

## Summary of Legislative Action Taken on Microbicides in FY2002

1. **APPROPRIATIONS**, Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (including NIH and CDC), and Education:

### The Centers for Disease Control:

#### FY 2002 House/CDC:

Within global HIV/AIDS, the Committee expects CDC to expand support for microbicide research and development and support the priorities established in the HIV prevention strategic plan and the topical microbicides five-year research agenda.

#### FY 2002 Senate/CDC:

The Committee urges CDC to fund microbicide research and development within funds provided for global AIDS. These funds could support clinical trials of microbicides as set forth in CDC's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan and its topical microbicides 5-year research agenda.

### National Institutes of Health:

FY 2002 House/NIH, Office of the Director-- Microbicide Research.-- The Committee urges the Director to enhance microbicide research and product development through OAR, NIAID, NICHD, NIMH, NIDA, and ORWH. NIH is urged to begin implementation of the annual strategic plan for microbicide research, product development and evaluation being completed under NIH leadership and in coordination with other Federal agencies through all available mechanisms, as appropriate. The Committee requests that the Director provide a report to the Committee by March 31, 2002 on the status of this initiative, including research efforts, funding levels and implementation of the strategic plan.

FY 2002 Senate/NIH, Office of the Director -- Microbicide Research.-- The Committee is supportive of increased funding for microbicide research and product development through OAR, NIAID, NICHD, NIMH, NIDA, and ORWH. The Committee urges NIH to begin implementation of the 5-year strategic plan for microbicide research, development and evaluation in coordination with other Federal agencies. To accelerate that implementation, the Committee encourages NIH to increase the number of full-time employees dedicated to work encompassed by the plan. The Committee requests a report by March 31, 2002 on the status of its new microbicide program, including research efforts, funding and staffing levels and implementation of the strategic plan.

2. **APPROPRIATIONS**, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations:

### U.S. Agency for International Development

The FY 2002 foreign operations final appropriations bill provides:

"\$435 million for HIV/AIDS including not less than \$15 million which should be made available to support the development of microbicides as a means of combating HIV/AIDS." Context:

FY 2001 spending at USAID for HIV/AIDS was \$315 million. Thus, FY 2002 level above of \$435 million represents an increase of \$120 million.

USAID microbicides spending:

Years leading up to FY 01: less than \$4 million annually. FY 2001: \$12 million.

FY 2002: \$15 million.

### **3. AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION: The Microbicide Development Act**

HR 2405 in the House. Introduced in June 2001 by Reps. Connie Morella (Rep.-MD) and Nancy Pelosi (Dem-CA). Currently, more than 40 bipartisan cosponsors.  
(Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.)

S 1752 in the Senate. Introduced in November 2001 by Senators Jon Corzine (Dem-NJ) and Olympia Snowe (Rep-MA). Original and current cosponsors: Senators Leahy, Cantwell, Murray, Dodd, Kerry, Inouye, and Feinstein.

(Referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions ('HELP')).

Important Note: While both HR2405 and S1752 serve the same goal-- to establish a "microbicide research and development program" at NIH and strengthen ongoing microbicide activity at CDC-- these two bills are not legislatively identical. Our objective is to get at least one of the bills passed by the end of this session, and to work out the differences during the conference process.

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