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ASPPH Policy & Advocacy

FY 2020 Funding Agreement Boosts NIH (+6.65%) and CDC (+8.7%)

\$25 Million in Dedicated Gun Violence Research Funding; Age for Legal Purchase of Tobacco Products Raised to 21

The fiscal year (FY 2020) funding agreement was released late Monday. It is expected to be considered by the full House on Tuesday and in the Senate later this week. The agreement includes a 6.65% increase for the National Institutes of Health and an 8.7% increase for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For the first time in decades, the agreement includes explicit funding for “firearm injury and mortality prevention research” within the CDC and NIH. The bill requires the CDC and the NIH to each spend \$12.5 million on such research. The NIH and CDC both received \$225 million for building construction, which is included in program totals, but is not considered additional budget authority.

All of ASPPH’s priority programs were funded in the bill, most with small increases. ASPPH had requested a major boost in the CDC Prevention Research Centers program in order to fund those applicants in “approved but unfunded” status. However, the final agreement did not provide the requested funding level. Instead, the agreement provides \$26.461 million for the PRC program, which represents a 3.92% increase.

The agreement provides \$1.375 billion for construction of the southern border wall. The agreement will not backfill the \$3.6 billion in military construction funds that the White House earlier transferred for the wall. Trump also retains his ability to transfer funding from other Pentagon accounts to the border wall.

The package has been split into two “minibuses,” with each bill to be considered separately by the full House and Senate: “Minibus One” includes: Defense; Homeland Security; Commerce, Justice, Science; and Financial Services. “Minibus Two” includes: Agriculture/FDA; Labor, HHS, Education; Energy & Water; Interior & Environment; State & Foreign Operations; Transportation & HUD; Military Construction & Veterans Affairs; and Legislative Branch.

In addition to funding levels, the bills contain numerous other legislative provisions, including:

- Increases the legal age to purchase tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, to 21. However, the bill does not contain any provision related to tobacco flavoring;
- A 10-year reauthorization of the Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI);
- Medicaid funding for two-years for the US territories and would increase the Federal match from the current 55 percent to 76 percent for Puerto Rico and 83 percent for American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands; and
- Repeal of three major health industry taxes, including the repeal of the Affordable Care Act's so-called Cadillac tax, the medical-device tax, and the health insurance tax. The Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget said that the repeal of these three taxes, along with other extensions in the bill, will add \$470 billion to the debt over the next decade.

National Institutes of Health

FY 2019	\$39,084,000,000
FY 2020 (House)	\$41,084,000,000
FY 2020 (Senate)	\$42,084,000,000
FY 2020 (Final)	\$41,684,000,000

The bill increases NIH funding by \$2.6 billion (+6.65%) to \$41.684 billion (including funding from the 21st Century Cures Act). The Fogarty International Center received \$80.76 million, an increase of \$2.65 million (+3.4%) over the FY 2019 enacted level. The NIH salary cap remains tied to the Executive Level II salary level.

Within the NIH funding total, the bill provides \$2.8 billion for Alzheimer's disease research, \$3.1 billion for HIV/AIDS research, \$500 million for the "All of Us" precision medicine research initiative, \$500 million for the BRAIN initiative, \$195 million for Cancer Moonshot initiatives, and \$50 million for the Childhood Cancer Data Initiative. The bill also provides \$578.14 million for the Clinical and Translational Sciences Awards (CTSA) program, \$180 million for the Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (ECHO) study, \$511 million (within NIAID) for research on combating antimicrobial resistance, "not less than" \$200 million to develop a universal influenza vaccine, \$386.573 million for the Institutional

Development Award (IDeA) program, and “not less than” \$250 million for research related to opioid misuse and addiction.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

FY 2019	\$7,282,383,000
FY 2020 (House)	\$8,203,005,000
FY 2020 (Senate)	\$7,462,915,000
FY 2020 (Final)	\$7,919,190,000

The bill increases the CDC’s program level funding by \$636.8 million (+8.74%), with most of the increases going to the cross-center priorities of CDC Director Dr. Robert Redfield.

The bill provides \$26.461 million for the Prevention Research Centers program, an increase of \$1 million (+3.92%). The bill also provides \$9 million for the Injury Control Centers program and \$8.2 million for the Academic Centers for Public Health Preparedness, both funded at the same level as in FY 2019.

The final agreement provides \$342.8 million for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Within that total, the bill provides \$26.5 million for the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Centers, an increase of \$1 million. The Education and Research Centers received \$30 million, also an increase of \$1 million.

Other funding priorities included in the agreement include:

- \$50 million for the first year of a multi-year effort to support modernization of public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC and at state and local health departments;
- \$63 million, an increase of \$3 million, for food safety;
- \$140 million to support CDC’s efforts to reduce new HIV infections by 90 percent in 10 years;
- \$10 million for the establishment of a suicide prevention program;
- \$230 million, an increase of \$20 million, to address tobacco and e-cigarettes;
- \$27 million, an increase of \$2 million, for the Diabetes Prevention Program; and
- \$173.4 million, an increase of \$75 million, for global disease detection efforts.

Health Resources and Services Administration

FY 2019	\$6,843,503,000
FY 2020 (House)	\$7,316,109,000
FY 2020 (Senate)	\$6,928,714,000
FY 2020 (Final)	\$7,037,259,000

[Updated] The final agreement provides \$9,864,000 for the Public Health Training Center program, the same level as in FY 2019. Within the HRSA account, the final agreement provides:

- \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$70 million, for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program.
- \$944 million, an increase of \$17 million, for programs to improve maternal and child health, including an additional \$5 million to reduce maternal mortality.
- \$286 million for the Title X Family Planning program.

Other Accounts of Interest:

The final agreement provides \$338 million for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the same level as in FY 2019. The bill also provides \$5.9 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an increase of \$104 million over the FY 2019 level.

The Department of Education section of the agreement includes \$2.5 billion for higher education programs, an increase of \$163 million above the enacted FY 2019 level. The Food and Drug Administration receives a total of \$3.16 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$91 million. Total funding for the FDA (including user fees) is \$5.77 billion. Agricultural research at USDA received a \$171 million increase to \$3.2 billion.

The agreement provides \$5.9 billion for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), \$210 million above the FY 2019 level. For other global health programs, the bill provides \$3.2 billion, \$45 million above the FY 2019 level, for maternal and child health and to fight infectious diseases. This amount also includes \$575 million for family planning programs. According to the negotiators, "The bill reinforces the United States' commitment to its 33 percent share to the Global Fund..."

The agreement provides a total of \$9.06 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency,

an increase of \$208 million above the FY 2019 level. The EPA's core science and environmental program work was increased by \$70 million to \$3.38 billion. The Indian Health Service was funded at \$6 billion, an increase of \$243 million over the FY 2019 level.

FY 2020 Appropriations Agreement Source Documents

- [ASPPH FY 2020 Funding Chart](#)
- [Text of Labor-HHS-Education Section of the Bill](#)
- [Joint Explanatory Statement on Labor-HHS-Education Section](#)
- [House Appropriations Committee Summary](#)

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