FY 2020 Budget Recommendations for Antimicrobial Resistance Programs

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- **Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative ($200 million):** Congress should fund the initiative at $200 million in FY2020, which would support AMR prevention efforts to all 50 states, six large cities, and Puerto Rico to reduce the emergence and spread of AMR pathogens and improve appropriate antibiotic use.

- **National Healthcare Safety Network ($22.75 million):** Funding of $22.75 million in FY2020 would enhance NHSN reporting at more than 20,000 healthcare facilities, including acute-care hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory surgical centers. While progress has been made in the number of healthcare facilities voluntarily reporting antibiotic use and resistance data, additional effort is needed to achieve the stated goal in the National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria for 95% of hospitals to report these data by 2020. FY2020 funding will enable CDC to continue to provide data for national HAI elimination as well as tracking national antibiotic use and resistance data essential to inform and evaluate antibiotic stewardship activities and other efforts to address antibiotic resistance.

- **Advanced Molecular Detection Initiative ($32.5 million):** Funding of $32.5 million would allow CDC to more rapidly determine where emerging diseases come from, whether microbes are resistant to antibiotics, and how microbes are moving through a population. The AMD strengthens CDC’s epidemiologic and laboratory expertise to effectively guide public health action. Additional funding in FY2020 would help ensure state and local health departments have enhanced expertise to harness DNA sequencing of pathogens to ramp up early detection and response to surging disease outbreaks.

- **CDC Global Health ($642 million):** $642 million for the Global Health Program would help protect Americans by improving health security, capacity and outcomes globally. Funding supports the global HIV program, which, as a key implementer of PEPFAR, facilitates access to life-saving antiretroviral treatment for millions. CDC’s ability to provide high quality technical support for surveillance, infection control, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in high burden countries would also be enhanced. CDC’s global health program helps strengthen laboratory capacities, disease surveillance and field epidemiology in the developing world to stop health threats overseas before they reach American soil. The CDC is a key implementer of the Global Health Security Agenda, which will run out of funding in September of 2019, if additional resources aren’t committed to maintain current programs

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- **National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases ($5.761 billion):** Congress should provide robust funding of at least $5.761 billion for NIAID in FY2020. We urge Congress to continue to grow, not shrink NIAID’s capacity to find cures for infectious diseases. Funding at this level would allow NIAID to address antibiotic resistance while carrying out its broader role in supporting infectious diseases research. This includes research on new treatments, diagnostics and vaccines for tuberculosis, HIV, emerging infections, and other infectious disease threats. NIAID would also be able to continue to develop and implement programs and initiatives designed to attract and retain physician-scientists.

Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)

- **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (At least $750 million):** The BARDA broad spectrum research program leads efforts to leverage partnerships with public and private partners to develop products that directly support the government-wide National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria. In recent years, efforts by BARDA and industry partnerships have resulted in new broad-spectrum antibiotics. The President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology has recommended $800 million per year to BARDA to support partnerships with industry.
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

- **Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria ($17 million):** The funding level would support FDA’s efforts to implement Commissioner Gottlieb’s 2018 five-year antibiotic stewardship action plan, including plans to transition the remaining over-the-counter antibiotic products to veterinary supervision, update product labels to fully reflect judicious use principals, identify new ways to encourage the development of antibiotic alternatives, assist academic institutions and other partners in the development of veterinary curricula and other educational materials, develop new strategies to collect and analyze antibiotic use data, and finalize and disseminate a biomass denominator to better contextualize information about antibiotic sales and distribution.

- **The National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) ($5 million increase):** Funding for this collaboration between FDA, USDA, CDC, and state and local public health departments to track changes in antimicrobial susceptibility of enteric bacteria would allow FDA’s Center for Veterinary Medicine to update and modernize NARMS consistent with FDA’s Science Board recommendations to better support unmet capacity needs in state and local public health labs and enhance its ability to quickly conduct epidemiological investigations when needed.

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- **Antimicrobial Resistance ($67 million increase):** A $14 million funding increase at the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the National Animal Health Laboratory Network and the National Agricultural Statistics Services (NASS) would support data collection to inform policy related to appropriate antibiotic use in all settings across agriculture and clinical medicine. $17 million in additional funding for agricultural research at USDA’s Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and a $28 million increase for National Institute of Food and Agriculture’s (NIFA) Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) will provide a better understanding pathogen resistance, and an $8 million increase will support more information, training and technical assistance for producers and veterinarians about new antibiotic alternatives and improved animal management and husbandry practices through USDA’s Cooperative Extension Service.

US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of State

- **USAID Tuberculosis Program ($400 million) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria ($1.56 billion):** Recommended funding for USAID’s TB program and the Global Fund will not only allow continued reductions in malaria and TB, but help staunch the growth of drug-resistant forms of these infections, particularly of drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis, which is the only airborne drug resistant disease and the biggest infectious disease killer globally.

Bilateral Global Health Security Programs

- **Renew funding for Global Health Security Agenda:** Across multiple agencies, including CDC and USAID, $1 billion in Global Health Security Agenda funding from 2014 through 2019 has supported global AMR activities, including training health providers to prevent health-care associated infections – which often contribute to AMR – and expanding surveillance of drug-resistant bacteria. Congressional action is needed this year to extend this funding beyond 2019, or most of these vital global health security activities will cease.

Department of Defense (DoD)

- **Defense Health Program/RDT&E (Increase Support for AMR R&D):** The Defense Health Program and the Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E) budgets support R&D to address key military medical challenges including antibiotic resistance. In recent years, projects have been supported to develop strategies to prevent, mitigate, and treat antibiotic resistant bacteria in wounds. The Defense Health Program also supports a Multi-Drug Resistant Surveillance Network (MRSN) program that includes projects for Army service level support. Specifically, the MRSN is the Enterprise effort to collect and characterize bacterial isolates to inform best practice, such as patient management and antibiotic selection.