



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

Analysis of the FY 2025 House Appropriations Bills for Federal Science Agencies | July 11, 2024

Over the last several weeks, appropriators in the House of Representatives have been considering funding legislation for fiscal year (FY) 2025, which begins October 1. To date, the House has passed 4 of the 12 annual appropriations bills, with the remaining 8 having been approved by the House Appropriations Committee and now awaiting floor consideration.

This is the first appropriations cycle under the leadership of Appropriations Committee Chairman Tom Cole (R-OK). As [previously reported](#), the year began with an understanding that the FY 2025 appropriations process was going to be an especially difficult one. Thanks to strict budget caps set last year for FY 2024 and FY 2025, discretionary spending is once again on the chopping block. The caps as currently set have the potential to further decimate agency budgets, especially given the cuts many received in [FY 2024](#).

Making things worse, the [subcommittee allocations](#) that were approved by the House in May set the stage for additional, disproportionate reductions to nondefense discretionary accounts, which include science agencies, while allowing defense spending to increase. The analysis below details the House's plans for FY 2025 funding for federal science agencies.

While the process is moving forward in the House, several hurdles remain for completing the FY 2025 appropriations bills on time. First, the Senate is just beginning its process by considering its first round of bills this week. The Senate Appropriations Committee recently released its [subcommittee allocations](#). While working within the same top-line budget cap as the House, the Senate allocations would divvy up funding differently than the other chamber. For example, under the [Senate numbers](#), the Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) bill—which funds the National Science Foundation, Department of Justice, and Census Bureau, among other agencies—would be allocated *11.6 percent less* than the CJS bill in the House. However, for the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education (LHHS) appropriations bill—the measure that funds the National Institutes of Health, Department of Education, and several other agencies of interest to the science community—the Senate allocation is 6.9 percent higher than the House bill. Discrepancies like these will make coming to final agreement on FY 2025 funding levels difficult.

Second, with this being an election year, no one expects the appropriations process to be completed by October 1, certainly not for all 12 bills. Congress will leave town for most of August for summer recess and again in October to hit the campaign trail. Enactment of a continuing resolution (CR) to avoid a government shutdown this fall is all but certain.

The following pages provide details of the House's FY 2025 CJS and LHHS appropriations bills as approved by the House Appropriations Committee. Since neither bill has yet to be voted on by the full House, the numbers included below are subject to change through amendment.

Snapshot of the House Proposals for Federal Science Agencies, FY 2025

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	FY 2025 House	House vs. FY 2024
National Science Foundation	9060.0	10183.0	9258.0	2.2%
National Institutes of Health	48581.0	49830.5	48581.0	0%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	369.0	387.0	0.0	-100%
Bureau of the Census	1382.0	1577.7	1354.0	-2.0%
Bureau of Economic Analysis	125.0	138.5	116.0	-7.2%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	35.0	42.0	33.0	-5.7%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	698.0	712.8	698.0	0%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	9222.1	9683.0	7400.0	-19.8%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	85.6	81.5	81.6	-4.7%
Institute of Education Sciences	793.1	815.4	740.4	-6.6%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	22.0	26.7%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	7446.4	7570.0	7500.0	0.7%

Stay tuned to [COSSA's coverage](#) for the latest developments.

I. Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill

The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Bill contains annual funding for the National Science Foundation (NSF), Department of Justice (DOJ), and Census Bureau, among other federal departments and agencies.

The [bill text](#) and [accompanying report](#) are available on the House Appropriations Committee [website](#).

National Science Foundation

The House CJS bill includes a total of \$9.258 billion for NSF, which would represent a \$198.6 million or 2.2 percent increase over the FY 2024 enacted level. However, the House mark would still fall below the FY 2023 appropriation by 6.2 percent, failing to restore the large and unexpected [cut taken to NSF last year](#). Notably, the House bill would cut the STEM Education Directorate (EDU) by nearly 15 percent while providing a 5.2 percent increase to the directorates within the Research and Related Activities (R&RA) account.

The R&RA account, which funds the agency's science directorates, including the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE) and the Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships Directorate (TIP), would receive \$7.55 billion under the house bill, \$370 million over the enacted FY 2024 level but still \$292.4 million below the amount appropriated in FY 2023.

Notable Report Language

The report accompanying the CJS bill includes additional directives to NSF.

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics

Citing concerns about the low “personnel-to-budget” ratio of the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES)—housed within the SBE Directorate—especially when compared to other federal statistical agencies, the House report includes repeat language supporting the use of appropriated funds for additional personnel, including statisticians, economists, research scientists, and other staff.

The report also continues to call on NCSES to “analyze existing nationwide data and conduct survey research to better understand the national cyber workforce.”

Ethical and Societal Considerations Report

Referencing language in the [CHIPS and Science Act of 2022](#), the House report directs NSF to provide an update on the status of efforts to explore revisions to proposal instructions requiring that ethical and societal considerations be included in funding proposals.

Artificial Intelligence

The CJS report underscores the House’s support for U.S. leadership in AI and encourages NSF to “continue its efforts in workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies to widen the workforce pipeline of students graduating with AI and data literacy.” The report continues, “... the Committee encourages NSF, as it implements partnerships and cooperative agreements, to support research on AI’s implications on society.”

The report also recommends \$30 million for the NSF’s National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource Pilot Program ([NAIRR](#)).

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
National Science Foundation	9060.0	10183.0	9258.0	2.2%	-9.1%
Research and Related Activities	7176.5	8045.0	7546.6	5.2%	-6.2%
STEM Education	1172.0	1300.0	1000.0	-14.7%	-23.1%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	234.0	300.0	235.0	0.4%	-21.7%
Agency Operations and Award Management	448.0	504.0	448.0	0.0%	-11.1%
National Science Board	5.1	5.2	4.6	-9.6%	-11.9%
Office of the Inspector General	24.4	28.5	24.4	0.0%	-14.2%

Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Institute of Justice

The Department of Justice (DOJ) funds the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) within the Office of Justice Programs’ (OJP) Research, Evaluation and Statistics program line. The Republican-controlled House is seeking large cuts to the Department of Justice. Unfortunately, NIJ

and BJS would fall victim to those efforts in the FY 2025 House bill. The mark includes a total of \$22 million for NIJ, a devastating cut of nearly 27 percent, and \$33 million for BJS, a cut of 5.7 percent. Both agencies were unexpectedly slashed in FY 2024; the House bill would further decimate the agencies.

Within the \$33 million for BJS, \$5 million would be earmarked for the establishment of a pilot program “which specializes in high performance computing research on rural indigent defense to improve America’s rural criminal and juvenile courts.”

In addition, the bill would reduce the **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set-Aside** from 2 percent in FY 2024 to 1 percent in FY 2025. The set-aside is used to supplement the base budgets of NIJ and BJS and allows additional flexibility to invest in new areas.

Notable Report Language

Deepfake Research

The House report expresses concern about increasing cases of “technology-assisted sexual violence” and encourages NIJ to fund research on how AI may be impacting sexual violence. Specifically, the report directs NIJ to “increase support for research of the non-consensual disclosure of digitally manipulated images, or deepfakes, and encourages NIJ to partner with academic institutions to evaluate the true extent of the threat posed by the non-consensual disclosure of deepfake images.”

Financial Exploitation of Retirement Community Residents

The report calls on NIJ to study financial exploitation crimes at large retirement communities, including identifying risk and protective factors.

Study on Online Crimes Against Children

The House report encourages NIJ to “study the range of challenges victims of online crimes against children and their families face in reporting crimes, and to consider potential changes to the system that would improve the response to online crimes against children.”

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
Bureau of Justice Statistics	35.0	42.0	33.0	-5.7%	-21.4%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	22.0	-26.7%	-37.1%

Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis

The House bill includes \$116 million for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a decrease of \$9 million or 7.2 percent from the FY 2024 enacted level and \$22.5 million or 16.2 percent below the Administration’s request.

The House’s proposal would provide the Census Bureau with a total of \$1.35 billion for FY 2025, a decrease of \$28.5 million from the FY 2024 enacted level and \$223.7 million below the Administration’s request.

Notable Report Language

Prohibiting Undocumented Immigrants in Apportionment

The House bill includes repeated language prohibiting “aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States in Decennial Census apportionment determinations.” This directive would unconstitutionally exclude undocumented immigrants and, while an amendment was brought by Representative Grace Meng (D-NY) to strike the language from the bill, the amendment was not adopted.

Limitations to Census Follow-up Operations

Notably, the bill includes new language restricting funds for enforcement of “involuntary compliance, or to inquire more than twice for voluntary compliance with any survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.” This provision is unprecedented and lacking input from Census oversight committees and the Administration, leading to concerns that it would diminish the quality of Census survey data by limiting the Bureau’s follow-up operations.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
Bureau of Economic Analysis	125.0	138.5	116.0	-7.2%	-16.2%
Bureau of the Census	1382.0	1577.7	1354.0	-2.0%	-14.2%
Current Surveys and Programs	328.5	367.3	300.0	-8.7%	-18.3%
Periodic Census and Programs	1054.0	1210.3	1054.0	-0.0%	-12.9%

II. Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Bill

The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (LHHS) Appropriations Bill contains annual funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Education (ED), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), among other federal departments and agencies.

The [bill text](#) and [accompanying report](#) are available on the House Appropriations Committee [website](#).

National Institutes of Health

The House bill includes a total of \$48.58 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for FY 2025, which if appropriated would be flat with the FY 2024 enacted level and \$1.25 billion or 2.5 percent below the Biden Administration’s request.

Probably the most surprising development in the House bill is its approach to FY 2025 funding for NIH. The bill is seeking a major structural overhaul of the agency by proposing the consolidation of NIH’s 27 institutes and centers (ICs) into 15. The bill follows the structure laid out in an earlier proposal released by the [House Energy and Commerce Committee](#), the committee with authorization responsibility for the NIH (see COSSA’s coverage [here](#)). Regardless of how one feels about the reorganization details themselves, most troubling is the House Appropriations Committee’s attempt to make significant changes to the agency without a single hearing or input from the public or research community. While the House bill is

not expected to become law in its current form, the attempt signals a strong desire—by Republicans especially—to tackle NIH reauthorization and reform in the next Congress. This is something for the community to watch very closely.

The [report](#) accompanying the LHHS bill includes the following explanation and rationale for the reorganization:

“The foundational biomedical science pioneered by NIH does not need to be spread across 27 various institutes and centers; doing so creates duplication, the potential for unrecognized gaps, and added administrative costs. The U.S. has been the world pioneer in basic science and biomedical research, and as China continues to increase its spending in this area, it is imperative the U.S. maintain its innovative edge. Maintaining this advantage builds the nation’s economic base and preserves national security interests. As the threat from foreign nations increases, it is time Congress recognized that a reorganization of the NIH is needed to ensure the nation continues to be a leader in innovation. Several of the proposed changes to the institutes have been requested by prior Administrations in budget requests or recommended by scientific bodies. The new structure seeks to encourage a holistic life stage approach to all research, with the goal of eliminating the demographic- or disease-specific siloed nature of the current structure and ensure each institute or center is considering the whole individual and all populations across the entire lifespan. The science of today is not accomplished in a silo. The nation’s premier research institution should not be structured as such either.”

The bill contains funding levels for each of the proposed new ICs. It notes throughout the report where consolidations are being made and moves funding accordingly. Therefore, the funding levels included in the table below for FY 2024 and the President’s FY 2025 budget request have been adjusted to reflect these moves. However, for new ICs that would incorporate several current institutes—such as the co-called National Institute on Substance Use which would combine the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)—the House bill does not detail how much funding would be allocated to NIAAA versus NIDA functions.

Below are details of notable provisions and language within the House bill and accompanying report.

Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health

The House bill seeks to consolidate the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** into a new National Institute on Innovation and Advanced Research alongside other ICs. This move is especially interesting given that when ARPA-H was created, Congress felt as though it should remain structurally separate from NIH to allow for the agency to employ a different culture. The House proposal would embed ARPA-H into the NIH structure. **The bill includes a total of \$2.57 billion for the new National Institute on Innovation and Advanced Research**, which would represent a cut of nearly \$1 billion from the combined FY 2024 enacted levels of the consolidated ICs and programs (see below). Within the total, **\$500 million would be allocated for ARPA-H activities**, a cut of \$1 billion below the FY 2024 level. If appropriated, this would be a major hit to those in the research community most interested in ARPA-H’s recent efforts. The House report expresses support for ARPA-H’s efforts around artificial organs, commercialization of health technologies, Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, nanovaccine research, and mental health. With respect to the latter, the report states:

“Mental Health Research.—The Committee urges ARPA–H to support mental health research, including diagnosis and treatment of severe mental illness to address widespread behavioral health issues, and to focus as well on developing treatments and cures for dementia, given the prevalence and immense burden of this disease on society, as well as the potential for such an investment to spur industry developments and new academic partnerships.”

Office of the NIH Director

DEI and SOGI Offices

Consistent with the Republican majority’s efforts to defund activities related to diversity, equity, and inclusion across the federal government, the House bill does not include funding in FY 2025 for the **Office of the Chief Officer for Scientific Workforce Diversity**.

In addition, the House bill does not include the requested funding for a **Sexual and Gender Minority Research Office**.

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

Once again, the House bill does not include funding for research related to firearm injury and mortality. Funding for this activity was originally provided by Congress in the FY 2020 appropriations bill and again in each subsequent year. Under Republican control, the House would eliminate funding for the program, which has been administered by the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR).

Mental Health, Addiction, and Resilience Research

The report calls on NIH to “support collaborative research efforts to uncover the root causes, risk, and resilience/protective factors of mental health and addiction.” The report continues:

“These efforts could include leveraging existing longitudinal research to examine the biological, psychological, and social factors and their interactions across multiple layers of analysis that put people at risk for addiction and mental illness including patterns of intergenerational transmission of mental illness, discover ways to better prepare and respond to stress, trauma and adversity, and inform and guide new strategies for prevention, recovery, and resilience.”

Other Notable Report Language

Impact of Technology and Digital Media Use Among Infants, Children, and Teens

Within the National Institute for Disability Related Research, the House report includes repeat language previously pertaining to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) calling for additional research on the impact of certain media and technologies on children and adolescents:

“The Committee remains concerned about the impacts of technology use and media consumption on infant, child, and adolescent development. The Committee appreciates NIH’s ongoing engagement on this important topic and urges expanded support for research into the cognitive, physical, and mental health impacts of young people’s use of technologies as well as long-term developmental effects on children’s social, communication, and creative skills. The Committee also encourages NIH to study the repercussions of increased use of digital media and technologies on suicidal thoughts and ideation among children. The Committee asks NIH to consider different forms of digital media and technologies including mobile devices, smart phones, tablets,

computers, and virtual reality tools, as well as social media content, video games, and television programming.”

Impact of Social Media Use on Child and Adolescent Mental Health

Social media use is also addressed within the section on the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH):

“The Committee remains concerned about the impacts of social and digital media on youth mental health and development of mental health-related challenges. The Committee appreciates NIH’s ongoing engagement on this important topic and encourages NIMH to prioritize research into the behavioral and psychosocial impacts of young people’s use of social media including its impact on developing or worsening signs of suicidality, anxiety, depression, disordered eating, sleep disorders, and isolation.”

Other Mental Health Language

The House report also includes directives for NIMH to prioritize research on the topic of peer mental health support for youth, physician suicide, and suicide prevention research. It would also direct NIH to “conduct a thorough study of the cost impact of serious mental illness in the U.S.”

Population Research/Longitudinal Studies

Also within the National Institute for Disability Related Research, the House report expresses concern over planned funding cuts to longitudinal studies and surveys long-supported by NICHD:

“The Committee has consistently commended NICHD for supporting prospective, population representative longitudinal studies, including the Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement, Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study, and National Longitudinal Survey of Youth... The Committee is concerned to learn that NICHD is proposing dramatic funding reductions to these surveys, which will result in the permanent loss of invaluable data that could be used to assess and track long-term health and wellbeing outcomes in infants, children, and adolescents. NICHD is strongly encouraged to prioritize funding for these surveys. The Committee requests an update on this topic in the fiscal year 2026 congressional justification.”

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted*	FY 2025			
		President’s Request*	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
National Institutes of Health	48581.0	49830.5	48581.0	0.0%	-2.5%
National Cancer Institute <i>(no proposed structural change)</i>	7224.2	7839.1	7875.3	9.0%	0.5%
National Institute on Body Systems Research <i>(Includes: NHLBI, NIAMS, NIDDK)**</i>	6978.5	6996.8	7101.7	1.8%	1.5%
National Institute on Neuroscience and Brain Research <i>(Includes: NIDCR, NINDS, NEI)</i>	4020.6	4208.8	4112.8	2.3%	-2.3%
National Institute on Infectious Diseases <i>(Includes: NIAID)</i>	3281.1	3290.6	3315.6	1.0%	0.8%
National Institute on the Immune System and Arthritis <i>(Includes: NIAID)</i>	3281.1	3290.5	3315.6	1.0%	0.8%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences <i>(Includes: NIGMS, NHGRI, NLM)</i>	4405.4	4439.8	4451.6	1.0%	0.3%

National Institute for Disability Related Research (Includes: NICHD, NIDCD)	2293.4	2302.3	2317.5	1.0%	0.7%
National Institute on Dementia (Includes: NIA)	4507.6	4425.3	4604.9	2.2%	4.1%
National Institute on Substance Use (Includes: NIAAA, NIDA)	2258.0	2267.2	2281.7	1.0%	0.6%
National Institute of Mental Health (No proposed structural change)	2187.8	2503.2	2210.8	1.0%	-11.7%
National Institute on Health Sciences Research (Includes: NIEHS, NIMHD, NCCIH, NINR, FIC)	1911.6	1908.1	1931.7	1.0%	1.2%
National Institute on Innovation and Advanced Research (Includes: NCATS, NIBIB, ARPA-H, Common Fund)	3541.4	3590.4	2568.0	-27.5%	-28.5%
Office of the Director	1933.1	2291.1	2013.3	4.1%	-12.1%
NIH Clinical Center	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Center for Scientific Review	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Center for Information Technology	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*IC totals in the FY 2024 enacted and FY 2025 President’s Request columns have been summed to reflect the proposed new structure.

**See appendix for IC acronym definitions

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The House bill includes \$7.4 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a \$1.8 billion decrease below the FY 2024 enacted level and \$2.3 billion below the Administration’s request.

The bill includes \$187.4 million for the **National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)**, the same amount appropriated in FY 2024 and included in the President’s request.

Within the account for the **Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion**, the House report includes \$39 million for Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH). The House bill also contains \$110.5 million for the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health account.

Within the **Environmental Health** account, the House bill would provide \$145.6 million, flat with the FY 2024 level, and eliminate funding for the Climate and Health program for a second year. This program helps States and territories examine potential health effects associated with climate change.

The House bill would eliminate funding for the **Injury Prevention and Control** portfolio, seeking to “restore public confidence” in the CDC by eliminating “politically-motivated projects.” Further, Representative Andrew Clyde (R- GA) brought an amendment to the Full Committee to prohibit “gun research or using taxpayer resources to advocate, promote, or study firearm-related restrictions or policies;” it was adopted by a 32-24 vote. (See the NIH section for additional details).

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
Centers for Disease Control	9222.1	9683.0	7400.0	-19.8%	-23.6%

HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1391.1	1391.0	1177.1	-15.4%	-15.4%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1192.6	1559.0	1154.2	-3.2%	-26%
National Center for Health Statistics	187.4	187.4	187.4	0.0%	0.0%
Environmental Health	191.9	267.0	145.6	-24.1%	-45.5%
Injury Prevention and Control	761.4	943.0	0.0	-100%	-100%
Occupational Safety and Health	362.8	363.0	263.7	-27.3%	-27.4%
Global Health	692.8	693.0	563.9	-18.6%	-18.6%

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The House bill proposes to eliminate the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) in FY 2025, stating, "Similar work is done by several agencies funded in this bill, including the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health." This is not the first time AHRQ has been on the chopping block as, in 2016 and 2024, the House also proposed eliminating AHRQ.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President's Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	369.0	387.0	0	-369.0	-100.0%
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	224.1	235.1	0	-224.1	-100.0%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	71.8	74.6	0	-71.8	-100.0%
Research Management and Support	73.1	77.7	0	-73.1	-100.0%

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The House bill includes \$7.5 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a \$53.6 million increase over the FY 2024 enacted level but \$70 million below the President's budget request. SAMHSA is a mission agency dedicated to reducing the impact of substance abuse and mental illness, mainly through providing grants to support behavioral health services for mental health and substance use disorders.

While much of SAMHSA's budget is dedicated to health services funding rather than research funding, SAMHSA supports behavioral health research and data through its **Health Surveillance and Program Support** (HSPS) account which supports the work of the **Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality** (CBHSQ), the lead government agency for behavioral health data, evaluation, and research. The Health Surveillance account and Program Support account would both be flat funded in the House bill.

Notable Report Language

Prohibiting Limitations of the Second Amendment

The report includes language indicating that SAMHSA “should issue no guidance, nor make a requirement of any recipient of Federal funding, that seeks to restrict, limit, hinder, or further diminish” the Second Amendment right to bear arms.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	7446.4	7570.0	7500.0	0.7%	-0.9%
Program Support	84.5	85.0	84.5	0.0%	-0.6%
Health Surveillance	50.6	51.0	50.6	0.0%	-0.7%

Institute of Education Sciences

Within the Department of Education, **the House bill would provide \$740.4 million for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, the flagship research, evaluation, and statistical agency of the department. This amount represents a 6.6 percent decrease in funding for IES compared to its FY 2024 enacted level, and 9.2 percent below the Administration’s request. Several accounts within IES would be zeroed out under the proposal, including the Regional Educational Laboratories account.

The House bill would provide \$245 million for **Research, Development, and Dissemination**, maintaining the same level as FY 2024 and the Administration’s budget request. This funding supports research, development, and national dissemination activities aimed at expanding fundamental knowledge of education and promoting the use of research and development findings to enhance educational initiatives.

The House bill includes \$122.5 million for the activities of the **National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)**, which is an increase of \$1 million from the FY 2024 enacted level and the Administration’s budget request. However, the increased funding has been directed to develop a report on the use and impact of cell phones in K-12 schools.

Within the **Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems** account, the House bill would provide \$28.5 million, maintaining the same level as FY 2024 but a 26 percent decrease from the Administration’s request.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
Institute of Education Sciences	793.1	815.4	740.4	-6.6%	-9.2%
Research, Development, and Dissemination	245.0	245.0	245.0	0.0%	0.0%
Statistics	121.5	121.5	122.5	0.8%	0.8%
Regional Educational Laboratories	53.7	58.7	0.0	-100%	-100%

Research in Special Education	64.2	64.2	64.3	0.1%	0.1%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	13.3	22.0	13.1	-1.2%	-40.3%
Assessment (NAEP)	193.3	193.3	193.3	0.0%	0.0%
Statewide Data Systems	28.5	38.5	28.5	0.0%	-26%

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

The bill proposes decreases for the International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs.

These programs would receive \$81.6 million in FY 2025, 4.7 percent less than the FY 2024 enacted level but the same amount as the President’s budget request.

The House bill would provide \$73.3 million to the **Domestic Programs** account, a \$2.2 million decrease from FY 2024 levels, and \$8.3 million to the **Overseas Programs** account, a \$2 million decrease from FY 2024 levels.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	85.6	81.5	81.6	-4.7%	0.1%
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	75.5	73.3	73.3	-2.9%	0.0%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	10.3	8.2	8.3	-19.4%	1.2%

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The House bills would provide \$698 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), flat with the FY 2024 enacted level and \$14.8 million, or 2.1 percent, below the Administration’s request. This amount includes \$68 million from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, as seen in previous years.

In the House report, the Committee acknowledges the continued decline of survey responses, referencing a [report](#) completed by the Office of Inspector General – Office of Audit in 2023, and encourages BLS to consider recommendations from the report to improve reliability and costs of economic information developed by the agency. The House bill also directs BLS to provide an estimate of including non-profit organizations as a distinct category of employer in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) in the FY 2026 congressional justification.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
Bureau of Labor Statistics	698.0	712.8	698.0	0.0%	-2.1%

Labor Force Statistics	312.0	321.1	316.0	1.3%	-1.6%
Prices and Cost of Living	246.0	247.5	241.0	-2.0%	-2.6%
Compensation and Working Conditions	91.0	92.6	91.0	0.0%	-1.7%
Productivity and Technology	12.0	13.2	12.5	4.2%	-5.6%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	37.0	38.4	37.5	1.4%	-2.4%

APPENDIX

NIH Institutes, Centers, and Offices

NCI	National Cancer Institute
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
NIDCR	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
NINDS	National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
NIGMS	National Institute of General Medical Sciences
NICHD	Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
NEI	National Eye Institute
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NIA	National Institute on Aging
NIAMS	National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
NINR	National Institute of Nursing Research
NHGRI	National Human Genome Research Institute
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering
NIMHD	National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities
NCCIH	National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health
NCATS	National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences
FIC	John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences
NLM	National Library of Medicine
OD	Office of the Director
ARPA-H	Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health

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