DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Hearing on National Institutes of Health's FY22 Budget and the State

of Medical Research

Witness appearing before the

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies

Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.

Director, National Institutes of Health

Accompanied by

Diana W. Bianchi, M.D.

Director, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Instit14563809(D)4 EMC /P &MCID 10 BDC /TT0 1 Tf12 -0 Tc 0.0

Good morning, Chairwoman Murray, Ranking Member Blunt, and distinguished

Members of the Subcommittee. I am Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D., and I have served as the

Development (NICHD) is leading a multi-institute initiative known as the Collaboration to Assess Risk and Identify loNG-term outcomes for Children with COVID (CARING for disasters on health care systems caring for populations with health disparities and research focusing on the societal-

research efforts to investigate the impact of climate on human health, with the goal to understand all aspects of health-related climate vulnerability. Therefore, the President's Request includes a \$100 million increase for research on the human health impacts of climate change.

The FY 2022 President's Discretionary Request makes a major additional investment to address the opioid crisis. The crisis of opioid misuse, addiction, and overdose in the United States is a rapidly evolving and urgent public health emergency that has been exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic. Since the declaration of a public health emergency for COVID, illicit fentanyl use and heroin use have increased, and overdoses in May 2020 were 42 percent higher than in May 2019.

The use of opioids together with stimulants, such as methamphetamine, is increasing; and deaths attributed to using these combinations are likewise increasing. Taking note of these trends, FY 2021 appropriation language expanded allowable use of Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) funds to include research related to stimulant misuse and addiction. Identifying how opioids and stimulants interact in combination to produce increased toxicity will enhance our ability to develop medications to prevent and treat comorbid opioid and stimulant use disorders and overdoses associated with this combination of drugs.

Finally, I'd like to take a moment to thank this Subcommittee for its recognition over the last two years that America's continuing leadership in biomedical research requires infrastructure and facilities that are conducive to cuttingcontinuously works to ensure that the buildings and infrastructure on its campuses are safe and reliable and that these real property assets evolve in support of science – but NIH's