

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION

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**Investment in Human Capital  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2008  
(In Millions)**

<b>RESPONSIBILITY SEGMENT PROGRAM</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>ACF</b>					
Administration on Developmental Disabilities	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 8	\$ 9
<b>NIH</b>					
Research Training and Career Development	1,792	1,756	1,747	1,699	1,696
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 1,800</b>	<b>\$ 1,764</b>	<b>\$ 1,754</b>	<b>\$ 1,707</b>	<b>\$ 1,705</b>

Investments in Human Capital are expenses incurred by Federal education and training programs for the public, which are intended to maintain or increase national productive capacity. Two HHS operating divisions conduct education and training programs under this category: Administration for Children and Families and the National Institutes of Health.

**Administration for Children and Families (ACF)**

The ACF is able to estimate investment in human capital for the Administration for Developmental Disabilities (ADD) using existing data collection activities. Under ADD, 46 grants are anticipated to be awarded for Projects of National Significance (PNS). As of September 30, 2008 all 46 PNS grants have been awarded for FY 2008. The PNS grants are awarded to public or private, non-profit institutions to enhance the independence, productivity, integration and inclusion into the community of people with developmental disabilities. Monies also support the development of national and state policy to serve this community. Grants awarded total \$8 million in FY 2008.

**National Institutes of Health (NIH)**

The NIH Research Training and Career Development Program address the need for trained personnel to conduct medical research. The primary goal of the support that NIH provides for graduate training and career development is to produce new, highly trained investigators who are likely to perform research that will benefit the Nation's health. The NIH's ability to maintain the momentum of recent scientific progress and international leadership in medical research depends upon the continued development of new, highly trained investigators.

**Investment in Research and Development  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2008**  
(In Millions)

Responsibility Segments	2008				Total				Grand Total
	Basic	Applied	Develop-Mental	Total	2007	2006	2005	2004	
ACF	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ -	\$ 25	\$ 16	\$ 39	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 122
AHRQ	184	-	-	184	198	175	162	170	889
CDC	-	440	-	440	563	478	521	549	2,551
FDA	53	-	14	67	40	37	31	28	203
HRSA	-	-	-	-	-	28	23	16	67
NIH	16,381	10,921	-	27,302	26,131	25,780	25,320	23,700	128,233
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 16,618</b>	<b>\$ 11,386</b>	<b>\$ 14</b>	<b>\$ 28,018</b>	<b>\$ 26,948</b>	<b>\$ 26,537</b>	<b>\$ 26,078</b>	<b>\$ 24,484</b>	<b>\$132,065</b>

The many research and development programs in HHS include the following:

The FDA has two programs that meet the requirements of research and development investments: Orphan Products Development (OPD) Program and Research Grants Program. While FDA's research centers conduct scientific studies, it does not consider this type of research as "research and development" because it is used to support its regulatory policy and decision-making processes.

The OPD Program was established by the *Orphan Drug Act (Public Law 97-414, as amended)* with the purpose of identifying orphan products and facilitating their development. An orphan product is a drug, biological product, medical device, or medical food that is intended to treat a rare disease or condition (i.e., one with a prevalence of fewer than 200,000 people in the United States.)

The FDA Research Grants Program is listed as No. 93-103 under the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The purpose of the Grants Program is to assist public, non-public and for-profit organizations to establish, expand, and improve research, demonstration, education, and information dissemination.

The CDC primarily invests in research and development within the following areas: Infectious Diseases, Occupational Safety and Health, Health Promotion, and Environmental Health and Injury Prevention.

The NIH Research Program covers all aspects of the medical research continuum, including basic and disease-oriented research, observational and population-based research, behavioral research, and clinical research, including research to understand both health and disease states, to move laboratory findings into medical applications, to assess new treatments or compare different treatment approaches; and health services research. The NIH regards the expeditious transfer of the results of its medical research for further development and commercialization of products of immediate benefit to improved health as an important mandate.

The ACF oversees research and development programs that contribute to a better understanding of how to improve the economic and social well being of families and children so that they lead more healthy and productive lives.

The AHRQ oversees research that contributes to improvements in the quality, safety, efficiency and effectiveness of health care.