

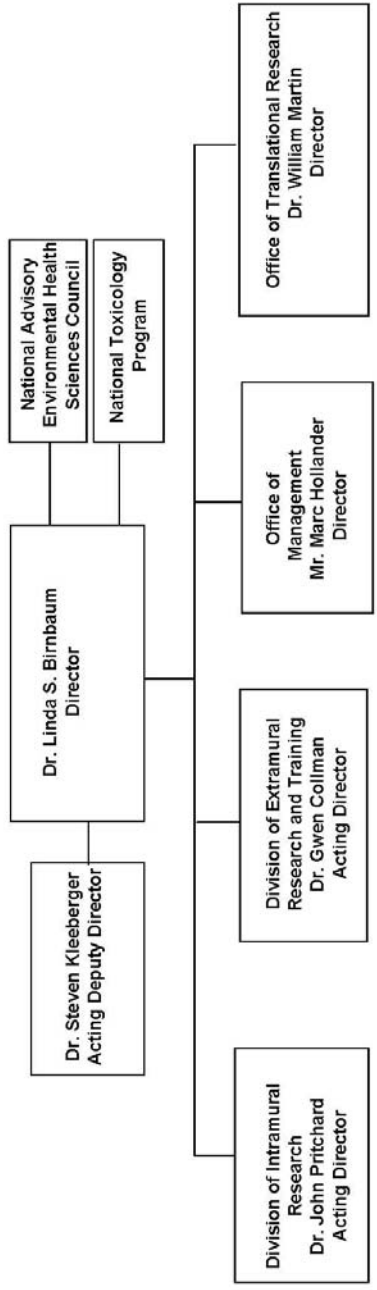
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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, [\$78,074,000] \$79,212,000 (Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2009).

**National Institutes of Health
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
Amounts Available for Obligation 1/**

Source of Funding	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 PB
Appropriation	\$78,775,000	\$78,074,000	\$79,212,000
Rescission	-1,229,000	---	---
Subtotal, adjusted appropriation	77,546,000	78,074,000	79,212,000
Subtotal, adjusted budget authority	77,546,000	78,074,000	79,212,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	-15,000	---	---
Total obligations	77,531,000	78,074,000	79,212,000

1/ Excludes the following amounts for reimbursable activities carried out by this account:
FY 2008 - \$10,028,000 FY 2009 - \$10,028,000 FY 2010 - \$10,028,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
(Dollars in Thousands)
Budget Mechanism - Total

MECHANISM	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Estimate		FY 2010 PB		Change	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research Grants:								
<u>Research Projects:</u>								
Noncompeting	24	\$38,282	18	\$33,629	22	\$32,601	4	(\$1,028)
Administrative supplements	(19)	1,355	(15)	1,100	(15)	1,100	0	0
Competing:								
Renewal	2	4,730	3	6,814	4	7,212	1	398
New	3	762	5	3,330	2	4,601	(3)	1,271
Supplements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, competing	5	5,492	8	10,144	6	11,813	(2)	1,669
Subtotal, RPGs	29	45,129	26	44,873	28	45,514	2	641
SBIR/STTR	11	2,080	10	2,090	10	2,120	0	30
Subtotal, RPGs	40	47,209	36	46,963	38	47,634	2	671
<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
Subtotal, 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	18	25,532	18	25,988	18	26,393	0	405
Subtotal, Other Research	18	25,532	18	25,988	18	26,393	0	405
Total Research Grants	58	72,741	54	72,951	56	74,027	2	1,076
<u>Research Training:</u>								
Individual awards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional awards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Research & development contracts (SBIR/STTR)	1 (0)	1,456 0	1 (0)	1,500 0	1 (0)	1,500 0	0 0	0 0
Intramural research		0		0		0		0
Research management and support		3,349		3,623		3,685		62
Construction		0		0		0		0
Buildings and Facilities		0		0		0		0
Total, NIEHS Superfund	0	77,546	0	78,074	0	79,212	0	1,138

FTEs are included in the NIEHS regular appropriation.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
BA by Program
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2006 Actual Amount	FY 2007 Actual Amount	FY 2008 Actual Amount	FY 2008 Comparable Amount	FY 2009 Estimate Amount	FY 2010 PB Amount	Change Amount
<u>Detail:</u>							
Superfund Research	\$50,629	\$50,635	\$49,629	\$49,629	\$49,629	\$50,352	\$723
Worker Training	28,479	28,482	27,917	27,917	28,445	28,860	415
TOTAL	79,108	79,117	77,546	77,546	78,074	79,212	1,138

FTEs are included in the regular NIEHS appropriation.

Major Changes in the Fiscal Year 2010 Budget Request

Research Project Grants (RPGs) (+\$671 thousand; total \$47.634 million): NIEHS will support a total of 38 RPG awards in FY 2010. Although the overall change in RPGs is small, noncompeting RPGs increase by 4 awards and decrease by \$1.028 million, while competing RPGs decrease by 2 awards and increase by \$1.669 million. The first Superfund Research Program (SRP) investigator-initiated awards, awarded in 2006, expired in 2008 and new investigator-initiated SRP awards will be made in 2009.

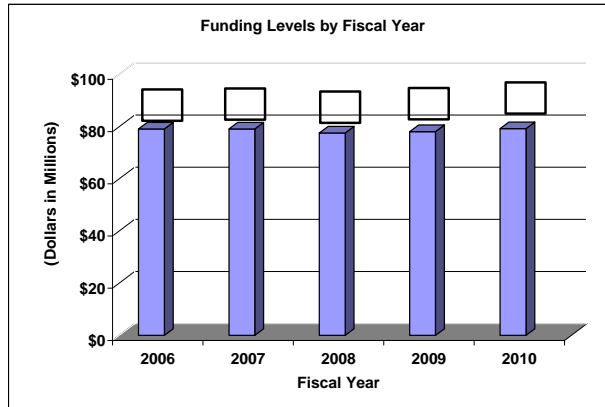
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
Summary of Changes

FY 2009 enacted		\$78,074,000	
FY 2010 estimated budget authority		79,212,000	
Net change		1,138,000	
CHANGES	2009 Current	Change from Base	
	Enacted Base	Budget	Budget
		Authority	Authority
A. Built-in:			
1. Research management and support:			
a. Annualization of January 2009 pay increase	\$1,207,000		\$11,000
b. January FY 2010 pay increase	1,207,000		18,000
c. Zero less days of pay	1,207,000		0
d. Payment for centrally furnished services	33,000		1,000
e. Increased cost of laboratory supplies, materials, and other expenses	2,383,000		40,000
Subtotal			70,000
Subtotal, Built-in			70,000
B. Program:			
1. Research project grants:			
a. Noncompeting	18	34,729,000	4 (1,028,000)
b. Competing	8	10,144,000	(2) 1,669,000
c. SBIR/STTR	10	2,090,000	0 30,000
Total	36	46,963,000	2 671,000
2. Other research	18	25,988,000	0 405,000
3. Research and development contracts	1	1,500,000	0 0
Subtotal, extramural		74,451,000	1,076,000
4. Research management and support		3,623,000	(8,000)
Subtotal, program		78,074,000	1,068,000
Total changes			1,138,000

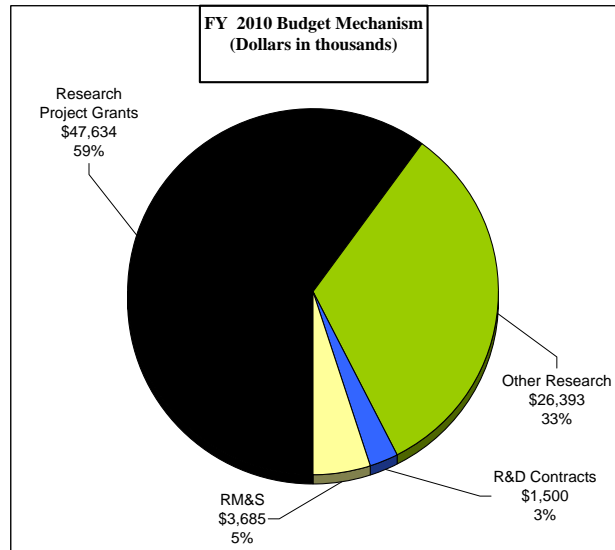
FTES are included with the regular NIEHS appropriation.

FY 2009 Budget Graphs

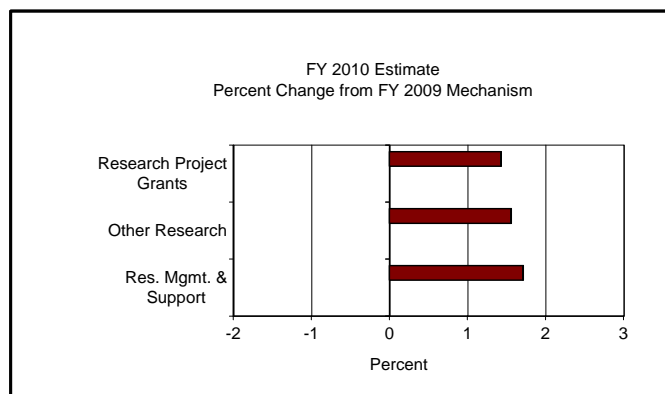
History of Budget Authority:



Distribution by Mechanism:



Change by Selected Mechanism:



Justification of Budget Request

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

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:

FY 2008 Appropriation	FY 2009 Omnibus	FY 2009 Recovery Act	FY 2010 President's Budget	FY 2010 +/- 2009 Omnibus
\$77,546,000	\$78,074,000	\$19,297,000	\$79,212,000	\$1,138,000

FTEs are included with the regular NIEHS appropriation.

In FY 2009, a total of \$19,297,000 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds were transferred from the Office of the Director. These funds will be used to support scientific research opportunities that help support the goals of the ARRA. The ARRA allows NIH to execute these funds via any NIH funding mechanism. Funds are available until September 30, 2010. These funds are not included in the FY 2009 Omnibus amounts reflected in this document.

DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

NIEHS' Superfund Program provides scientific research, through the Superfund Research Program (SRP), and worker training through the Worker Training Program (WTP), to address and prevent diseases caused by environmental contamination. These programs are closing the gap between the application of basic science to real world situations, such as safety and health training, and the need by policy makers and regulators for up-to-date scientific information.

SRP engages interdisciplinary teams of researchers to address challenges posed by environmental contamination including health risks, toxicity, exposure predictions, fate and transport and the need for cost-effective treatments. SRP provides a scientific foundation for important regulatory guidance. A seminal SRP study identified critical periods during a child's development when exposure to neurotoxicant pesticides causes irreversible harm. Data from this research was incorporated into the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Inspector General Report on pesticide regulation, "Opportunities to Improve Data Quality and Children's Health through the Food Quality Protection Act." In addition, SRP identifies risk factors that make populations sensitive to toxicant-induced disease, creating major opportunities to improve public health through targeted interventions. Recently, SRP researchers found that obese individuals may be highly susceptible to polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) toxicity – and that PCB

exposure may exacerbate the further progression of obesity and obesity-related diseases, such as coronary artery disease and atherosclerosis. These findings indicate that obese individuals may need to severely limit intake of foods containing PCBs, such as game fish.

WTP provides science-based safety and health training to millions of workers who handle or respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials. For WTP, closing the gap means ensuring that safe training is science-based and accountable. This is achieved through the Program's nationally recognized Minimum Criteria for Hazardous Materials and Emergency Response Training. These criteria provide a gold standard for evaluating these training programs for adult education, accuracy, comprehensiveness and program quality control. As a result, interactive, engaging and highly effective training achieves the mission of the WTP.

The Superfund Programs are prospective and continue to work together to identify ways to make a meaningful impact. During a recent joint meeting, SRP and WTP grantees identified "green approaches" as a commonly held goal. Remediation of hazardous materials has always been a "green" issue - one whose successful achievement benefits individuals, communities and the environment. WTP has found that many contaminated former industrial sites (Brownfields), can be reclaimed by following green principles of deconstruction rather than simple demolition. During deconstruction, materials are separated, often reused, and the volume of contaminated materials greatly reduced. Compared to traditional clean-up methods, this new green approach, if safely done, holds the promise of lowering clean-up costs while providing additional opportunities for small businesses. SRP awarded new grants to identify biologically-based methods of remediation, a process known as bioremediation. These projects will focus on harnessing natural systems to convert toxic heavy metals into harmless forms, a process which, compared to more traditional clean-up approaches, is less expensive, requires less energy input and utilizes almost no additional chemicals.

Partnerships with stakeholders and other federal agencies are also key to the Superfund Program's success. WTP, as part of the National Response Framework, continues to partner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide "just in time" training for responding to natural and man-made disasters. To prepare for a possible Avian Flu epidemic, which would require the disposal of potentially millions of birds, WTP partnered with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In collaboration with state and local public health agencies, WTP is developing responses to chemical terrorism. To restore our Brownfields communities, WTP partners with EPA to provide boot strap training to disadvantaged citizens – training that gives the student the foundation for achieving success by his or her own ongoing efforts. WTP provides training in all fifty states, Puerto Rico and the Pacific territories through efforts such as these to build a national safety and health culture.

SRP partnerships with other federal agencies bring excellent scientific research to stakeholders and ensure that future initiatives are responsive to the needs of the Program. SRP literally brings scientists to agencies, such as the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, as part of a new series whereby SRP researchers

spend a day with Agency staff to tackle the translation of research findings into useable policy. SRP also broadcasts web seminars to thousands of environmental remediation practitioners in collaboration with EPA's Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. They recently completed a series about bioavailability (biologically active portion of a contaminant) and phytoremediation (plant-based remediation). These new concepts will have an impact on risk regulation and site clean-ups. Coordinating conference and workshop development such as the "International Environmental Nanotechnology Conference: Applications and Implications," brings critical SRP research findings to an EPA Office of Research and Development-led conference. Another SRP endeavor is the formation of an External Advisory Panel, a committee of individuals associated with federal agencies and research institutions, which convened to target approaches whereby SRP can most effectively impact policy, improve health and prevent diseases associated with hazardous substances.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE FY 2010 BUDGET BY ACTIVITY DETAIL

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Superfund Research Program (SRP): SRP's goal is to gain a better understanding of how toxicants affect human health, in order to help environmental managers and risk assessors protect the public from exposures to hazardous substances. SRP also develops cost effective approaches to detect, remove and/or reduce the amount of toxic substances found in the environment. For example, SRP-funded researchers at Brown University have discovered a nanomaterial that can absorb mercury emitted from a broken compact fluorescent lamp (CFL). These investigators found that mercury vapors slowly dissipate upon CFL breakage, which poses a serious health and environmental hazard and negates the energy benefits of CFLs. This led to screening nanomaterials for efficiently stabilizing mercury vapor at ambient temperatures, leading to the creation of a prototype nano-selenium-containing disposal bag, which is currently awaiting federal patenting and manufacturing. This inexpensive, effective remedy alleviates public health concerns associated with direct mercury vapor inhalation and/or subsequent unwanted environmental consequences caused by broken CFLs.

Budget Policy: The FY 2010 budget estimate for SRP is \$50.352 million, an increase of \$723 thousand, or 1.5 percent over the FY 2009 estimate. Resources will be used to continue the support of high priority and scientifically rigorous multi-project research grants, covering the diverse areas of science needed to solve the complex health and environmental issues associated with the nation's hazardous waste sites. In addition, support will be continued for individual investigator grants to develop innovative approaches for the remediation of contaminated sediments. In FY 2009 NIEHS initiated a new area of investigation in the development of nanotechnology based tools to understand the mechanisms of bioremediation, which will continue in FY 2010. Support for SBIR grants will continue for the development of innovative technologies for monitoring and remediation of hazardous substances in the environment.

Portrait of a Program: Advancing the Application of Science

FY 2009 Level:	\$2.642 million
FY 2010 Level:	<u>\$2.642 million</u>
Change	\$0.000 million

In FY 2010, SRP grantees are scaling up efforts to meet the real world needs of their partners. For example, one grantee is providing minority communities in Boston with the capacity to elucidate environmental exposures that may exacerbate asthma and cardiovascular disease by adapting its sophisticated computer mapping technology into a user friendly format for the community to pinpoint hot-spots of contamination. This enables the community to target areas in need of pollution reduction, while also improving the technical abilities of community residents and youth.

In addition, SRP researchers, in conjunction with a community-based water company and a state health department, are cleaning up a community drinking water system contaminated with MTBE/TBA (methyl tertiary butyl ether/tertiary butyl alcohol). This pilot study, using a remediation technique developed by the grantee, will establish the effectiveness and safety of the technology. If widely implemented, the technology could be used to produce potable drinking water from impaired aquifers at lower cost than conventional technologies.

Recently, SRP researchers of different universities identified a need that they collectively could address -- the unknown consequences of the popular antimicrobial additives triclosan and triclocarban. Under this new initiative investigators are determining the fate of these endocrine disrupting compounds in the environment and the level of exposure in expectant mothers and their babies. This study is timed to provide input into the pending U.S. Food and Drug Administration monograph on these compounds.

Worker Training Program (WTP): WTP trains workers to protect themselves and their communities from exposure to hazardous materials encountered during hazardous waste operations, hazardous materials transportation and environmental restoration of contaminated facilities or chemical emergency response. WTP works with a network of experienced worker safety and health experts, trainers and support staff that can be mobilized to protect and assist during times of national crisis. WTP provides model occupational safety and health training for workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment or chemical emergency response. The following table provides information on WTP's activities for the period FY 2008 through FY 2010:

Primary Worker Training Awards

	<u>FY 2008 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2009 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2010 Estimate</u>
Amount (in Thousands)	\$25,532	\$25,988	\$26,393
Institutions	18	18	18
Classes	9,312	9,637	9,867
Workers Reached	152,297	158,797	163,397
Contact Hours	1,709,208	1,735,208	1,753,608

Budget Policy: The FY 2010 budget estimate for WTP is \$28.860 million, an increase of \$415 thousand, or 1.5 percent over the FY 2009 estimate. WTP will continue to support ongoing 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.

Portrait of a Program: Serving Spanish-Speaking Workers

FY 2009 Level	\$0.800 million
FY 2010 Level	<u>\$0.811 million</u>
Change	\$0.011 million

Hispanic workers are an at risk population who experience high rates of occupational injury and death. During FY 2010, WTP, while maintaining its core training missions, will undertake a significant expansion of its efforts to serve Spanish-speaking workers engaged in hazardous waste cleanup and emergency response. This program began in August 2006 and reaches thousands of Spanish-speaking workers each year with very good results. Lessons learned about the safe use of hazardous materials enable Hispanic workers to protect themselves at work and to protect their families in their homes and neighborhoods. WTP will augment the delivery of actual training in the field through targeted outreach and support for additional bilingual trainers. Access to many of these multilingual resources will continue to be available through the NIEHS website.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
Salaries and Expenses
Budget Authority by Object

OBJECT CLASSES	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 PB	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$935,000	\$977,000	\$42,000
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	15,000	15,000	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	20,000	21,000	1,000
11.7 Military personnel	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0
Total, Personnel Compensation	970,000	1,013,000	43,000
12.0 Personnel benefits	237,000	248,000	11,000
12.2 Military personnel benefits	0	0	0
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	1,207,000	1,261,000	54,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	122,000	126,000	4,000
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	5,000	5,000	0
24.0 Printing and reproduction	0	0	0
25.1 Consulting services	2,000	2,000	0
25.2 Other services	2,106,000	2,106,000	0
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from government accounts	1,665,000	1,669,000	4,000
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	3,773,000	3,777,000	4,000
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,000	7,000	0
31.0 Equipment	17,000	17,000	0
32.0 Land and structures	0	0	0
33.0 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	72,943,000	74,019,000	1,076,000
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	76,867,000	77,951,000	1,084,000
Total Budget Authority by Object	78,074,000	79,212,000	1,138,000

FTEs are included with the regular NIEHS appropriation.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
Salaries and Expenses

OBJECT CLASSES	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 PB	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent (11.1)	\$935,000	\$977,000	\$42,000
Other than full-time permanent (11.3)	15,000	15,000	0
Other personnel compensation (11.5)	20,000	21,000	1,000
Military personnel (11.7)	0	0	0
Special personnel services payments (11.8)	0	0	0
Total Personnel Compensation (11.9)	970,000	1,013,000	43,000
Civilian personnel benefits (12.1)	237,000	248,000	11,000
Military personnel benefits (12.2)	0	0	0
Benefits to former personnel (13.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	1,207,000	1,261,000	54,000
Travel (21.0)	122,000	126,000	4,000
Transportation of things (22.0)	0	0	0
Rental payments to others (23.2)	0	0	0
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges (23.3)	5,000	5,000	0
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	0	0	0
Other Contractual Services:			
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)	2,000	2,000	0
Other services (25.2)	2,106,000	2,106,000	0
Purchases from government accounts (25.3)	165,000	169,000	4,000
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	2,273,000	2,277,000	4,000
Supplies and materials (26.0)	7,000	7,000	0
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	2,407,000	2,415,000	8,000
Total, Administrative Costs	3,614,000	3,676,000	62,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
Authorizing Legislation

	CERCLA/ SARA	U.S. Code Citation	2009 Amount Authorized	FY 2009 Enacted	2010 Amount Authorized	FY 2010 Budget Estimate
Environmental Protection Agency's Hazardous Substance Superfund	CERCLA Section 311 (a)	42§9660 Section 9660(a)	Indefinite	\$49,629,000	Indefinite	\$50,352,000
	SARA Section 126(g)	42§9660 Section 9660(a)	Indefinite	28,445,000	Indefinite	28,860,000
				}		
				}		
Total, Budget Authority				78,074,000		79,212,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations
Superfund-Related Activities
Appropriations History

Fiscal Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation <u>1/</u>
2002	\$70,228,000	\$70,228,000	\$70,228,000	\$70,228,000
Supplemental				10,500,000
2003	74,471,000	84,074,000	76,074,000	83,528,000
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
2008	78,434,000	79,117,000	78,434,000	78,775,000
Rescission				(1,229,000)
2009	77,546,000	78,074,000	---	78,074,000
Rescission				---
2010	79,212,000			

1/ Reflects enacted supplementals, rescissions, and reappropriations.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
FY 2010 President's Budget Request**

Appropriation	FY 2008 Actual 1/ 2/	FY 2009 Omnibus 1/ 2/	FY 2009 Recovery Act 3/	FY 2010 President's Budget 1/ 2/	2010 PB. +/- 2009 Omnibus
NCI	\$4,830,647,000	\$4,968,973,000	\$1,256,517,000	\$5,150,170,000	\$181,197,000
NHLBI	2,937,654,000	3,015,689,000	762,584,000	3,050,356,000	34,667,000
NIDCR	392,233,000	402,652,000	101,819,000	408,037,000	5,385,000
NIDDK 2/	1,865,761,000	1,911,338,000	445,393,000	1,931,494,000	20,156,000
NINDS	1,552,113,000	1,593,344,000	402,912,000	1,612,745,000	19,401,000
NIAID 1/	4,583,344,000	4,702,572,000	1,113,288,000	4,760,295,000	57,723,000
NIGMS	1,946,104,000	1,997,801,000	505,188,000	2,023,677,000	25,876,000
NICHD	1,261,381,000	1,294,894,000	327,443,000	1,313,674,000	18,780,000
NEI	670,664,000	688,480,000	174,097,000	695,789,000	7,309,000
NIEHS	645,669,000	662,820,000	168,057,000	684,257,000	21,437,000
NIA	1,052,830,000	1,080,796,000	273,303,000	1,093,143,000	12,347,000
NIAMS	511,291,000	524,872,000	132,726,000	530,825,000	5,953,000
NIDCD	396,234,000	407,259,000	102,984,000	413,026,000	5,767,000
NIMH	1,412,951,000	1,450,491,000	366,789,000	1,474,676,000	24,185,000
NIDA	1,006,022,000	1,032,759,000	261,156,000	1,045,384,000	12,625,000
NIAAA	438,579,000	450,230,000	113,851,000	455,149,000	4,919,000
NINR	138,207,000	141,879,000	35,877,000	143,749,000	1,870,000
NHGRI	489,368,000	502,367,000	127,035,000	509,594,000	7,227,000
NIBIB	300,233,000	308,208,000	77,937,000	312,687,000	4,479,000
NCRR	1,155,560,000	1,226,263,000	1,610,088,000	1,252,044,000	25,781,000
NCCAM	122,224,000	125,471,000	31,728,000	127,241,000	1,770,000
NCMHD	200,630,000	205,959,000	52,081,000	208,844,000	2,885,000
FIC	66,912,000	68,691,000	17,370,000	69,227,000	536,000
NLM	322,212,000	330,771,000	83,643,000	334,347,000	3,576,000
OD	1,111,735,000	1,246,864,000	1,336,837,000 3/	1,182,777,000	-64,087,000
B&F	118,966,000	125,581,000	500,000,000	125,581,000	0
Type 1 Diabetes 2/	-150,000,000	-150,000,000	0	-150,000,000	0
Subtotal, Labor/HHS	29,379,524,000	30,317,024,000	10,380,703,000	30,758,788,000	441,764,000
Interior/Superfund Research Program	77,546,000	78,074,000	19,297,000	79,212,000	1,138,000
Total, NIH Discretionary B.A.	29,457,070,000	30,395,098,000	10,400,000,000	30,838,000,000	442,902,000
Type 1 Diabetes 2/	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	150,000,000	0
Total, NIH Budget Authority	29,607,070,000	30,545,098,000	10,400,000,000	30,988,000,000	442,902,000
NLM Program Evaluation	8,200,000	8,200,000	0	8,200,000	0
Total, Prog. Level	29,615,270,000	30,553,298,000	10,400,000,000	30,996,200,000	442,902,000

1/ Includes funds to be transferred to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis (FY 2008 - \$294,759,000; FY 2009 - \$300,000,000; and FY 2010 - \$300,000,000).

2/ Includes funds for the Type 1 Diabetes Initiative supported with mandatory funds (P.L. 107-360, P.L. 110-173, P.L. 110-275).

3/ Funds are appropriated from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-5) and are available until September 30, 2010

4/ Includes \$400 million transferred from the Agency for Healthcare Quality Research for comparative effectiveness research

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Budget Mechanism - Total

(Dollars in thousands)

MECHANISM	FY 2008 Actual		FY 2009 Omnibus		FY 2009 Recovery Act 5/		FY 2010 Estimate		Change 2009 Omnibus/ FY 2010	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research Grants:										
Research Projects:										
Noncompeting	26,610	\$11,177,972	26,195	\$11,486,068	5,414	\$1,963,566	26,333	\$11,669,331	138	\$183,263
Administrative supplements	(1,579)	177,136	(1,369)	159,646	(3,983)	687,329	(1,050)	127,652	(-319)	-31,994
Competing	9,714	3,666,181	9,842	3,855,675	7,678	2,936,714	9,849	3,934,950	7	79,275
Subtotal, RPGs	36,324	15,021,289	36,037	15,501,389	13,092	5,587,609	36,182	15,731,933	145	230,544
SBIR/STTR	1,838	632,794	1,834	637,269	119	76,044	1,860	650,131	26	12,862
Subtotal, RPGs	38,162	15,654,083	37,871	16,138,658	13,211	5,663,653	38,042	16,382,064	171	243,406
Research Centers:										
Specialized/comprehensive	1,153	2,200,675	1,172	2,265,939	538	402,360	1,189	2,319,426	17	53,487
Clinical research	91	425,927	70	419,197	181	54,788	62	401,650	-8	-17,547
Biotechnology	109	137,888	102	136,374	70	21,000	102	137,262	0	888
Comparative medicine	52	126,308	61	137,509	61	20,200	62	139,592	1	2,083
Research Centers in Minority Institutions	22	52,933	22	57,140	141	42,500	22	58,296	0	1,156
Subtotal, Centers	1,427	2,943,731	1,427	3,016,159	991	540,848	1,437	3,056,226	10	40,067
Other Research:										
Research careers	4,302	681,569	4,343	699,023	348	62,874	4,335	705,494	-8	6,471
Cancer education	82	30,089	82	30,989	0	0	84	32,239	2	1,250
Cooperative clinical research	377	410,195	355	420,873	45	53,609	354	433,399	-1	12,526
Biomedical research support	106	66,303	128	66,309	503	300,163	129	67,046	1	737
Minority biomedical research support	265	107,438	266	107,260	20	5,000	269	107,930	3	670
Other	1,660	484,445	1,620	494,299	412	95,240	1,626	498,119	6	3,820
Subtotal, Other Research	6,792	1,780,039	6,794	1,818,753	1,328	516,886	6,797	1,844,227	3	25,474
Total Research Grants	46,381	20,377,853	46,092	20,973,570	15,530	6,721,387	46,276	21,282,517	184	308,947
Ruth L. Kirschstein Training Awards:										
Individual awards	3,040	123,082	3,114	126,961	170	8,016	3,143	128,763	29	1,802
Institutional awards	14,278	647,399	14,527	663,285	525	39,000	14,599	669,205	72	5,920
Total, Training	17,318	770,481	17,641	790,246	695	47,016	17,742	797,968	101	7,722
Research & development contracts (SBIR/STTR)	2,789	3,269,689	2,775	3,378,973	217	790,679	2,800	3,412,263	25	33,290
	(95)	(22,071)	(140)	(32,476)			(140)	(33,044)	(0)	(568)
Intramural research		3,087,652		3,171,310		31,799		3,219,297		47,987
Research management and support		1,373,128		1,404,943		89,822		1,429,531		24,588
Extramural Construction		0		0		1,000,000		0		0
Office of the Director 1/ (Appropriation)		523,835		614,481		1,200,000		633,711		19,230
		(1,111,735)		(1,246,864)		(1,336,837)		(1,182,777)		(-64,087)
Buildings and Facilities 2/ (Appropriation)		126,886		133,501		500,000		133,501		0
		(118,966)		(125,581)		(500,000)		(125,581)		(0)
NIH Common Fund 3/		(498,244)		(541,133)		(136,837)		(549,066)		(7,933)
Type 1 Diabetes 4/		-150,000		-150,000		0		-150,000		0
Subtotal, Labor/HHS Budget Authority	29,379,524		30,317,024		10,380,703		30,758,788		441,764	
Interior Appropriation for Superfund Res.		77,546		78,074		19,297		79,212		1,138
Total, NIH Discretionary B.A.	29,457,070		30,395,098		10,400,000		30,838,000		442,902	
Type 1 Diabetes 4/		150,000		150,000		0		150,000		0
Total, NIH Budget Authority	29,607,070		30,545,098		10,400,000		30,988,000		442,902	
NLM Program Evaluation		8,200		8,200		0		8,200		0
Total, Program Level	29,615,270		30,553,298		10,400,000		30,996,200		442,902	

1/ Funding for NIH Roadmap for Medical Research and for the NIH Director's Bridge Awards is distributed by mechanism. Roadmap: (funding shown above).

Bridge Awards -- FY 08: 271 awards \$89,656; FY 09: 270 awards \$91,250; FY 10: -0-

2/ Includes the B&F appropriation plus the following included in NCI -- FY 08: \$7,920; FY 09: \$7,920; FY 10: \$7,920

3/ Included in above mechanisms

4/ Included in NIDDK -- FY 08: \$150,000; FY 09: \$150,000; FY 10: \$150,000.

5/ Funds are appropriated from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-5) and are available until September 30, 2010

Numbers of grants identified in FY 2009 and FY 2010 are estimates, and WILL change as applications are received and selected for funding.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Full-Time Equivalents

Institutes and Centers	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Omnibus	FY 2010 President's Budget
NCI	2,882	2,933	2,992
NHLBI	846	855	872
NIDCR	241	236	241
NIDDK	646	618	630
NINDS	504	488	498
NIAID	1,630	1,670	1,703
NIGMS	137	134	137
NICHD	574	618	630
NEI	230	239	244
NIEHS	644	638	651
NIA	392	399	407
NIAMS	226	226	231
NIDCD	138	141	144
NIMH	623	628	641
NIDA	376	384	392
NIAAA	214	212	216
NINR	43	50	51
NHGRI	303	317	323
NIBIB	85	86	88
NCRR	105	117	119
NCCAM	67	64	65
NCMHD	24	27	28
FIC	55	54	55
Subtotals, ICs	10,985	11,134	11,357
NLM	699	731	746
OD	614	629	642
Central Services	4,943	5,026	5,127
Subtotal, NIH	17,241	17,520	17,872
Undistributed	8	4	4
Reserve	0	0	0
CRADA FTEs <u>1/</u>	6	10	10
Total, NIH	17,255	17,534	17,886

1/ CRADA FTEs are supported by Cooperative Research and Development Agreements.