporting the full breadth of non-biomedical science and technology research, the Obama Administration has pledged to keep the budget of the agency on a doubling path. NSF is responsible for nearly 20 percent of all federally-supported fundamental research conducted by academic institutions and nearly 40 percent of federally-supported non-biomedical basic research conducted at universities. Given this role, NSF is hoping to rebrand itself as "the innovation agency."

All areas of NSF's mission would receive new funding. The Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account, which includes funding for the various disciplinary directorates, would receive \$6.3 billion. If funded at this level, the R&RA account would see a 12.4 percent increase (+\$689.6 million) from the FY 2010 appropriation. This would fund an additional 2,000 grants during the fiscal year. Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction would increase by an impressive 91.6 percent to \$224.7 million. Education and Human Resources would receive \$911.2 million, a 4.4 percent increase.

Given the harsh fiscal climate, the President's FY 2012 budget request pledges to reduce costs wherever possible and has proposed eliminating or reducing funding for "lower priority education and research programs that achieved their original goals, showed mixed results, or did not align well with NSF's core mission responsibilities." Among the programs slated for termination are the Deep Underground Science and Engineering Laboratory, Graduate STEM Fellowships in K-12 Education, Research Initiation Grants to Broaden Participation in Biology, and the Science of Learning Centers.

The budget request includes increases for several Presidential priorities, including clean energy, infrastructure, and education. Toward these goals, the President proposed \$998.2 million for the second year of a cross-agency "Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability initiative that will take an integrated approach to increasing U.S. energy independence, enhancing environmental stewardship, reducing energy and carbon intensity, and generating sustained economic growth." In addition, the budget would provide a \$209 million increase from the 2010 enacted funding level for research in areas that could lead to breakthroughs in clean energy technology. If enacted, the funding for this effort would approach \$576 million in FY 2012.

For research infrastructure, the FY 2012 budget requests funding from the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account to continue building the National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) and the Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI). The National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON) would receive \$87.9 million for the second year of its construction. Once completed, NEON will collect data across the United States on the impacts of climate change, land use change, and invasive species on natural resources and biodiversity. The Administration also proposed \$102.8 million for the fourth year of construction of the Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI), which will consist of an integrated network of deep-sea buoys, regional cabled nodes on the seafloor, and coastal observatories that will provide continuous, interactive access to the ocean. Additionally, the budget proposed \$117.0 million for cyber-infrastructure activities in computational and data-intensive fields.

NSF initiatives in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education would receive new funding. Twenty million dollars would be directed to broadening participation in STEM fields by minorities. A new teacher training research and development program would receive \$40 million. That funding would be equally divided between efforts directed at professional development of K-12 teachers and undergraduate educators.

NSF would also expand its support for graduate students and early career scientists. Two thousand new Graduate Research Fellowships would be awarded in FY 2012, the same number of new fellowships as was awarded in FY 2010. In addition, the cost of the education allowance would increase by \$1,500, the first increase in this level since 1998. The Faculty Early Career Development program (CAREER) would support 60 additional young faculty members.

NSF's Biological Sciences Directorate (BIO)

The budget for BIO would increase by 11.2 percent to \$794.5 million. This would allow BIO to increase the average research grant award size by \$26,596. The funding rate, however, would decline from 17 percent to 15 percent due to an anticipated 20 percent increase in the number of research proposals. BIO provides approximately 68 percent of federal funding for non-medical, basic research at academic institutions in the life sciences.

Within the request for BIO, funding would be allocated among five divisions accordingly:

- Molecular and Cellular Biosciences: \$145.7 million (+\$20.1 million, +16.0 percent)
- Integrative Organismal Systems: \$231.7 million (+ \$15.4 million, +7.1 percent)
- Environmental Biology: \$156.4 million (+\$13.9 million, +9.7 percent)
- Biological Infrastructure: \$136.0 million (+ \$9.1 million, +7.2 percent)
- Emerging Frontiers: \$124.8 million (+\$21.5 million, +20.8 percent)

In addition to the new funding for the Science, Engineering and Education for Sustainability initiative, BIO would receive funding for the Research at the Interface of the Biological, Mathematical, and Physical Sciences (BioMaPS) program. This \$76.1 million initiative is a collaboration among the Directorates for Biological Sciences, Engineering, and Mathematical and Physical Sciences that aims to accelerate understanding of biological systems and apply that knowledge to fundamental understanding and new technologies, particularly clean energy.

Also of note within BIO is \$10.0 million for the digitization of scientific information associated with biological specimens held in U.S. research collections. This represents a continuation of an effort that began in FY 2009 with funding from the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act* (the economic stimulus). Digitization efforts will be guided by a strategic plan developed by the collections community in 2010.

Other NSF Directorates

The Geosciences (GEO) account would grow to \$979.2 million, an increase of \$89.5 million from the FY 2010 funding level. At \$301.1 million, the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) would grow by 18.0 percent (+\$45.9 million).

Smithsonian Institution

- *2012 Budget Request: \$861.5 million (+\$100.4 million)*

Federal support for the Smithsonian Institution would increase by 13.2 percent. Federal appropriations represent roughly 70 percent of the institution's total funding. Most of the proposed increase would be directed to the construction of a new National Museum of African American History and Culture.

Funding is proposed to address SI's "four grand challenges": 1) unlocking the mysteries of the universe; 2) understanding and sustaining a biodiverse planet; 3) valuing world cultures; and 4) understanding the American experience. Efforts to understand and sustain biodiversity would receive new funding relative to FY 2010 enacted, including \$1 million for monitoring the impacts of climate change on the world's forests and other global change research, \$500,000 for DNA barcoding, \$600,000 for biodiversity research, and \$800,000 for the Encyclopedia of Life.

The budget would invest an additional \$500,000 to improve the preservation, documentation, storage, and accessibility to natural history collections at the National Museum of Natural History. A \$900,000 increase would be directed to continue the process of digitizing the Smithsonian collections.

Several Smithsonian facilities used for research and curation of scientific collections would be renovated under the proposed FY 2012 budget. The National Museum of Natural History would receive \$8.0 million for repairs. The Smithsonian Environmental Research Center laboratory and access road would receive \$17.4 million for renovations. Four million dollars would be used to convert an unused building at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute into a research and laboratory facility in Panama.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- *2012 Research, Education, and Economics Budget Request: \$2.8 billion (-\$222.0 million)*

The proposed budget is 7.4 percent less than the FY 2010 level. Although top-line funding for the two major research programs would be cut, several USDA research priorities would receive substantial budget increases.

The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), formerly the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, partners with extramural academic institutions to conduct research, education, and extension activities. NIFA would receive \$1.4 billion in funding (-8.1 percent). The budget cuts would come from the elimination of congressional earmarks and reprioritizing ongoing initiatives.

Within NIFA, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) would receive \$325 million for competitive extramural research grants. At this level, AFRI would receive a

24.0 percent budget, a record high funding level. The new resources would be directed to climate change mitigation and adaptation research (+\$4.7 million) and alternative and renewable energy research (+\$8.2 million). The NIFA Fellows program, which supports graduate student research, would receive \$5.2 million in increased funding.

The Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program would receive \$10 million in new funding for the creation of a new federal-state matching grant program to assist in the creation of state programs for research, education, and extension activities regarding sustainability.

The Agricultural Research Service conducts intramural research in the areas of natural and biological science. It would receive \$1.2 billion in FY 2012, \$109 million less than FY 2010. The reductions would largely come from the removal of \$42 million in earmarks and the termination of funding for the agency's buildings and facilities (-\$71 million). Other programs within the agency would receive increased FY 2012 funding, including an extra \$4.7 million for crop production research and \$3.3 million for crop protection research. Research to develop sustainable agriculture practices would grow by \$4.5 million.

The National Agricultural Library would receive an addition \$1.5 million for the development of databases on carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas emissions, tillage and management studies, and conservation program benefits.

The budget also includes an increase of \$1.7 million for research involving the Department's scientific collections. The collections would be used to develop pest management strategies, identify new pollinators, and develop biological control agents for insects and weeds. An increase of \$3.3 million would be used to expand activities to identify and acquire unprotected genetic resources of plants, insects, crops, and microbes.

USDA Forest Service

- *2012 Budget Request: \$5.1 billion (-\$178.0 million)*

The effects of a proposed 3.3 percent budget reduction for the United States Forest Service would not be felt equally across all parts of the agency. The accounts for Land Acquisition, State and Private Forestry, and National Forest System would all receive double digit percentage increases, whereas the accounts for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Wildland Fire Management, and the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund would all be cut by 19 percent or more.

According to the Forest Service's budget justification documents, "Our budget responds to the public's desire to make smart investments that will pass on to future generations clean water, wildlife, and natural resources from our Nation's forests and grasslands. In these tough economic times, this budget balances priorities against targeted reductions. It will allow the agency to maintain and in some cases increase commitments for programs directed toward key outcomes and shared priorities."

Also among the cuts would be \$16.2 million (-5.2 percent) from Forest and Rangeland Research, which would receive \$295.8 million in FY 2012. All areas of R&D within the program would receive cuts in FY 2012, including invasive species R&D (-6.6 percent), resource management and use (-3.3 percent), water, air, and soil R&D (-0.4 percent), inventorying and monitoring R&D (-10.0 percent), and forest inventory and analysis (-7.5 percent). Wildlife and fish R&D would be cut by 8.8 percent, which reflects reduced funding for research on traditional game and fish species, and refocused funding for long-term monitoring protocols for species being studied in experimental forests.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

- *2012 Budget Request: \$1.7 billion (+\$64.9 million)*

A proposed 2.5 percent increase for the Fish and Wildlife Service would largely be directed to land acquisitions, resource management operations, and grants. These increases would come at the expense of the agency's construction account (-\$14.4 million).

A major new initiative is President Obama's America's Great Outdoors initiative. The goal of the program is to reconnect Americans to our nation's natural environment. Many bureaus within the Department of the Interior have responsibility for implementing the initiative, including the FWS. In FY 2012, FWS would spend an additional \$53.7 million (+62.2 percent) on land acquisitions to protect 90,500 acres of land.

FWS would also help to advance another Interior-wide program. The Landscape Conservation Cooperatives are partnerships between the Department of the Interior and other federal, state, and local entities aimed at sharing landscape-level strategies for managing environmental stressors, such as drought, coastal erosion, and invasive species. The FY 2012 budget would complete the national network of 21 cooperatives. FWS would be charged with developing six of the cooperatives by the end of FY 2012.

Funding for the National Wildlife Refuge System would increase by \$16.1 million, to a total of \$502.8 million. Included is an increase of \$8.0 million to complete additional landscape scale inventories, monitoring, and assessments to establish environmental baselines and to determine the status and trends of fish, wildlife, and plants.

Conservation grant programs administered by FWS would increase by \$22.4 million. Included is \$50.0 million (+\$2.4 million) for North American Wetlands Conservation Act grants, \$95.0 million (+\$5.0 million) for State and Tribal Wildlife grants, and \$5.0 million (no change) for Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation grants. The Multinational Species Conservation Fund would lose \$1.8 million (-15.2 percent.)

Funding to administer the Endangered Species Act would remain nearly unchanged at \$182.7 million (+1.8 percent).

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- *2012 USGS Budget Request: \$1.1 billion (+\$6.1 million)*
- *2012 USGS Ecosystems Activity Budget Request: \$166.4 million (+\$0.8 million)*

The FY 2012 budget reflects the reorganization of the USGS, which was initiated in 2010. The disciplinary based science programs within the agency were reorganized into six new interdisciplinary activities: ecosystems; climate variability and land-use change; energy, minerals, and environmental health; natural hazards and risk resilience assessments; water resources; and core science systems. What was formerly the Biological Resources Discipline was realigned into the new ecosystems, climate, energy, and core science programs.

The budget for the USGS would remain essentially flat in FY 2012. Consequently, any new funding for higher priority programs would come at the expense of other programs. The requested funding provides increases for ecosystems, cooperative landscape conservation, energy, and land imaging, which would be offset by \$89.1 million in program reductions. Included in the cuts is the elimination of 230 full-time staff positions, which would be accomplished through attrition, voluntary departures, early retirements, and possibly layoffs.

The largest increase in funding proposed in the FY 2012 budget is \$59.6 million for the National Land Imaging program. The Landsat satellites provide land imaging and remote sensing for the entire United States. The increased funding would support retooling of ground data receiving stations and initiate planning activities with NASA for the Landsat 9 satellite.

The new Ecosystems activity within USGS would receive \$166.4 million (+0.5 percent) in FY 2012. New funding would be directed to research on invasive species (+\$2.7 million) and terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments (+\$3.0 million). Research on fisheries and wildlife, and monitoring of species and habitats would receive less funding. Additionally, the Cooperative Research Units would be cut by \$0.5 million.

All new data collection activities for the National Biological Information Infrastructure would be eliminated. According to the Department of the Interior's budget documents, the "program is duplicative of other Federal and private sector efforts to collect similar data into a single location." The cost savings would amount to \$6.7 million in FY 2012. The reduction would eliminate partnerships with more than 40 federal and state agencies, 20 universities, and other networks, such as the Long Term Ecological Research Network. Additionally, work would be halted on efforts intended to make data on invasive species, wildlife disease, habitat loss, and pollinators more accessible resource managers, scientists, and the public.

Support for biology libraries at 12 USGS science centers would also be terminated (-\$1.1 million). These specialized libraries provide access to journals on ecosystem and environmental research, and research librarian support.

Ecosystem restoration science would be boosted by \$12.0 million in new funding. USGS would provide science support to other federal agencies involved with the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Columbia River, Upper Mississippi River, and Puget Sound. This sum also includes \$3.0 million for research to control invasive Asian carp in the Midwest.

The proposed budget for the USGS includes \$72.9 million for climate variability science, an increase of \$9.7 million over FY 2010. This increase would be offset by comparable reduction to the Climate Effects Network, which has worked to coordinate and standardize climate monitoring data throughout the Department of the Interior. Eleven million dollars would be directed to complete the national network of Climate Science Centers. The centers provide scientific information, tools, and techniques that natural resource managers can use to monitor and adapt to environmental changes.

The new Water Resources activity would be funded at \$199.6 million (-9.8 percent). Funding is proposed to be reduced from several water programs, which would result in "the cessation of some regional groundwater studies, discontinue water quality monitoring of select streams across the Nation, and end the Federal-State partnership in water resources research education and research opportunities," according to the USGS budget documents. These reductions would allow for increased funding for comprehensive water supply and demand inventories.

What's Next?

The President's budget request is only a proposal; it does not have binding authority. Congress uses the President's budget request as a starting point for their budget negotiations. Congress often makes adjustments to a President's budget, particularly if Congress and White House are controlled by different political parties, as is currently the case in the House of Representatives. Congress has already begun their consideration of the FY 2012 budget, although it will be many months before any final decisions are made.

More Resources

AIBS will continue to report on significant developments in federal science funding, including Congressional appropriations, through the *AIBS Public Policy Report*. To subscribe, please visit www.aibs.org/public-policy-reports.

Other budget resources are available on the AIBS website, including information on the federal budget process, as well as factsheets on funding for the biological sciences. Please visit www.aibs.org/public-policy/budget_source.html for more information.

For questions related to this publication, please contact the AIBS Public Policy Office at publicpolicy@aibs.org.

About AIBS

The American Institute of Biological Sciences is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) scientific association dedicated to advancing biological research and education for the welfare of society. Founded in 1947 as a part of the National Academy of Sciences, AIBS became an independent, member-governed organization in the 1950s. Today, AIBS is sustained by a robust membership of biologists and nearly 200 professional societies and scientific organizations; the combined individual membership of the latter exceeds 250,000.

AIBS advances its mission through coalition activities in research, education, and public policy; publishing the peer-reviewed journal *BioScience* and the education website ActionBioscience.org; providing scientific peer review and advisory services to government agencies and other clients; convening meetings; and managing scientific programs. For more information, please visit www.aibs.org.