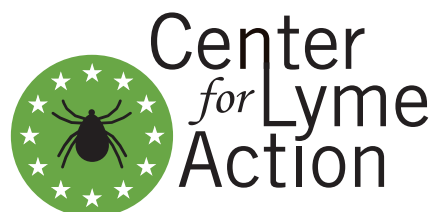


FISCAL YEAR 2025
APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS



1. Fully Fund the Kay Hagan Tick Act

\$30M Total Requested

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

\$10M for the Centers of Excellence
\$20M for States and Tribal organizations with high-risk Lyme disease

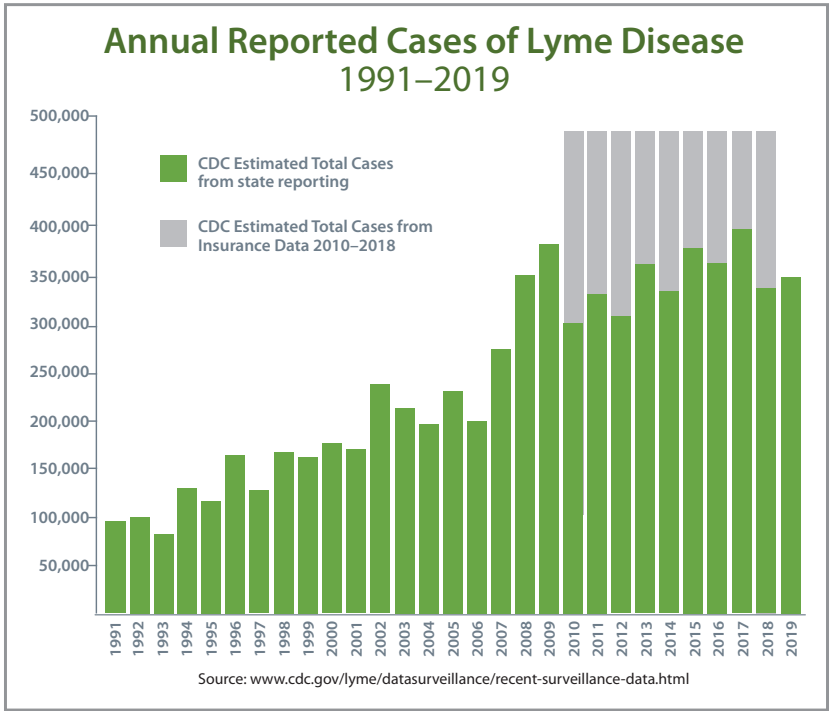
Justification

The Kay Hagan Tick Act is authorized at \$30M annually. Center for Lyme Action requests that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) be provided \$10,000,000 to award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to institutions of higher education for the establishment or continued support of regional centers of excellence in vector-borne diseases. The purpose is to address vector-borne diseases with emphasis on Lyme and other tickborne diseases.

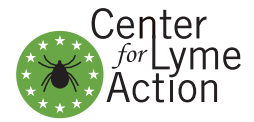
The CDC is further provided \$20,000,000 for purposes of entering into cooperative agreements with health departments of States, political subdivisions of States, and Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations in areas at high risk of Lyme and other vector-borne diseases in order to increase capacity to identify, report, prevent, and respond to such diseases and related outbreaks.

Lastly, the Kay Hagan Tick Act requires the development of a national strategy for vector-borne diseases including tick-borne diseases by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and others, as appropriate. In 2020, the CDC published a first step to the strategy—the 2020 Vector-Borne Disease National Public Health Framework. The national strategy is expected to be released in 2024.

Funding History	
Fiscal Year	\$ in millions
FY19	\$0
FY20	\$0
FY21	\$4M
FY22	\$16M
FY23	\$18.5M
FY24 House	\$18.5M
FY 24 Senate	\$27.5M
FY25 CLA Request	\$30M



2. Fund HHS LymeX Innovation Accelerator Implementation



\$5M Total Requested

Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Justification

A sustained budget of \$5M of annual federal funding is required to achieve the goals allotted for this five-year program so not to drain the \$25M in private foundation funding intended for research to finance the Government program management portion.

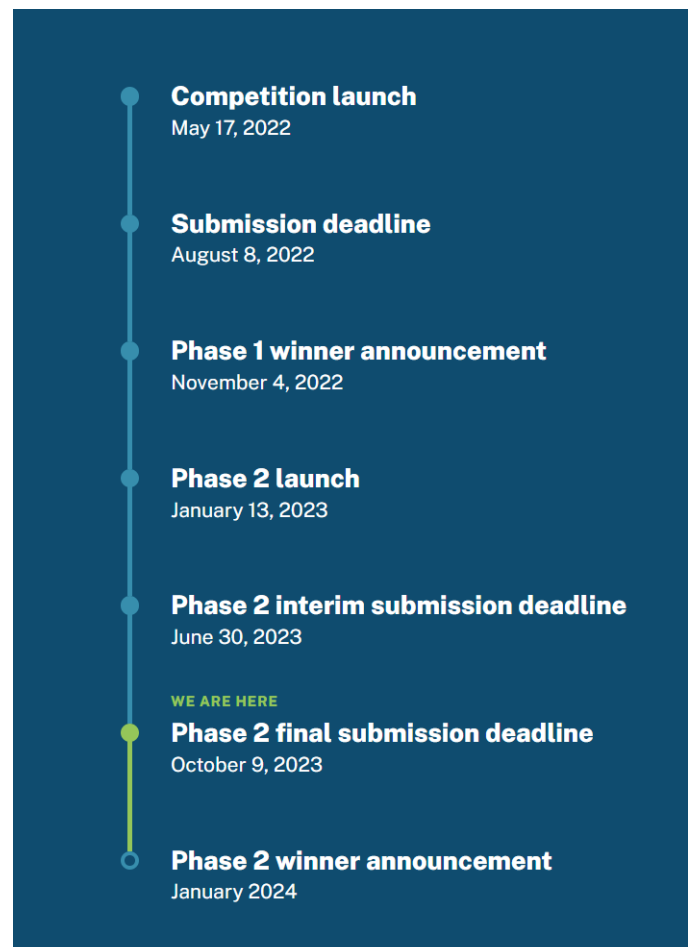
In FY21, \$2M was initially allocated from the Office of the Secretary for the LymeX program. In FY22, the House approved \$5M for LymeX, but was not sustained in the final FY22 Omnibus Appropriations bill. The House Appropriations Committee has appropriated \$5M in FY24.

The LymeX Innovation Accelerator (LymeX) will accelerate Lyme Innovation progress and strategically advance tickborne-disease solutions in direct collaboration with Lyme patients, patient advocates, and diverse stakeholders across academia, nonprofits, industry, and government. LymeX is an innovative \$25M public-private partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Steven & Alexandra Cohen Foundation. LymeX is modeled after the success and methods of the KidneyX Innovation Accelerator, a partnership between HHS and the American Society of Nephrology that includes kidney-care patients in every step of its innovation process.

The LymeX partnership has three focus areas: (1) patient-centered innovation (2) education and awareness (3) next-generation diagnostics. All three focus areas include Lyme disease patients and community at every step of the LymeX innovation process. In November 2022, LymeX announced 10 Phase 1 winners of the LymeX Diagnostic Challenge. In Phase 2, 10 teams participated in a virtual accelerator to help refine concepts with awards expected in early 2024. Prize challenge awards funded by the Stephen and Alexandria Cohen Foundation with Phase 1 at \$1M and Phase 2 at \$2M, with an additional \$7M for future phases. Unfortunately, the government management of the program has neither been budgeted by the Administration nor appropriated by Congress. The LymeX program has been forced to withdraw from the private foundation contribution intended for research to finance the Federal government program management portion at HHS.

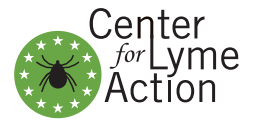
Funding History

Fiscal Year	\$ in millions
FY19	\$0
FY20	\$0
FY21 Allocation	\$2M
FY22	\$0
FY23	\$0
FY24 House	\$5M
FY24 Senate	Not specified
FY25 CLA Request	\$5M



https://www.lymexdiagnosticsprize.com/?utm_source=HHS&utm_medium=press-release&utm_campaign=P1-winners

3. Fund Lyme & Tickborne Disease Prevention Programs



\$30M Total Requested

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Justification

Lyme disease is the most common vector-borne disease in the United States. A recently released estimate based on insurance records suggests that approximately 476,000 Americans are diagnosed and treated for Lyme disease each year. The number of cases has increased more than 5x since 1991 across all states. Additional funding for the CDC is required to:

- Develop safer and more effective tick repellents
- Fund innovative Lyme diagnostics research
- Bolster critical education and awareness programs for Lyme and tickborne disease
- Promote collaborative approaches to understanding Lyme and tickborne disease such as supporting TickNET, funding state health departments to improve surveillance, supporting vector-borne disease Centers of Excellence with increased focus on ticks, discovering new tickborne diseases, and more.
- When available, execute the Lyme and tickborne disease portion of the National Strategy for Vector-borne Disease.

Funding History

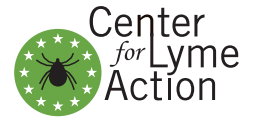
Fiscal Year	\$ in millions
FY19	\$12M
FY20	\$14M
FY21	\$16M
FY22	\$20.5M
FY23	\$26M
FY24 House	\$26M
FY24 Senate	\$26M
FY25 CLA Request	\$30M



SOURCE: <https://www.cdc.gov/ticknet/index.html>

SOURCE: <https://www.cdc.gov/ticknet/index.html>

4. Fund NIH NIAID Lyme and Tickborne Disease & Conditions Research



\$135M Total Requested

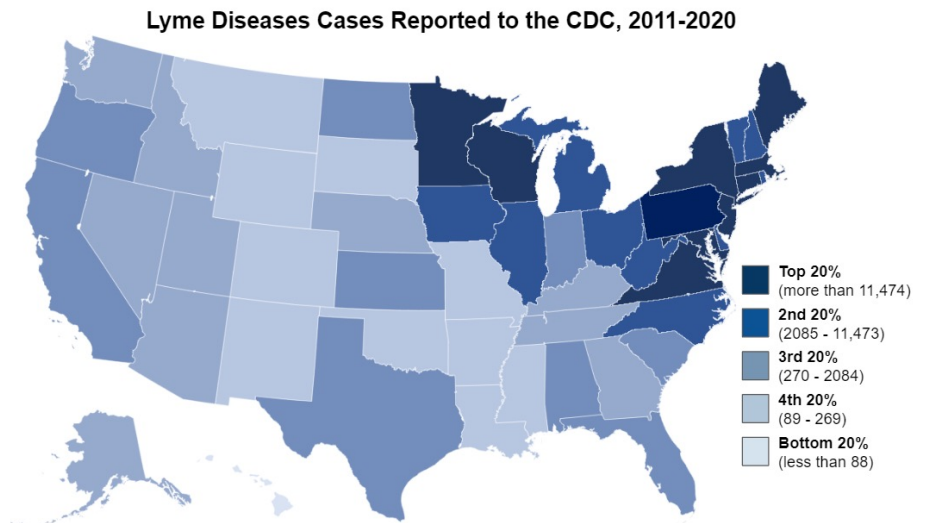
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
 National Institutes of Health (NIH)
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Justification

Lyme and tickborne disease funding requires an increase in the NIH NIAID research budget to help develop reliable diagnostics and therapies to address this increasing U.S. health concern affecting over 476,000 Americans annually. In 2019, the NIH released the NIH Strategic Plan for Tickborne Disease Research which provides an excellent framework to attack the problem, but NIAID requires substantially more funding to execute this strategy.

Lyme disease diagnostics are unreliable and there is no cure. Better diagnostics are required to determine if a Lyme disease therapy or cure is in fact working and therefore must be given research priority. Lyme disease accounts for the lion's share or approximately 80% of reported tickborne diseases. Accordingly, at least 80% of the increase for tickborne diseases should be allocated towards Lyme disease research.

Funding History	
Fiscal Year	\$ in millions
FY19	\$32M
FY20	\$34M
FY21	\$96M
FY22	\$119M
FY23	\$119M
FY24 House	\$125M
FY24 Senate	Not specified
FY25 CLA Request	\$135M



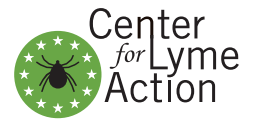
NIH STRATEGIC PLAN FOR TICKBORNE DISEASE RESEARCH
 October 9, 2019

This figure shows the mouthparts of a tick. The center of the mouth (yellow) is covered in tiny barbs that help keep the tick lodged on the host while feeding. Image credit: Igor Sivanowicz, Janelia Farm Research Campus, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Ashburn, VA. This image is subject to the Creative Commons license.

PREPARED BY THE NIH TICKBORNE DISEASES STRATEGIC PLANNING TEAM

Lyme disease cases reported to the CDC by state from 2011-2020. The disease affects the entire population of the continental U.S. with growing incidence nationwide. Source: Generated from CDC Surveillance data.

5. Fund Defense Peer-reviewed Tickborne Disease Research —Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP)



\$9M Total Requested

TITLE VI

Other Department of Defense Programs

Defense Health Program

U.S. Department of Defense

Justification

Additional funding of \$2M to \$9M in FY 2024 for tickborne disease research is well-justified as the tickborne disease research program has funded just 20% of the “compliant applications” received in Fiscal Year 2022. More importantly, thousands of our U.S. warfighters have been sidelined and forced to retire because of their or a family’s member’s tick-borne disease, affecting our military readiness and our national security. Many of these warfighters are highly specialized and trained such as fighter pilots who required millions of U.S. taxpayer dollars to be trained and equipped, only to have their careers cut short and removed from military service.

Funding History

Fiscal Year	\$ in millions
FY19	\$5M
FY20	\$7M
FY21	\$7M
FY22	\$7M
FY23	\$7M
FY24 House	\$7M
FY24 Senate	Not specified
FY25 CLA Request	\$9M

Programmatic Mission:

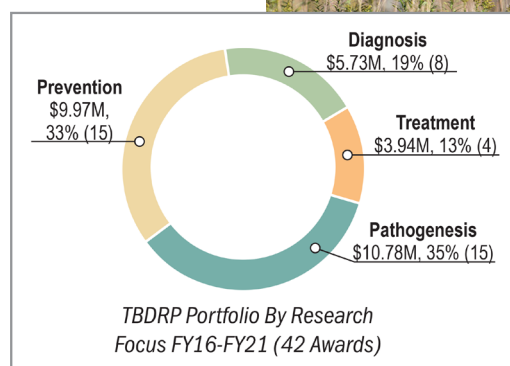
“To understand the pathogenesis of Lyme disease and other tick-borne illnesses, to deliver innovative solutions to prevent, diagnose, and treat their manifestations for the benefit of US Service members and American public, and to disseminate this knowledge.”

“The Tick-Borne Disease Research Program (TBDRP) was established in fiscal year 2016 (FY16) to support innovative and impactful research that addresses these fundamental issues and gaps in tick-borne diseases. Hallmarks of TBDRP funding include the involvement of Lyme and tick-borne disease advocates in our two-tier review process, as well as the mission of addressing tick-borne diseases as a threat to military forces and their dependents.”

SOURCE: cdmrp.army.mil/tbdrp/default

https://cdmrp.health.mil/tbdrp/pdfs/W81XFWH-21-TBDRP-CDA-IDA_InformationPaper.pdf

TBDRP	Funding	Applications	Funded
FY 2019	\$5M	62	8
FY 2020	\$7M	39	8
FY 2021	\$7M	44	8
FY 2022	\$7M	30	6



https://cdmrp.health.mil/tbdrp/pbbks/TBDRP%20Glitz%20Sheet_FY16-21.pdf