



President's Budget FY 2016 – Brief Overview of Funding Levels

The FY16 President's Budget proposes \$31.3 billion for the **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**, which is \$1 billion above the FY15 enacted level. Below are the funding levels proposed in the Budget for programs within the NIH:

- \$127.5 million for the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH), an increase of \$3.5 million than the FY 2015 enacted level including \$1 million to support the BRAIN Initiative.
- \$5,098.479 million for the National Cancer Institute (NCI), which is \$145.451 million greater than the FY 2015 enacted level including \$70 million for Precision Medicine.
- \$3 billion for National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), an increase of \$76 million from the FY 2015 enacted level. This includes a \$106 million increase in funds for Research Project Grants, which will absorb \$56 million in funds from the Research and Development Contracts budget line item.
- \$1.27 billion for the National Institute on Aging (NIA), which is \$69.6 million more than the FY 2015 enacted level.
- \$4.6 billion for the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), an increase of \$197 million or 4.5 percent, above the FY 2015 enacted level.
- \$1,318,061,000 for the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), which is \$31,192 thousand greater than the FY 2015 enacted level. The Budget includes \$4.5 million to support the Precision Medicine Initiative and \$2.25 million to support the BRAIN Initiative.
- \$1,788,133,000 for the National Institute for Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), an increase of \$38,993,000 over the FY 2015 enacted level. The Budget includes \$274,425,000 for competing Research Project Grants.
- \$1.6 billion for the National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), which is \$17.2 million greater than the FY 2015 enacted level. \$1.17 billion of the budget is dedicated to Research Project Grants, of which \$12.3 million will be used for new projects related to the BRAIN initiative.

The FY 2016 President's Budget for the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** includes over \$11 billion in health care funding, an overall increase from FY 2015 of more than \$249 million. A number of programs have decreased funding levels or are eliminated with the justification that the Affordable Care Act (ACA) allows greater access to certain services. The Budget proposes new programs to combat antibiotic-resistant bacteria and for drug overdose prevention.

The **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)** is the agency responsible for the implementation of the Affordable Care Act's consumer protections and private health insurance market regulations. The Budget requests CMS funding for four annually-appropriated accounts including Program Management (PM), discretionary Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC), Grants to States for Medicaid and Payments to the Health Care Trust Funds (PTF). The FY 2016 Budget includes total funding of over \$644.9 billion in FY 2016, an increase of \$42.6 billion above the FY 2015 enacted level.

Under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** total program level for FY16 is \$479.3 million, an increase of 3.1 percent from the FY15 enacted level. The increase is attributable to the growing amounts of mandatory funds available to be transferred from the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund (PCORTF), which are expected to total \$115.6 million in FY16.

The **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)**, an Agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the FY 2016 Budget continues to make investments in Federal public health and safety net programs to help these individuals get the medical services they need. The Budget includes \$10.4 billion for HRSA which is \$45 million above the FY15 enacted level.

The **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** reduces the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities. The FY16 Budget requests \$3.7 billion for SAMHSA, an increase of \$45 million above the FY15 enacted level. Of the request, \$103.0 million provides additional funding to support the Administration's top behavioral health priorities: strengthening crisis systems, addressing prescription drug and opioid abuse, expanding the behavioral health workforce, and fostering tribal behavioral health.

The President's FY 2016 Budget proposal for the **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** is largely similar to the FY 2015 budget levels. Under normal procedures, the FY15 funding would have passed in the 113th Congress, but given disagreements between Republicans and Democrats, an agreement was reached to fund the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) only through February of 2015. As a result, Congressional Republicans and the President had to pass a funding bill for the remainder of this fiscal year, ending September 30, 2015, before considering the FY16 proposal. The FY16 Budget includes \$41.2 billion in discretionary funding, a \$1.5 billion increase over the FY15 enacted level.

The FY 2016 Budget and 2017 Advance Appropriations (AA) requests for the **Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)** fulfill the President's promise to provide the care and benefits to America's Veterans, their families, and survivors. The President's 2016 Budget includes \$168.8 billion for VA which is an increase of \$5.2 billion over the 2015 enacted level. The budget request reflects a \$1.3 billion increase above the 2016 Advance Appropriation for Medical Care, demonstrating a continued commitment to evaluate requirements every year and make necessary funding adjustments.

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