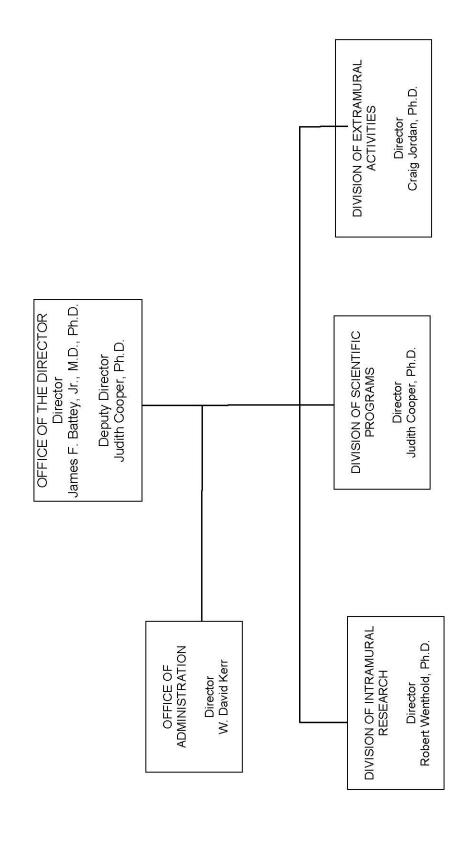
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

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National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH



FY 2009 Proposed Appropriation Language NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Services Act with respect to deafness and other communication disorders \$401,146,000 \$395,047,000 (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act, 2008)

National Institutes of Health National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

Amounts Available for Obligation 1/

Source of Funding	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
Appropriation	\$393,458,000	\$401,146,000	\$395,047,000
Pay cost add-on	210,000	0	0
Rescission	0	-7,008,000	0
Subtotal, adjusted appropriation	393,668,000	394,138,000	395,047,000
Real transfer under Director's one-percent transfer authority (GEI)	-676,000	0	0
Comparative transfer to NIBIB	-18,000	0	0
Comparative transfer to OD	-8,000	0	0
Comparative transfer to NCRR	-101,000	0	0
Comparative transfers to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Admin. and Mgmt. and to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public			
Affairs	-1,000	0	0
Comparative transfer under Director's one- percent transfer authority (GEI)	676,000	0	0
Subtotal, adjusted budget authority	393,540,000	394,138,000	395,047,000
Jasiota, adjusted budget dutility	200,010,000	20 1, 100,000	200,011,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	-55,000	0	0
Total obligations	393,485,000	394,138,000	395,047,000

^{1/} Excludes the following amounts for reimbursable activities carried out by this account: FY 2007 - \$ 1,292,000 FY 2008 -\$1,500,000 FY 2009 - \$1,500,000 Excludes \$113,000 in FY 2008 and \$120,000 in FY 2009 for royalties.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Mechanism - Total

	FY	2007	FY	′ 2008	FY	2009		
MECHANISM	Α	ctual	Er	nacted	Es	timate	(Change
Research Grants:	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Research Projects:								
Noncompeting	628	\$199,207	627	\$202,995	634	\$205,980	7	\$2,985
Administrative supplements	(18)	1,150	(18)	1,150	(18)	1,150	(0)	0
Competing:								
Renewal	86	29,521	79	27,385	75	25,910	(4)	-1,475
New	147	38,354	135	35,579	127	33,662	(8)	-1,917
Supplements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, competing	233	67,875	214	62,964	202	59,572	(12)	-3,392
Subtotal, RPGs	861	268,232	841	267,109	836	266,702	(5)	-407
SBIR/STTR	32	10,096	30	9,500	30	9,500	0	0
Subtotal, RPGs	893	278,328	871	276,609	866	276,202	(5)	-407
Research Centers:								
Specialized/comprehensive	19	15,829	20	16,985	20	16,985	0	0
Clinical research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biotechnology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comparative medicine	0	95	0	94	0	94	0	0
Research Centers in Minority Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Centers	19	15,924	20	17,079	20	17,079	0	0
Other Research:								
Research careers	44	7,232	46	7,645	45	7,645	(1)	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	25	2,704	25	2,673	25	2,673	0	0
Subtotal, Other Research	69	9,936	71	10,318	70	10,318	(1)	0
Total Research Grants	981	304,188	962	304,006	956	303,599	(6)	-407
Research Training:	FTTPs		FTTPs		FTTPs			
Individual awards	152	5,719	152	5,720	151	5,720	(1)	0
Institutional awards	201	7,982	201	7,980	200	7,980	(1)	0
Total, Training	353	13,701	353	13,700	351	13,700	(2)	0
Research & development contracts	52	22,687	52	22,000	52	22,000	0	0
(SBIR/STTR)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
·	<u>FTEs</u>	. ,	<u>FTEs</u>	. ,	<u>FTEs</u>	, ,	<u>FTEs</u>	` ,
Intramural research	66	34,638	66	35,831	67	36,868	1	1,037
Research management and support	68	18,326	68	18,601	68	18,880	0	279
Construction		0		0		0		0
Buildings and Facilities		0		0		0		0
Total, NIDCD	134	393,540	134	394,138	135	395,047	1	909

Includes FTEs which are reimbursed from the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

BA by Program (Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2005	F	FY 2006	FY	FY 2007	FY	FY 2007	FΥ	FY 2008	FY	FY 2009		
	Actual	Aci	Actual	Ac			Comparable	Εű	Enacted	EST	Estimate	Change	ge
Extramural Research Detail:	FTEs Amount	FTEs /	FTEs Amount	FTES	FTEs Amount	FTES	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTES	Amount	FTEs Amount	nount
Hearing & Balance	\$201,072	\$	\$196,833	↔	\$195,408	↔	\$195,738	0,	\$195,235	0,	\$195,003		-\$232
Smell & Taste	62,480		63,273		62,232		62,337		62,178		62,104		-74
Voice, Speech, & Language	79,452		80,680		82,361		82,501		82,293		82,192		-101
Subtotal, Extramural	343,004		340,786		340,001		340,576		339,706		339,299		-407
Intramural research 72	34,422	65	34,543	99	34,653	99	34,638	99	35,831	29	36,868	~	1,037
Res. management & support 68	16,834	68	17,859	89	18,338	68	18,326	68	18,601	89	18,880	0	279
TOTAL 140	394,260	133	393,188	134	392,992	134	393,540	134	394,138	135	395,047	5	909

Includes FTEs which are reimbursed from the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research

Major Changes in the Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Request

Major changes by budget mechanism and/or budget activity 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 2009 budget request for NIDCD, which is \$0.909 million more than the FY 2008 Estimate, for a total of \$395.047 million.

Research Project Grants (-\$0.4 million; total \$276.2 million). NIDCD will support a total of 866 Research Project Grant (RPG) awards in FY 2009. Noncompeting RPGs will increase by 7 awards and \$3.0 million. Competing RPGs will decrease by 12 awards and \$3.4 million. The NIH policy for FY 2009 RPG's is no inflationary increase for noncompeting grants and no average cost increase for competing grants.

<u>Intramural Research (+\$1.0 million; total \$36.9 million).</u> The increase will be utilized to offset cost increases for pay, centrally furnished services, and laboratory supplies, materials, and other expenses.

Research Management and Support (+\$0.3 million; total \$18.9 million). The increase will be utilized to offset cost increases for pay, centrally furnished services, and other expenses.

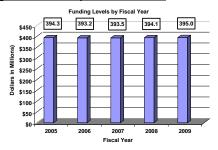
FY 2008 enacted FY 2009 estimated budget authority				\$0 0
Net change				0
		2008		
	Ena	acted Base	Chang	ge from Base
		Budget		Budget
CHANGES	FTEs	Authority	FTEs	Authority
A. Built-in:				
Intramural research:				
a. Annualization of January		•		
2008 pay increase		\$10,940,000		\$217,000
b. January FY 2009 pay increase		10,940,000		438,000
c. One less day of pay		10,940,000		(42,000)
d. Payment for centrally furnished services		5,940,000		89,000
e. Increased cost of laboratory supplies,		40.054.000		077.000
materials, and other expenses		18,951,000		377,000
Subtotal				1,079,000
Research management and support:				
a. Annualization of January				
2008 pay increase		\$9,304,000		\$104,000
b. January FY 2009 pay increase		9,304,000		202,000
c. One less day of pay		9,304,000		(36,000)
d. Payment for centrally furnished services		2,851,000		43,000
e. Increased cost of laboratory supplies,				
materials, and other expenses		6,446,000		128,000
Subtotal				441,000
Subtotal, Built-in				1,520,000

Summary of Changes--continued

	_	2008	01	, 5
01111050		acted Base		ge from Base
CHANGES	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
B. Program:				
Research project grants: a. Noncompeting	627	\$204,145,000	7	\$2,985,000
b. Competing	214	62,964,000	(12)	(3,392,000)
c. SBIR/STTR	30	9,500,000	0	0
Total	871	276,609,000	(5)	(407,000)
2. Research centers	20	17,079,000	0	0
3. Other research	71	10,318,000	(1)	0
Research training	353	13,700,000	(2)	0
5. Research and development contracts	52	22,000,000	0	0
Subtotal, extramural				(407,000)
	<u>FTEs</u>		<u>FTEs</u>	
6. Intramural research	66	35,831,000	1	(42,000)
7. Research management and support	68	18,601,000	0	(162,000)
8. Construction		0		0
Buildings and Facilities		0		0
Subtotal, program		394,138,000		(611,000)
Total changes	134		1	909,000

Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Graphs

History of Budget Authority and FTEs:





Distribution by Mechanism:

Research Project nts \$276,202 69%

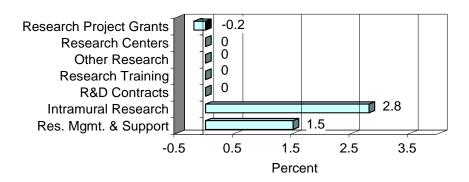
Research Project nts \$276,202 69%

Research Centers \$17,079 4%
Other Research \$10,318 3%
Research Training \$13,700 4%
R&D Contracts \$22,000 6%

RM&S 9%
\$18,880 9%
\$518,880 5%

Change by Selected Mechanism:

FY 2009 Estimate Percent Change from FY 2008 Mechanism



Authorizing Legislation: Section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act, as

amended.

Budget Authority:

FΥ	′ 2007	FY	2008	FY	2009	Incre	ease or
	ctual	En	acted	Es	timate	Dec	rease
FTE	<u>BA</u>	FTE	<u>BA</u>	FTE	<u>BA</u>	<u>FTE</u>	BA
134	393,540,000	134	394,138,000	135	395,047,000	1	909,000

This document provides justification for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 activities of the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD), including NIH/AIDS activities. Details of the FY 2009 HIV/AIDS activities are in the "Office of AIDS Research (OAR)" Section of the Overview. Details on the Common Fund are located in the Overview, Volume One. Program funds are allocated as follows: Competitive Grants/Cooperative Agreements; Contracts; Direct Federal/Intramural and Other.

DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

Approximately one of every six Americans will experience varying degrees of some form of communication disorder in his or her lifetime. For these individuals, many aspects of contemporary life, including common acts such as speaking, listening, and conveying wants and needs are often challenging. The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) is committed to advancing human communication and its associated disorders by conducting and supporting research and research training in the normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language. These processes are fundamental to the way we perceive and participate in the world around us.

In October 2008, the NIDCD will celebrate its 20th anniversary. Over the past two decades, extraordinary research opportunities have led to scientific breakthroughs in the study of genes, proteins, sensory and supporting cells, and molecular processes that directly affect our understanding of communication disorders. These advances have been accompanied by substantial progress in behavioral studies that increase our understanding of how communication processes contribute to a person's health. To commemorate its anniversary, NIDCD will highlight several of these research accomplishments at a symposium planned for the Fall of 2008.

NIDCD Accomplishments. In the past year, NIDCD has supported important activities in the following key areas of communication research:

Genes and Proteins. The NIDCD supports research to investigate the genes and proteins necessary for human communication, including functional genomics (research that delves into the identity, structure, and function of genes) and proteomics (research

that explores how proteins interact within cells). Genes influence whether certain proteins are made as well as their structure and function. Mutations in one gene can have a dramatic effect on complex functions such as hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language. For example, NIDCD-supported scientists shed new light on the hearing process by identifying two key proteins that join together at the precise location where energy of sound or head motion is turned into electrical impulses. Understanding how genes and proteins may function differently in individuals with communication disorders is an essential first step in developing personalized and precise molecular diagnoses, pharmacological treatments, and behavioral interventions.

Diagnostics for Treatment and Prevention. There is excellent potential for further development of diagnostics, assistive devices, drugs, and other therapeutic interventions for communication disorders. For example, NIDCD intramural scientists, in collaboration with intramural scientists from the National Cancer Institute, found that individuals with throat cancer who showed a decline in several cancer-related proteins following chemotherapy and radiation treatment were more likely to remain in remission, while those who experienced a large rise over time in those proteins frequently exhibited a return of throat cancer. This finding could help lead to the development of a preemptive blood test that enables doctors to detect the recurrence of throat cancer at an early stage and help to monitor the effectiveness of chemotherapy and radiation treatment in individuals with advanced throat cancer.

NIDCD Plans and Priorities. Intramural Research and Research Management and Support receive modest increases to help offset the cost of pay and other increases. NIDCD will continue to support new investigators and to maintain an adequate number of competing Research Project Grants. Driven by the compelling public health need and scientific opportunity identified in the NIDCD Strategic Plan, NIDCD prioritizes its research investments to identify the most promising scientific opportunities aimed at improving the quality of life for individuals who face the daily challenge of living with a communication disorder, including:

Genes and communication disorders. NIDCD supports research to understand the genetic basis of communication disorders and how these genes are altered in individuals with communication disorders (such as hearing loss, stuttering, speech-sound disorders, autism, and dyslexia). For instance, hereditary or genetic causes account for approximately 50-60 percent of the severe to profound cases of childhood hearing loss¹. In FY 2008, NIDCD is the lead NIH institute on a Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goal to "identify or study additional genes involved in communication disorders in human and animal models by 2011." In fulfilling this goal, NIDCD-supported scientists can capitalize on the knowledge gained from the Human Genome Project to expand and enable research on genes whose mutations may cause communication disorders. The results of these studies will ultimately aid in predicting communication disorders through genetic testing.

NIDCD-12

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¹ Morton CC and Nance WE. Newborn hearing screening--a silent revolution. <u>N Engl J Med</u> 354: 2151-2164, 2006.

Research Core Centers. Sustaining a productive, creative, and innovative pool of qualified scientists and research centers is a key factor for advancing the mission of the NIDCD. Accordingly, NIDCD continues to preserve its focus on training, supporting and encouraging new investigators, and building shared research resources. Starting in January 2008, the NIDCD will accept new applications once a year for its Research Core Center (P30) grant program, a program that had been dormant for two years, with the awarding of only renewal grants. NIDCD is now reopening the program to new applications as a result of research need. The overall goal of a Core Center is to serve as an intellectual hub to provide centralized research resources, promote cooperation between basic and clinical scientists, encourage multidisciplinary collaborations, and facilitate translational research.

Making the Transition to Clinical Research. NIDCD recognizes the importance of promoting translational research to ensure the timely and effective progression from basic research to clinical studies. In 2008 and 2009, NIDCD plans to support several ongoing and new initiatives to encourage research that translates basic findings into clinical tools to benefit people with communication disorders. Because of a critical need for physicians and clinicians to conduct research in the communication sciences, the NIDCD held a workshop and is also supporting several ongoing and new initiatives to facilitate and accelerate entry of physician scientists into research careers.

FY 2009 JUSTIFICATION BY ACTIVITY DETAIL

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Hearing and Balance Program

Hearing and balance disorders are prevalent, bear substantial costs to society, and cross all ethnic and socioeconomic lines. Approximately 32 million American adults report some degree of hearing loss and almost eight million adults report a chronic problem with balance. To study normal and disordered functions of the auditory and vestibular systems, NIDCD utilizes a wide range of research approaches, such as molecular genetics, the development of assistive and augmentative devices, biomedical imaging, nanotechnology, psychoacoustics, and structural biology.

The NIDCD has fostered the growth of research that will lead to the amelioration or prevention of hearing and balance disorders. For example, tinnitus is a disorder which affects people of all ages and is characterized by loud ringing in the ears. Military personnel that are exposed to loud noises, such as an explosion, may experience hearing loss and/or tinnitus. To help determine the cause and develop treatment for tinnitus, NIDCD issued several announcements to request additional research on this disorder. Also, NIDCD and representatives from the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense have been in discussions about their tinnitus research portfolios with the hope of exploring possible research collaborations. In another accomplishment, NIDCD sponsored a short course to help build additional human infrastructure for auditory and vestibular sciences at the Marine Biological Laboratory (MBL) at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. This course brought together graduate students and faculty to receive training on the biology of the inner ear to increase their knowledge on disorders of hearing and balance.

<u>Budget Policy</u>: The 2009 budget estimate for the Hearing and Balance program is \$195.003 million, a decrease of \$0.232 million or -0.1 percent from the FY 2008 estimate. In FY 2009, the program will continue emphasizing faculty, postdoctoral and student training on hearing and balance sciences. Capitalizing on the success of the short courses offered at the MBL in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, NIDCD is planning to issue a Funding Opportunity Announcement to support additional educational courses in the auditory and vestibular biological sciences.

PROGRAM PORTRAITS: Hearing Loss in Children

FY 2008 Level: \$29.550 million FY 2009 Level: \$29.518 million

Change -\$0.032 million

Each year, approximately two to three out of 1,000 babies born in the United States have a detectable hearing loss, which can affect their speech, language, social, and cognitive development. Universal hearing screening of newborn infants before they are discharged from the hospital has demonstrated great success in identifying moderate to profound degrees of hearing loss in children. However, children

with mild and unilateral (one ear) hearing loss are not easily identified. These children score lower on tests of speech, language, school achievement, and behavior than do children without hearing loss.

NIDCD is supporting research on hearing impairment in children and is committed to reducing the possible under-identification and impact of mild and unilateral hearing loss by stimulating research in this area. The NIDCD participated in the National Workshop on Mild and Unilateral Hearing Loss, which was convened by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) program in collaboration with the Marion Downs Hearing Center. The workshop served as a springboard and forum to discuss issues related to the identification, assessment, and intervention appropriate for infants and children with mild and unilateral hearing loss. As a result of the workshop, the NIDCD and CDC developed several grant initiatives on "Research on Mild and/or Unilateral Hearing Loss," which will be directed to foster research to prevent, identify, and treat these children.

In addition, the NIDCD and CDC plan to fund additional grants for "New Technology to Screen for Mild Hearing Loss in Children." These Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) grants are designed to encourage small businesses to develop better screening tools for mild and unilateral hearing loss. These screening tools will help children with lesser degrees of hearing loss receive intervention (such as a hearing aid) as early as possible, which is crucial for language development when used early in a child identified with a hearing loss.

Smell and Taste and Program

The study of the chemical senses of olfaction (smell) and gustation (taste) enhance our understanding of how individuals communicate with their environment. Smell and taste play important roles in preferences and aversions for aromas, specific foods, and flavors. In addition, research on smell and taste will provide knowledge on food preferences which may increase our understanding of obesity and diabetes. The NIDCD supports research to determine the molecular biological studies of smell and taste receptor cells that has provided essential information about the sensitivities of the chemical senses.

NIDCD-supported research on molecular and cellular biology, biophysics, and biochemistry of the olfactory and gustatory systems pave the way for improved diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of chemosensory disorders. Humans can sense five main groups of tastes, which are sweet, bitter, sour, salty, and umami (the taste of monosodium glutamate). Scientists have already identified the cells on the tongue that detect sweet, bitter, and umami. Recently, NIDCD-supported researchers identified the final set of taste cells that is responsible for detecting sour taste. NIDCD continues to capitalize on this finding by publishing an initiative to request research that will study the brain's role in processing taste information and the perception of taste quality.

<u>Budget Policy</u>: The 2009 budget estimate for the Smell and Taste program is \$62.104 million, a decrease of \$0.074 million or -0.1 percent from the FY 2008 estimate. Disorders in smell and taste may sometimes be a signal to serious health problems, such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension, malnutrition, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and multiple sclerosis. Research is needed to translate the knowledge gained from our understanding of the molecular basis of smell and taste into treatment for individuals with chemosensory disorders. In FY 2009, NIDCD plans to continue supporting an initiative for research on translating basic research into clinical tools for

human health. The scope of this Funding Opportunity Announcement includes a range of activities to encourage translation of basic research findings which will impact the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of communication disorders.

Voice, Speech, and Language Program

We depend on our ability to communicate effectively to function in our modern society. Disorders involving voice, speech, or language can have an overwhelming effect on the individual's health and the quality of life. The NIDCD supports research in the communication sciences, including voice, speech, and language, to examine how individuals comprehend and generate speech or language. Because voice, speech, and language disorders affect individuals across the age spectrum and in persons with and without hearing impairment, the NIDCD continues its commitment to determine the nature, causes, treatment, and prevention of communication disorders.

The NIDCD has expanded its research commitment in autism research. Autism affects three crucial areas of language development for verbal and nonverbal communication skills. The NIDCD has been participating in a trans-NIH effort to fund research centers, such as the STAART (Studies to Advance Autism Research and Treatment) and CPEA (Collaborative Programs of Excellence in Autism) programs. These centers investigate the possible causes of autism, including genetic, immunological, and environmental factors. NIH determined that consolidation of research efforts from the CPEA and STAART programs was needed to maximize coordination and cohesion of NIH-sponsored efforts in autism research. In response, NIDCD is participating in this new trans-NIH effort to support new autism centers and networks called the Autism Centers of Excellence and will co-fund two centers to study genes and other potential factors that may predispose an individual toward autism and to understand how this disorder affects an individual's ability to communicate.

Budget Policy: The 2009 budget estimate for the Voice, Speech, and Language program is \$82.192 million, a decrease of \$0.101 million or -0.1 percent from the FY 2008 estimate. It is estimated that Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) affects approximately three out of every 1,000 American children ages 3-10 years old. Recently NIDCD and another non-federal organization with interest in ASD research held a workshop to establish criteria for determining acquisition of verbal speech in children with ASD and to develop a set of recommended measures that can be used for evaluating interventions for these children. After the workshop recommendations are published in 2009, NIDCD plans to implement some of these recommendations into Funding Opportunity Announcements to increase research on ASD and communication.

Intramural Research Program

NIDCD's Division of Intramural Research (DIR) conducts basic and clinical research in the areas of human communication with the dominant subject of interest being hearing. Research projects address the genetics of communication disorders in human and mouse models; developmental properties of the inner ear; neuroimaging and computer

modeling of brain function; characterization of neurotransmission and signal transduction; and development of vaccines against otitis media. This intense concentration on hearing research and its genetic underpinnings has allowed NIDCD intramural scientists to make significant research progress on this priority for NIDCD.

NIDCD recently recruited a new tenure track investigator who has established a new research program in the functional properties of synapses (the connections between nerve cells). This area of research will study the properties of those connections within pathways of the brain related to hearing. This is a subject area not currently covered within DIR and one that will complement and collaborate with several existing DIR programs. In another area of accomplishment, NIDCD intramural scientists, in collaboration with intramural scientists from the National Cancer Institute, found that throat cancer patients who showed a decline in several cancer-related proteins following chemotherapy and radiation treatment were more likely to remain in remission, while those who experienced a large rise over time in those proteins frequently exhibited a return of throat cancer. These findings could help lead to the development of a blood test that enables doctors to detect the recurrence of throat cancer at an early stage, when there is still time to pursue a second line of treatment, such as surgery or drug therapy.

<u>Budget Policy</u>: The 2009 budget estimate for the Intramural research program is \$36.868 million, an increase of \$1.037 million or 2.8 percent from the FY 2008 estimate. The NIDCD intramural research program has been a leader in research on hereditary hearing impairment and has identified many genes whose mutation causes hearing loss. In FY 2009, NIDCD intramural scientist will continue their efforts in identifying mutation in genes which impacts hearing. This will contribute to NIDCD's Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goal on identifying or studying additional genes involved in communication disorders in humans and animal models.

Research Management and Support (RMS) Program

NIDCD RMS activities provide administrative, budgetary, logistical, and scientific support in the review, award, and monitoring of research grants, training awards and research and development contracts. RMS functions also include strategic planning, coordination, and evaluation of the Institute's programs, regulatory compliance, international coordination, and liaison with other Federal agencies, Congress, and the public. The Institute currently oversees over 1,000 research grants, training awards, and R&D contracts.

A unique and notable aspect of NIDCD's RMS is the coordination of trans-NIH administrative activities for the NIH Stem Cell Task Force. The NIDCD Science Policy and Planning Branch manages and coordinates the activities and meetings of these trans-NIH stem cell committees and provides support to the directors of NINDS and NIDCD, who serve as the chair and vice-chair of the NIH Stem Cell Task Force. For example, NIDCD is providing lead support in implementing President Bush's Executive Order on expanding human pluripotent stem cell research that does not involve human

embryos. Another area where NIDCD has taken the lead is preventing noise-induced hearing loss in youth. The NIDCD Office of Communications and Public Liaison, together with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), has recently re-focused and expanded the efforts of the successful WISE EARS!® Public information campaign on children of eight to twelve years—the "tweens"—to forge mutually beneficial partnerships between all stakeholders (tweens, parents, health professionals, etc.), and to make use of delivery channels with the highest potential to engage this target audience.

<u>Budget Policy</u>: The 2009 budget estimate for the RMS program is \$18.880 million, an increase of \$0.279 million or 1.5 percent from the FY 2008 estimate. Consistent with President Bush's Executive Order to expand pluripotent stem cell research that does not involve human embryos, NIDCD will continue to manage activities of the NIH Stem Cell Task Force.

Budget Authority by Object

	Budget Authority	by Object	I	1
		FY 2008	FY 2009	Increase or
		Enacted	Estimate	Decrease
Total o	compensable workyears:			
	Full-time employment	134	135	1
İ	Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hour	s 0	0	0
İ				
	Average ES salary	\$167,783	\$172,816	\$5,033
	Average GM/GS grade	12.3	12.3	0.0
	Average GM/GS salary	\$96,467	\$99,265	¢2.700
	Average salary, grade established by act of	φ90,407	φ99,203	\$2,798
	July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207)	\$0	\$0	\$0
		·		
-	Average salary of ungraded positions	128,550	132,278	3,728
		EV 2000	EV 2000	lmaraaaa ar
	OBJECT CLASSES	FY 2008	FY 2009	Increase or
		Enacted	Estimate	Decrease
11.1	Personnel Compensation: Full-time permanent	\$9,828,000	\$10,115,000	¢297 000
	Other than full-time permanent	3,694,000	3,875,000	\$287,000 181,000
	Other personnel compensation	420,000	437,000	17,000
	Military personnel	153,000	157,000	4,000
11.8		2,298,000	2,527,000	229,000
11.0	Total, Personnel Compensation	16,393,000	17,111,000	718,000
12.0	Personnel benefits			
	Military personnel benefits	3,805,000 46,000	3,969,000 47,000	164,000 1,000
	Benefits for former personnel	40,000	47,000	1,000
13.0	Subtotal, Pay Costs	20,244,000	21,127,000	883,000
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	513,000	523,000	10,000
22.0	Transportation of things	62,000	64,000	2,000
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	02,000	04,000	2,000
23.2		3,000	3,000	0
23.3		0,000	0,000	Ĭ
20.0	miscellaneous charges	248,000	252,000	4,000
24 0	Printing and reproduction	55,000	56,000	1,000
25.1	Consulting services	223,000	227,000	4,000
_	Other services	2,267,000	2,308,000	41,000
	Purchase of goods and services from	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, ,	,
	government accounts	36,665,000	36,925,000	260,000
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	150,000	153,000	3,000
25.5	Research and development contracts	9,162,000	9,147,000	(15,000)
25.6	Medical care	141,000	143,000	2,000
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,931,000	1,967,000	36,000
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0
25.0	Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	50,539,000	50,870,000	331,000
26.0	Supplies and materials	4,767,000	4,852,000	85,000
31.0	Equipment	0	0	0
	Land and structures	0	0	0
33.0	Investments and loans	0	0	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	317,706,000	317,299,000	(407,000)
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
43.0	Interest and dividends	1,000	1,000	0
44.0		0	0	0
	Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	373,894,000	373,920,000	26,000
	Total Budget Authority by Object	394,138,000	395,047,000	909,000
				·

Includes FTEs which are reimbursed from the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research

Salaries and Expenses

	•		
OBJECT CLASSES	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation:			
Full-time permanent (11.1)	\$9,828,000	\$10,115,000	\$287,000
Other than full-time permanent (11.3)	3,694,000	3,875,000	181,000
Other personnel compensation (11.5)	420,000	437,000	17,000
Military personnel (11.7)	153,000	157,000	4,000
Special personnel services payments (11.8)	2,298,000	2,527,000	229,000
Total Personnel Compensation (11.9)	16,393,000	17,111,000	718,000
Civilian personnel benefits (12.1)	3,805,000	3,969,000	164,000
Military personnel benefits (12.2)	46,000	47,000	1,000
Benefits to former personnel (13.0)	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	20,244,000	21,127,000	883,000
Travel (21.0)	513,000	523,000	10,000
Transportation of things (22.0)	62,000	64,000	2,000
Rental payments to others (23.2)	3,000	3,000	0
Communications, utilities and			
miscellaneous charges (23.3)	248,000	252,000	4,000
Printing and reproduction (24.0)	55,000	56,000	1,000
Other Contractual Services:			
Advisory and assistance services (25.1)	223,000	227,000	4,000
Other services (25.2)	2,267,000	2,308,000	41,000
Purchases from government accounts (25.3)	18,605,000	18,700,000	95,000
Operation and maintenance of facilities (25.4)	150,000	153,000	3,000
Operation and maintenance of equipment (25.	7 1,931,000	1,967,000	36,000
Subsistence and support of persons (25.8)	0	0	0
Subtotal Other Contractual Services	23,176,000	23,355,000	179,000
Supplies and materials (26.0)	2,239,000	2,279,000	40,000
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	26,296,000	26,532,000	236,000
Total, Administrative Costs	46,540,000	47,659,000	1,119,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

Authorizing Legislation

	PHS Act/ Other Citation	U.S. Code Citation	2007 Amount Authorized	FY 2008 Enacted	2008 Amount Authorized	FY 2009 Budget Estimate
Research and Investigation	Section 301	42§241	Indefinite		Indefinite	
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	Section 402(a)	42§281	Indefinite	\$394,138,000	Indefinite	. \$395,047,000
Total, Budget Authority				394,138,000		395,047,000

Appropriations History

Fiscal Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation <u>1/</u>
2000	235,297,000 <u>2</u> /	251,218,000	261,962,000	265,185,000
Rescission	0	0	0	(1,414,000)
2001	276,418,000 <u>2</u> /	301,787,000	303,541,000	300,581,000
Rescission				(100,000)
2002	336,757,000 <u>2</u> /	334,161,000	349,983,000	342,072,000
Rescission				(397,000)
2003	365,929,000	351,376,000	372,805,000	372,805,000
Rescission				(2,423,000)
2004	380,377,000	380,377,000	384,577,000	384,477,000
Rescission				(2,424,000)
2005	393,507,000	393,507,000	399,000,000	397,507,000
Rescission				(3,247,000)
2006	397,432,000	397,432,000	418,357,000	397,432,000
Rescission				(3,974,320)
2007	391,556,000	391,556,000	395,188,000	393,458,000
2008	393,682,000	400,305,000	402,680,000	394,138,000
Rescission				(7,008,000)
2009	395,047,000			

^{1/} Reflects enacted supplementals, rescissions, and reappropriations.

^{2/} Excludes funds for HIV/AIDS research activities consolidated in the NIH Office of AIDS Research.

Details of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTEs)

OFFICE/DIVISION	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
Office of the Director	3	3	3
Office of Administration	38	38	38
Division of Extramural Activities	14	14	14
Division of Scientific Programs	13	13	13
Division of Intramural Research	66	66	67
Total	134	134	135
Includes FTEs that are reimbursed from the NFTEs supported by funds from Cooperative	NIH Roadma	p for Medica	Research
Research and Development Agreements	(0)	(0)	(0)
FISCAL YEAR	Avera	nge GM/GS (Grade
2005		12.4	
2006		12.2	
2007		12.3	
2008 2009		12.3 12.3	

Detail of Positions

GRADE FY 2007 Actual FY 2008 Enacted FY 2009 Estimate Total, ES Positions 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 1<		Detail of Positions				
Total, ES Positions 1	GRADE					
Total, ES Salary \$159,793 \$167,783 \$172,816 GM/GS-15 23 23 23 GM/GS-14 14 14 14 GM/GS-13 17 17 17 GS-12 16 16 16 GS-11 8 8 8 GS-10 0 0 0 GS-9 13 13 13 GS-8 3 3 3 GS-7 2 2 2 GS-6 1 1 1 GS-5 0 0 0 GS-4 1 1 1 GS-3 0 0 0 GS-1 0 0 0 Subtotal 98 98 98 Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): Assistant Surgeon General 1 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 0 0 0 Senior Grade <td< td=""><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td></td<>		1		1		
GM/GS-14 14 14 14 14 GM/GS-13 17 17 17 GS-12 16 16 16 16 GS-11 8 8 8 8 GS-10 0 0 0 0 GS-9 13 13 13 13 GS-8 3 3 3 3 GS-7 2 2 2 2 2 GS-6 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		\$159,793	•	\$172,816		
GM/GS-14 14 14 14 14 GM/GS-13 17 17 17 GS-12 16 16 16 16 GS-11 8 8 8 8 GS-10 0 0 0 0 GS-9 13 13 13 13 GS-8 3 3 3 3 GS-7 2 2 2 2 2 GS-6 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	GM/GS-15	23	23	23		
GM/GS-13						
GS-11 8 8 8 GS-10 0 0 0 GS-9 13 13 13 GS-8 3 3 3 GS-7 2 2 2 GS-6 1 1 1 1 GS-5 0 0 0 0 GS-4 1 1 1 1 GS-3 0 0 0 0 GS-1 0 0 0 0 Subtotal 98 98 98 Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): 3 3 98 Assistant Surgeon General Director Grade 0 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 0 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 53		17	17			
GS-10 0 0 0 GS-9 13 13 13 GS-8 3 3 3 GS-7 2 2 2 GS-6 1 1 1 GS-5 0 0 0 GS-4 1 1 1 GS-3 0 0 0 GS-1 0 0 0 Subtotal 98 98 98 Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): 3 3 Assistant Surgeon General Director Grade 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152	GS-12	16	16	16		
GS-9 13 13 13 13 GS-8 3 3 3 3 GS-7 2 2 2 2 2 GS-6 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 <td>GS-11</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td>	GS-11	8	8	8		
GS-8 GS-7 GS-6 GS-6 GS-6 GS-4 GS-7 GS-3 GS-2 GS-6 GS-1 GS-3 GS-2 GS-6 GS-1 GS-3 GS-2 GS-6 GS-1 GS-1 GS-3 GS-2 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1	GS-10	0	0	0		
GS-7 GS-6 GS-6 GS-5 GS-4 GS-3 GS-2 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-2 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1	GS-9	13	13	13		
GS-6 GS-5 GS-4 GS-3 GS-2 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1	GS-8	3	3	3		
GS-5 GS-4 GS-3 GS-2 GS-2 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-3 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1 GS-1	GS-7	2	2	2		
GS-4 1 1 1 1 1 1 GS-3 0 0 0 0 0 0 GS-2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	GS-6	1	1	1		
GS-3	GS-5	0	0	0		
GS-2 GS-1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Subtotal 98 98 98 98 98 Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): Assistant Surgeon General Director Grade Senior Grade 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	GS-4	1	1	1		
GS-1 0 0 0 Subtotal 98 98 98 Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): 3 3 Assistant Surgeon General 1 0 0 Director Grade 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	GS-3	0	0	0		
Subtotal 98 98 98 Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): 0 0 Assistant Surgeon General 1 0 0 Director Grade 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12		0	0	0		
Grades established by Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): Assistant Surgeon General 1 0 0 Director Grade 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12			-	_		
July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207): 0 Assistant Surgeon General 1 0 0 Director Grade 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Subtotal	98	98	98		
Assistant Surgeon General 1 0 0 Director Grade 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Grades established by Act of					
Director Grade 0 0 0 Senior Grade 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 207):					
Senior Grade 0 0 0 Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Assistant Surgeon General	1	0	0		
Full Grade 0 0 0 Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Director Grade	0	0	0		
Senior Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Senior Grade	0	0	0		
Assistant Grade 0 0 0 Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Full Grade	0	0	0		
Subtotal 1 0 0 Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Senior Assistant Grade	0	0	0		
Ungraded 52 53 53 Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary Average GM/GS grade 159,793 167,783 172,816 12 12 12			0			
Total permanent positions 108 108 108 Total positions, end of year 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Subtotal	1	0	0		
Total positions, end of year 152 152 Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Ungraded	52	53	53		
Total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Total permanent positions	108	108	108		
employment, end of year 134 134 135 Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	Total positions, end of year	152	152	152		
Average ES salary 159,793 167,783 172,816 Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12	. ,	134	134	135		
Average GM/GS grade 12 12 12						
		•	•			
propaga 200, 20 dalary 02,022 00,707 33,200	Average GM/GS salary	92,322	96,467	99,265		

Includes FTEs which are reimbursed from the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research.