

Legislative Update

National Cancer Advisory Board Board of Scientific Advisors

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Appropriations Update – FY17

- Congress passed an Omnibus appropriations bill in early May, and the President signed it into law on May 5, 2017.
- \$2 billion increase for NIH (total includes the \$352 million provided by the 21st Century Cures legislation)
- For NCI:
 - \$174 million increase
 - \$300 million for the Cancer Moonshot provided through the December 2016 Continuing Resolution

BUDGET OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT
A New Foundation For
American Greatness

Fiscal Year 2018

Appropriations Update - FY18

- The President's Budget was released on May 23, 2017, and includes more than a 20% cut to NIH's budget compared to the FY17 appropriated level
- House L-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee Hearing – May 17, 2017
- Senate L-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee Hearing – June 22, 2017
- Dr. Lowy in attendance at both hearings to answer questions

NCI/NIH BUDGET PROCESS FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATION

STEP 1



White House OMB coordinates with federal agencies to formulate the President's budget proposal

STEP 2



Congressional appropriations committees consider President's proposal & prepare legislation

STEP 3



Congress reconciles & finalizes appropriations legislation & sends to the President

STEP 4



President signs the appropriations bill into law making funds available for NIH & NCI

FY 2018

FY 2017

Power of the Purse

“All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other Bills.”

— U.S. Constitution, Article I, section 7, clause 1

“No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.”

— U.S. Constitution, Article I, section 9, clause 7

“As outlined in the Constitution, the Congress, not the Executive Branch, has the ‘power of the purse.’ My Committee takes this responsibility very seriously.

It is our job to analyze the request, go through each and every budget line, question every witness, and demand spending justifications on behalf of the taxpayers who are footing the bill.

Only then can Congress put forward our own plan to fund the federal government.”

House Appropriations Chairman Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-NJ)



Strong Bipartisan Support for NIH and NCI



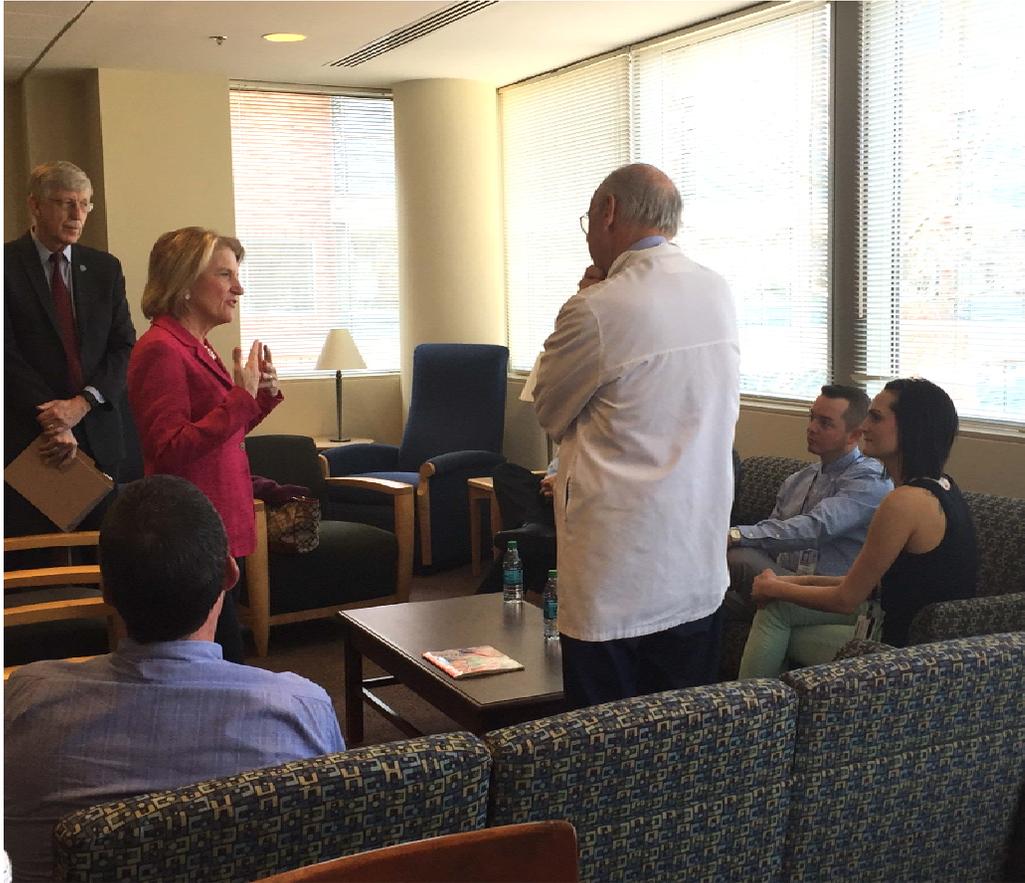


House Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee – February 2017





Third Annual Visit of House Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee



Senator Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) visits with NCI's Dr. Steve Rosenberg and a patient (April 2017)

Congressional Staff Visit to NCI's Pediatric Oncology Branch – May 2017



Bipartisan group of Nine Senate Appropriators visit NIH – June 5, 2017

Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Roy Blunt (R-MO)

Ranking Member Patty Murray (D-WA)

Lamar Alexander (R-TN)

Richard Durbin (D-IL)

James Lankford (R-OK)

John Kennedy (R-LA)

Jean Shaheen (D-NH)

Susan Collins (R-ME)

John Boozman (R-AR)



Dr. Lowy with Senators Lamar Alexander and Patty Murray





Outlook for FY18

Time is short

- Only 39 days with both chambers in session between now and end of FY17
- Discussion about working Saturdays and preparing a 12-bill omnibus before recess

It's Complicated

- Debt limit vote – Treasury Secretary warning/must be raised by September
- Still no topline budget numbers, but process continuing
- Senate under pressure to move health care repeal/replace bill before August recess

Many other political distractions

Absent new legislation to lift the budget caps, sequestration returns in FY18

Congress has yet to allow the full discretionary sequester cuts to take place (budget caps based on 2011 Budget Control Act legislation)

2015 Budget Deal delayed cuts scheduled for FY16 and FY17, but without further action by Congress, sequester returns 2018

Estimated effects of sequester cuts in FY18 = \$38 billion (6.9 percent) reduction for non-defense funding, and \$54 billion (9.0 percent) for defense funding

Government Shutdown Talk Begins

16-day shutdown in 2013

Costly

No political winners

Majority of members do NOT
want a shutdown

No way to predict



Several Paths Forward for FY18

- 12 bill Omnibus
- Full year Continuing Resolution maintaining current funding levels
- A combination “cromnibus”

- All hinge on a budget deal to lift the caps for sequestration in FY18
- A budget deal requires 60 votes in the Senate

Questions?

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