

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

TRANS-NIH PLAN FOR HIV-RELATED RESEARCH

Office of AIDS Research

National Institutes of Health

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



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Foreword

I am pleased to present the Fiscal Year 2008 Trans-NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research. Each year, the Office of AIDS Research (OAR) develops a comprehensive research plan through a collaborative process involving broad input from the community of government and nongovernment scientists and other experts from the United States and abroad. The Plan and the unique processes instituted by OAR to ensure its implementation allow the NIH to pursue a united research front against the global AIDS epidemic.

The Plan provides a roadmap for the NIH AIDS research effort, which is carried out by nearly all of the NIH Institutes and Centers. It serves a number of critical purposes, and is utilized to (1) frame the development of the NIH AIDS research budget; (2) determine the use of NIH AIDS-designated dollars; (3) define those research areas for which AIDS-designated funds may be allocated; (4) track and monitor AIDS research expenditures; and (5) inform the public, the scientific community, Congress, and AIDS-affected communities about the NIH AIDS research agenda and priorities for new or expanded funding.

OAR has continued to assess and refine the planning process to ensure that the Plan is responsive to the changing nature of the epidemic, to emerging scientific opportunities, and to the needs of affected communities around the world. As a result, this FY 2008 Plan is presented in a restructured format to better focus and streamline the document.

Many individuals have given generously of their time and expertise in the development of this document—researchers from academia and industry; representatives of foundations and other nongovernmental organizations in the United States and abroad; community representatives; representatives from other governmental agencies; members of the OAR Advisory Council; and Directors and staff of the NIH Institutes and Centers. A list of their names can be found at the back of this document. I thank each of them for their thoughtful contributions to make this document a valuable tool for OAR and the NIH.

The staff of OAR and I sincerely believe that the fruits of the research efforts outlined within this Plan will help control the pandemic, prevent new infections, and care for those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS around the world.

Jack Whitescarver, Ph.D.

NIH Associate Director for AIDS Research and Director, OAR

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October 2006

Legislative Mandate

The National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-43) provided that the Director of the Office of AIDS Research (OAR) "shall plan, coordinate and evaluate research and other activities conducted or supported" by the NIH. The Director of OAR "shall act as the primary Federal official with responsibility for overseeing all AIDS research conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health" and "shall establish a comprehensive plan for the conduct and support of all AIDS activities of the agencies of the National Institutes of Health...; ensure that the Plan establishes priorities among the AIDS activities that such agencies are authorized to carry out; ensure that the Plan establishes objectives regarding such activities...; and ensure that the Plan serves as a broad, binding statement of policies regarding AIDS activities of the agencies, but does not remove the responsibility of the heads of the agencies for the approval of specific programs or projects, or for other details of the daily administration of such activities, in accordance with the Plan." The law further provides that "the Director of the OAR shall ensure that the Plan provides for basic research; provides for applied research; provides for research that is supported and conducted by the agencies; provides for proposals developed pursuant to solicitations by the agencies and for proposals developed independently of such solicitations; and provides for behavioral research and social science research."