

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

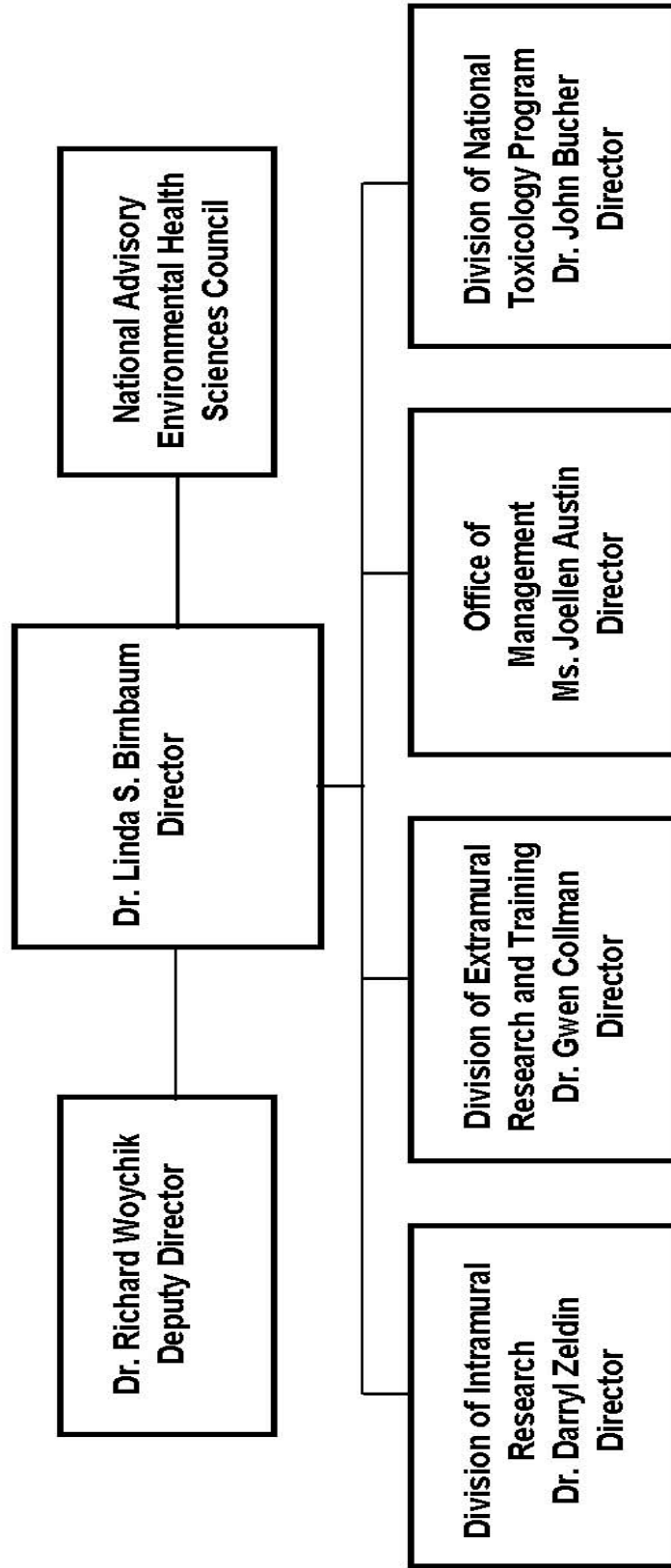
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Organization Structure



NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities

For necessary expenses for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, [\$79,054,000] \$78,928,000. (*Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012.*)

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund

Amounts Available for Obligation ¹
(Dollars in Thousands)

Source of Funding	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 PB
Appropriation	79,212	79,054	78,928
Rescission	(158)	(126)	0
Supplemental	0	0	0
Subtotal, adjusted appropriation	79,054	78,928	78,928
Subtotal, adjusted budget authority	79,054	78,928	78,928
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0
Subtotal, adjusted budget authority	79,054	78,928	78,928
Unobligated balance lapsing	(9)	0	0
Total obligations	79,045	78,928	78,928

¹ Excludes the following amounts for reimbursable activities carried out by this account:
FY 2011 - \$10,436 FY 2012 - \$10,436 FY 2013 - \$10,436

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund
Budget Mechanism - Total ^{1/}
(Dollars in Thousands)

MECHANISM	FY 2011 Actual		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 PB		Change vs. FY 2012	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research Grants								
<u>Research Projects</u>								
Noncompeting	14	\$27,727	18	\$38,193	18	\$36,087	0	(\$2,106)
Administrative Supplements	<i>13</i>	<i>6,972</i>	7	1,500	6	1,200	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(300)</i>
Competing:								
Renewal	4	9,641	2	5,283	5	8,421	3	3,138
New	4	1,165	1	276	0	0	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(276)</i>
Supplements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Competing	8	\$10,806	3	\$5,559	5	\$8,421	2	\$2,862
Subtotal, RPGs	22	\$45,505	21	\$45,252	23	\$45,708	2	\$456
SBIR/STTR	12	\$2,158	13	\$2,285	13	\$2,360	0	\$75
Research Project Grants	34	\$47,663	34	\$47,537	36	\$48,068	2	\$531
<u>Research Centers</u>								
Specialized/Comprehensive	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Clinical Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biotechnology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comparative Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Centers in Minority Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research Centers	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
<u>Other Research</u>								
Research Careers	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Cancer Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperative Clinical Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomedical Research Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minority Biomedical Research Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	20	26,315	20	26,315	22	26,840	2	525
Other Research	20	\$26,315	20	\$26,315	22	\$26,840	2	\$525
Total Research Grants	54	\$73,978	54	\$73,852	58	\$74,908	4	\$1,056
<u>Research Training</u>	<u>FTIPs</u>		<u>FTIPs</u>		<u>FTIPs</u>			
Individual Awards	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Institutional Awards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Research Training	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Research & Development Contracts	1	\$1,056	1	\$1,056	0	\$0	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(\$1,056)</i>
<i>SBIR/STTR</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<u>Intramural Research</u>	<u>FTEs</u>		<u>FTEs</u>		<u>FTEs</u>		<u>FTEs</u>	
Intramural Research	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Research Management and Support	0	4,020	0	4,020	0	4,020	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buildings and Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total NIEHS Superfund	0	\$79,054	0	\$78,928	0	\$78,928	0	\$0

1/ All items in italics are "non-adds"; items in parenthesis are subtractions.

Major Changes in the Fiscal Year 2013 President's Budget Request

Major changes by budget mechanism and/or budget program detail are briefly described below. Note that there may be overlap between budget mechanism and activity detail and these highlights will not sum to the total change for the FY 2013 President's budget request for NIEHS Superfund, which is the same as the FY 2012 Enacted level, for a total of \$78.928 million.

Other Research Grants (\$0.525 million; total \$26.840 million): NIEHS will support a total of 22 Other Research awards in FY 2013. The Superfund Research Program (SRP) will begin a new program to train professionals in exposure science and remediation health and safety, emphasizing chemical, physical, and biological emerging green technologies.

Research and Development Contracts (-\$1.056 million): An interagency agreement with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is currently being used to fund SRP training grants. In FY 2013, a new training program, which better reflects the interdisciplinary and technology-driven structure of the SRP, will fund training through Other Research awards.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund
Summary of Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2012 Enacted				\$78,928
FY 2013 President's Budget				\$78,928
Net change				\$0
CHANGES	2013 President's Budget		Change from FY 2012	
	FTEs	Budget Authority	FTEs	Budget Authority
A. Built-in:				
1. Intramural Research:				
a. Annualization of January 2012 pay increase & benefits		\$0		\$0
b. January FY 2013 pay increase & benefits		0		0
c. One more day of pay		0		0
d. Annualization of PY net hires		0		0
e. Payment for centrally furnished services		0		0
f. Increased cost of laboratory supplies, materials, other expenses, and non-recurring costs		0		0
Subtotal				\$0
2. Research Management and Support:				
a. Annualization of January 2012 pay increase & benefits		\$1,503		\$0
b. January FY 2013 pay increase & benefits		1,503		4
c. One more day of pay		1,503		6
d. Annualization of PY net hires		1,503		0
e. Payment for centrally furnished services		36		0
f. Increased cost of laboratory supplies, materials, other expenses, and non-recurring costs		2,481		0
Subtotal				\$10
Subtotal, Built-in				\$10

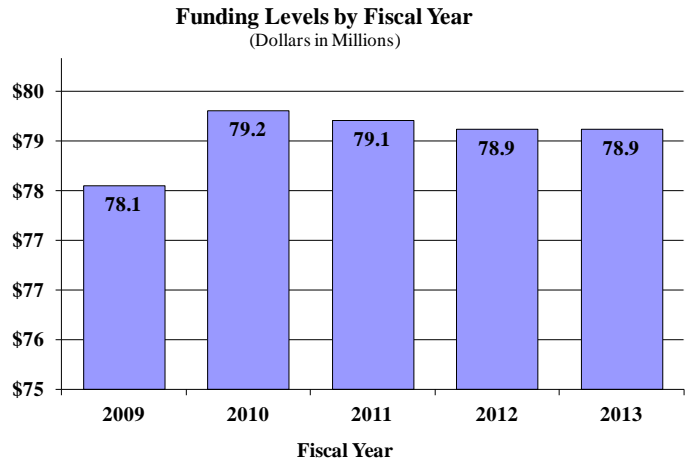
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund

Summary of Changes--continued

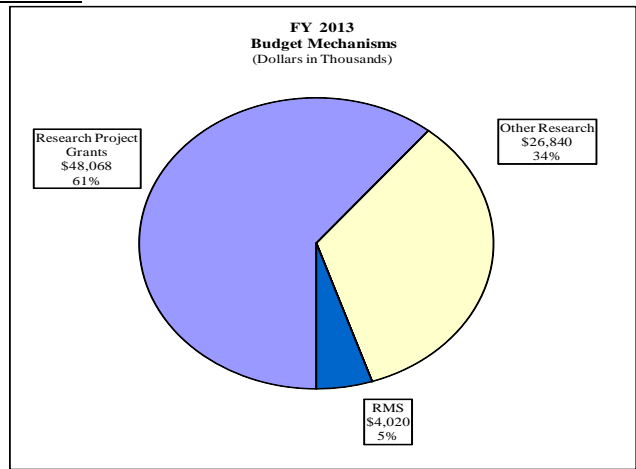
CHANGES	2013 President's Budget		Change from FY 2012	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
B. Program:				
1. Research Project Grants:				
a. Noncompeting	18	\$37,287	0	(\$2,406)
b. Competing	5	8,421	2	2,862
c. SBIR/STTR	13	2,360	0	75
Total	36	\$48,068	2	\$531
2. Research Centers	0	\$0	0	\$0
3. Other Research	22	26,840	2	525
4. Research Training	0	0	0	0
5. Research and development contracts	0	0	(1)	(1,056)
Subtotal, Extramural		\$74,908		\$0
6. Intramural Research	<u>FTEs</u> 0	\$0	<u>FTEs</u> 0	\$0
7. Research Management and Support	0	4,020	0	(10)
8. Construction		0		0
9. Buildings and Facilities		0		0
Subtotal, program	0	\$78,928	0	(\$10)
Total changes				\$0

Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Graphs

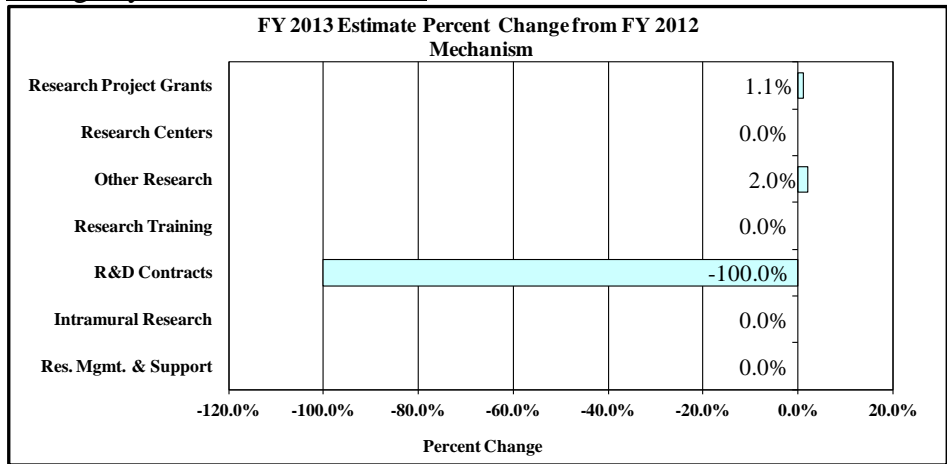
History of Budget Authority:



Distribution by Mechanism:



Change by Selected Mechanism:



NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund
Budget Authority by Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 PB	Change vs. FY 2012 Enacted
Detail:	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Superfund Research	50,255	50,172	50,172	0
Worker Training	28,799	28,756	28,756	0
TOTAL	0 \$79,054	0 \$78,928	0 \$78,928	0 \$0

1. Includes FTEs which are reimbursed from the NIH Common Fund.
2. Includes Real Transfers and Comparable Adjustments as detailed in the "Amounts Available for Obligation" table.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund

Authorizing Legislation

	PHS Act/ Other Citation	U.S. Code Citation	2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 PB
Environmental Protection Agency's Hazardous Substance Superfund	CERCLA Section 311(a)	42§9660 Section 9660(a)	Indefinite	\$50,172,000	Indefinite	\$50,172,000
	SARA Section 126(a)	42§9660 Section 9660(a)				Indefinite
Total, Budget Authority				\$78,928,000		\$78,928,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund

Appropriations History

Fiscal Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2004	\$78,744,000	\$80,000,000	\$78,774,000	\$78,774,000
Rescission				(\$465,000)
2005	\$80,486,000	\$80,486,000	\$80,486,000	\$80,486,000
Rescission				(\$644,000)
2006	\$80,289,000	\$80,289,000	\$80,289,000	\$80,289,000
Rescission				(\$1,181,000)
2007	\$79,108,000	\$79,414,000	\$78,414,000	\$79,117,000
Rescission				\$0
2008	\$78,434,000	\$79,117,000	\$78,434,000	\$78,775,000
Rescission				(\$1,229,000)
Supplemental				\$0
2009	\$77,546,000	\$78,074,000	\$77,546,000	\$78,074,000
Rescission				\$0
2010	\$79,212,000	\$79,212,000	\$79,212,000	\$79,212,000
Rescission				\$0
2011	\$81,763,000			\$79,212,000
Rescission				(\$158,000)
2012	\$81,085,000	\$79,054,000	\$80,100,000	\$79,054,000
Rescission				(\$126,000)
2013	\$78,928,000			

Justification of Budget Request

Superfund

Authorizing Legislation: Section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental, Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and Section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Budget Authority (BA):

FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY 2013 +/- FY 2012
\$79,054,000	\$78,928,000	\$78,928,000	\$0

FTEs are included with the regular NIEHS appropriation.

Director's Overview

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Superfund Program has two components – the Superfund Research Program (SRP) and the NIEHS Worker Training Program (WTP). The SRP is a network of university grants that are designed to seek solutions to the complex health and environmental issues associated with the nation's hazardous waste sites. The major objective of the WTP is to prevent work related harm by assisting with the training of workers in how best to protect themselves and their communities from exposure to hazardous materials encountered during hazardous waste operations, hazardous materials transportation, environmental restoration of contaminated facilities, or chemical emergency response.

Our health and our economy rely on understanding how to safely produce, use, and dispose of many thousands of chemicals. In addition, past chemical releases that resulted in harm to health and the environment must be effectively and safely contained or cleaned up. The NIEHS Superfund Program successfully applies current science to resolve and prevent environmental hazards. For SRP, results-oriented, technology-driven research has resulted in improved techniques for the remediation of contaminated sites, greater knowledge concerning the fate and transport of hazardous materials in the environment, and interventions that have improved the health of those exposed. The WTP utilizes knowledge gained from SRP research to update and tailor safety and health training so that it addresses the actual hazards faced by workers today.

It is important to recognize that this science-based approach to environmental hazards has remarkable economic benefits. The research supported by SRP, the remediation workers trained through WTP, and partnerships developed by the Superfund program with other federal and state agencies have combined to turn former contaminated sites into new housing, commercial, and industrial ventures. A problem is solved; an opportunity created. One example is the work by SRP-supported small businesses that have developed landscape plantings to successfully remove arsenic from soils in residential areas in Washington D.C. and central Virginia. These activities

enhance the private marketplace and broaden opportunities for economic development in communities with contamination problems.

SRP programs have yielded engineering advances that have led to numerous discoveries with patents pending. For example, investigators from several universities have created safe nanomaterial filters to remove arsenic from drinking water, trichloroethylene (TCE) from groundwater at a Department of Energy site, and mercury vapors from air. The latter study led to the formation of a new small business in Rhode Island. Another SRP project at Columbia University is testing a strategy to speed the cleanup of groundwater at the Vineland Superfund site in New Jersey. By injecting a plant-derived chemical (oxalic acid) underground, they increased the speed at which arsenic was removed during treatment. This new strategy greatly reduces the cleanup time, saving taxpayers an estimated \$2.4 billion¹ over the life of the project.

Partnerships between NIEHS Superfund-supported grantees and other federal agencies are of key importance to the success of the Superfund programs. These partnerships maximize the use of tax dollars and provide more successful interventions. They also extend to the state and local level, meeting environmental response needs and providing properly trained workers. Partnership benefits are also realized in the WTP minority worker training program, such as in Los Angeles where training on how to work safely with hazardous materials during construction, reconstruction, and retrofitting projects was provided by University of California–Los Angeles to 40 young workers, which resulted in their employment in the remediation and retrofitting of dozens of municipal buildings; and in Independence, Missouri, where trainees from OAI, Inc. provided asbestos abatement as the first step in a city housing redevelopment project. In South Carolina, a different audience was served: the Mount Pleasant Fire Department was trained by NIEHS-funded instructors from Jefferson State Community College to be able to rescue, if needed, workers using hazardous materials in a confined environment to preserve an historic aircraft carrier, the USS Yorktown.

SRP advances the NIH mission to translate fundamental biomedical discoveries into improved public health. From brain cancer to diabetes, SRP researchers have been in the forefront of enhancing our understanding of the effects of contaminants on health. For example, a study shows PCBs induce the migration of tumor cells across the blood brain barrier, which suggests PCB exposure may potentiate brain metastasis. SRP basic research also identified linkages between a mitochondrial dysfunction and a known dioxin toxicity pathway which may explain, in part, the link between dioxin and metabolic disorders such as type II diabetes. Another SRP-funded basic research breakthrough was the identification of proteins that regulate DNA methylation, a process that tells a gene when to turn on and off. Because toxic substances alter DNA methylation patterns, this discovery is pivotal in our fundamental understanding of environmental toxicology. This could also provide cancer researchers with a way to reactivate tumor-suppressor genes that had been silenced by DNA methylation. Other SRP investigators determined inflammation as a possible cause for cardiovascular dysfunction in PCB-exposed cells, and then went on to identify a substance in green tea that has anti-inflammatory properties effective in the pathways perturbed by PCBs, thus reversing their effects. These are critical findings, since cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.

¹ http://tools.niehs.nih.gov/srp/researchbriefs/view.cfm?Brief_ID=193&searchTerm=vineland

The NIEHS Superfund programs do not have a “one size fits all” approach because certain populations, such as Native Americans, require a more specific focus. For example, SRP funded public health research with tribal partners identified biomarkers and biosensors as novel systems for improved exposure assessment, risk assessment, and environmental monitoring and restoration. The WTP effort is also broad-based, with awardees providing training to tribal employees of natural resource, law enforcement, emergency medical, fire service, and public works agencies.

Every day SRP researchers are seeking solutions to complex environmental hazards and WTP-trained workers are working safely as they address environmental hazards. The science from basic to applied, including improved remediation techniques, has benefited many people, communities, and industries, with remarkable success. Similarly, WTP has provided training throughout the country that has increased the safety of our workers and has provided a core of skilled responders during times of national crisis – from the World Trade Center to Katrina, from the recent flooding in New York to the Gulf Oil spill. These two programs complement each other, in creating a healthier nation, providing economic benefits, and better preparing us to assist our partners in facing and solving a wide array of environmental health and cleanup issues.

Overall Budget Policy: The FY 2013 President’s Budget request for NIEHS Superfund is \$78.928 million, the same as the FY 2012 Enacted level.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Superfund Research Program (SRP): SRP researchers identify the critical issues and work to develop solutions, improving our health and the environment. SRP research mitigates exposures through innovative clean-up strategies; develops new biomarkers of exposure for public health interventions; identifies clues of early onset of disease due to exposure to environmental hazards; and improves our ability to predict whether a person might come in contact with a contaminant. Furthermore, SRP-supported research and its outcomes are generalizable, addressing issues throughout the United States. For example, engineers at University of California-Davis developed a modeling technique that improves the ability to predict the movement of chemicals, such as methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), from contaminated groundwater to drinking water supplies. SRP researchers also invented an in-home sampling “teabag” that extracts from urine trace chemicals that can indicate recent exposures to specific environmental hazards. This tool will be used by in-home nurses involved in a study of pre-term births in a Hispanic population. Ongoing research at a mining site at the juncture of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri provides critical information on human exposure risk, providing evidence that dust from nearby toxic mine wastes (containing lead, arsenic, and manganese) gets into homes. University of Arizona researchers are testing a sustainable solution on another mining site that uses a combination of native plants and special microorganisms to prevent the spread of toxic heavy metals in tailings, thus allowing for better management of existing mining sites and ensuring safer exploration of new resources. A team of investigators found that levels of PCBs in air around Chicago and Lake Michigan are high enough to promote significant oxidative stress in prostate cells; however, they also identified natural human anti-oxidants which appear to reverse these effects.

Budget Policy: The FY 2013 President's Budget request for SRP is \$50.172 million, the same as the FY 2012 Enacted level. Resources will be used to support high priority and scientifically rigorous single and multi-project research grants, covering the diverse areas of science needed to solve complex health and environmental issues associated with the nation's hazardous waste sites. Support of SBIR grants for the development of innovative technologies for monitoring and remediation of hazardous substances in the environment will continue in FY 2013.

Program Portrait: Early-life Exposures Affect Health Throughout a Lifetime

FY 2012 Level: \$11.2 million
FY 2013 Level: \$12.6 million
Difference: \$1.4 million

During *in utero* development, the groundwork for physical and mental functioning is put in place through complex cellular processes. When environmental contaminants affect these developmental processes, the consequences could be detrimental not only for the birth outcome, but also could lead to disease and disability later in life and, potentially, for future offspring. SRP has contributed to our understanding of the effects of environmental hazards on early human development. SRP researchers have been investigating preterm birth and other adverse pregnancy outcomes in numerous U.S. populations, including women in the Northeast exposed to mercury and arsenic. In a study that builds on pilot data from an epidemiological study showing a linkage between phthalates (chemicals used in plastics) and preterm birth, SRP investigators are recruiting pregnant women in Puerto Rico to provide more insight into the incidence of exposures, preterm births, and possible mechanisms of toxicity. In another study, researchers are assessing cadmium-induced signaling of inflammatory response genes to determine its association of pathway modulation with birth weight in a Southeastern U.S. population exposed to contaminated well water. Low birth weight greatly increases the risk for long-term health disabilities. SRP research has identified exposures during pregnancy that not only affect the birth outcome, but also the course of childhood and adult life. Two studies reveal evidence that a variety of childhood neurological effects (including developmental disorders of learning, attention and vision) are related to early life exposures to contaminants such as tetrachloroethylene (a dry cleaning chemical) and heavy metals. In separate studies, SRP researchers have found that fetal exposure to arsenic has many later life consequences, including lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and a suppressed immune system. Another critical discovery is the linkage between one's genes, fetal exposure to pesticide, and later life diseases such as Parkinson's disease. SRP studies show that environmentally-induced damage during fetal development may lead to a lifetime of irreversible harm. By understanding exposures and their toxic consequences during *in utero* development, we can target prevention strategies such as environmental remediation and public health outreach to pregnant women.

NIEHS Worker Training Program (WTP): The WTP funds a national network of over 100 non-profit safety and health training organizations. Organized into 20 consortia, last year they trained 143,000 workers who handle hazardous materials or are involved in emergency response to incidents involving hazardous materials. The WTP provided over 8,400 courses, resulting in more than 1.3 million contact hours of training. The WTP trains workers to protect themselves while containing countless spills of hazardous materials, to rescue workers trapped in toxic environments, and to respond to natural and man-made disasters. WTP has provided trainers, curricula, and training materials, and has trained responders to hurricanes, floods in the Midwest and New England, wildfires in the West, oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico and numerous other sites, and the World Trade Center attack. As part of the National Response Framework, WTP has developed publically accessible training tools for responders to these disasters. These materials have had a far reaching impact. For example, the radiation cleanup materials have been utilized during the Japan disaster; the earthquake materials by responders traveling to Haiti.

WTP utilizes the results from research conducted by its sister program, SRP, and other agencies to develop safety and health training guidelines. A recent example of this is the WTP guidance for training workers on the risks of nanotechnology. This paper is one of the first to address how workers who are creating and handling nanomaterials should be trained about the hazards they face – in laboratories, manufacturing facilities, at hazardous waste cleanup sites, and during emergency responses. Given the limits in the current understanding of nanotoxicology, workplace exposures, and effectiveness of control strategies, defining effective training is particularly problematic, but workers clearly have the potential to be exposed and need to know about the risks they face. This document provides peer-reviewed guidance for developing site-specific training.

Budget Policy: The FY 2013 President’s Budget request for WTP is \$28.756 million, the same as the FY 2012 Enacted level. During FY 2013, WTP will continue to support occupational safety and health training for workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal, containment or chemical emergency response. WTP will also fund comprehensive training to disadvantaged urban youth in order to prepare them for employment in the construction and environmental cleanup fields. WTP plans to continue its support of small businesses through its innovative SBIR e-learning for worker safety and health training program. WTP will also continue to pursue pre-deployment strategies and development of training materials on a number of issues of key national response concern.

Program Portrait: Facing the Safety and Health Gap

FY 2012 Level: \$0.7 million

FY 2013 Level: \$0.8 million

Difference: \$0.1 million

It is a hard truth that workers paid the least are often hurt the most; Hispanic workers have significantly higher injury rates than do other workers; and it is difficult for the residents of far too many communities to see justice in a system that is slow to address the environmental contamination that surrounds them. The issues of occupational health disparities and environmental justice are entwined, both in understanding the problems and in seeking solutions. Recently, WTP co-sponsored (with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) a national conference, “Eliminating Health and Safety Disparities at Work.” Key to this conference was consideration of the success WTP has had in several areas. First, recognition that workers have a right to quality safety and health training that they can understand. This means training in their native language that recognizes cultural and other factors that affect workplace behavior. Last year, for example, the WTP Western Region Universities Consortium developed a manual and curriculum entitled, “The Right to Understand.” It directly assists training organizations in meeting this challenge. Second, serving Hispanic workers has become a priority of the WTP awardee community. This 2010 goal of the WTP is now a reality. By using a programmatic approach that includes instructor and curricula development, administrative support, and ongoing instructor, student, and program evaluations, WTP awardees have shown that barriers to training Hispanic workers can and are being overcome. Third, it is now clear that the WTP Minority Worker Training (MWT) program serves as a model for addressing the ongoing legacy of environmental injustice and occupational health disparities in communities of color across the nation. By focusing on unemployed and underemployed residents, often young, in communities surrounding Superfund and Brownfields sites, this program has provided training that has led to employment. It is a difficult task, yet even during this economic downturn, 73 percent of those trained are now working in construction and environmental remediation jobs. This program has been recognized for the quality of its graduates. Recently, the state of Louisiana recognized the MWT Center to Protect Workers’ Rights New Orleans program by granting it pre-apprenticeship certification, the first in the state and an important step for students seeking a well-paying career. During the upcoming year, in each of its program areas (hazmat disaster, hazardous waste, and minority worker training), WTP will continue to address the three legs of this successful triangle.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund

Budget Authority by Object
(Dollars in Thousands)

OBJECT CLASSES	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 PB	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$980	\$991	\$11
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	167	170	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	31	31	0
11.7 Military personnel	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
Total, Personnel Compensation	\$1,178	\$1,192	\$14
12.0 Personnel benefits	\$315	\$318	\$3
12.2 Military personnel benefits	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	\$1,493	\$1,510	\$17
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	\$181	\$164	(\$17)
22.0 Transportation of things	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0	0	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	1	1	0
24.0 Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25.1 Consulting services	55	55	0
25.2 Other services	1,422	1,422	0
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from government accounts	1,910	854	(1,056)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0
25.0 Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	\$3,387	\$2,331	(\$1,056)
26.0 Supplies and materials	\$5	\$5	\$0
31.0 Equipment	9	9	0
32.0 Land and structures	0	0	0
33.0 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	73,852	74,908	1,056
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43.0 Interest and dividends	0	0	0
44.0 Refunds	0	0	0
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	\$77,435	\$77,418	(\$17)
Total Budget Authority by Object	\$78,928	\$78,928	\$0

Includes FTEs which are reimbursed from the NIH Common Fund.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Superfund

Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

OBJECT CLASSES	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 PB	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent (11.1)	\$980	\$991	\$11
Other than full-time permanent (11.3)	167	170	3
Other personnel compensation (11.5)	31	31	0
Military personnel (11.7)	0	0	0
Special personnel services payments (11.8)	0	0	0
Total Personnel Compensation (11.9)	\$1,178	\$1,192	\$14
Civilian personnel benefits (12.1)	\$315	\$318	\$3
Military personnel benefits (12.2)	0	0	0
Benefits to former personnel (13.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	\$1,493	\$1,510	\$17
Travel (21.0)	\$181	\$164	(\$17)
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rental payments to others (23.2)	0	0	0
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges (23.3)	1	1	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other Contractual Services:			
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)	55	55	0
Other services (25.2)	1,422	1,422	0
Purchases from government accounts (25.3)	854	854	0
Operation and maintenance of facilities (25.4)	0	0	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment (25.7)	0	0	0
Subsistence and support of persons (25.8)	0	0	0
Subtotal Other Contractual Services	\$2,331	\$2,331	\$0
Supplies and materials (26.0)	\$5	\$5	\$0
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	\$2,518	\$2,501	(\$17)
Total, Administrative Costs	\$4,011	\$4,011	\$0

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
Budget Request by Institute/Center
FY 2013 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

Institute/Center	FY 2011 Actual ²	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY 2013 +/- FY 2012
NCI.....	\$5,050,073	\$5,066,147	\$5,068,864	\$2,717
NHLBI.....	3,065,254	3,075,358	3,076,067	709
NIDCR.....	408,920	410,222	408,212	(2,010)
NIDDK.....	1,939,210	1,944,905	1,942,107	(2,798)
NINDS.....	1,619,276	1,624,429	1,624,707	278
NIAID.....	4,768,181	4,485,097	4,495,307	10,210
NIGMS.....	2,368,492	2,427,189	2,378,835	(48,354)
NICHD.....	1,315,638	1,319,825	1,320,600	775
NEI.....	699,650	701,876	693,015	(8,861)
NIEHS.....	682,582	684,755	684,030	(725)
NIA.....	1,098,631	1,102,128	1,102,650	522
NIAMS.....	533,450	535,148	535,610	462
NIDCD.....	414,458	415,778	417,297	1,519
NIMH.....	1,474,809	1,478,503	1,479,204	701
NIDA.....	1,048,776	1,052,114	1,054,001	1,887
NIAAA.....	457,516	458,972	457,104	(1,868)
NINR.....	144,138	144,597	144,153	(444)
NHGRI.....	510,637	512,263	511,370	(893)
NIBIB.....	345,175	337,954	336,896	(1,058)
NIMHD.....	276,335	276,111	279,389	3,278
NCRR.....	-	-	-	-
NCCAM.....	127,498	127,904	127,930	26
NCATS.....	553,592	574,713	639,033	64,320
FIC.....	69,318	69,539	69,758	219
NLM.....	362,456	365,043	372,651	7,608
OD.....	1,454,323	1,457,381	1,429,161	(28,220)
B&F.....	49,900	125,308	125,308	-
Type 1 Diabetes ¹	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	-
Subtotal, Labor/HHS Discretionary Budget Authority	30,688,288	30,623,259	30,623,259	\$0
Superfund (Interior).....	79,054	78,928	78,928	-
Total, Discretionary Budget Authority.....	\$30,767,342	\$30,702,187	\$30,702,187	\$0
Type 1 Diabetes.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Total, Budget Authority.....	\$30,917,342	\$30,852,187	\$30,852,187	\$0
NLM Program Evaluation.....	8,200	8,200	8,200	-
Total, Program Level.....	\$30,925,542	\$30,860,387	\$30,860,387	\$0

¹ Type 1 Diabetes initiative mandatory funds are included in NIDDK and subtracted in Type 1 Diabetes to ensure non-duplicative counting.

² Reflects Global AIDS transfer amount \$297,300K.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
FY 2013 Congressional Justification
Budget Mechanism - Total ¹
(Dollars in Thousands)

MECHANISM	FY 2011 Actual ⁵		FY 2012 Enacted ⁶		FY 2013 PB		Change	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research Grants:								
<u>Research Projects:</u>								
Noncompeting	26,166	\$11,865,527	25,614	\$11,937,753	24,837	\$11,548,696	(777)	(\$389,057)
Administrative Supplements	1,253	195,043	1,187	171,987	1,120	159,051	(67)	(12,936)
Competing:								
Renewal	2,108	1,039,341	2,203	1,015,652	2,329	1,199,173	126	183,521
New	6,572	2,671,269	6,512	2,673,075	7,057	2,847,190	545	174,115
Supplements	26	10,858	28	10,445	29	10,103	1	(342)
Competing	8,706	\$3,721,468	8,743	\$3,699,172	9,415	\$4,056,466	672	\$357,294
Subtotal, RPGs	34,872	\$15,782,038	34,357	\$15,808,912	34,252	\$15,764,213	(105)	(\$44,699)
SBIR/STTR	1,494	\$646,222	1,587	\$680,351	1,636	\$699,262	49	18,911
Research Project Grants	36,366	\$16,428,260	35,944	\$16,489,263	35,888	\$16,463,475	(56)	(\$25,788)
<u>Research Centers:</u>								
Specialized/Comprehensive	1,227	\$2,237,467	1,234	\$2,281,719	1,196	\$2,224,520	(38)	(\$57,199)
Clinical Research	72	437,873	59	406,028	62	406,586	3	558
Biotechnology	95	147,396	103	147,571	88	140,567	(15)	(7,004)
Comparative Medicine	50	137,719	47	136,210	47	135,945	0	(265)
Research Centers in Minority Institutions	23	59,136	23	59,136	23	58,697	0	(439)
Research Centers	1,467	\$3,019,591	1,466	\$3,030,664	1,416	\$2,966,315	(50)	(\$64,349)
<u>Other Research:</u>								
Research Careers	3,919	\$625,950	3,909	\$635,122	3,908	\$634,646	(1)	(\$476)
Cancer Education	90	32,590	90	32,590	90	32,606	0	16
Cooperative Clinical Research	414	448,384	418	454,591	406	446,679	(12)	(7,912)
Biomedical Research Support	135	70,232	130	68,026	130	68,163	0	137
Minority Biomedical Research Support	367	104,455	374	111,280	367	109,182	(7)	(2,098)
Other	1,750	521,623	1,833	531,466	1,817	531,992	(16)	526
Other Research	6,675	\$1,803,234	6,754	\$1,833,075	6,718	\$1,823,268	(36)	(\$9,807)
Total Research Grants	44,508	\$21,251,085	44,164	\$21,353,002	44,022	21,253,058	(142)	(\$99,944)
<u>Research Training:</u>								
Individual Awards	3,027	\$127,442	3,020	\$128,791	2,961	\$128,672	(59)	(\$119)
Institutional Awards	13,861	644,324	13,650	648,970	13,400	646,646	(250)	(\$2,324)
Total Research Training	16,888	\$771,766	16,670	\$777,761	16,361	\$775,318	(309)	(\$2,443)
Research & Development Contracts (SBIR/STTR)	2,386 113	\$3,227,139 \$38,067	2,369 108	\$2,967,896 \$44,372	2,391 107	\$3,075,882 \$46,357	22 (1)	\$107,986 \$1,985
Intramural Research		\$3,398,791		\$3,399,495		\$3,420,425	0	20,930
Research Management and Support		1,526,330		1,533,406		1,535,097	0	1,691
Office of the Director - Appropriation ²		\$1,454,323		\$1,457,381		\$1,429,161		(\$28,220)
Office of the Director - Other		605,428		608,471		580,251		(28,220)
ORIP & SEPA ²		305,874		303,980		303,980		0
Common Fund ²		543,021		544,930		544,930		0
Buildings and Facilities ³		57,749		133,228		133,228		0
Appropriation		49,900		125,308		125,308		0
Type 1 Diabetes ⁴		(150,000)		(150,000)		(150,000)		(0)
Subtotal, Labor/HHS Budget Authority		\$30,688,288		\$30,623,259		\$30,623,259		(\$0)
Interior Appropriation for Superfund Res.		79,054		78,928		78,928		0
Total, NIH Discretionary B.A.		\$30,767,342		\$30,702,187		\$30,702,187		(\$0)
Type 1 Diabetes		150,000		150,000		150,000		0
Total, NIH Budget Authority		\$30,917,342		\$30,852,187		\$30,852,187		(\$0)
NLM Program Evaluation		8,200		8,200		8,200		0
Total, Program Level		\$30,925,542		\$30,860,387		\$30,860,387		(\$0)

¹ All items in italics are "non-adds"; items in parenthesis are subtractions.

² Number of grants and dollars for the Common Fund, ORIP and SEPA components of OD are distributed by mechanism and are noted here as a non-add. The Office of the Director - Appropriations also is noted as a non-add since these funds are accounted for under OD - Other.

³ Includes B&F appropriation plus construction dollars appropriated to NCI.

⁴ Number of grants and dollars for mandatory Type 1 Diabetes are distributed by mechanism above; therefore, Type 1 Diabetes amount is deducted to provide subtotals only for the Labor/HHS Budget Authority.

⁵ Reflects NCATS reorganization in FY 2012 and the \$998K transfer from DHHS for the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee.

⁶ Reflects Omnibus Across-the-Board rescission of 0.189% for Labor/HHS discretionary BA and 0.16% rescission for Superfund as well as Secretary's Transfer of \$8.7M.

National Institutes of Health
FY 2013 Congressional Justification

Detail of Full-Time Equivalents

Institutes and Centers (ICs)	FY 2011 Actual *	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 President's Budget
NCI	3,135	3,135	3,104
NHLBI	917	917	908
NIDCR	251	251	248
NIDDK	637	637	631
NINDS	509	509	503
NIAID	1,859	1,859	1,841
NIGMS*	165	165	163
NICHD	611	611	605
NEI	254	254	252
NIHES	676	676	669
NIA	404	404	400
NIAMS	234	234	232
NIDCD	140	140	138
NIMH	609	609	603
NIDA	386	386	382
NIAAA	225	225	223
NINR	74	74	73
NHGRI*	340	340	337
NIBIB*	98	98	97
NIMHD*	56	56	55
NCRR*	0	0	0
NCCAM	69	69	69
NCATS*	105	105	104
FIC	58	58	58
Subtotal, ICs	11,813	11,813	11,695
NLM	804	804	796
OD*	697	697	690
Central Services	5,250	5,250	5,197
Subtotal, NIH	18,564	18,564	18,378
CRADA	5	5	5
Total, NIH	18,569	18,569	18,383

* FTEs for FY 2011 are comparable to NCATS reorganization.