

Issue Brief

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FEDERAL FUNDING FOR AIDS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

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by

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FEDERAL FUNDING FOR AIDS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

SUMMARY

Federal funding for AIDS research and education has increased from \$200,000 in FY81 to \$951,039,000 in FY88. Congress first appropriated money for AIDS research in FY83. In each fiscal year since then, Congress has increased the budget for AIDS research and education by 76% to 115% over the previous year. The FY88 continuing resolution appropriated \$951,039,000 for AIDS, an 89% increase over the FY87 figure of \$502,455,000. The President's FY89 budget request proposes a consolidated account for AIDS within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, with funding of \$1,300,000,000, a 37% increase over FY88.

ISSUE DEFINITION

AIDS is a newly observed medical syndrome which impairs the immune system and leaves affected individuals susceptible to certain types of cancer and a number of opportunistic infections. As of late March 1988, over 57,000 AIDS cases had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service support a wide variety of activities in AIDS research, education, and health care. This issue brief provides a synopsis of the budget activity relating to AIDS since the discovery of the disease in 1981. [For further information on AIDS, see CRS Issue Brief 87150.]

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

FY81 Budget

During FY81, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) spent \$200,000 on AIDS.

FY82 Budget

During FY82, CDC spent \$2,050,000; the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), \$150,000; and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), \$3,355,000 -- for a Public Health Service (PHS) total of \$5,555,000.

FY83 Budget

During floor debate on the FY83 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), Education, and Related Agencies (H.R. 7205), the House added \$2.6 million specifically to support AIDS research at CDC. Although H.R. 7205 was not finally enacted by Congress, \$2 million was specified for AIDS research at CDC in the continuing resolution for FY83 appropriations (H.J.Res. 631), which was enacted on Dec. 21, 1982 (P.L. 97-377). On July 30, 1983, an FY83 supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 3069, was signed into law, P.L. 98-63, by the President. The law provided an extra \$12.6 million for AIDS research. Of the \$12.6 million, the CDC received \$2.23 million; NIH received approximately \$9 million; and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) received \$400,000. The CDC spent \$6,202,000 for AIDS research in FY83; NIH, \$21,668,000; FDA, \$350,000; and ADAMHA, \$516,000 -- for a PHS total of \$28,736,000.

FY84 Budget

In August 1983, DHHS Secretary Heckler announced a revised FY84 budget of \$39.8 million for funding research on AIDS. The Reagan Administration's original FY84 budget sought \$17.6 million for AIDS research, of which NIH would have received about \$12.5 million; FDA, \$400,000; ADAMHA, \$500,000; and CDC, \$4.3 million. The additional \$22.2

million over the original \$17.6 million request would be transferred from the accounts of the National Health Services Corps field program (\$12.5 million) and the Rural Development Loan program (\$9.7 million). [Washington Report on Health Legislation, Aug. 31, 1983.] Of the \$22.2 million, CDC would receive \$7.3 million and NIH \$14.9 million.

On Sept. 22, 1983, the House passed H.R. 3913, the FY84 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, HHS, Education, and related agencies. The bill contained \$41 million for AIDS research: \$29.2 million for NIH, \$11.36 million for CDC, and \$500,000 for ADAMHA. On Oct. 4, 1983, the Senate passed H.R. 3913. The Senate version provided \$41.6 million for AIDS research in FY84 and the full authorization of \$30 million for the Public Health Emergency Fund (H.R. 2713, P.L. 98-49). Both House and Senate agreed to the conference report (H.Rept. 98-422) on Oct. 20, 1983, which provided funds for AIDS research but not for the Public Health Emergency Fund. H.R. 3913 was signed into law on Oct. 31, 1983 (P.L. 98-139).

On Aug. 1, 1984, the House passed H.R. 6040, a supplemental appropriations bill for FY84. According to the House report (H.Rept. 98-916), the bill contained \$8,300,000 for AIDS research: \$1,750,000 for CDC; and \$6,550,000 for NIH. On Aug. 8, 1984, the Senate passed H.R. 6040. According to the Senate report (H.Rept. 98-570), the Senate version of the bill contained \$10,925,000 for AIDS research: \$3,200,000 for CDC; \$6,550,000 for NIH; and \$1,175,000 for ADAMHA. Both the House and the Senate agreed to the conference report (H.Rept. 98-977) on Aug. 10, 1984, which provided funds for AIDS research as follows: \$1,750,000 for CDC; \$6,550,000 for NIH; and \$1,175,000 for ADAMHA. [Congressional Record Aug. 10, 1984, p. H8951.] H.R. 6040 was signed into law on Aug. 22, 1984 (P.L. 98-396). According to PHS, CDC spent \$13,750,000; NIH, \$44,121,000; FDA, \$798,000; and ADAMHA, \$2,791,000 -- for a PHS total of \$61,460,000 in FY84.

FY85 Budget

The Reagan Administration's proposed FY85 budget for research on AIDS was as follows: CDC, \$12,020,000; NIH, \$40,316,000; FDA, \$475,000; and ADAMHA, \$1,281,000 -- for a PHS total of \$54,092,000. Because of the discoveries by NCI and others on a possible AIDS virus (HTLV-III), the Administration planned to revise the FY84 and FY85 figures to reflect efforts aimed at developing a blood screening method (for early detection of AIDS and for blood donation purposes) and a vaccine.

The House passed H.R. 6028 (H.Rept. 98-911), the FY85 appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, HHS, Education and related agencies on Aug. 1, 1984. Both the House and the Senate agreed to the conference report (H.Rept. 98-1132) for H.R. 6028 on Oct. 10, 1984. The conference report indicates that "\$84 million for research on AIDS" in FY85 was appropriated by H.R. 6028. [Congressional Record, Oct. 10, 1984, p. H11800.] According to PHS, the FY85 funds would be allocated as follows: CDC, \$18,700,000; NIH, \$62,589,000; and ADAMHA, \$2,812,000 -- for a total of \$84,101,000. H.R. 6028 was signed into law on Nov. 8, 1984 (P.L. 98-619).

In addition, FDA would have access to \$8.350 million for AIDS research in FY85, as provided by H.J.Res. 648 (H.Rept. 98-1159, p. 411). H.J.Res. 648 was signed into law on Oct. 12, 1984 (P.L. 98-473). As of July 18, 1985, PHS indicated that the following amounts were being spent on AIDS research in FY85: FDA, \$8,825,000; CDC, \$23,200,000; NIH, \$61,261,000; ADAMHA, \$2,812,000 -- for a PHS total of \$96,098,000.

On July 19, 1985, HHS Secretary Margaret M. Heckler sent a memorandum to House Appropriations Committee Chairman Whitten indicating that HHS intended to redirect FY85 HHS funds in order to spend the following amounts on AIDS: FDA, \$9,005,000; CDC, \$33,231,000; NIH, \$63,482,000; ADAMHA, \$3,242,000 -- for a PHS total of \$108,960,000. Actual funding for AIDS research was as follows: FDA, \$9,005,000; CDC, \$33,298,000; NIH, \$63,737,000; and ADAMHA, \$2,578,000 -- for a PHS total of \$108,618,000 in FY85.

(The Senate also had an FY85 appropriations bill, S. 2836, for the Departments of Labor, HHS, Education and related agencies, which was reported (S.Rept. 98-544) on June 29, 1984.)

FY86 Budget

The Reagan Administration's original proposed FY86 budget for research on AIDS was as follows: FDA, \$3,725,000; CDC, \$18,720,000; NIH, \$60,316,000; and ADAMHA, \$2,823,000, for a PHS total of \$85,584,000. The Administration indicated that decreases in CDC and FDA budgets for AIDS research were due to one-time costs of facilities renovation and blood supply studies. On July 19, 1985, HHS Secretary Margaret M. Heckler sent a memorandum to House Appropriations Committee Chairman Whitten which asked for an amendment of an additional \$37,800,000 and a redirection of FY86 HHS funds in order to spend the following amounts on AIDS: FDA, \$6,630,000; CDC \$45,645,000; NIH, \$70,723,000; and ADAMHA, \$3,459,000 -- for a PHS total of \$126,457,000.

The House passed H.R. 3424, the FY86 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education and related agencies on Oct. 2, 1985. The House report (H.Rept. 99-289) indicates that the House intended to spend a total of \$189,666,000 on AIDS for research, prevention and treatment. According to the report, NIH would receive \$140,700,000; CDC, \$45,645,000; and ADAMHA, approximately \$3,321,000. The additional \$70 million provided to NIH over the Administration's request of \$70.7 million was targeted for "the Office of the Director of NIH to disburse among the Institutes for new AIDS initiatives and expanded programs" (H.Rept. 99-289). In a separate bill, H.R. 3037, the House provided FDA with \$6,630,000 for AIDS research. Therefore, the total amount of AIDS funds provided by the House for FY86 was approximately \$196,000,000.

On Oct. 22, 1985, the Senate passed its version of H.R. 3424, which, according to the Senate report (S.Rept. 99-151), provided a total of \$221,686,000 for AIDS. NIH would receive \$128,057,000; CDC, \$64,925,000; and ADAMHA, \$12,704,000. An additional \$16,000,000 was appropriated to the Secretary of HHS for "four demonstration projects on the delivery of

health care services in community settings as an alternative to inpatient care in areas of high concentration of AIDS victims" (S.Rept. 99-151, p. 156). In H.R. 3037, the Senate provided FDA with \$10,015,000 for AIDS research. Therefore, the total amount of AIDS funds provided by the Senate for AIDS research and treatment in FY86 was \$231,701,000.

On Nov. 11, 1985, the House filed a conference report on H.R. 3424 (H.Rept. 99-402), to which the House and Senate agreed on Dec. 5 and 6, respectively. On Dec. 12, 1985, H.R. 3424 was signed into law (P.L. 99-178) by the President. FY86 funding for FDA was contained in H.J.Res. 465, which was signed by the President on Dec. 19, 1985 (P.L. 99-190). According to PHS, FDA would have received \$9,955,000; CDC, \$64,925,000; NIH, \$140,723,000; ADAMHA, \$12,704,000; and the Office of the Secretary of HHS, \$16,000,000 -- for a total of \$244,307,000.

P.L. 99-177, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget and Emergency Control Act of 1985 (GRH), required a 4.3% "across the board" sequestration of the FY86 AIDS research budget. GRH reductions for each agency funding AIDS research were as follows: FDA, \$428,000; CDC, \$2,792,000; NIH, \$6,051,000; ADAMHA, \$546,000; and the Office of the Secretary, \$688,000. Taking into account the GRH budgets cuts, the FY86 budget for AIDS research was the following: CDC, \$62,133,000; FDA, \$9,527,000; NIH, \$134,672,000; ADAMHA, \$12,158,000; and the Office of the Secretary of HHS, \$15,312,000 -- for a PHS total of \$233,802,000. The Administration proposed rescinding portions of the FY86 AIDS research budget in order to prepare for the necessary budget cuts required by GRH in FY87. However, the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on HHS rejected the Administration's rescission proposals, and therefore the FY86 budget for AIDS research continued at the post-GRH level. Actual funding for AIDS research in FY86 was as follows: NIH, \$134,667,000; CDC, \$62,133,000; ADAMHA, \$12,155,000; FDA, \$9,527,000; and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), \$15,311,000 -- for a total of \$233,793,000.

FY87 Budget

In a special budget document entitled "Major Policy Initiatives -- FY87," the Administration identified AIDS research as one of its high priority programs. The Administration requested \$213,247,000 for AIDS research in FY87, and proposed establishing a single office in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) to plan the AIDS control effort. The Administration requested that Congress "establish a single AIDS funding authority and give HHS the authority to redirect, where appropriate, up to 1% of funding from lower priority HHS programs to AIDS research and control." The Administration also proposed that the OASH coordinator would be authorized "to allocate AIDS funds among HHS agencies according to a comprehensive plan," and that the plan be updated "as scientific breakthroughs occur and new opportunities are identified." According to the budget document, "an AIDS coordinator will improve research flexibility and the coordination of the multifaceted AIDS program. HHS' AIDS spending plans could be adjusted more easily in response to emerging research and control opportunities." Establishment of an AIDS coordination office is consistent with congressional appeals

for an AIDS czar." According to PHS, the Administration requested \$203,482,000 for OASH and \$9,765,000 for FDA. The OASH money was divided as follows: NIH, \$142,990,000; CDC, \$45,409,000; ADAMHA, \$13,733,000; and OASH AIDS Coordinator, \$1,350,000. Of the \$1,350,000 in the OASH AIDS Coordinator budget, \$1,000,000 was proposed for an AIDS public information campaign and \$350,000 for five staff positions.

On July 24, 1986, the House Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 5233, the FY87 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, HHS, and Education and related agencies (H.Rept. 99-711). The report indicated that the Committee on Appropriations had set aside \$336,753,000 for AIDS research in FY87. NIH would receive \$198,943,000; CDC, \$87,007,000; ADAMHA, \$47,553,000; OASH \$1,350,000; and HRSA, \$1,900,000. In a separate bill, H.R. 5177, the House provided FDA with \$9,765,000 -- for total AIDS budget of \$346,518,000. The Committee rejected the Administration's proposal to consolidate all AIDS resources in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH). AIDS research funds for NIH were provided in the appropriation for the Office of the Director of NIH. The money appropriated to HRSA would fund a new program providing AIDS education and training centers for health care personnel. Within CDC's appropriation, the Committee included up to \$3,000,000 for the establishment of a national clearinghouse to provide information on AIDS.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended a total of \$355,403,000 for research and other activities related to AIDS in H.R. 5233 (S.Rept. 99-408). According to the Senate report, NIH would receive \$200,943,000; CDC, \$89,007,000; ADAMHA, \$47,553,000; HRSA, \$1,900,000; and Departmental Management under the Office of the Secretary of HHS would receive \$16,000,000 to continue the AIDS treatment demonstration projects begun in FY86. The Senate did not agree with the Administration's request to consolidate all AIDS funding in one appropriation to OASH, and did not approve the Administration's budget request of \$1,350,000 for an AIDS coordinator. On Sept. 10, 1986, H.R. 5233 passed the Senate, amended, with an additional \$47 million in the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) budget for AIDS treatment evaluation centers and experimental drug therapy programs. In H.R. 5177, the Senate provided \$14,390,000 for FDA.

On Aug. 15, 1986, the Administration proposed amendments to its FY87 appropriations request for HHS (H.Doc. 99-259). The revised request provided an additional \$137,896,000 for AIDS research, \$133,271,000 for OASH, and \$4,625,000 for FDA, bringing the total request for AIDS in FY87 to \$351,143,000. Overall, the proposal would have reduced the FY87 request for HHS by a total of \$181,022,000. Counterbalancing the proposed increase for AIDS were proposed reductions in other HHS activities: CDC, \$3,868,000; NIH \$83,082,000; ADAMHA, \$5,068,000; and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) in the Social Security Administration, \$227,918,000 -- for a total of \$319,918,000 in proposed budget reductions.

On Oct. 2, 1986, the House filed a conference report on H.R. 5233 (H.Rept. 99-960). According to the report, NIH would receive \$247,943,000; CDC, \$89,007,000; ADAMHA, \$47,553,000; HRSA, \$1,900,000; and Departmental Management under Office of the Secretary of HHS would receive \$10,000,000 to continue the four AIDS treatment demonstration projects.

Funding for FDA, \$14,390,000 was provided in H.R. 5177 (H.Rept. 99-686). The PHS total was therefore \$410,793,000. Appropriations for all the agencies involved in AIDS research were passed as part of the FY87 continuing resolution (H.J.Res. 738, P.L. 99-591).

Additional funding for AIDS was provided in the FY87 Supplemental Appropriation, H.R. 1827. The House Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 1827 on Mar. 25, 1987 (H.Rept. 100-28). The bill included \$1,500,000 for FDA to expedite the review of new drugs, vaccines, and blood tests for AIDS. On May 1, the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended the same \$1,500,000 for FDA, an additional \$20,000,000 for CDC for a mass mailing of AIDS information to every household, and \$30,000,000 for the public health emergency fund to cover the cost of AZT or other AIDS drugs for needy patients (S.Rept. 100-48). During Senate consideration of the bill, \$27,000,000 was added for CDC testing, counseling, and minority education activities, for a total of \$78,500,000 in additional AIDS money. The figure was accepted in the conference report (H.Rept. 100-195) and agreed to by both the House (June 30) and the Senate (July 1). The bill was signed into law July 11, 1987 (P.L. 100-71).

According to PHS, actual funding for AIDS research and education for FY87 was as follows: NIH, \$260,907,000; CDC, \$136,007,000; ADAMHA, \$47,504,000; FDA, \$15,774,000; HRSA, \$11,900,000; OASH, \$30,363,000 -- for a PHS total of \$502,455,000.

FY88 Budget

The Reagan Administration's original proposed budget for FY88 was as follows: NIH, \$343,868,000; CDC, \$112,511,000; ADAMHA, \$54,417,000; FDA, \$15,690,000; HRSA, \$6,600,000, and OASH, \$800,000, for a PHS total of \$533,868,000. On June 30, 1987, the Administration submitted a revised request for an additional \$257,075,000 for AIDS, to be divided as follows: NIH, \$78,560,000; CDC, \$121,500,000; ADAMHA, \$46,835,000; FDA, \$8,880,000; and OASH, \$1,300,000. The agency totals under the revised request were therefore as follows: NIH, \$422,428,000; CDC, \$234,011,000; ADAMHA, \$101,252,000; FDA, \$24,570,000; HRSA, \$6,600,000; and OASH, \$2,100,000 -- for a PHS total of \$790,961,000.

On July 30, 1987, the House Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 3058, the FY88 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, HHS and Education and related agencies (H.Rept. 100-256). The report indicated that the Committee elected to place the appropriated AIDS funds in one consolidated account in the Office of the Secretary; however, the bill specified the amount to be distributed to each agency and institution. NIH would receive \$472,428,000; CDC, \$306,750,000; ADAMHA, \$101,252,000; HRSA, \$38,500,000; Office of the Secretary, \$5,000,000; Office of Minority Health, \$1,500,000; and Contingency Funds, \$20,000,000. In a separate bill, H.R. 3520, the House reported \$24,780,000 for FDA -- for a total PHS AIDS budget of \$970,210,000.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 3058 on Oct. 1, 1987 (S.Rept. 100-189). The Committee rejected the House proposal to consolidate all AIDS resources in the Office of the Secretary and instead

included AIDS funding within each agency appropriation. The report indicated that NIH would receive \$467,928,000; CDC, \$310,011,000; ADAMHA, \$117,252,000; HRSA, \$43,600,000; OS/OASH, \$2,600,000; and Public Health Emergency Fund, \$5,000,000. An additional \$20,000,000, not listed by the Committee with other funds for AIDS, was appropriated to the NIH Buildings and Facilities account for facility renovation related to AIDS on the NIH campus. This then brings the total AIDS funding figure for NIH to \$487,928,000. Similarly, a reappropriation of \$9,500,000 to CDC for the every-household mailing project (originally appropriated in the FY87 CDC budget) was not included in the Committee's AIDS table. With this addition, the total CDC AIDS funding becomes \$319,511,000. In a separate bill, S. 1800, the Senate provided FDA with \$24,570,000 -- for a total PHS AIDS funding figure of \$1,000,461,000.

On Dec. 21, 1987, the House filed a conference report (H.Rept. 100-498) on the FY88 Continuing Resolution (H.J.Res. 395), which included appropriations for all Public Health Service agencies and incorporated reductions necessary to meet the budget summit agreements. The report indicated that AIDS totals would include: NIH, \$467,806,000; CDC, \$304,942,000; ADAMHA, \$112,257,000; HRSA, \$36,956,000; OASH, \$2,872,000; Minority Health, \$1,436,000; and FDA, \$24,770,000 -- for a PHS AIDS funding total of \$951,039,000. The FY88 Continuing Resolution was signed into law on Dec. 22, 1987 (P.L. 100-202).

FY89 Budget

The Administration's FY89 budget request for AIDS is \$1,300,000,000, which represents a \$349,000,000 or 37% increase over the FY88 appropriations. The budget requests for AIDS have been consolidated in a single appropriation account under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health in FY89 "in order to improve coordination, flexibility and visibility for the high level of resources being devoted to this top public health priority," according to the HHS budget justification. However, operational responsibility will continue to reside in the individual PHS agencies involved, with the current plans for allocation of resources as follows: NIH, \$587,630,000; CDC, \$400,719,000; ADAMHA, \$177,617,000; FDA, \$65,420,000; HRSA, \$40,016,000; and OASH, \$28,598,000 (see Tables 1-4 in Appendix). The sum allocated to OASH includes a \$15,000,000 contingency fund "which could be used to respond instantly to any new opportunities that may arise during 1989." In addition, the budget specifies that the Secretary may transfer up to 3% of the funds appropriated to PHS for non-AIDS purposes into the OASH AIDS account, provided that it is not transferred from the "Retired Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers" fund, and that Congress is notified 30 days before any transfer occurs.

LEGISLATION

P.L. 100-71, H.R. 1827

Supplemental Appropriations, 1987. Appropriates \$77 million for AIDS: \$20 million for a mass mailing of information to every household, \$27 million for testing, counseling, and minority education activities, and \$30 million for AIDS drugs. Reported by House Committee on

Appropriations (H.Rept. 100-28) Mar. 25, 1987. Passed House, amended, Apr. 23. Reported, with amendments, by Senate Committee on Appropriations (S.Rept. 100-48) May 1. Passed Senate, amended, June 2. Conference report (H.Rept. 100-195) filed in House, June 27. Conference report agreed to by House on June 30 and by Senate on July 1, 1987. Signed into law July 11, 1987.

P.L. 100-202, H.J.Res. 395

Continuing Appropriations Act, 1988. Includes provisions of the conference agreement for Labor-HHS-Education appropriations (see H.R. 3058). Reported by House Committee on Appropriations (H.Rept. 100-415) Oct. 29, 1987. Passed House, amended, Dec. 3. Reported with amendments by Senate Committee on Appropriations (S.Rept. 100-238) Dec. 8. Passed Senate, amended, Dec. 11. Conference report (H.Rept. 100-498) filed and agreed to Dec. 21. Signed into law Dec. 22, 1987.

H.R. 3058 (Natcher)

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988. Reported by House Committee on Appropriations (H.Rept. 100-256) July 30, 1987. Passed House, amended, August 5. Reported with amendments by Senate Committee on Appropriations (S.Rept. 100-189) Oct. 1. Passed Senate, amended, Oct. 14. House and Senate conferees agreed Dec. 16 to funding levels which were then incorporated into the FY88 Continuing Resolution (see H.J.Res. 395).

FOR ADDITIONAL READING

Colburn, Don. AIDS: the growing impact. Washington post health section, June 2, 1987: 10-14.

Lord, Lewis J. The staggering price of AIDS. U.S. news and world report, June 15, 1987: 16-18.

Rovner, Julie. Congress is stalemated over AIDS epidemic. Congressional quarterly weekly report, Dec. 5, 1987: 2986-2988.

U.S. General Accounting Office. AIDS prevention: views on the administration's budget proposals. Briefing report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate. HRD-126BR, Aug. 12, 1987. 33 p.

U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): health care financing and services, by Mark Merlis. [Washington] 1987. (Updated regularly)
CRS Issue Brief 87219

----- AIDS: an overview of issues, Judith A. Johnson and Pamela W. Smith, coords. [Washington] 1987. (Updated regularly)
CRS Issue Brief 87150

TABLE 1

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR AIDS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Agency	FY81 Actual	FY82 Actual	FY83 Actual	FY84 Actual	FY85 Actual	FY86 Actual	FY87 Actual	FY88 Approp.	FY89 Request a/
NIH	\$0	\$3,355	\$21,668	\$44,121	\$63,737	\$134,667	\$260,907	\$467,806	\$587,630
CDC	200	2,050	6,202	13,750	33,298	62,133	136,007	304,942	400,719
ADAMHA	0	0	516	2,791	2,578	12,155	47,504	112,257	177,617
FDA	0	150	350	798	9,005	9,527	15,774	24,770	65,420
HRSA	0	0	0	0	0	15,311	11,900	36,956	40,016
OASH	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,363	4,308	28,598 b/
TOTAL	\$200	\$5,555	\$28,736	\$61,460	\$108,618	\$233,793	\$502,455	\$951,039	\$1,300,000

a/ In the FY89 President's Budget, all AIDS funding is proposed for consolidation in OASH.

b/ Includes a \$15 million "contingency fund."

NIH: National Institutes of Health

CDC: Centers for Disease Control

ADAMHA: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

HRSA: Health Resources and Services Administration

OASH: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, HHS

Source: Public Health Service Budget Office, March 25, 1988.

TABLE 2
NIH EXPENDITURES FOR AIDS RESEARCH
(In thousands of dollars)

Institute	FY82 Actual	FY83 Actual	FY84 Actual	FY85 Actual	FY86 Actual	FY87 Actual	FY88 Approp.	FY89 Request
Cancer	\$2,400	\$9,790	\$16,627	\$26,874	\$45,050	\$63,755	\$89,944	\$125,280
Heart, Lung, & Blood	5	1,202	4,871	9,323	15,468	17,244	24,738	39,032
Dental	25	25	81	97	1,712	3,247	3,169	3,526
Diabetes, Digestive, & Kidney Diseases	---	---	---	---	---	495	3,351	3,650
Neurological	31	684	1,510	1,168	1,435	3,685	12,212	13,393
Allergy & Infectious Diseases	297	9,223	19,616	23,273	63,276	145,760	223,383	310,268
Gen'l Med. Sciences	---	---	---	---	---	5,420	2,394	11,100
Child Health & Human Development	---	---	---	---	1,400	4,762	14,292	20,443
Eye	33	45	60	200	96	253	3,830	4,947
Environmental Health Sciences	---	---	---	---	---	216	3,917	4,234
Aging	---	---	---	---	---	184	361	452
Arthritis & Musculo- skeletal & Skin	---	---	---	---	---	100	660	687
Research Resources	564	699	1,356	2,802	6,157	11,027	50,418	38,010
Nursing	---	---	---	---	---	---	510	707
Fogarty Int'l Center	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	4,736
Office of Director	---	---	---	---	73	4,759	10,977	7,165
Bldgs & Facilities *	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,150	---
TOTAL, NIH	\$3,355	\$21,668	\$44,121	\$63,737	\$134,667	\$260,907	\$467,806	\$587,630

* The B&F funds were not included in the AIDS tables of the FY88 conference agreement on the continuing resolution, but report language indicates that the funds will be used for facility renovation related to AIDS on the NIH campus. AIDS funding for the Arthritis Institute also was not included in the conference agreement.

Source: PHS Budget Office and conference report on the FY88 continuing resolution, March 1988.

TABLE 3

FUNCTIONAL BREAKDOWN OF PHS SPENDING ON AIDS
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY84 Actual	FY85 Actual	FY86 Actual	FY87 Actual	FY88 Approp. a/	FY89 Request
I. Pathogenesis and Clinical Manifestations	\$45,690	\$61,051	\$90,257	\$154,423	\$276,279	\$385,571
II. Therapeutics	8,728	11,950	58,180	129,061	175,727	243,244
III. Vaccines	2,879	10,186	18,049	33,210	62,259	92,611
IV. Public Health Control Measures (total)	4,081	25,222	51,712	145,040	315,351	400,097
A. Information/Education	1,423	6,541	28,440	132,539	296,355	373,567
1. General Public (non-add)	(749)	(3,238)	(5,206)	(28,519)	(49,546)	(50,785)
2. School & College Age (non-add)	---	(136)	(114)	(11,076)	(29,916)	(36,450)
3. High Risk & Infected Persons (non-add)	(282)	(2,549)	(20,211)	(81,970)	(189,525)	(241,970)
a. Testing/counseling/referral (non-add)	---	---	(218)	(26,039)	(72,493)	(102,738)
4. Health Care Workers (non-add)	(392)	(618)	(2,909)	(10,974)	(27,368)	(44,362)
B. Prevention of Transfusion-related AIDS	522	11,531	11,650	1,733	3,040	3,312
C. Development & Evaluation of Blood Tests	2,136	7,150	11,622	10,768	15,956	23,218
V. Patient Care and Health Care Needs	82	209	15,595	40,721	29,218	67,731
VI. Multidisciplinary Research	---	---	---	---	92,205	95,746
A. Construction	---	---	---	---	(43,085)	(25,000)
VII. Contingency Funds	---	---	---	---	---	15,000
TOTAL, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	\$61,460	\$108,618	\$233,793	\$502,455	\$951,039	\$1,300,000

a/ This total includes two amounts not shown in the AIDS tables of the FY88 conference agreement (H.Rept. 100-498): \$19,150 of the construction money (in the NIH B&F account), and \$660 additional for NIH (in the NIAMS account).

Source: Public Health Service Budget Office, Mar. 25, 1988.

TABLE 4

GOVERNMENT-WIDE SPENDING ON AIDS
(Obligations in \$ millions)

	FY82 Actual	FY83 Actual	FY84 Actual	FY85 Actual	FY86 Actual	FY87 Actual	FY88 Estimate	FY89 Estimate
Public Health Service	6	29	61	109	234	502	951	1300
Medicaid (Federal share)	*	*	*	*	130	210	375	600
Social Security	*	*	*	*	*	41	71	111
Medicare	*	*	*	*	*	10	15	25
Veterans	2	5	6	12	24	30	52	66
Defense	0	0	0	0	79	74	52	52
Prisons	*	*	*	0	1	3	6	6
State	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	8	34	67	121	467	872	1525	2162

* No estimate is available for this year.

Public Health Service -- PHS supports research into the causes, prevention, and potential cures of AIDS. Through education, PHS also attempts to prevent the further spread of AIDS.

Medicaid and Social Security Disability Insurance -- HHS deems AIDS patients to be disabled, which qualifies them for Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits and in certain circumstances, for Supplementary Security Income (SSI) benefits. In many States, SSI eligibility may guarantee them Medicaid eligibility.

Medicare -- Some AIDS patients are over 65, some have been on Social Security Disability long enough (24 months) to qualify for Medicare, and a few qualify for other reasons.

Veterans Administration -- VA provides medical care to veterans with AIDS. The estimates for 1988-92 are subject to wide variation. This is a conservative estimate which assumes that the 1987-92 increase in cases will not exceed the 1986-87 increase.

Defense -- Defense is screening current personnel and recruits for evidence of AIDS infection. As the backlog of current personnel are screened, required funding will decline.

Bureau of Prisons -- The Bureau of Prisons randomly tests asymptomatic inmates entering Federal prisons, and uniformly tests all persons being released from Federal prisons. Medical staff treat inmates with AIDS. Beginning in FY88, all prisoners with AIDS will be offered AZT.

State Department -- State conducts AIDS antibody tests as part of routine in-service physical examinations of Foreign Service Officers and physical examinations for new employees, and has recently begun testing refugees and persons seeking immigrant visas.

Department of Labor -- DOL screens current Job Corps enrollees and new applicants for evidence of AIDS infection.