



I am pleased to present the Congressional Justification of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Budget Request, including the Annual Performance Plan and the Annual Performance Report. This budget supports the President's priority initiatives.

The development of this performance budget request is consistent with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). NIH uses GPRA and many other performance monitoring tools, such as peer review, site visits, and performance-based contracting, to continually assess program performance and to plan future research programs

The FY 2010 budget request is for a program total of \$31 billion, an increase of \$443 million or 1.4 percent over the FY 2009 Enacted Level. The Budget builds upon the unprecedented \$10.4 billion provided to NIH in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

The Nation's return on investment in NIH includes declines in death rates for cardiovascular diseases and increase in cancer survivorship—only two examples of the many advances driven by NIH. These investments in NIH have brought us to where we can now clearly envision an era when the treatment paradigm of medicine will increasingly become more predictive, personalized, and preemptive, with greater participation by patients in the active management of their health. We expect to move away from today's costly and predominantly curative model of health care, which requires us to wait for the disease to occur before intervening, to a preemptive model.

This budget marks the beginning of the new Administration's pledge to support research. Specifically, the FY 2010 President's Budget proposes to invest over \$6 billion for cancer research across NIH, reflecting the first year of an eight-year strategy to double cancer research by FY 2017. The FY 2010 request represents an increase of \$268 million, or 5 percent, over estimated FY 2009 base cancer spending. As part of a \$211 million Department-wide initiative that also encompasses CDC and HRSA, the NIH budget includes \$141 million in FY 2010 for research into the causes of and treatments for autism spectrum disorders. For NIH, this represents an increase of \$19 million, or 16 percent above estimated base FY 2009 level. The budget also includes initiatives related to NIH's role and investment in bioethics research, training and translation, as well as an initiative in nanotechnology safety research.

The new Administration continues to support the NIH special emphasis on young researchers at the beginning of their careers, and backs high-risk, high-return research through the NIH Common Fund and other trans-NIH programs.

We plan to support the Common Fund in FY 2010 at a level of \$549 million, an increase of \$8 million or 1.5 percent over FY 2009. The Common Fund is an incubator for new ideas and initiatives that will accelerate the pace of discovery. The Transformative R01 program, a high risk/high reward initiative designed as a result of strategic planning to fund ground breaking research opportunities will be expanded in FY 2010. Strategic planning within the Common Fund has also resulted in a new program entitled, Genotype/Tissue Expression Resources, or GTE_x, which allows investigators to correlate changes in genetic sequence with global changes in gene expression across many tissues.

To ensure an appropriate level of stewardship of our extensive buildings and facilities, in FY 2010 NIH will take the steps necessary to extend the life of some of its current facilities, provide necessary improvements to meet regulatory requirements, and increase overall condition index ratings. The request also includes funds for the construction of a Northwest Child Care Center on the Bethesda Campus.

The budget request continues to support the Nation's commitment to the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria with \$300 million in FY 2009.

The NIH team is proud of the trust placed in it to be a part of the economic recovery process. NIH continues to work tirelessly to support the goals and intent of the Recovery Act, with wise resource investments in science over FY 2009 and FY 2010. NIH has created a number of new programs that will spur new areas of research and trigger an almost immediate influx of research dollars into communities across the nation. For example, NIH created a new program called the Challenge Grant award. To kick start this program, we issued the largest NIH request for applications in our history. This 220-page document lists numerous scientific topics in fifteen broad scientific areas, including: bioethics, translational science, genomics, health disparities, enhancing clinical trials, behavioral change and prevention, and regenerative medicine—areas that would benefit from a jumpstart or in which a scientific challenge needs to be overcome.

These ARRA funds, as well as the resources requested in the FY 2010 President's Budget, send a strong signal to the scientists in the field, and to bright young people who may one day choose science as a career, that the United States is working to support outstanding research and outstanding scientists.

The pace of discovery in biomedical sciences has never been as rapid or as promising as in the recent past. Research institutions throughout the country have responded to the call for more research and have invested their own resources in facilities and new research faculty to address the growing scope and costs of health challenges. This has made NIH funding more competitive than ever. NIH continues to think creatively and strategically to sustain the successful research programs of our talented grantees and intramural scientists and to capitalize on the expanded opportunities and intellectual resources that the American public has already invested in the NIH.

The NIH is the world's greatest asset for progress in health through rigorous science and evidence-based knowledge. Research conducted and supported by the NIH touches people's lives every day. NIH is the largest single engine for outstanding biomedical research in this country—and the world. Not only does NIH have an impact globally, it also has a lasting impact at the community level, bringing intellectual and economic growth to towns and cities across America. NIH represents an outstanding investment in the health of the Nation and its global competitiveness in a century characterized by the need to make rapid progress in the life sciences across all of its applications. I look forward to discussing how we can maintain the momentum of discovery and work with you to enact a budget that allows NIH to best continue its mission to uncover new knowledge that will lead to better health for everyone.

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