

National Academies Contract Review
Fiscal Year 2009

Office of Science Policy Analysis
Office of Science Policy
Office of the Director
National Institutes of Health

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	ii
I. The National Academies	1
II. The NIH Contract with the National Academies	2
III. The Contract during Fiscal Year 2009	5
A. Types of Task Orders	5
B. Task Order Origin	6
C. Task Order Status	7
D. Sponsorship	8
E. 2009 Cost	9
F. National Academies Participants	11
G. Deliverables and their Significance	12
IV. A Complete List of Task Orders Active during Fiscal Year 2009	13
A. Fogarty International Center	13
B. National Cancer Institute	14
C. National Center for Research Resources	15
D. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	16
E. National Institute on Aging	17
F. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	22
G. National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	23
H. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	24
I. National Institute on Drug Abuse	26
J. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	27
K. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	27
L. National Institute of General Medical Sciences	29
M. National Institute of Mental Health	30
N. National Library of Medicine	31
O. Office of the Director	32
V. Contact Information for Key NIH Staff Involved with the Contract	41

Executive Summary

NIH has a standing contract with the National Academies that allows NIH Institutes, Centers, and the Office of the Director to fund Academy activities to support the NIH mission. The Office of Science Policy Analysis in the Office of the Director manages this contract, serves as liaison between the Academies and the NIH Institutes, Centers, and Offices interested in funding tasks, and thus steers the Academies' work and reports to better serve the NIH mission and fulfill U.S. scientific, health, and policy needs.

The contract is not a source of funds. Rather, it is an agreement that NIH will fund future Academy activities. The contract allows NIH to issue "task orders," which can be added to the existing contract without going through the more arduous process of creating a new contract for each task. This type of contract enables NIH and the Academies to address pressing policy concerns, emerging public health issues, and scientific opportunities. Since the creation of the contract in 1994, 229 task orders have been issued. This report provides an overview of the status of the contract in fiscal year (FY) 2009, and begins here with a few key facts about it.

Active Task Orders:

During FY 2009, 64 task orders were active, meaning that they began, were ongoing, or ended. More precisely, 14 began, 43 were ongoing from the previous year or years, and 7 were completed.¹ 32 of the 64 task orders were initiated by NIH, while 26 of them were initiated by the Academies. Three task orders were initiated by a joint effort between NIH and HHS. Congress mandated that three of the task orders be undertaken.

Cost and NIH Sponsorship:

NIH spent \$9,544,593 on these task orders during the fiscal year. Their total cost through the end of FY 2009 was \$35,757,798.² The OD led all of the ICs in principal sponsorship, secondary sponsorship, and in the amount of funds paid as a principal sponsor. It also spent the second highest amount of money as a secondary sponsor.³ It was the principal sponsor of 22 task orders and secondary sponsor of nine. The former cost the OD \$2,249,422 in FY 2009 and \$12,858,133 overall. The latter cost \$761,329 in FY 2009 and \$1,186,329 overall. NIA led the second highest number of task orders and was the second highest spending principal sponsor of the year. Its 11 task orders cost \$1,462,788 in FY 2009 and \$5,052,249 overall. NINDS was the highest spending secondary sponsor: its four task orders cost \$1,545,300 overall and

¹ See Figure 5 of this report for the breakdown.

² Much of this cost was for task orders that required ongoing or core support. See Figures 2 and 3 and the preceding text for more information.

³ The following offices within the OD contributed funds: the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), the Office of Disease Prevention (ODP), the Office of Extramural Research (OER), the Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH), and the Office of Science Policy (OSP).

\$809,300 in 2009. NINDS tied NCI, NCR, NICHD, and NIDA for the second highest number of secondary sponsorships.⁴

Academies Sponsorship:

Like NIH, the Academies also have specific units that lead task orders. Because many of these units report to more than one of the four main institutions within the Academies (i.e., the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council), this report organizes and presents the data based on the involvement of these smaller groups instead of that of the main institutions. Of these smaller units, the Board on Health Sciences Policy and the Board on Life Sciences were the most active in FY 2009: each led seven task orders. The Board on Children, Youth, and Families led six, while the Committee on National Statistics, the Committee on Population, and the Food and Nutrition Board each led five task orders.⁵

Product Delivery and No-Cost Extensions:

A key part of any task order is the delivery date. If an Academies' study group cannot complete the task order on time, it is required to notify the contract officer, project officer, and task leader of its intention to submit a request for a "no-cost extension" (NCE). This request must occur at least 60 days prior to the scheduled end date of the task. Of the 64 task orders active during FY 2009, 21 of them were granted NCEs. The Committee on National Statistics was granted the most—three of its five active task order have required NCEs. The Board on Global Health, the Board on Higher Education and Workforce, the Board on Life Sciences, and the Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice were each granted two.⁶

⁴ See Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9.

⁵ See Figure 10.

⁶ See Figure 11.

National Academies Contract Review

Fiscal Year 2009

Since 1994, the NIH's contract with the National Academies has played an important role in the exploration of key developments in science and technology, in promoting efforts to improve human health, and in the pursuit of creating a more just and beneficial national public policy. The accomplishments and related facts of this contract during fiscal year 2009 are the subject of this report. It begins with a description of the National Academies.

I. The National Academies

The National Academies are a group of private, nonprofit institutions that provide technology, science, and health policy advice to stakeholders. While private, the Academies are federally chartered under Title 36 of the United States Code.⁷ The Academies consist of four distinct institutions: the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) was the first of the four Academies to be established. This occurred on March 3, 1863, when President Lincoln signed an "Act of Incorporation," which mandated NAS to "investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art" whenever any government organization calls upon it to do so. The NAS is capable of conducting these investigations in part because it has the help of a cadre of domestic and foreign experts in science and technology, who are elected to be members or foreign associates of the NAS in recognition of their achievements in original research. Each is affiliated with one of the six NAS classes of science: physical and mathematical sciences; biological sciences; engineering and applied sciences; biomedical sciences; behavioral and social sciences; and applied biological, agricultural, and environmental sciences.⁸

By 1916, the scientific and technological needs of the United States had grown substantially, and the next of the four institutions—the National Research Council (NRC)—was created. Its mission is "to improve government decision making and public policy, increase public education and understanding, and promote the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in matters involving science, engineering, technology, and health." The NRC plays a unique role among the four institutions. It functions under the auspices of the other three, which manage the actions of the NRC through the NRC Governing Board. The NRC has six program units: the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, the Division on Earth and Life Sciences, the Division on

⁷ Title 36, Chapter 1503.

⁸ See the NAS website, www.nasonline.org, for more information.

Engineering and Physical Sciences, the Institute of Medicine Programs, the Policy and Global Affairs Division, and the Transportation Research Board.⁹

A few decades passed before the Academies added another institute. In 1964, though, the Academies expanded again with the creation of the National Academy of Engineering (NAE). The NAE operates under the same Act of Incorporation that established the NAS. Its mission is “to promote the technological welfare of the nation by marshaling the knowledge and insights of eminent members of the engineering profession.” It consists of twelve sections: aerospace engineering; bioengineering; chemical engineering; civil engineering; computer science and engineering; electric power/energy systems engineering; electronics engineering; industrial, manufacturing, and operational systems engineering; materials engineering; mechanical engineering; earth resources engineering; and special fields and interdisciplinary engineering. The NAE not only responds to requests from the national government, it also conducts independent studies when they are deemed important and are not addressed in other, government-sponsored projects.¹⁰

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) was the last of the four to be established. It was added as a component of the NAS in 1970. The IOM was created to address issues related to medicine, biomedical science, and health, and is organized into eight oversight boards: the Board on African Science Academy Development (joint with NRC); the Board on Children, Youth, and Families (joint with NRC); the Food and Nutrition Board; the Board on Global Health; the Board on Health Care Services; the Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice; the Board on Health Sciences Policy; and the Board on the Health of Select Populations. The IOM has the unique mission to serve as “adviser to the nation to improve health.” Most of the IOM’s work is sponsored by the federal government, but some is initiated by state and local governments, foundations, and private industry. The IOM also initiates studies itself.¹¹

II. The NIH Contract with the National Academies

Contract N01-OD-4-2139, which was created in 1994, is the main mechanism for the NIH as a whole to sponsor investigations by the Academies.¹² The contract is set to expire in 2011, but likely will be renewed in a revised form. It is considered a “task order contract,” which means that when an office at NIH requests the Academies to perform a service, a new “task” is added to the contract, as opposed to a new contract being created for each new task. There is no limit to the number of task orders that may be added. The

⁹ See the NRC website, <http://sites.nationalacademies.org/nrc/index.htm>, for more information.

¹⁰ For more information, see the NAE website, www.nae.edu.

¹¹ See www.iom.edu for more information.

¹² There are other contracts with the Academies that are not a part of this umbrella contract:

1. NCI has one for \$2,500,000 called “Support for the National Cancer Policy Forum.”
2. NLM has one for \$75,000 called “Support for the Core Research Activities and Studies of the Computer Science and Telecommunications Board.”
3. NLM has another one for \$150,000 called “Core Support for Board on Research Data and Information.”
4. OIR has one for \$58,719,226 called “NIH Resident Research Association Program.”

These contracts are not discussed in this report.

contract is technically with NAS only. This does not mean that NAS is the only institute within the National Academies that is permitted to perform services for NIH; the other three are permitted under the contract to perform services as well. This only means that the formal negotiations and paperwork go through NAS.

Task orders can originate in four different ways, either by Congressional mandate, by NIH request, by joint NIH/HHS request, or by suggestion from the Academies. Congressional mandates are the least common of the four. They are typically connected to legislation, particularly legislation that aims at exploring a controversial issue. The legislation states that an outside, objective observer must review the NIH policy or procedure under question and report the findings back to Congress in a specified amount of time. The Academies are commonly called upon to play this role. A recent example of a task order that was mandated by Congress is Task Order (TO) 217, U.S. Competitiveness: Underrepresented Groups and the Expansion of the Science and Engineering Pipeline.

When NIH initiates a task, any of the Institutes, Centers, or the Office of the Director can submit to the Academies a “statement of work,” which, as the name suggests, describes what the NIH office would like the Academies to do and, in some instances, exactly how it should be done. Some task orders have been initiated in such a fashion, but it is in the best interest of the NIH to increase the number of statements of work, primarily because these statements will help the IC or OD office crystallize exactly what it hopes to accomplish with a task order, not to mention the fact that the statements will help the Academies better understand NIH needs. When an Academy receives a statement of work, it still sends the IC or OD office a proposal, but this proposal is based on the initial NIH statement of work.

Sometimes a proposal will be created through a joint effort between the NIH and another HHS office. Like a Congressional mandate, this mechanism is rarely used, but it is an excellent way for HHS and NIH to coordinate on subjects of mutual interest. One recent example of this is Task Order 212, Dietary Reference Intakes for Vitamin D and Calcium, which is a task order that was initiated by NIDDK and the HHS Office of the Secretary.

Another way to initiate a task order is for the Academies to submit a proposal directly to the ICs or OD office that might be interested in the proposed project. They typically describe the context out of which the idea for the task order proposal grew, how the Academies would address the issue in question, what the deliverables would be, who, on the Academies staff, would be involved in the project, how long the project would take, and how much it would cost. The benefit of an “unsolicited proposal” is that it is a prepackaged project that a busy NIH staff member can review and accept relatively quickly. The main drawback, however, is that, as a prepackaged project, an unsolicited proposal might not address the needs of the NIH as well as a proposal based on a carefully crafted statement of work.

The approval process for a proposal is the same regardless of how the proposal was initiated. The first step is for one NIH staff member to take the lead on the process. This person is designated the “task leader” and remains so throughout the task order unless he or she officially steps down. The task leader is responsible for negotiating the scope of work, conducting a cost realism analysis of the proposal, and conducting a technical evaluation of it, in accordance with contract guidelines. For projects exceeding \$500,000, the task leader must conduct a formal review, which consists of a panel of NIH staff members chosen by the task leader to assess the merits of the proposal.

If a proposal is deemed acceptable and an IC or OD office chooses to fund it, the next step of the process begins. The proposal, the cost realism analysis, and the technical evaluation are then given to the project officer. The project officer must complete a request for approval from the NIH Director’s representative called an “approval memo.” The project officer performs this function for every task order added to the contract. He or she also works with the task leader to ensure that the task leader is pleased with substance, the scope, and the cost of the task order. If difficulties arise during the performance of the task, the project officer helps facilitate interactions between NIH and the Academies’ representatives. Finally, the project officer works in conjunction with the contract officer to enforce the stipulations of the contract, such as deliverables or due dates.

If a proposal is approved by the NIH Director’s representative, the task order paperwork is then processed by the NIH contract officer, who must work with the IC or OD budget office to secure the funding necessary for the task, which can be done either incrementally or as a lump-sum. The contract officer is the legal representative for every task order that is a part of the contract. He or she has the power to grant or deny changes to the task order, including time extensions. Once a task order is approved, the contract officer is officially responsible for it. These steps are summarized in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Steps to Using the Contract

1. Obtain a proposal from the National Academies (proposals can be solicited by NIH, initiated by the Academies, or mandated by Congress);
2. Identify an NIH staff member to oversee the activity (the “task leader”);
3. Conduct a technical evaluation of the proposal;
4. Resolve questions about the scope, approach, deliverables, and cost of the activity;
5. Prepare and sign a task order;
6. Transfer funds from the funding office to the contract;
7. Monitor the progress of the task;
8. Receive task deliverables, such as reports or summaries of workshops.

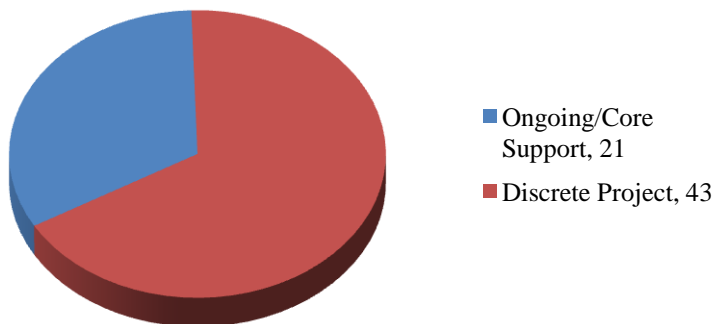
III. The Contract during Fiscal Year 2009

As mentioned, the process of creating a new task order has been carried out 229 times since the establishment of the contract in 1994. This section narrows the focus of the report to those task orders that were active during fiscal year 2009. It begins by categorizing their types. It then divides them into groups based on how they were initiated. It next describes their status. Then it lists the ICs and OD offices that were sponsors of the task orders. After that, it compares how much was spent by each IC and OD office. Then it turns to the Academies side, and explains which groups within the Academies were involved in the active task orders. It ends with a brief discussion of task order deliverables and timelines, and their importance.

A. Types of Task Orders

Task orders can be divided into two main types: those that are discrete projects and those that provide ongoing or core support. The former typically focus on a specific, defined issue that they explore over a relatively short period of time, and they produce a report on the subject toward the end of the agreed upon period of performance. A recent example of this type of task order is TO 227, The Continuing Epidemiological Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa. The latter type consists primarily of forums, roundtables, and standing committees.¹³ These groups usually receive funding over the course of a few years and explore various subjects during that time. If they produce documents, they are written and delivered during the period of performance, not solely at the end. An example of this type of task order is TO 198, Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Catastrophic Events. 21 of the 64 task orders active in fiscal year 2009 were ongoing or core support. This is depicted in Figure 2. Figure 3 lists the Academies' groups that received funding through these 21 task orders. This list is virtually the same as that from fiscal year 2008. The only difference is that NIH is no longer providing core support to the Committee on Emerging Issues and Data in Environmental Contaminants and is now providing support to the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research.

Figure 2: Task Orders by Type



¹³ There is one institute that currently receives core support: the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research.

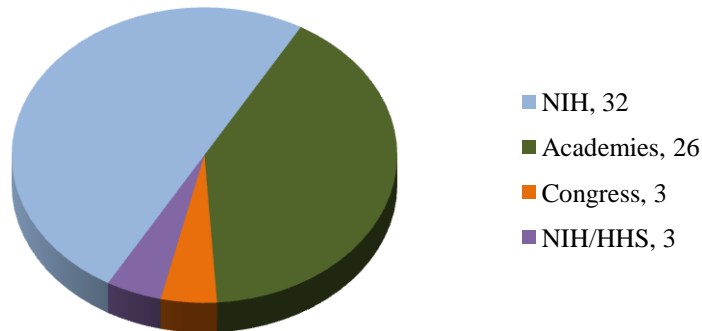
Figure 3: Ongoing or Core Support Groups

<u>Boards</u>	<u>Forums</u>	<u>Roundtables</u>
Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences	Food Forum	Chemical Sciences Roundtable
Board on Life Sciences	Forum on Drug Discovery, Development, and Translation	Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable
<u>Committees</u>	Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Catastrophic Events	Roundtable on Biomedical Engineering Materials and Applications
Committee on National Statistics	Forum on Microbial Threats	Roundtable on Environmental Health Sciences, Research, and Medicine
Committee on Population	Forum on Neuroscience and Nervous System Disorders	Roundtable on Evidence-Based Medicine
Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy	<u>Institute</u>	Roundtable on Health Literacy
International Affairs Committee - U.S. National Committee	Institute for Laboratory Animal Research	Roundtable on Translating Genomics-Based Research for Health
Standing Committee on Use of Emerging Science for Environmental Health Decisions		US - China Roundtable on Scientific Data Cooperation

B. Task Order Origin

As mentioned, task orders can be initiated in one of four ways. They can be solicited by the NIH using a statement of work, as in the case of TO 224, The Science of Research on Families. They can be unsolicited proposals given to the NIH by the Academies, as in the case of TO 189, Roundtable on Translating Genomics-Based Research for Health. They can be mandated by Congress, as was TO 99, Capitalizing on Science, Technology, and Information: An Assessment of the Small Business Innovation Research Program. Or, they can be co-introduced by the NIH and the Department of Health and Human Services. One example of this is TO 212, Dietary Reference Intakes for Vitamin D and Calcium. Regarding the 64 task orders active during FY 2009, 32 were introduced by NIH, 26 by the Academies, three by Congress, and three by NIH/HHS. Figure 4 depicts this breakdown.

Figure 4: Task Order Origin



C. Task Order Status

As mentioned, 64 task orders were active in FY 2009. Of these, 14 were initiated. 43 were ongoing from the previous year or years, while 7 were completed. The longest running of the 64 is TO 25, Meetings of the Chemical Sciences Roundtable, which began in 1996. The most recently added task order was TO 229, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health Issues and Research Gaps and Opportunities, which began on September 30, 2009, one day before the beginning of FY 2010. Figure 5 lists the task orders that fall under each of the categories.

Figure 5: Task Order Status

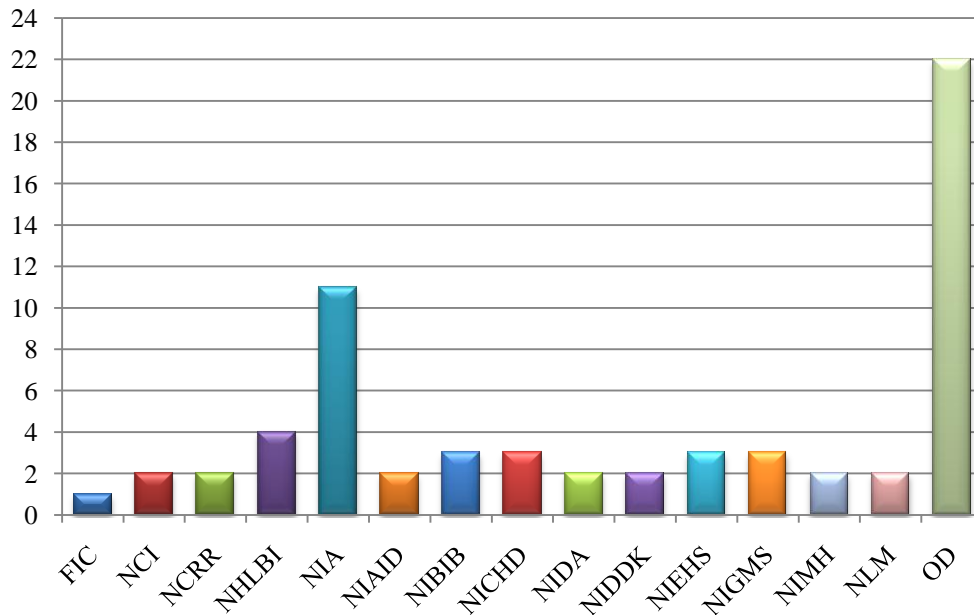
No.	Began	Ongoing	Ongoing	Completed
1	TO 216, 1/12/09 – 4/11/10	TO 25, 9/30/96 – 12/31/09	TO 192, 9/10/07 – 7/28/09	TO 99, 4/15/02 – 2/28/09
2	TO 217, 1/1/09 – 12/31/09	TO 29, 6/15/97 – 7/31/12	TO 194, 9/17/07 – 9/16/10	TO 148, 9/15/04 – 8/31/09
3	TO 218, 4/17/09 – 1/17/10	TO 32, 9/30/97 – 5/31/12	TO 195, 9/10/07 – 12/31/09	TO 177, 9/15/06 – 3/5/09
4	TO 219, 5/1/09 – 5/31/10	TO 43, 1/1/98 – 9/27/10	TO 196, 9/17/07 – 9/16/11	TO 182, 10/1/06 – 4/1/09
5	TO 220, 7/1/09 – 6/30/10	TO 84, 5/1/01 – 11/30/12	TO 197, 9/21/07 – 3/31/10	TO 186, 8/1/07 – 3/31/09
6	TO 221, 9/1/09 – 8/31/11	TO 92, 9/1/01 – 8/31/11	TO 198, 9/25/07 – 9/24/10	TO 199, 12/1/07 – 8/14/09
7	TO 222, 9/1/09 – 3/31/11	TO 102, 4/1/02 – 12/31/09	TO 200, 2/15/08 – 2/14/10	TO 214, 9/1/08 – 2/28/09
8	TO 223, 9/1/09 – 8/31/10	TO 120, 9/30/02 – 9/29/12	TO 201, 3/1/08 – 12/31/09	
9	TO 224, 9/30/09 – 12/31/10	TO 129, 5/1/03 – 8/31/12	TO 202, 4/4/08 – 12/31/09	
10	TO 225, 9/28/09 – 9/27/11	TO 156, 9/30/04 – 8/31/14	TO 203, 5/1/08 – 4/30/10	
11	TO 226, 9/28/09 – 7/27/11	TO 158, 1/15/05 – 12/31/11	TO 204, 5/1/08 – 4/30/13	
12	TO 227, 9/28/09 – 9/27/12	TO 169, 9/30/05 – 3/29/09	TO 205, 6/1/08 – 5/31/09	
13	TO 228, 9/28/09 – 4/14/11	TO 170, 9/30/05 – 6/30/10	TO 206, 7/1/08 – 6/30/10	
14	TO 229, 9/30/09 – 3/31/11	TO 175, 7/1/06 – 6/30/12	TO 207, 7/14/08 – 5/29/09	
15		TO 178, 9/15/06 – 5/14/09	TO 208, 9/1/08 – 5/31/09	
16		TO 181, 9/1/06 – 9/1/09	TO 209, 8/1/08 – 1/31/10	
17		TO 183, 1/1/07 – 8/31/11	TO 210, 8/1/08 – 7/31/09	
18		TO 187, 8/15/07 – 3/31/10	TO 211, 9/1/08 – 8/31/10	
19		TO 188, 9/1/07 – 2/28/10	TO 212, 9/29/08 – 9/28/10	

20		TO 189, 9/1/07 – 8/31/12	TO 213, 9/18/08 – 4/18/10	
21		TO 190, 9/1/07 – 3/31/10	TO 215, 9/29/08 – 3/31/11	
22		TO 191, 9/1/07 – 8/31/09		

D. Sponsorship

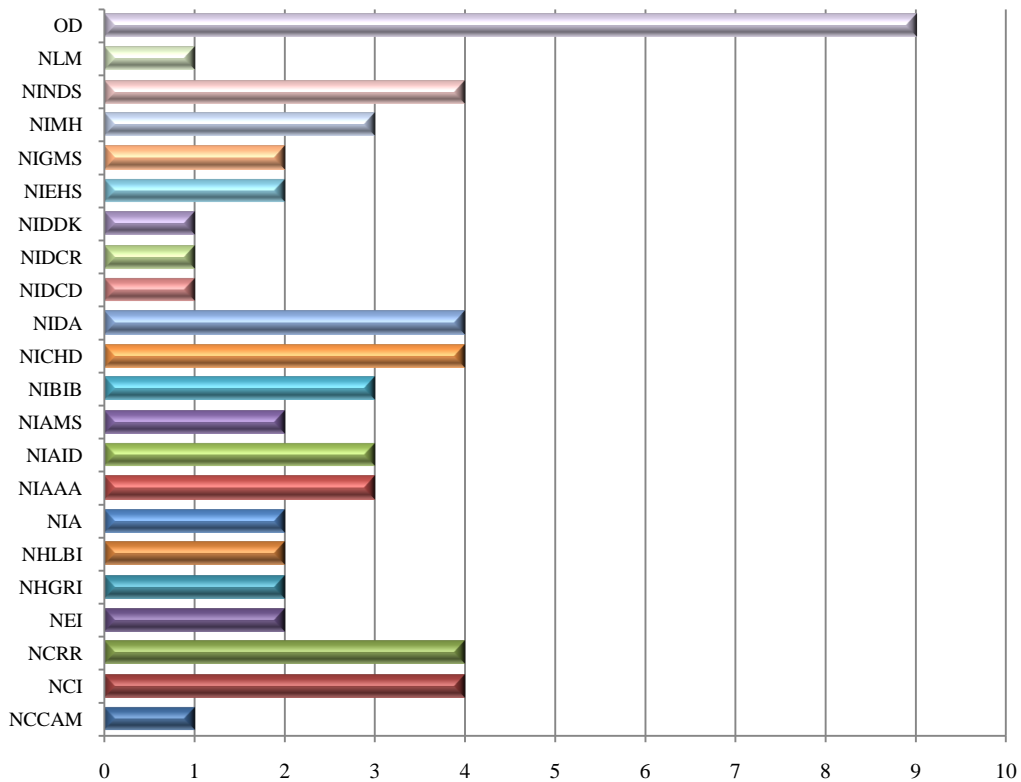
Each of the 27 ICs and the OD can be either a principal sponsor or a secondary sponsor of a task order. The principal sponsor leads the TO and is responsible for monitoring it, while the secondary sponsor typically only contributes funds. There is no limit to the number of secondary sponsors for a task. In FY 2009, NIH secondary sponsorship of an individual task order varied from zero, at the lowest, to 16, at the highest. TO 191, Transforming the Case for American Commitment to Global Health, had the most secondary sponsors out of the task orders active that year. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of NIH principal sponsors, while Figure 6 does the same for secondary sponsors.¹⁴

Figure 6: Number of Task Orders by Principal Sponsor



¹⁴ As these figures show, the Office of the Director was the most frequent principal and secondary sponsor of the task orders active in fiscal year 2009. Within the OD, the following offices contributed funds: the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), the Office of Disease Prevention (ODP), the Office of Extramural Research (OER), the Office of Research on Women’s Health (ORWH), and the Office of Science Policy (OSP).

Figure 7: Number of Task Orders by Secondary Sponsor



Other departments and agencies in the federal government, state governments, non-profit organizations, and private groups also may sponsor an Academies project that the NIH is funding, but these organizations provide their own financial support and are not a part of the NIH task order. Because of this, the complete list of funders is not always provided to NIH prior to the initiation of a task order.

E. 2009 Cost

In fiscal year 2009, NIH spent \$9,544,593 on Academies projects. The overall cost of these task orders is \$35,757,798. Figure 8 provides a breakdown by principal sponsor, while Figure 9 does the same for secondary sponsors.

Figure 8: Expenditures by Principal Sponsors

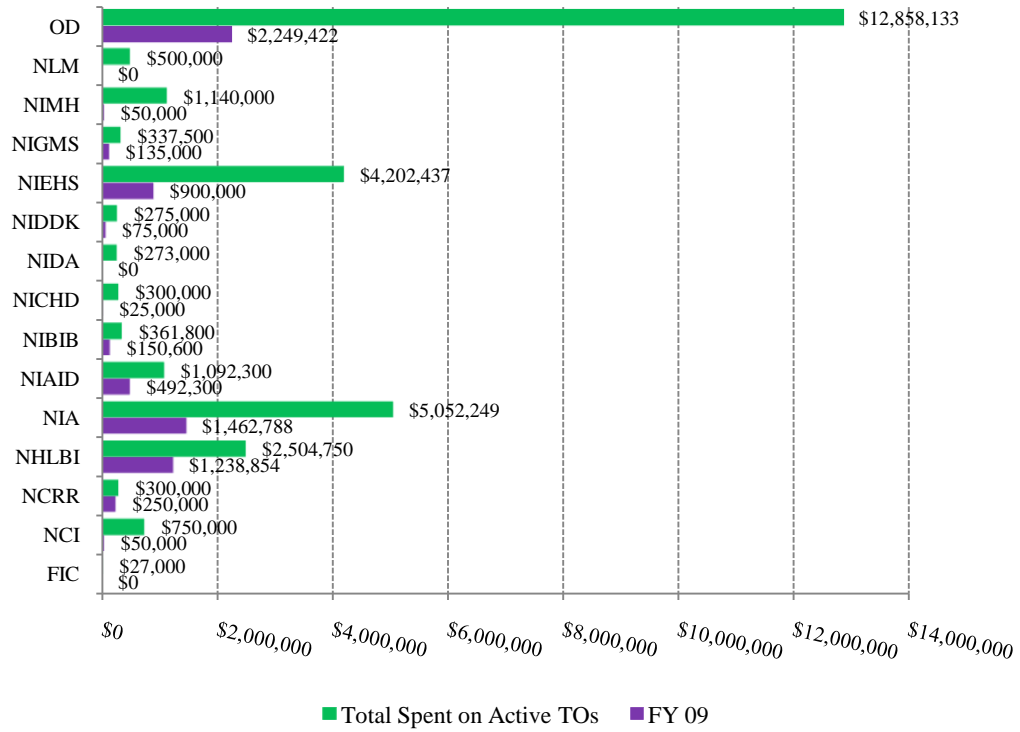
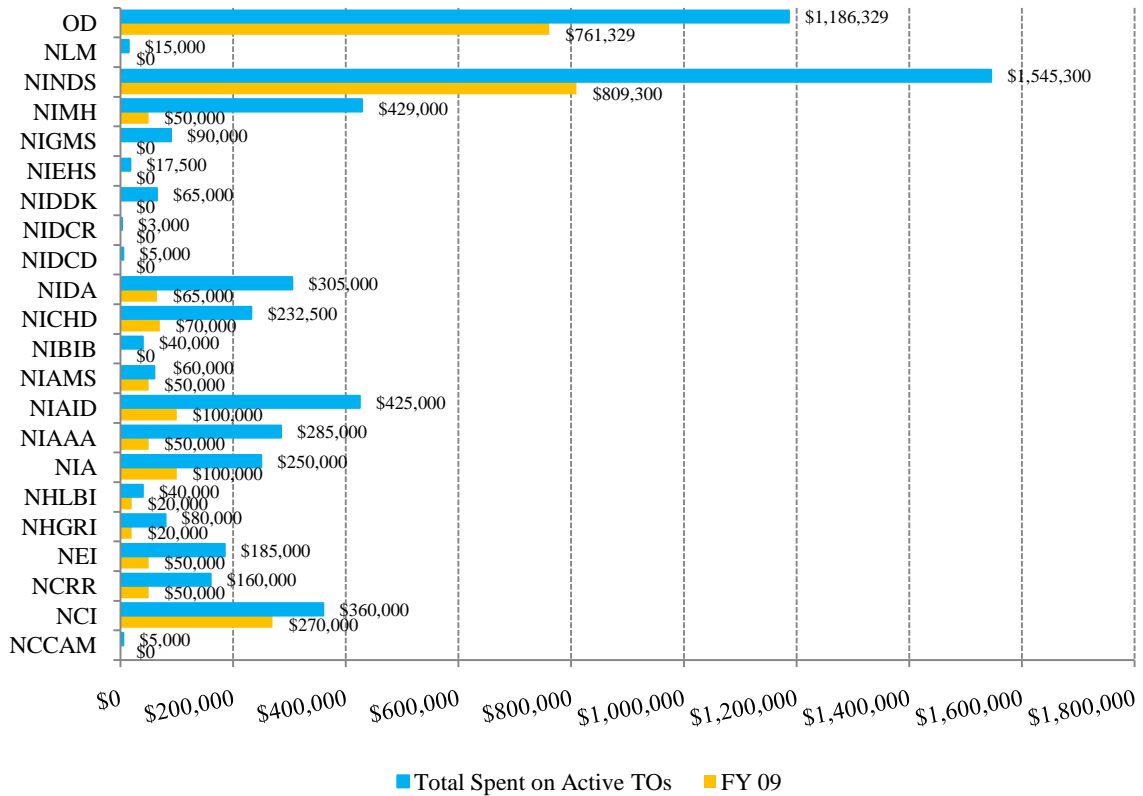


Figure 9: Expenditures by Secondary Sponsors



F. National Academies Participants

There are many groups within the National Academies that have conducted panels or researched topics for the NIH. Here, the focus is on the groups that were involved with the 64 task orders active during fiscal year 2009. This information is presented Figure 10.

Figure 10: Academies Subunits that Led Task Orders in FY 2009

National Academies Subunit	Task Order	Total
Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences	120	1
Board on Chemical Sciences and Technology	25, 200	2
Board on Children, Youth, and Families	181, 208, 211, 220, 223, 224	6
Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology	228	1
Board on Global Health	129, 191, 206	3
Board on Health Sciences Policy	158, 175, 186, 189, 198, 201, 215	7
Board on the Health of Select Populations	229	1
Board on Higher Education and Workforce	170, 187	2
Board on International Scientific Organizations	183	1
Board on Life Sciences	32, 84, 202, 204, 209, 216, 218	7
Board on Mathematical Sciences and Their Application	190	1
Board on Physics and Astronomy	178	1
Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice	43, 148, 222	3
Board on Science Education	199	1
Board on Science, Technology, and Economic Policy	99	1
Committee on National Statistics	156, 169, 195, 197, 213	5
Committee on Population	92, 194, 225, 226, 227	5
Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy	102, 217	2
Committee on Women in Science, Engineering, and Medicine	214	1
Computer Science and Telecommunications Board	182	1

Food and Nutrition Board	177, 192, 196, 212, 219	5
Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable	29	1
Institute for Laboratory Animal Research	188, 205, 207, 221	4
National Materials Advisory Board	210	1
Roundtable on Evidence-Based Medicine	203	1

G. Deliverables and their Significance

Deliverables are what the NIH receives in return for funding a National Academies project. The deliverable that most task leaders are primarily interested in is the one that is the force driving the creation of the task order in the first place, namely, the final product. Typically, this is a report that reflects the findings of the Academies' study group.¹⁵ Sometimes, though, there is not a final product, at least one like a report. As mentioned, some task orders provide “core support” to a working group so that the group will discuss topics of interest to the NIH. An example of this kind of task order is TO 32, Core Support for the Board on Life Sciences.

For those task orders that produce either a final report or an ongoing series of reports, a summary of salient results must be provided with the report itself. This deliverable is referenced in the contract and in each task order.¹⁶ Nevertheless, this deliverable has been commonly overlooked by both the Academies and the NIH, so much so that NIH does not have reliable figures on how many summaries have been received over the years. Beginning toward the end of fiscal year 2009, though, the requirement was strictly enforced, and task orders completed after June of that year were checked to ensure compliance.

Another important deliverable is the quarterly report. Every task order, regardless of the type of final product produced, is required to provide a quarterly report on the progress of the project. This helps the NIH task leader, project officer, contract officer, and even the NIH Director know what has been accomplished to date. The Academies also must provide a quarterly financial report, which explains how NIH funds are being spent. These reports are a main mechanism for holding the National Academies accountable for the federal dollars they are given.

If an Academies' study group cannot complete the task order on time, it is required to notify the contract officer, project officer, and task leader of its intention to submit a request for a “no-cost extension” (NCE) at least 60 days prior to the scheduled end date of the task. The contract officer has the sole power to grant or to decline the request.¹⁷

¹⁵ The National Library of Medicine recently began making available Academies' reports funded by NIH on the following website: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?book=napcollect>.

¹⁶ Contract N01-OD-4-2139, Article C.2.

¹⁷ Contract N01-OD-4-2139, Article H.3.

This is a legal requirement that should not be disregarded. Technically, NIH can terminate the task order for default if the Academies do not provide all of the deliverables to NIH by the last day of the task order and an NCE has not been granted.

If the NIH contract officer decides to grant an NCE, the officer can request “consideration,” or something in return for the time lost by the delay. Nevertheless, NCEs should be avoided, if possible. Figure 11 lists those who have been granted an NCE and how many times. The Figure is limited to task orders active in fiscal year 2009.

Figure 11: No-Cost Extensions of Task Orders Active in FY 2009

National Academies Subunit	Task Order	Total
Board on Chemical Sciences and Technology	25	1
Board on Children, Youth, and Families	181	1
Board on Global Health	191, 206	2
Board on Health Science Policy	201	1
Board on Higher Education and Workforce	170, 187	2
Board on Life Sciences	32, 84	2
Board on Mathematical Sciences and Their Application	190	1
Board on Physics and Astronomy	178	1
Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice	43, 148	2
Board on Science, Technology, and Economic Policy	99	1
Committee on National Statistics	169, 195, 197	3
Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy	102	1
Computer Science and Telecommunications Board	182	1
Food and Nutrition Board	177	1
Institute for Laboratory Animal Research	207	1

IV. A Complete List of Task Orders Active during Fiscal Year 2009

From these highlights, the report now turns to the complete list of the 64 task orders active in FY 2009 and provides a cursory overview of them. They are organized by principal sponsor. Each task order description provides the complete title, a brief summary of the task, NIH secondary sponsors, the task leader, the period of performance, the estimated multi-year cost, and the task origin.¹⁸

A. Fogarty International Center (FIC)

1. Task Order 191, Transforming the Case for American Commitment to Global Health: A Sequel to the 1997 IOM Report *America’s Vital Interest in Global Health*

¹⁸ Much of this information is taken from the Academies’ proposals.

Summary: The Board on Global Health will convene a consensus committee to examine the case for why multiple elements of American society should invest in global health, what areas need the most attention, and how best to accomplish this objective. The committee will produce a report that addresses the case for a deeper commitment to global health and associated aspects of human development by Americans. The report will communicate specific conclusions and recommendations that will pertain to not only the government in general and individuals of variable economic means, but also the public health and scientific research communities, the multinational commercial sector, the diplomatic and national security communities, the media, new and established foundations, a range of elements from the university community, and non-governmental organizations.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NCCAM, NCI, NCR, NEI, NHGRI, NHLBI, NIAAA, NIAID, NIAMS, NICHD, NIDA, NIDCD, NIDCR, NIEHS, NIMH, NINDS

Task Leader: Karen Hofman (FIC)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2007 - 8/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$250,000

Task Origin: National Academies

B. National Cancer Institute (NCI)

1. Task Order 148, Roundtable on Health Literacy

Summary: The Board on Neuroscience and Behavioral Health will establish the Roundtable. Its purpose will be to foster dialogue and discussion in the hope of advancing the field of health literacy and improving the translation of research findings to health care, education, and policy. The Roundtable will strive to enhance mutual understanding of health literacy among the health community and the general public, and to provide a mechanism that fosters collaboration among stakeholders.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Sabra Woolley (NCI)

Period of Performance: 9/15/2004 - 8/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$500,000

Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 158, Forum on Drug Discovery, Development, and Translation

Summary: The Forum will provide a convening mechanism for academic, industrial, consumer, and federal research stakeholders to meet and discuss issues of mutual interest in a neutral setting regarding drug

discovery, development, and translation. The Forum will focus on four priority themes: scientific challenges that require a coordinated response, public communication and engagement in clinical research, the role of the public and private sector in drug discovery and development, and alternatives to current business models. The Forum will address the entire drug discovery, development, and translation to clinical practice pipeline. It will strive to improve this system and provide a mechanism to foster collaboration among stakeholders.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NCRR, NIAID, NIMH, NINDS, OD

Task Leader: Kelly Fennington (OD)

Period of Performance: 1/15/2005 - 12/31/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,675,000

Task Origin: National Academies

C. National Center for Research Resources (NCRR)

1. Task Order 190, Overcoming the Technical and Policy Constraints that Limit Large-Scale Data Integration

Summary: The Board on Mathematical Sciences and their Applications will appoint a committee that will conduct a study to compare the goals, approaches, accomplishments, and barriers to progress in data integration across the federal government. The committee will focus on large datasets, which cannot be easily transferred or searched with routine tools. The committee will organize two workshops on the topic and will produce a report based on the workshops.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NIBIB, NIGMS, NLM

Task Leader: Michael Marron (NCRR)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2007 - 3/31/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$100,000

Task Origin: National Academies

2. Task Order 221, Core Support for the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research

Summary: The Institute for Laboratory Animal Research (ILAR) will meet three times per year to discuss all of ILAR's core activities and develop ideas for new projects. The Outreach Committee of ILAR Council will continue to oversee progress on the Laboratory Codes database and further refinement of the Animal Models and Strains search engine, oversee the continued enhancement of the ILAR website, and advise in the development of effective outreach methods for ILAR and its products. The ILAR Journal Editorial Board of ILAR Council will oversee the publication of four issues per year of the Journal.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: OD
Task Leader: Michael Chang (NCRR)
Period of Performance: 9/1/2009 - 8/31/2011
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$550,000
Task Origin: NIH

D. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)

1. Task Order 203, Roundtable on Evidence-Based Medicine

Summary: The Roundtable will help transform the way evidence on clinical effectiveness is generated and used to improve health and health care. Roundtable members have set the goal that by the year 2020 ninety percent of clinical decisions will be supported by accurate, timely, and up-to-date clinical information, and will reflect the best available evidence. The Roundtable will host meetings and commission papers on a variety of subjects related to this goal.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: NCRR
Task Leader: Sheila Pohl (NHLBI)
Period of Performance: 5/1/2008 - 4/30/2010
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$75,000
Task Origin: National Academies

2. Task Order 206, Preventing the Global Epidemic of Cardiovascular Disease: Meeting the Challenges in Developing Countries

Summary: The Board on Global Health will convene an ad hoc committee to study the evolving global epidemic of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and offer conclusions and recommendations pertinent to its control to a range of public and private sector entities involved with global health. It is expected that the report of this definitive, didactic, and scientific study will present, to the extent that evidence permits, sound arguments and reasoning for increasing investment in global cardiovascular health promotion and CVD prevention and control. The report should serve to help initiate global dialogue, align global forces, draw public attention, and lead to concerted global and international actions.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Zhi-Jie Zheng (NHLBI)
Period of Performance: 7/1/2008 - 6/30/2010
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,215,896
Task Origin: NIH

3. Task Order 219, Strategies for Reducing Sodium Intake

Summary: The Institute of Medicine will establish an ad hoc committee to review and make recommendations about various means that could be employed to reduce dietary sodium intake to levels recommended by the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*. The committee is considering a variety of options. These may include, but are not limited to, government approaches (regulatory and legislative actions), food supply approaches (new product development, food reformulation), and information/education strategies for the public and professionals. The committee will prepare a consensus report.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Catherine Loria (NHLBI)

Period of Performance: 5/1/2009 - 5/31/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$150,000

Task Origin: National Academies

4. Task Order 222, A National Surveillance System for Cardiovascular and Select Chronic Diseases

Summary: An Institute of Medicine committee will be convened to develop a framework for building a national chronic disease surveillance system, which will be focused primarily on cardiovascular and pulmonary disease. The system will be capable of providing data for analysis of race, ethnic, socioeconomic, and geographic region disparities in incidence and prevalence, functional health outcomes, measured risk factors, and clinical care delivery.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Catherine Loria (NHLBI)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2009 - 3/31/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,219,789

Task Origin: National Academies

E. National Institute on Aging (NIA)

1. Task Order 92, Core Support for the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Population

Summary: This contract task order will support dialogue between the Committee on Population, key aging researchers, and NIA staff, and will foster the development of new research topics that are of interest to NIA. Activities will include selecting areas for study, developing panels or workshops, selecting participants, reviewing study activities and reports, and disseminating results. The Committee will develop a portfolio of projects and activities over

the next five years in consultation with the NIA and the aging research community.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: OD

Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2001 - 8/31/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,150,445

Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 120, Partial Support for the Core Activities of the NRC Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences

Summary: The Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences was established in 1997 to promote the contribution of these sciences to national policy. Partial sponsorship of the core activities of the Board will make it possible for the Board to provide its services to the NIA. These services include the following: a planning meeting each year that will gather together a small number of experts in whatever area NIA chooses to provide a brain-storming session on program planning, policy analysis, or other topics of concern to NIA; a second planning meeting shared with the NRC Committee on Population; access to the Board at each of its meetings to discuss issues of interest to NIA; identification as a Board sponsor in all products of the Board, even though other sponsors may have had the primary funding responsibilities; continued supervision of both short term and long term studies when needed; the ability to seek the advice of the Committee on Human Factors; and copies of every report produced under the aegis of the Board and agendas for all meetings.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)

Period of Performance: 9/30/2002 - 9/29/2012

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,301,349

Task Origin: NIH

3. Task Order 156, Partial Support for the Core Activities of the Committee on National Statistics

Summary: The Committee on National Statistics will assist the NIA in convening a one-time meeting of experts to help NIA think through design options for another round of the National Long-Term Care Survey in the context of ongoing data collection and research on aging and disability supported by NIA and other federal agencies. Subsequent interactions, if any, between the experts and the NIA will be handled solely by NIA without further involvement of the Committee. No report or proceedings will be produced as a result of the meeting.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: OD
Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)
Period of Performance: 9/30/2004 - 8/31/2014
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,205,000
Task Origin: NIH, HHS

4. Task Order 169, Research Program on the Design of National Health Accounts

Summary: The Committee on National Statistics will convene a panel to study and make recommendations about how to design national health accounts for the United States. A health account would contain statistical data relating the population's health status to a variety of factors—including, but not limited to, medical care—that affect that status. The panel will hold meetings and a workshop, oversee commissioned research, and produce a final report. The final report will summarize the workshop, the panel's findings, and offer recommendations on how to proceed with construction of health accounts.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)
Period of Performance: 9/30/2005 - 3/29/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$450,000
Task Origin: NIH

5. Task Order 194, Understanding Divergent Trends in Longevity in High Income Countries

Summary: The Committee on Population will convene a panel of experts to study trends and prepare a report that answers the following three questions. First, what accounts for the different trends in mortality at older ages that have been observed in OECD countries? Second, what can we learn about modifiable risk factors from countries where the mortality of the most elderly has been pushed back the most rapidly in the last quarter century? Third, what are the likely implications of these trends for the future trajectory of mortality at advanced ages in the United States?

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)
Period of Performance: 9/17/2007 - 9/16/2010
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$656,351
Task Origin: NIH, HHS

6. Task Order 195, New Survey Measures of Cognitive and Functional Disability Going Beyond ADLs and IADLs

Summary: The Committee on National Statistics, in collaboration with the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences and the Committee on Population, will appoint a steering committee to design and conduct a public workshop on the potential of using time-use data and other methodological advances to improve the measurement of physical and cognitive limitations in population surveys of older adults. The product will be a workshop summary with commissioned papers.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)

Period of Performance: 9/10/2007 - 12/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$253,000

Task Origin: NIH

7. Task Order 197, Collecting, Assessing, and Protecting Microdata from Multipurpose Population Survey with Genetic and Other Biological Measures

Summary: The Committee on National Statistics, in collaboration with the Committee on Population, will appoint a panel that will explore issues of informed consent, confidentiality protection, data archiving, and data access for multipurpose population surveys that collect genetic and other biological specimens, in addition to other less-invasive data (e.g., behavioral, socioeconomic demographics, and physical measures). The panel will design and conduct a workshop. It will prepare a report based on the workshop that will include recommendations for best practices, procedures, and guidance for funding agencies, institutional review boards, and researchers. It also will make recommendations on promising practices and methods that require further research and development in order to promote the benefits from biological measures in multipurpose population surveys while respecting participants and protecting the confidentiality of their data.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)

Period of Performance: 9/21/2007 - 3/31/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$375,000

Task Origin: NIH

8. Task Order 213, Improving Cost Projections for the Medicare Population

Summary: The Committee on National Statistics will appoint a committee of experts to organize and conduct a public workshop to identify research that can improve models for projecting health care costs for the population aged 65 and older (the Medicare population in the U.S.) and, more broadly, address factors that drive health care spending. The hope is to promote well-specified models and

analyses exploring the cost implications of health care policy alternatives to drive better public and private sector policy planning. The workshop will consider the uses and limitations of alternative approaches and suggest priorities for behavioral and economic research that could support improved projection models. The committee will produce a summary of the workshop discussions for dissemination.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)

Period of Performance: 9/18/2008 - 4/18/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$165,000

Task Origin: NIH

9. Task Order 225, Workshop on New Directions in the Social Demography, Social Epidemiology, and the Sociology of Aging

Summary: The Committee on Population will appoint a panel of experts to evaluate the recent contributions of social demography, social epidemiology, and sociology to the study of aging and to prepare a report. The panel will seek to identify and recommend a small number of significant and promising additional research directions that could be expected to have high payoff for the study of aging.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)

Period of Performance: 9/28/2009 - 9/27/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$445,000

Task Origin: NIH

10. Task Order 226, Workshop on Policy Research and Data Needs to Meet the Challenge of Aging in Asia

Summary: In order to facilitate the exchange of ideas and information on the challenges of aging in both Asia and the United States and in an effort to raise awareness of the importance of investing in basic research on population aging, the Committee on Population, in collaboration with partner organizations in Asia, will organize a major scientific conference on the challenges associated with aging in Asia. The conference will result in a book that will provide recommendations for the types of new data that, if collected, would enable policymakers to both better understand the needs of older persons in the region and better assess the viability and potential impact of various social welfare and/or pension programs in countries currently lacking them.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)

Period of Performance: 9/28/2009 - 7/27/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$390,000
Task Origin: NIH

11. Task Order 227, The Continuing Epidemiological Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa

Summary: The Committee on Population will appoint a steering committee to plan, organize, and commission papers for a public workshop on the epidemiological transition in Sub-Saharan Africa. Among the issues that the steering committee and workshop could consider are the coordination of data analysis across demographic surveillance sites, the methodological challenges for dealing with data from such surveillance sites, and how the new theoretical perspectives on demographic modeling might be applied to the epidemiological transition. The papers will be published as a book.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Elizabeth Hamilton (NIA)
Period of Performance: 9/28/2009 - 9/27/2012
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$401,896
Task Origin: NIH

F. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

1. Task Order 129, Forum on Microbial Threats

Summary: The Forum will bring together key individuals from a broad range of disciplines and organizations to discuss critical issues in understanding and managing emerging infections in the United States. The scientific purview of the Forum is broad, ranging from basic biomedical research to public health policy concerns. The Forum will try to illuminate issues, not to resolve them; as such, it will not directly provide advice or recommendations on specific issues or policies pending before any government agency. It will, however, publish summaries of its workshops.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Barbara Mulach (NIAID)
Period of Performance: 5/1/2003 - 8/31/2012
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$900,000.01
Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 218, Security for Labs Researching BSATs

Summary: The Board on Life Sciences will convene an ad hoc committee to assess the efficacy of regulations, procedures, and oversight that have been instituted to safeguard the public and national security against the deliberate use of biological select agents and toxins

(BSAT). The assessment will specifically take into account programs for laboratory security to protect against external threats and, in particular, personnel reliability assurance programs (protection against internal threats). The committee also will assess the impact of biosecurity policies and regulations on the ability of the scientific community to conduct BSAT research. The committee's conclusions and recommendations will be designed to inform policy discussions in the U.S. regarding necessary steps to balance the security risks and benefits of BSAT research and to harmonize policies across the government, including government funded extramural research.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Cliff Lane (NIAID)

Period of Performance: 4/17/2009 - 1/17/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$392,300

Task Origin: National Academies

G. National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)

1. Task Order 178, Forefronts of Science at the Interface of Physical and Life Science

Summary: The Board on Physics and Astronomy, Board on Life Sciences, and Board on Chemical Sciences and Technology will convene a committee to develop a conceptual framework for the scientific forefronts at the interface between the physical and life sciences and conduct an assessment of this area. The committee also will identify and prioritize the most promising research opportunities at this interface, will articulate the potential benefits to society, and will recommend strategies for realizing them. Finally, the committee will explore ways to enable and enhance effective interdisciplinary collaboration, which will bring together the life and physical sciences to address the most compelling opportunities. The committee will produce a report based on its findings.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: NIGMS

Task Leader: William Heetderks (NIBIB)

Period of Performance: 9/15/2006 - 5/14/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$70,000

Task Origin: National Academies

2. Task Order 183, US - China Roundtable on Scientific Data Cooperation

Summary: The Roundtable will function under the auspices of the Board of International Scientific Organization. It will provide a unique bilateral forum for government, academic, and private-sector

stakeholders in the United States and China to discuss and address scientific data practices and policies. It also will serve as a catalyst and coordinating body for bilateral cooperation on scientific data practices and policies at the Academy and at the national level in each country, with appropriate recognition and representation of other thematically related bilateral and international activities.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Belinda Seto (NIBIB)

Period of Performance: 1/1/2007 - 8/31/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$376,800

Task Origin: National Academies

3. Task Order 210, Roundtable on Biomedical Engineering Materials and Applications

Summary: The Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences' National Materials Advisory Board will provide a forum for identifying opportunities to apply engineering principles to create medically useful materials and devices and to improve the clinical performance of these materials and devices. The forum members will discuss strategies for overcoming the regulatory, legal, technical, and cultural obstacles that impede the transition of new materials and devices into clinical application. Topics for Roundtable meeting agendas will be identified by the membership. Some general areas of potential emphasis are improving the science base for policy and regulatory decision making, enhancing health professional education (e.g., getting scientific information about health effects of environmental exposures to health care practitioners), and examining the federal research and development agenda in bioengineered materials and devices.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Donna Pearman (NIBIB)

Period of Performance: 8/1/2008 - 7/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$25,000

Task Origin: National Academies

H. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

1. Task Order 192, Reexamination of IOM Pregnancy Weight Guidelines

Summary: The Food and Nutrition Board and the Board on Children, Youth, and Families will undertake a study that will review and update the 1990 IOM guidelines for weight gain during pregnancy and recommend ways to encourage their adoption using mechanisms such as consumer education, strategies to assist practitioners, and public health strategies. The committee will meet five times and produce a report on its findings.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: NIDDK
Task Leader: Catherine Spong (NICHD)
Period of Performance: 9/10/2007 - 7/28/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$315,000
Task Origin: National Academies

2. Task Order 208, Research on Risky Families, Developmental Transitions, and Health Disparities: An Expert Meeting

Summary: The Board on Children, Youth, and Families will organize a one day expert meeting on findings from behavioral, social, and biological studies that describe the impact of family environments on the emotional regulation and social competence of young children, exploring what is known about the relationship of these processes to biological pathways associated with the onset of adverse health disorders as well as the promotion of healthy development. Highlights of the discussion will be summarized in a prospectus for future project activity on this topic within Board.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Lisa Freund (NICHD)
Period of Performance: 9/1/2008 - 5/31/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$25,000
Task Origin: National Academies

3. Task Order 223, Biomarkers for Infants, Children, and Adolescents: An Expert Meeting on a Life Course Analysis of Healthy Development

Summary: The Board on Children, Youth, and Families will organize a 1 day seminar on how to examine research studies of selected biomarkers that may inform our understanding of health development within a life course framework, but with a particular focus on early childhood. The workshop will result in a summary report of the proceedings as well as a journal article or series of articles appropriate for publication in a peer-reviewed developmental journal.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Lisa Freund (NICHD)
Period of Performance: 9/1/2009 - 8/31/2010
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$25,000
Task Origin: National Academies

I. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

1. Task Order 84, International Affairs Committee - U. S. National Committee

Summary: The International Affairs Committee - U.S. National Committee was formed as a collaborative effort between the NRC and the Society for Neuroscience. Its mission is to increase understanding of the nervous system in health and disease by facilitating dissemination of knowledge to the world's neuroscientists, promoting neuroscience research or professional activities across international borders, and enhancing public awareness of neuroscience worldwide. To advance this mission, the Committee has chosen to focus on supporting the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO), assisting with the development of IBRO's equipment transfer initiative, creating its own internet-based information and education resources, and developing outreach workshops or lecture series. This task order will provide support for Committee initiatives, such as education programs and workshops.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NIMH, NINDS

Task Leader: Michael Huerta (NIMH)

Period of Performance: 5/1/2001 - 11/30/2012

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$738,000

Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 211, Science of Adolescence: Two Workshops

Summary: The Board on Children, Youth, and Families will organize an ad hoc committee to review the science of adolescence within a life course perspective and highlight the implications of this research for preventing risky behavior. They will hold two one-day public workshops, two one-day committee meetings, and commission a set of papers to evaluate the science base and consider how research on changes in biological, psychological, and social contextual (e.g., family and peer) processes that occur during adolescence may inform the design of better health interventions to address problem behaviors that emerge during adolescence. These include sexual conduct (e.g., teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections) and substance abuse. They also will brief HHS officials on the highlights from the workshop.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Kevin Conway (NIDA)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2008 - 8/31/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$100,000

Task Origin: NIH

J. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)

1. Task Order 196, Partial Support of the Food Forum

Summary: The Food Forum will bring together science and technology leaders from the food industry, government officials from the U.S. and Canada, consumer groups, and academics to discuss issues of food science, food safety, nutrition, and the regulations that relate to them. The Forum members will not issue guidelines, but can commission reports and make recommendations to the IOM for further studies.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Van Hubbard (NIDDK)

Period of Performance: 9/17/2007 - 9/16/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$100,000

Task Origin: National Academies

2. Task Order 212, Dietary Reference Intakes for Vitamin D and Calcium

Summary: The Food and Nutrition Board will convene an ad hoc expert committee to undertake a study to assess current relevant data and update as appropriate the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) for vitamin D and calcium as they relate to both adequate and excess intakes. The committee will consider a broad array of possible indicators of vitamin D and calcium status, including both chronic and non-chronic disease indicators. The study will review literature and the state of the science, use established risk assessment approaches, and will identify research needs. The product of this study will be a consensus report, including an executive summary.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NCI, NIA, OD

Task Leader: Pamela Starke-Reed (NIDDK)

Period of Performance: 9/29/2008 - 9/28/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$600,000

Task Origin: NIH, HHS

K. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)

1. Task Order 43, Roundtable on Environmental Health Sciences, Research, and Medicine

Summary: The Roundtable on Environmental Health Sciences, Research, and Medicine was established to provide a mechanism for parties interested in environmental health from the academic, industrial, and federal research perspectives to meet and discuss sensitive and difficult issues of mutual interest in a neutral setting. The purpose

is to foster dialogue and discussion among sectors and institutions, and to illuminate issues, not resolve them. This task order will fund Roundtable initiatives, including workshops.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: NICHD

Task Leader: Sally Tinkle (NIEHS)

Period of Performance: 1/1/1998 - 9/27/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$3,502,437

Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 204, Standing Committee on Use of Emerging Science for Environmental Health Decisions

Summary: Under the direction of the Division on Earth and Life Studies, the Standing Committee will provide a public venue for communication among government, industry, environmental groups, and the academic community about scientific advances in methods and approaches that can be used in the identification, quantification, and control of environmental impacts on human health. The Committee will build on recent National Research Council reports on toxicity testing and toxicogenomics, and will explore new developments in toxicology, molecular biology, bioinformatics, and related fields. It will do so by convening public meetings of invited experts to speak about key scientific issues relevant to the use of emerging scientific information, knowledge, and approaches in regulation, disease prevention, education and personal choice, and clinical intervention and management of diseases caused and/or modified by environmental factors. The Standing Committee itself will not issue reports.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Christopher Portier (NIEHS)

Period of Performance: 5/1/2008 - 4/30/2013

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$2,675,900

Task Origin: NIH

3. Task Order 228, A Framework and Guidance for Health Impact Assessment

Summary: The Division of Earth and Life Sciences will convene a committee that will develop a framework, terminology, and guidance for conducting health impact assessment (HIA) of proposed policies, programs, and projects (for example, transportation, land use, housing, agriculture) at federal, state, tribal, and local levels, including the private sector. The committee will assess the value and potential value of such assessments; the impediments and countervailing factors that have limited the practice of HIA to date; the circumstances and criteria for conducting them; the concepts, tools, and information required; and the types, structure, and

content of HIAs. Based on these considerations, the committee will develop a systematic, conceptual framework and approach for improving the assessment of potential health impacts in the United States.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Christopher Portier (NIEHS)

Period of Performance: 9/28/2009 - 4/14/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$50,000

Task Origin: National Academies

L. National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)

1. Task Order 25, Meetings of the Chemical Sciences Roundtable

Summary: The Chemical Sciences Roundtable was established in 1996 by the National Research Council and its Board on Chemical Sciences and Technology. The Roundtable brings together leaders in chemical science and technology in a neutral and apolitical environment, and provides a science-oriented forum for stakeholders to discuss issues related to the chemical sciences affecting government, industry, and universities. This is a vehicle for exchanges that may lead to follow-up actions by participants and their organizations. The Roundtable will meet three times a year and hold two workshops per year, for which proceedings may be published, but recommendations will not be made.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: OD

Task Leader: Michael Rogers (NIGMS)

Period of Performance: 9/30/1996 - 12/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$362,500

Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 200, Prudent Practices in the Laboratory: Handling and Disposal of Chemicals Update

Summary: The Board on Chemical Sciences and Technology will update the manual *Prudent Practices in the Laboratory: Handling and Disposal of Chemicals*. A committee of 15 experts from a broad array of fields and lab settings will be convened to review the previous version of the manual in light of developments in the field since it was issued. The committee will revise it, creating new sections as necessary.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Michael Rogers (NIGMS)

Period of Performance: 2/15/2008 - 2/14/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$100,000

Task Origin: NIH

3. Task Order 217, U.S. Competitiveness: Underrepresented Groups and the Expansion of the Science and Engineering Pipeline

Summary: An ad-hoc committee will explore the role of underrepresented groups in the STEM workforce and the value of diversity in keeping America innovative and competitive. A comprehensive literature review and report will be issued, including policy and funding recommendations.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: OD

Task Leader: Clifton Poodry (NIGMS)

Period of Performance: 1/1/2009 - 12/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$600,000

Task Origin: Congressional Mandate

M. National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

1. Task Order 175, Forum on Neuroscience and Nervous System Disorders

Summary: The Forum will identify and discuss emerging scientific and policy issues related to basic neuroscience and nervous system disorders, as well as effective clinical interventions and policy options. The Forum will sponsor workshops as an additional mechanism for informing forum meetings and discussions. The Forum may also commission papers. It will strive to enhance understanding of research and clinical issues associated with the nervous system among the scientific community and the general public, and provide a mechanism to foster partnerships among stakeholders.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NEI, NIA, NIAAA, NICHD, NIDA, NIEHS, NINDS

Task Leader: Michael Huerta (NIMH)

Period of Performance: 7/1/2006 - 6/30/2012

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,987,500

Task Origin: National Academies

2. Task Order 181, Prevention of Mental Disorders and Substance Abuse Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults: Research Advances and Promising Interventions

Summary: The Board on Children, Youth, and Families and the Division on Health Care Services will form a committee that will organize a study to examine the relevant research base, highlight areas of progress as well as significant challenges, review federal prevention and promotion efforts, recommend areas of emphasis for future federal policies and programs of research, and provide an up-to-date research review of the special mental health and

substance abuse conditions of children, youth, and young adults. The project will result in a set of background papers, a project website, a summary report, and a dissemination report that can inform key government and non-government actors about evidence-based strategies to foster prevention and promotion for children, youth, and young adults, especially those at risk for mental health disorders.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NIDA, OD
Task Leader: Robert Heinssen (NIMH)
Period of Performance: 9/1/2006 - 9/1/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,175,000
Task Origin: NIH

N. National Library of Medicine (NLM)

1. Task Order 182, Engaging the Computer Science Research Community in Health Care Informatics

Summary: The Computer Science and Telecommunications Board will conduct a two-phase study to examine information technology (IT) challenges in realizing the emerging vision of patient-centered and evidence-based health care using electronic health records and other IT. It will produce reports at the end of each of the phases. Both reports are intended to identify technical solutions to advance health care IT, to expose the IT and computer science research communities to important technical problems, and to provide a foundation for other studies related to health care informatics.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NCRR, NIBIB, NIGMS
Task Leader: Milton Corn (NLM)
Period of Performance: 10/1/2006 - 8/31/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$440,000
Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 198, Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Catastrophic Events

Summary: The Forum will convene two to three times per year, will sponsor public meetings, and will commission papers, as necessary, to address cross-cutting issues of importance to the organizations involved in the nation's preparation for and response to catastrophic events. Critical areas of focus for the forum include the following: how citizens and the public process and respond to threat information, how to achieve a holistic response to events, mechanisms for communicating with disadvantaged populations, and how to respond to health effects.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: NIAID

Task Leader: Jerry Sheehan (NLM)
Period of Performance: 9/25/2007 - 9/24/2010
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$300,000
Task Origin: National Academies

O. Office of the Director (OD)

1. Task Order 29, Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable

Summary: The Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable (GUIRR) originated in 1984 to provide a unique forum for dialogue among top government, university, and industry leaders of the national science and technology enterprise. The purpose is to facilitate personal working relationships and exchange of ideas regarding issues, problems, and promising opportunities that face those charged with developing and deploying science and technology resources. Core support for GUIRR will contribute to the following projects: the movement of science and technology industries in foreign settings, corporate research and development investment, intellectual property agreements, deemed exports, scientific and training issues associated with homeland security, collaboration between universities and federal laboratories, and the science and engineering workforce.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Walter Schaffer (OD)
Period of Performance: 6/15/1997 - 7/31/2012
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$3,098,302
Task Origin: NIH

2. Task Order 32, Core Support for the Board on Life Sciences

Summary: The Board on Life Sciences is a part of the NRC that addresses issues in the biological sciences and their impact on society. Its work encompasses all of the life sciences, from molecular genetics to biodiversity. Since 1984, it has received contracts and grants to conduct discrete studies and has received only a small amount of core support to assist in the management of the Board, in the oversight of its committees, in the organization of special workshops, and in the development of new ideas for studies. NIH funds will be used to help invigorate the activities of the Board at a time when rapid advances in biology are occupying an increasingly important role, both in science and in public policy. Such activities will include holding a yearly workshop for sponsors, Board members, and other experts to identify and discuss emerging issues in selected areas.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Lynn Hudson (OD)
Period of Performance: 9/30/1997 - 5/31/2012
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,025,000
Task Origin: NIH

3. Task Order 99, Capitalizing on Science, Technology, and Information: An Assessment of the Small Business Innovation Research Program

Summary: The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program is one of the largest government-industry partnerships in the United States. At approximately \$1.2 billion annually, it will continue to expand with increases in federal funding for research. This study will review the NIH program by focusing on the quality of the research projects being conducted under the SBIR program, the commercialization of the research, and the program's contribution to accomplishing the NIH mission. To the extent possible, the evaluation will include estimates of the benefits, both economic and non-economic, achieved by the SBIR program. The assessment also will include broader policy issues associated with public-private collaborations for technology development and government support for high technology innovation, including benchmarking of foreign programs to encourage small business development. Where appropriate, the study will address operational improvements to the program.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Jo Anne Goodnight (OD)
Period of Performance: 4/15/2002 - 02/28/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,640,528
Task Origin: Congressional Mandate

4. Task Order 102, Emerging Policy Issues Panel Discussions

Summary: The Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy (COSEPUP) undertakes major, independent studies of national issues in U.S. science and technology policy. In recent years, for example, it has conducted prominent studies on the National Science Foundation's Science and Technology Centers, graduate education in science and engineering, policy goals for science and technology, and recruitment and retention of Presidential appointees. This task order will fund two panel discussions at each of the COSEPUP quarterly 2-day meetings. The exact topics are determined shortly before the meetings to enable COSEPUP to address emerging topics.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Lynn Hudson (OD)
Period of Performance: 4/1/2002 - 12/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$526,462

Task Origin: NIH

5. Task Order 170, An Assessment of Research-Doctorate Programs

Summary: The Board on Higher Education and Workforce will assign a committee to conduct a study that is intended to provide universities, students, employers, funding organizations, and the general public with a statistical portrait of doctoral programs in 57 fields of study, 42 of which are fields in science, engineering, technology, and mathematics. This study will enable programs at different universities to benchmark themselves against other similar programs, will provide useful data for funding organizations, and permit students to identify programs that fit their interests along a variety of dimensions. The committee will produce a database of the information collected and a report consisting of commissioned essays that analyze the data presented in the database. The papers will be discussed at a conference to be held on the subject.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Jennifer Sutton (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/30/2005 - 6/30/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$549,950

Task Origin: National Academies

6. Task Order 177, Dietary Supplement Use by Military Personnel

Summary: The Food and Nutrition Board plans to analyze patterns of dietary supplement use among military personnel, identify supplements and patterns of use that may be of benefit and/or warrant concern, evaluate whether an existing safety evaluation framework is applicable in a military setting, and develop a model to monitor adverse effects that might be associated with dietary supplements. The Board will produce a report on its findings once the study is completed.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Rebecca Costello (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/15/2006 - 3/5/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$196,441

Task Origin: National Academies

7. Task Order 186, Health Research and the Privacy of Health Information: The HIPAA Privacy Rule

Summary: The Board on Health Sciences Policy will convene a committee that will study the impact of the Health Insurance Portability and

Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) Privacy Rule on the conduct of biomedical research. The committee will review evidence on the present balance between protecting privacy of health information and advancing health and health care through biomedical research. The committee will prepare a report, which will include recommendations for regulatory and policy changes

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Marianna Bledsoe (OD)

Period of Performance: 8/1/2007 - 3/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$400,000

Task Origin: National Academies

8. Task Order 187, National Needs for Biomedical, Behavioral, and Clinical Research Personnel

Summary: The Board on Higher Education and Workforce will establish a study committee that will address the current and future directions of the National Research Service Award (NRSA) program. The committee's charge will be fourfold: first, to estimate the current and future demand for researchers in the biomedical, behavioral, and clinical disciplinary fields; second, to estimate the current and future supply of researchers available from the NRSA and other federal and non-federal research training and career development programs; third, to make recommendations about the appropriate size of the NRSA program; and fourth, to assess the nature and quality of current research training and career development programs.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Jennifer Sutton (OD)

Period of Performance: 8/15/2007 - 3/31/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,275,000

Task Origin: Congressional Mandate

9. Task Order 188, Update of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals

Summary: The Institute for Laboratory Animal Research will convene a committee that will be charged with updating the 1996 version of the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* to reflect new scientific information related to the issues already covered in it and to add discussion and guidance on new topics of laboratory animal care. Specifically, the committee will review the scientific literature published since the release of the 1996 version and determine whether that version concurs with current scientific evidence. The committee also will review the literature on new technologies related to laboratory animal care and use and

determine where new guidance is necessary to ensure the best scientific outcomes and optimal animal welfare.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Margaret Snyder (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2007 - 2/28/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$500,000

Task Origin: National Academies

10. Task Order 189, Roundtable on Translating Genomics-Based Research for Health

Summary: Priorities and areas of emphasis for the Roundtable will include the following: issues related to the translation of genomics into medicine and public health; issues related to the evolving requirements for the health professional community, and the need to be able to understand and responsibly apply genomics to medicine and public health; and ethical, legal, and social issues, such as the potential for misuse of genetic information, the medical implications for family members, and the rights of an individual, family, or community to control the use and dissemination of genetic information. The Roundtable will not provide advice or recommendations on any specific issue or policy pending before any government agency, but it will produce summary reports of its conferences.

NIH Secondary Sponsors: NCI, NHGRI, NHLBI, NICHD

Task Leader: Sarah Carr (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2007 - 8/31/2012

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$320,000

Task Origin: National Academies

11. Task Order 199, Exploring the Intersection of Science Education and the Development of 21st Century Skills

Summary: The Board on Science Education will hold a 1.5 day workshop where participants will consider how science education is important, not just for teaching science, but for teaching skills and abilities thought to be essential in the 21st century workplace. The Board will create a website to disseminate information and will produce a summary report.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Cassandra Isom (OD)

Period of Performance: 12/1/2007 - 8/14/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$570,000

Task Origin: NIH

12. Task Order 201, Conflicts of Interest in Medical Research, Education, and Practice

Summary: The Board on Health Sciences Policy will establish a committee and hold public and private meetings and workshops. The committee will draft a report that will include recommendations on how to manage conflict of interest, as well as recommendations on methods to disseminate, promote, implement, and evaluate conflict of interest principles and policies.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Walter Schaffer (OD)

Period of Performance: 3/1/2008 - 12/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$500,000

Task Origin: NIH

13. Task Order 202, Technical Input on Any Additional Studies to Assess Risk Associated with Operation of the National Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratory, Boston University

Summary: The Board on Life Sciences will reconvene the Committee on Technical Input on the NIH's Draft Supplementary Risk Assessments and Site Suitability Analyses for the National Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratories (NEIDL), Boston University, to provide input on the scope and design of any additional studies that may be needed to assess risk associated with the location and operation of the NEIDL. The Committee will prepare a brief letter report summarizing its views on the scope and methodological approaches to be taken to improve any additional risk assessment studies NIH prepares and will discuss these views with the NIH Blue Ribbon Panel.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Kelly Fennington (OD)

Period of Performance: 4/4/2008 - 12/31/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$274,390

Task Origin: NIH

14. Task Order 205, International Conference: Animal Research in a Global Environment

Summary: The Institute for Laboratory Animal Research will plan and host a meeting on conducting animal research internationally. The meeting will focus on differences in regulations and guidelines from country to country, the issues public and private research entities face in dealing with those differences, and ways that pain and distress of animals can be minimized. A summary report of the meeting will be provided.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Patricia Brown (OD)

Period of Performance: 6/1/2008 - 5/31/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$50,000
Task Origin: NIH

15. Task Order 207, Scientific and Humane Issues in the Use of Random-Source Dogs and Cats for Research

Summary: The Institute for Laboratory Animal Research will form an expert committee to address the use of Class B dogs and cats in research funded by the NIH. Specifically, the committee will perform the following three tasks. First, it will determine the important biomedical research questions and common research topics in contemporary NIH-funded research where Class B dogs and cats are desirable/necessary as well as the frequency of these various research topics (i.e., number of grants where the potential exists or the source of the animal is identified as coming from a Class B source). Second, it will describe the specific characteristics, such as physiological, anatomical, or genetic, of the animals that make them particularly well-suited for the types of research described under the first task. Third, it will make recommendations, if necessary, for new or revised scientific parameters to guide their use, if these Class B dogs and cats are deemed to be necessary for research.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Margaret Snyder (OD)
Period of Performance: 7/14/2008 - 5/29/2009
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$237,682
Task Origin: NIH

16. Task Order 209, A New Biology for the 21st Century: Ensuring that the United States Leads the Coming Biology Revolution

Summary: The Board of Life Sciences will convene a committee to examine the current state of biological research in the United States and recommend how best to capitalize on recent technological and scientific advances that have allowed biologists to integrate biological research findings, collect and interpret vastly increased amounts of data, and predict the behavior of complex biological systems.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None
Task Leader: Lynn Hudson (OD)
Period of Performance: 8/1/2008 - 1/31/2010
Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$410,000
Task Origin: NIH

17. Task Order 214, From Doctorate to Dean or Director: Sustaining Women through Critical Transition Points in Science, Engineering, and Medicine - A Workshop

Summary: The Committee on Women in Science, Engineering, and Medicine (CWSEW) will host a workshop on sustaining women through critical career transition points, and will use NIH support to broaden attendance and dissemination of findings. The workshop will include panel discussions on the following issues: 1) an exploration of how the upcoming CWSEW report on gender differences in tenure and tenure-track positions in science and engineering will elucidate critical transition points in academia; 2) proven strategies for helping women transition in industrial and governmental careers; 3) how the changing nature of science, engineering, and medicine—specifically the growth in interdisciplinary fields—impacts career progression now and in the future; and 4) the effects of critical transition points on women's career choices.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Joyce Rudick (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/1/2008 - 2/28/2009

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$50,000

Task Origin: National Academies

18. Task Order 215, Accelerating Research Discoveries and Development of Orphan Products to Improve the Health of People with Rare Diseases

Summary: The Institute of Medicine will convene an ad hoc committee of experts to conduct an independent assessment of the current strategies and incentives for the development of therapies for rare diseases and to make recommendations to improve these strategies and incentives and shorten the timeline for development of new treatments and cures.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Steve Groft (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/29/2008 - 3/31/2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,399,378

Task Origin: National Academies

19. Task Order 216, Scientific Milestones Needed for a Predictive Oversight System for Select Agents

Summary: The Board on Life Sciences will convene a committee to identify the scientific advances that would be necessary for the development and implementation of a predictive oversight system for select agents that is based on genomic information of pathogenic factors, rather than standard genus/species lists. The

committee will hold three meetings, one of which will be in conjunction with a public workshop, and will produce a report.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Mary Groesch (OD)

Period of Performance: 1/12/2009 - 4/11/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$415,000

Task Origin: National Academies

20. Task Order 220, Partial Support of Core Activities for the Board on Children, Youth, and Families

Summary: The Board on Children, Youth, and Families provides authoritative analysis of multidisciplinary research on children, youth, and families and translates this knowledge to guide policy decisions, professional practice, and public education. The support provided here will particularly strengthen the use of behavioral and social science research in a range of policy fields. The Board will send periodic updates on reports, panel studies, and workshops.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: None

Task Leader: Stephane Philogene (OD)

Period of Performance: 7/1/2009 - 6/30/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$30,000

Task Origin: National Academies

21. Task Order 224, The Science of Research on Families: A Workshop

Summary: The Board on Child, Youth, and Families will convene a committee to setup a two day public workshop to review relevant research studies that illustrate the approaches and methodologies addressing family characteristics or factors that affect children's health and development (such as research on family structure, processes, relationships, and experiences). A consultant will prepare a summary report for review by the committee, which will highlight key points that deserve further attention.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: NIDA

Task Leader: Wendy Nilsen (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/30/2009 - 12/31/2010

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$365,000

Task Origin: NIH

22. Task Order 229, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health Issues and Research Gaps and Opportunities

Summary: The Board on the Health of Select Populations will create a committee to conduct a review and prepare a report on the health needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT)

populations. The proposed study will assess the state of the science on the health status of LGBT populations; identify research gaps and opportunities related to LGBT health; and outline a research agenda that will assist NIH in enhancing its research efforts in this area. Additionally, the committee will consider research training needs to foster the advancement of knowledge about LGBT health and identify impediments that hinder such advancement.

NIH Secondary Sponsor: OD

Task Leader: Sarah Carr (OD)

Period of Performance: 9/30/2009 - 3/31//2011

Estimated Multi-Year Cost: \$1,183,316

Task Origin: NIH

V. Contact Information for Key NIH Staff Involved with the Contract

Lynn D. Hudson, Ph.D., Director
Office of Science Policy Analysis
Office of Science Policy
Office of the Director
Building 1, Room 218
Bethesda, MD 20892-0166
301-496-0786
hudson11@od.nih.gov

Susan K. Apter, Contract Specialist
Office of Acquisitions
Office of Logistics and Acquisition Operations
Office of the Director
Building 6011, Room 537C
Bethesda, MD 20892-7663
301-402-9671
apters@mail.nih.gov

Samuel J. Crowe, Ph.D., Project Officer
Office of Science Policy Analysis
Office of Science Policy
Office of the Director
Building 1, Room 218
Bethesda, MD 20892-0166
301-402-7465
samuel.crowe@nih.gov

Jennifer L. Wertz, Data Manager
Office of Science Policy Analysis
Office of Science Policy

Office of the Director
Building 1, Room 218
Bethesda, MD 20892-0166
301-594-7741
wertzj@mail.nih.gov