Funding Outlook for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

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Key Advocacy Messages for Congress

- The Ryan White Program still <u>acts as the payer of last resort</u> serving over 512,000 uninsured and underinsured people living with HIV/AIDS in the U.S.
- Program continues to offer critical services to managing HIV: case management, mental health and substance use services, adult dental services, transportation, legal, and nutritional support services

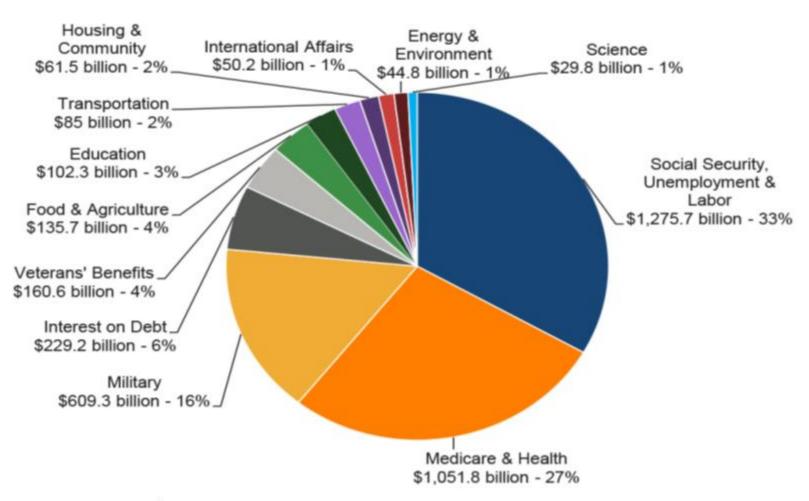


Key Advocacy Messages for Congress

- People retained in care and treatment have higher chance of being virally suppressed
 - Over 81 percent of people in Ryan White Program are virally suppressed
 - Only 30 percent of people living with HIV nationally have achieved viral suppression
- Even with ACA, the program is still needed across the country
 - Some states have not expanded Medicaid leaving Ryan White has the sole source of support for some people living with HIV



Total Spending in FY2015 - \$3.8 Trillion

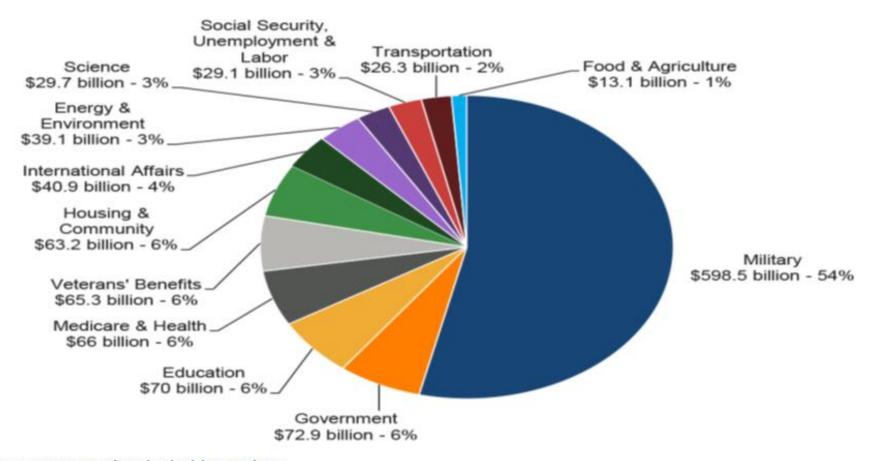


Source: OMB, National Priorities Project



Competing Interests in Discretionary Funding

Discretionary Spending 2015: \$1.11 Trillion



Source: OMB, National Priorities Project

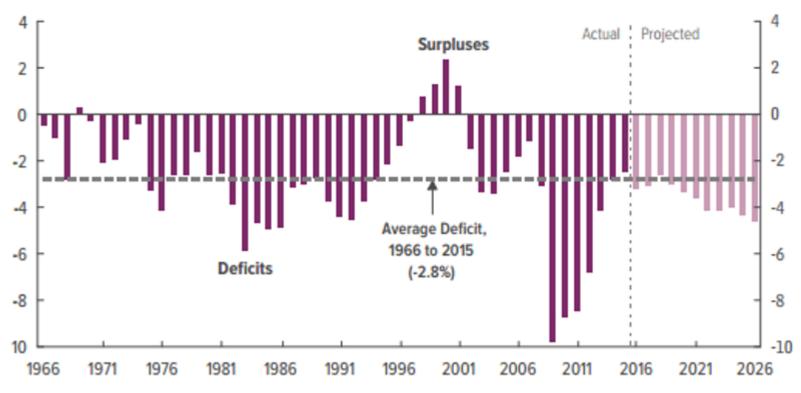


Budget Control Act and Sequestration

- The Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA) was enacted to cut the deficit by \$2.4 trillion over 10 years
 - Discretionary spending caps of \$917 billion in savings over 10 years
 - Created the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (the Supercommittee) to find additional \$1.2 trillion in cuts for same period
- Failed to agree on way forward, so automatic across-theboard cuts (sequestration) took effect in 2013 for discretionary and some mandatory programs
- BCA also sets discretionary budget caps through 2021



Deficits and Surpluses (as percentage of GDP)



Source: Congressional Budget Office.

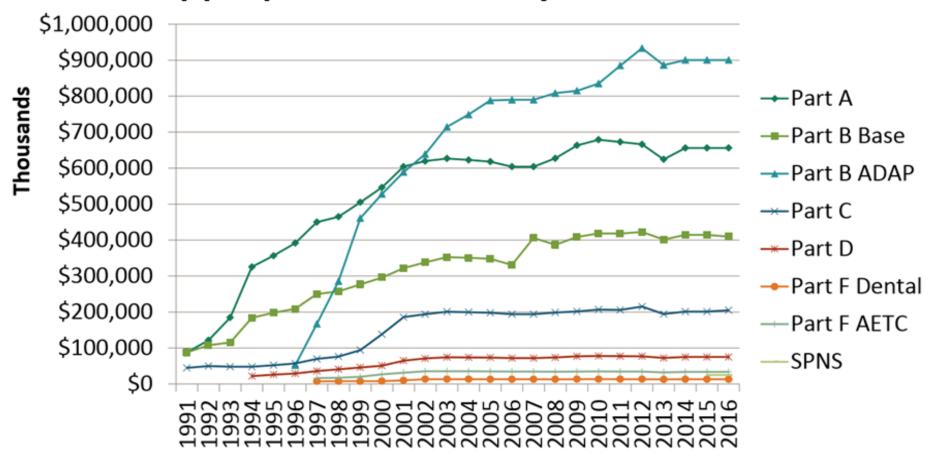


Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015

- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which provided sequester relief for fiscal years 2014 & 2015 was set to expire
- Congress was pressured to lift caps for at least FY2016
- Without a budget deal, sequestration would have taken full effect, cutting non-defense discretionary (NDD) funding by \$37 billion
- Eliminated about 90 percent of the sequestration budget cuts for NDD programs in fiscal year 2016, and about 60 percent of them in 2017



Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Appropriations History FY1991-2016



Source: HRSA HAB



President Obama's FY2017 Budget Request

- The Administration makes positive investments in the Ryan White Program:
 - Increases total Ryan White Program funding by \$9 million, for a total of nearly \$2.3 billion
 - Flat funds most parts of the Program, including:
 - \$655 million for Part A
 - \$414 million for Part B care programs
 - \$900 million for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)
 - Over \$46 million for Part F AETCs and Dental program



President's FY2017 Budget Continued...

Ryan White Part D:

- Budget request proposes to eliminate dedicated funding for Part D and would consolidate Parts C and D
- President has requested consolidation for the past several fiscal years
 - Congress has rejected the proposal every year
- Part D funded programs are uniquely tailored to address the needs of women and youth



President's FY2017 Budget Continued...

Ryan White SPNS:

- Budget request increases SPNS funding by \$9 million for a demonstration project to increase hepatitis C testing and care and treatment for people co-infected with HIV and HCV
- New HCV infections have increased by 150% between 2010 and 2013 and 1 in 4 people living with HIV is also co-infected with HCV



- Both the House and Senate passed all 12 spending bills in committee.
- Both House and Senate Labor-HHS appropriations bills had lower overall allocations compared to FY2016:
 - House bill was \$569 million less
 - Senate bill was \$270 million less
- Increased pressure in both bills to increase funding for NIH,
 Zika, and the opioid crisis
 - Democrats wanted emergency funding for Zika and the opioid crisis



Senate Labor-HHS bill:

- For the first time in several years, the Committee passed a bipartisan bill
- Flat funded HIV prevention at CDC, increased NIH funding by \$2 billion
- Cut CDC STD and TB funding, cut the HHS Secretary's Minority AIDS Initiative Fund



Senate Labor-HHS bill:

- Most of Ryan White Program flat funded
- However, the bill cut two aspects of the program:
 - Eliminated SPNS program (-\$25 million)
 - Cut Part C by \$4 million
- Last year the Senate proposed to eliminate SPNS as well we successfully restored funding in final FY2016



Ryan White SPNS program:

- The program develops innovative service models for HIV care to respond to the needs of Ryan White Program clients
- Current SPNS projects include:
 - Evidence-informed interventions to improve HIV Care Continuum
 - Use of social media to improve health outcomes along the HIV Care Continuum
 - Workforce capacity building for integrating HIV primary care Culturally appropriate interventions of to reach Latino(a) populations
 - Building a medical home for multiply diagnosed HIV-positive homeless populations
 - Enhancing engagement and retention in care for the Transgender Women of Color Initiative
- The Community is working to restore this funding



Ryan White Part C:

- In honor of World AIDS Day in 2011, the Administration provided \$15 million in additional funding for Ryan White Part C programs
- After first two years of this additional funding:
 - 271 Part C clinical sites receiving additional funding
 - Enrollment of over 43,000 patients into care
- HRSA has continued to provide this funding to Part C since 2011, and the \$4 million increase by Congress to Part C in FY2016 filled the shortfall HRSA faced in maintaining the "World AIDS Day" funding.
- Community is also working to restore this cut



House Labor-HHS bill:

- Partisan bill mostly voted on party lines
- Flat funds all CDC HIV, STD, and Hepatitis prevention programs
- Flat funds all parts of the Ryan White Program
- Increases NIH funding by \$1.25 billion



House Labor-HHS bill:

- Completely eliminates:
 - Title X family planning programs (-\$286 million)
 - Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (-\$101 million)
- Cuts funding to many aspects of the ACA
- Flat funding in the both the House and Senate for most of the Ryan White Program should be seen as a win.



Where Are We Now?

- Unclear how the Senate and House will reconcile their differences in the Labor-HHS bills
 - Nearly a \$300 million difference in how much the House and Senate allocated towards their respective bills
- Fiscal year ends September 30, 2016
- Due to party conventions, extra long recess, and presidential elections there is very little time Congress is in session



Where Are We Now?

- Mostly likely scenario short-term continuing resolution
 - Timing unclear could fund government until end of 2016, could be longer
- Timing could shift depending on who wins the White House or what party is in the majority in the Senate



FY2018?

- The Bipartisan Budget Act expires at the end of this fiscal year
- Sequestration and budget caps will be back next year unless
 Congress comes up with a new plan
 - If no plan is developed it will mean potentially less money for Labor-HHS bill and HIV/AIDS programs
- In the New Year we'll have a new Congress
 - We will need to educate new members of Congress and their staff to ensure that HIV/AIDS remains a priority
- New president will be sworn in next year
 - Clinton has been supportive of the Ryan White Program in past
 - Unclear Trump's stance on the program
- Unclear how budget process will play out in early next year



What's the Community Doing?

- The AIDS Budget and Appropriations Coalition (ABAC) advocates for adequate resources for domestic HIV/AIDS programs across the federal government
- Activities have included:
 - Multiple Hill visits with members of the Budget and Appropriations Committees, HIV/AIDS champions, and leadership on the Hill
 - Sent community letters to the Administration and Congress
 - Support "Dear Colleague" letters on the Hill
 - Social media campaigns #NoHIVcuts and #FundHIV
 - Will continue to meet with congressional offices until a final spending measure is developed



Conclusions

- We continue to operate in tough budgetary times; many Republicans want to see cuts to non-defense discretionary programs
- With ACA, some on the Hill can continue to question the need for the Ryan White Program
- Despite these obstacles, the Program continues to be funded every year – a sign that most of the Hill continue to see value in the Program
- Health outcomes from the Program continue to surpass national rates
- Future of the Program (i.e., reauthorization) may depend on makeup of the next Administration and Congress



Thank you!

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