

# Legislative Update

## Clinical Trials and Translational Research Advisory Committee (CTAC)

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- FY18 Appropriation (March 23, 2018)
- FY19 Appropriation Process & Hearings
- NCI's Congressional Engagement
- Midterm Elections

# FY18 Appropriations Process

5 Continuing Resolutions

2 Government Shutdowns

1 Budget Deal for FY18 & FY19 (February 8, 2018)

- Increases including NIH, opioids, infrastructure, veterans, etc.

# FY18 Appropriation – March 23

+\$3 Billion increase for NIH over FY17 enacted

+\$275M increase for NCI over FY17 enacted

+\$300M to NCI for Moonshot (21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures)

## Targeted increases:

Opioids/Pain \$500M, Alzheimer's \$414M, BRAIN \$140M, All of Us \$60M, Antimicrobial Resistance \$50M, Universal Flu Vaccine \$40M

# FY19 President's Budget – February 12

- Budget plus addendum\* increasing NIH from \$25.6B to \$34.8B
- \$10B HHS request for opioids with \$750M for NIH
- Includes full funding for Fogarty International Center
- Consolidates AHRQ and other agencies into NIH
- No changes to current Indirect Cost policies

\*Bipartisan budget deal passed Feb. 8 affected totals

April 11, 2018





“I’m very proud that Congress once again provided a significant increase to NIH of \$3 billion...the second highest annual increase in NIH history. And don’t expect that again, by the way!”



**Ranking Member  
Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)**



**Labor-HHS Chairman  
Tom Cole (R-OK)**

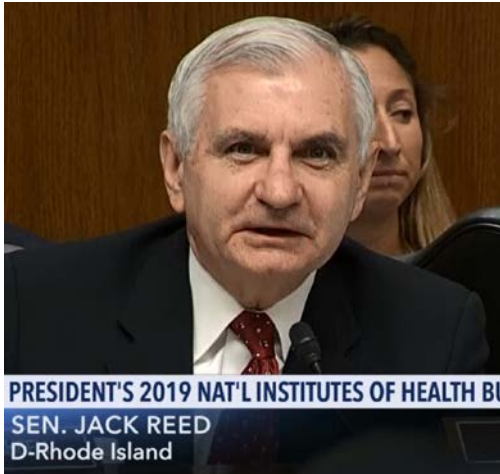
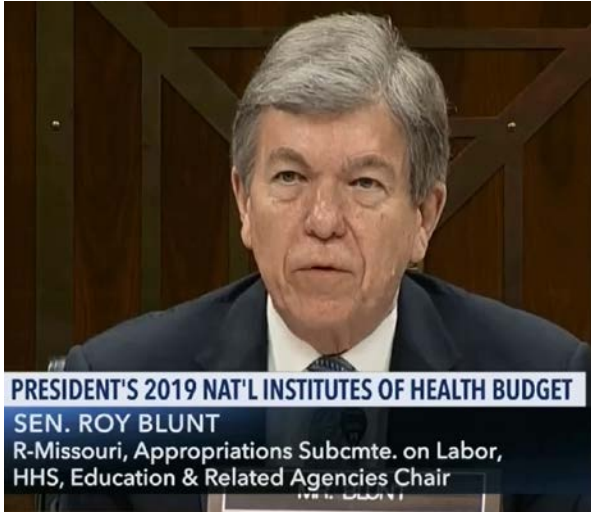


**Ranking Member  
Nita Lowey (D-NY)**



**Chairman Rodney  
Frelinghuysen (R-NJ)**





“I particularly want to thank Dr. Sharpless for giving me an opportunity to look at the pediatric oncology program and meeting all the tremendous women doctors and Ph.D.s who lead that effort.”



“In a world of frustration and partisanship, what is happening in this room this morning is a welcome exception. You will find more positive feelings, more achievement I hope, and more bipartisanship than in almost any other room on Capitol Hill...

We have established a standard I think and I hope it is one that we can live by of **sustainable, reliable increases in medical research funding** in the United States of America.”

# Next steps for FY 2019:

- **Today:** Full House Appropriations Committee Markup for L-HHS
  - L-HHS House Subcommittee bill includes:
    - \$1.25 billion increase for NIH
    - \$71 million increase to NCI's base budget
    - \$400 million to NCI for the Cancer Moonshot, as authorized in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures
    - No change to indirect costs
  - L-HHS Senate Subcommittee bill includes:
    - \$2 billion increase for NIH
    - \$82 million increase to NCI's base budget
    - \$400 million to NCI for the Cancer Moonshot, as authorized in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures
    - No change to indirect costs

# Senator Jack Reed (D-RI) visit to NCI – May 1, 2018





# Congressional Staff Visit, Pediatric Oncology Research – May 30, 2018





## **STAR Act-Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Act of 2018** (Signed 6/18)

- Provisions directed toward NIH/NCI focus on childhood, adolescent, and young adult biospecimen collection and resources, as well as pediatric cancer survivorship research.
- Addresses inclusion of pediatric oncology expertise.

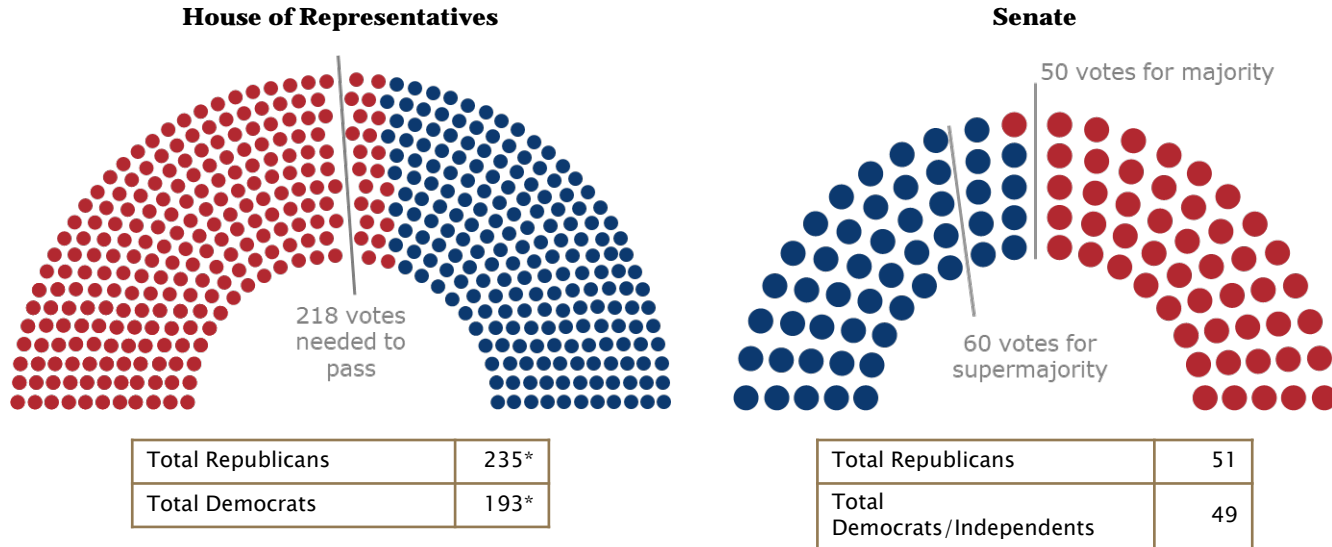
## **RACE Act-(Research to Accelerate Cures and Equity for Children Act) (Signed 8/17)**

- If molecular targets of a drug under FDA review is “substantially relevant” to the pediatric population, FDA can require a pediatric study plan for dosing and activity-seeking studies.
- The new provisions require FDA, in consultation with NCI, to develop and maintain list of relevant and non-relevant targets by August 2018.
- In April 2018, NCI issued an [RFI](#) to collect input in addition to these two meetings. FDA held public meetings in May and June 2018.

# Midterms are Disruptive

- History tells us the President's party usually loses seats
- Midterms flip Majorities - Party in power has lost either the House, the Senate or both in all four of the most recent midterms going back to 2002
- Incumbents are hard to beat, even in wave elections
  - In the last four House wave elections, 59% of incumbents from the president's party in districts with PVI (partisan voting index) favoring the other party by 0-5 points still won – but when those seats were open, the president's party only held 6% of them.

## Democrats will need to pick up 23 seats in the House and two seats in the Senate to control both chambers of Congress



\*There are currently seven vacancies in the House



## Recent midterm wave elections



**1994 elections**  
President: Bill Clinton (D)  
Republican gains:  
**54 seats** in the House  
**8 seats** in the Senate



**2006 elections**  
President: George W. Bush (R)  
Democratic gains:  
**31 seats** in the House  
**6 seats** in the Senate



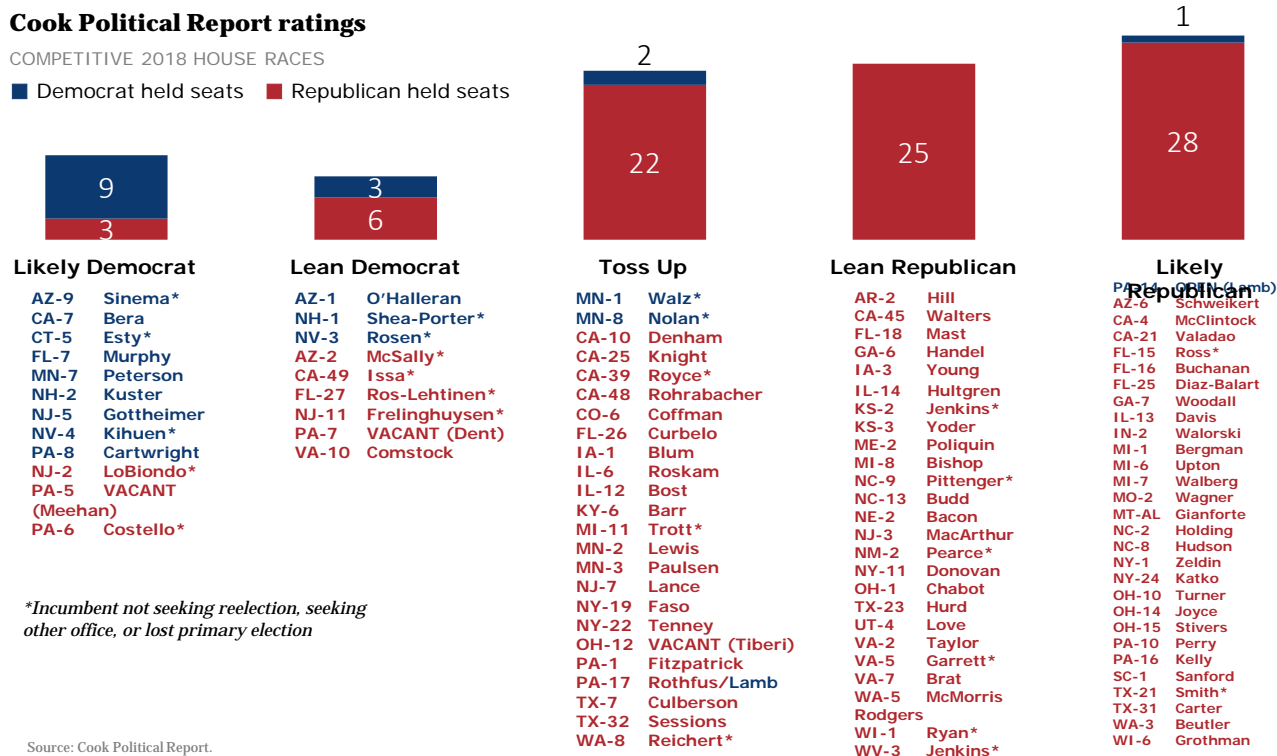
**2010 elections**  
President: Barack Obama (D)  
Republican gains:  
**63 seats** in the House  
**6 seats** in the Senate

# House Republicans are defending 83 competitive seats to only 14 competitive Democratic seats

## Cook Political Report ratings

COMPETITIVE 2018 HOUSE RACES

■ Democrat held seats ■ Republican held seats



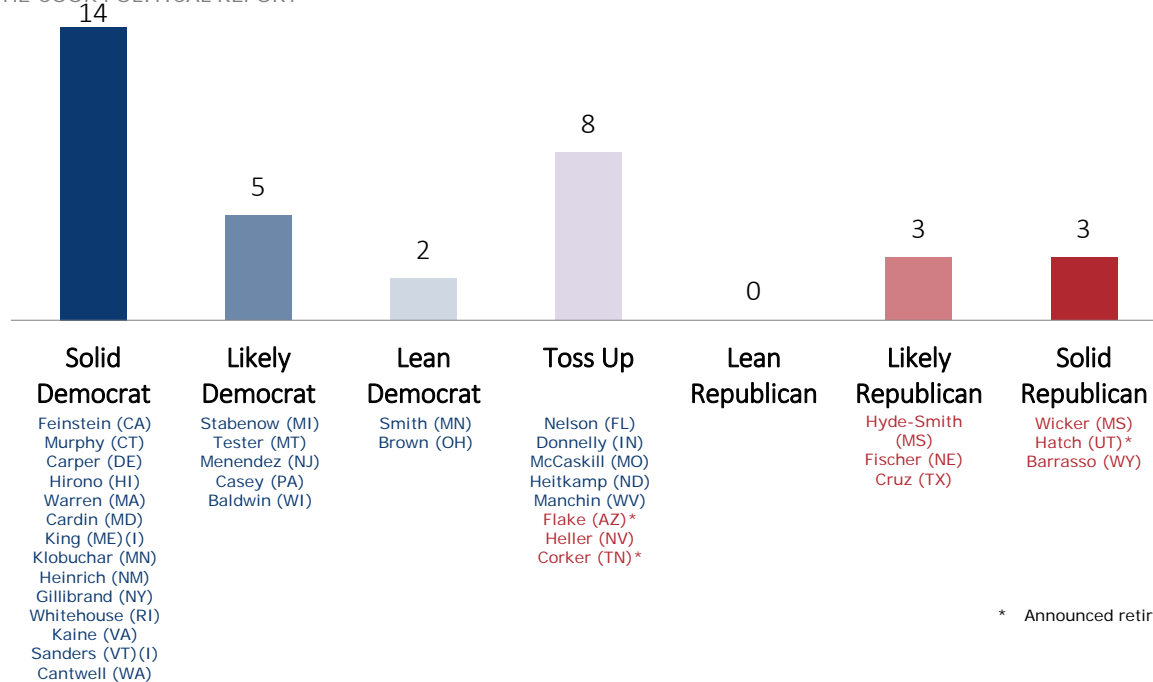
\*Incumbent not seeking reelection, seeking other office, or lost primary election

Source: Cook Political Report.

# Control of the Senate will depend on the eight “Toss Up” seats

## Breakdown of 2018 Senate races

THE COOK POLITICAL REPORT



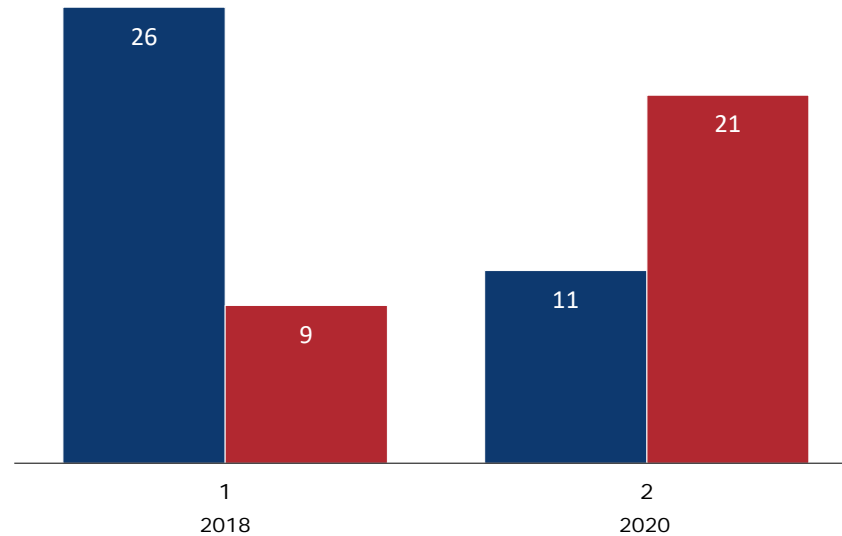
\* Announced retirement

Source: The Cook Political Report, 2018.

# Democrats, Republicans will take turns playing defense in upcoming elections

## Senate seats in play, by election year

■ Republican seats ■ Democrat seats



Source: The Cook Political Report, 2017.



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