



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

## Analysis of the FY 2025 Senate Appropriations Bills for Federal Science Agencies | August 2, 2024

Over the last few weeks, the Senate Appropriations Committee released and began consideration of its fiscal year (FY) 2025 appropriations bills. The House considered its bills in July; COSSA’s analysis is available [here](#). The House managed to pass 5 of its 12 annual appropriations bills before leaving town for the August recess last week. On the other side of the Capitol the Senate is still working its bills through the committee markup process; it is unlikely that the Senate will bring any of its bills to the Senate floor when Congress returns in September. Instead, most expect that the House and Senate will begin negotiations on final appropriations when they return next month, using the House and Senate bills as they currently stand as a starting point.

As you will see throughout this report, there are some stark differences between the Senate and House’s approach to FY 2025 funding, including for federal science agencies. As [previously report](#), the Senate Appropriations Committee released its [subcommittee allocations](#) in July. 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. These differences will need to be reconciled in the final negotiations.

As we get closer to the November elections, it becomes less likely that FY 2025 appropriations will be completed before the September 30 deadline. Lawmakers are expected to begin work on a continuing resolution (CR) when they return after Labor Day to avoid a government shutdown come October 1 when the new fiscal year begins. The fate of final FY 2025 funding rests largely in the outcome of the elections.

The following pages provide details of the Senate’s FY 2025 CJS and LHHS appropriations bills as approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

### Snapshot of the Senate Proposals for Federal Science Agencies, FY 2025

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	FY 2025 House	FY 2025 Senate	Senate vs. FY 2024
National Science Foundation	9060.0	10183.0	9258.0	9550.0	5.4%
National Institutes of Health	48581.0	49830.5	48581.0	50351	3.6%
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	369.0	387.0	0.0	376.0	1.9%
Bureau of the Census	1382.0	1577.7	1354.0	1577.7	14.2%

Bureau of Economic Analysis	125.0	138.5	116.0	130.0	4.0%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	35.0	42.0	33.0	41.0	17.1%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	698.0	712.8	698.0	703.0	0.7%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	9222.1	9683.0	7400.0	9395.1	1.9%
International Education and Foreign Language Studies	85.6	81.5	81.6	84.7	0.0%
Institute of Education Sciences	793.1	815.4	740.4	798.1	0.6%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	22.0	34.0	0.1%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	7446.4	7570.0	7500.0	7554.3	1.4%

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 Senate Appropriations Committee [website](#).

### National Science Foundation

The Senate CJS bill includes a total of \$9.55 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which would represent a \$490 million or 5.4 percent increase over the FY 2024 enacted level. As [previously reported](#), NSF received a rather large and unexpected cut in FY 2024. While the Senate mark would make up some of the cut, like the House bill, it fails to restore NSF's budget to its FY 2023 level of \$9.87 billion. Still, the Senate bill is more generous than the House's, which seeks to restore a much smaller amount of the cut taken last year. The Biden Administration requested a total of \$10.2 billion for NSF in FY 2025.

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 \$7.53 billion under the Senate bill, which is \$351.8 million more than the enacted FY 2024 level but slightly below the House bill.

A significant departure in the Senate bill is its mark for the **STEM Education Directorate** (EDU). The EDU Directorate was cut by nearly 11 percent in the final FY 2024 bill. The House is seeking an additional cut of \$172 million or 14.7 percent. The Senate bill proposes a \$53 million or 4.5 percent increase over the FY enacted level and 18 percent more than the House bill. Cuts in the House bill stem largely from activities within EDU pertaining to diversity, equity and inclusion.

### Notable Report Language

While annual appropriations bills traditionally do not set funding levels for NSF's individual directorates (with the exception of the STEM Education Directorate), appropriators often provide guidance to the agency with respect to the activities of the directorates, as noted below.

## Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences

The Senate report includes language similar to previous years in support of the SBE directorate:

*“Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences [SBE]. —The Committee supports the SBE Directorate and recognizes the fundamental importance of the research it supports in advancing scientific understanding of public health, defense and security, education and learning, and the interface between humans and technology. The SBE directorate funds more than half of our Nation’s university-based behavioral science research but remains the smallest of NSF directorates. The Committee believes that behavioral science provides evidence-based understanding of human behavior and recognizes the SBE Directorate’s unique role in funding this research and encourages NSF to continue its support of these programs.”*

However, this year’s Senate bill goes a step further and includes the following new language:

*“NSF is encouraged to support broad-based research in the SBE Directorate to develop and publish recommendations, including from researchers in the social sciences and ethics and technical subject matter experts, on concrete and practical guidelines for how organizations will and should deploy AI systems and identify limitations and concerns about specific deployment of AI systems in settings.”*

## Technology, Innovation and Partnerships Directorate

The report accompanying the Senate bill expresses the Senate’s continued support for the Technology, Innovation and Partnerships (TIP) Directorate, created in FY 2022. However, the report notes (as it did in previous years):

*“As NSF works to incorporate the goals of TIP into its research portfolio, NSF is reminded that the success of TIP will be enhanced through investing in the necessary foundational basic research provided by scientific disciplines across the research spectrum.”*

This sentiment underscores the need to preserve NSF’s basic science mission alongside efforts to broaden the agency’s purview to more translational activities.

Even though a top-line funding amount for TIP is not stipulated in the Senate bill, the Committee included \$200 million for the [Regional Innovation Engines](#), one of TIP’s signature programs.

## Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence continues to receive major attention in the FY 2025 bill. The Senate report supports NSF’s investments in artificial intelligence (AI) and directs the agency to spend no less than the FY 2024 amount for AI research. It calls on NSF to continue supporting workforce development for AI and other emerging technologies, with focused attention on community colleges, HBCUs, and other minority-serving institutions.

The Senate bill further encourages NSF to support research to “improve the transparency, interpretability, and explainability of AI to better understand why and how models arrive at their decisions, recommendations, and other outputs,” similar to last year.

Finally, the Senate bill commends NSF for launching a new [National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource](#) (NAIRR) this year and would provide \$30 million for the NAIRR pilot in FY 2025. NAIRR is an interagency effort with support from industry that seeks to enhance access to computing resources for the purposes of AI research.

### Research Security

The Senate report includes repeat language noting the importance of NSF’s activities around research security, including efforts to “create clear guidelines that inform researchers and universities on disclosure requirements pertaining to research security.” NSF is encouraged to continue engagement with the research community as the research security landscape evolves and “explore ways to assist less-resourced institutions on disclosure requirements and international talent retention.”

### National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics

The Senate report expresses ongoing support for the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES), the principal federal statistical agency housed within the SBE Directorate, specifically with respect to collecting nationwide data on the national cyber workforce. The Committee report states its support for “additional NCSES personnel to ensure adequate staffing for this research.”

### Ethical and Societal Considerations Report

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

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President’s Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>National Science Foundation</b>	<b>9060.0</b>	<b>10183.0</b>	<b>9258.0</b>	<b>9550.0</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
Research and Related Activities	7176.5	8045.0	7546.6	7528.3	4.9%	-6.4%
STEM Education	1172.0	1300.0	1000.0	1225.0	4.5%	-5.8%
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	234.0	300.0	235.0	300	28.2%	0.0%
Agency Operations and Award Management	448.0	504.0	448.0	465.0	3.8%	-7.7%
National Science Board	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.2	2.6%	0.0%
Office of the Inspector General	24.4	28.5	24.4	26.5	8.6%	-6.9%

## 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 Senate bill would nearly restore the massive cuts taken to both agencies in FY 2024 while the House bill seeks additional cuts. The Senate mark includes \$41 million for BJS and \$34 million for NIJ, just \$1 million below the FY 2023 levels. The House bill, on the other hand, sought cuts that would return BJS funding to its FY 2005 appropriated level and NIJ to its FY 1990 level, not accounting for inflation.

In addition, the Senate bill would retain the **Research, Evaluation, and Statistics Set-Aside** at 2 percent; the House bill sought a reduction to 1 percent. 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

### Assessment of NIJ and BJS

Similar to past years, the Senate report acknowledges the growing demands placed on NIJ and BJS in recent years. It calls for the Office of Justice Programs to assess the agencies' abilities to respond to these demands:

*“Directives under the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–435) (Evidence Act) and other congressionally-requested initiatives have given NIJ and BJS additional responsibilities and obligations. The Committee directs OJP to conduct a full assessment of the impact of these dynamics on NIJ and BJS’s ability to keep pace with cutting-edge scientific practices and emerging policy needs. OJP is further directed to develop a forward-looking vision for strengthening these agencies’ ability to respond nimbly to and anticipate future needs and scientific developments over the next decade and identify the resources needed to achieve this vision. These activities should be integrated, where possible, into OJP’s implementation of the Evidence Act. OJP shall provide an update to the Committee on its progress within 180 days from the enactment of this act.”*

### Data on Police Suicide

The report cites previous language directing BJS to “start the process of maintaining a data set on police suicide for Federal, State, and local law enforcement in fiscal year 2020,” and included \$3 million within the BJS budget for this activity in FY 2021. The report calls on BJS to continue its work in this space but does not stipulate a specific funding amount.

### National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Like last year, as part of the NCVS the Senate bill would direct BJS to collect data on “offenders under the influence at the time of the offense.”

### Correctional Education Evaluation

Similar to last year, the Senate bill would direct NIJ to establish a public-private partnership between research and correctional institutions “to collect and evaluate data, and continue to advance the research on the impact of correctional education on recidivism.”

### Study on Online Crimes Against Children

The Senate report includes language similar to the House report calling on NIJ to administer a competitive grant to support a “study on the range of challenges victims of online crimes against children and their families face in reporting crimes and receiving justice and potential changes to the system that would improve the response to online crimes against children.” The Senate bill goes a step further by including \$750,000 for the study.

### Science Advisory Board

The Senate report revives language from FY 2023 calling for the reestablishment of the Office of Justice Programs’ Science Advisory Board. The language states:

*“The Board worked to provide extra-agency review of, and recommendations for, OJP’s research, statistics, and grants program. The re-established Board should be comprised of scholars and practitioners in criminology, statistics, and sociology, as well as practitioners in the criminal and juvenile justice fields, and should be tasked with ensuring the programs and activities of OJP are scientifically sound and pertinent to policymakers and practitioners.”*

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President’s Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
Bureau of Justice Statistics	35.0	42.0	33.0	41.0	17.1%	-2.4%
National Institute of Justice	30.0	35.0	22.0	34.0	13.3%	-2.9%

## Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Senate bill includes \$130 million for the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), an increase of \$5 million or 4 percent above the FY 2024 enacted level, \$8.5 million or 6.1 percent below the Administration’s request, but \$14 million or 10.8 percent above the House bill. The explanatory statement repeats language from previous fiscal years directing BEA to set aside funding to study the role of the outdoor recreation industry in the U.S. economy.

The Senate’s proposal would provide the Census Bureau with a total of \$1.57 billion for FY 2025, an increase of \$195.7 million or 14.2 percent above the FY 2024 enacted level, flat with the Administration’s request, and \$223.7 million or 14.2 percent above the House’s proposal.

Regarding the **American Community Survey**, the Senate report includes the following new language:

*“American Community Survey [ACS]--The census stakeholder and data user communities are interested in ensuring the integrity, utility, and reliability of data from the ACS. Given that the Census Bureau did not fully release one-year ACS estimates in 2021, the Committee requests an update on steps the Census Bureau has taken and intends to take to modernize the ACS, especially increasing the survey’s sample size, expanding nonresponse follow up operations, and reducing respondent burden. The Committee seeks specific feedback estimating the cost of these and any other ACS 24 enhancements that the Census Bureau is considering. The Committee also directs the Census Bureau to report on how improvements to the ACS relate to the Bureau’s broader operational transformation efforts. The Committee directs the Census Bureau to provide the Committee with a report addressing these matters within 180 days of enactment of this act.”*

The House report included repeated language **prohibiting undocumented immigrants in census apportionment determinations**, and new language **limiting census survey follow-up operations** ([see in-depth House analysis](#)). These directives would diminish the quality of census survey data by prohibiting “aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States in Decennial Census apportionment determinations” and restricting funds for “involuntary compliance, or to inquire more than twice for voluntary compliance with any survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.” While the Senate proposal did not include comparative language, this language may be a point of contention between the two chambers in the final negotiations.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President's Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>Bureau of Economic Analysis</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>
<b>Bureau of the Census</b>	<b>1382.0</b>	<b>1577.7</b>	<b>1354.0</b>	<b>1577.7</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Current Surveys and Programs	328.5	367.3	300.0	367.3	11.8%	0.0%
Periodic Census and Programs	1054.0	1210.3	1054.0	1210.3	14.8%	0.0%

## 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 Senate Appropriations Committee [website](#).

### National Institutes of Health

The Senate bill includes a total of **\$50.35 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for FY 2025**, which if appropriated would be an increase of \$1.77 billion or 3.6 percent over the FY 2024 level and the amount proposed in the House bill. The Biden Administration sought \$51.62 billion for NIH in FY 2025.

As [previously reported](#), the House bill sought a wholesale reorganization of the NIH in its FY 2025 spending bill, a main component being the consolidation of NIH's 27 institutes and centers (ICs) into just 15. The Senate bill, on the other hand, would preserve NIH's existing structure. Therefore, it is impossible to compare the funding amounts for individual ICs between the two bills. Therefore, two tables are included below, one for the Senate bill and one for the House bill.

The report accompanying the Senate bill highlights new investments of \$275 million for mental health research, the same increase for research on Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, and an increase of \$10 million for the Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) initiative. In addition, the Senate bill includes a total of **\$1.5 billion for the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, which is equal to the FY 2024 enacted level and the amount requested by the President. Under the House's proposal ARPA-H would be allocated \$500 million and be merged into a new National Institute on Innovation and Advanced Research.

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

#### Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

The Senate LHHS bill includes \$12.5 million for research related to firearm injury and mortality, the same as the amount appropriated in previous years. Funding for this initiative has existed since 2020 and is administered by the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR). The report states: "Given violence and suicide have a number of causes, the Committee recommends NIH to take a

comprehensive approach to studying these underlying causes and evidence-based methods of prevention of injury, including crime prevention.”

### **Health Impacts on Children of Technology and Social Media Use**

The Senate report includes repeat language raising concerns about the impacts of technology and media on children. The report states:

*“The Committee appreciates NIH’s ongoing engagement on this important topic and encourages NIH to prioritize research into the cognitive, physical, and socioemotional 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 potential correlations between increased use of digital media and technologies and suicidal thoughts and ideation among children.”*

### **Mental Health, Addiction and Resilience Research Network**

The Senate report calls on NIH to fund “collaborative research” on the root causes and factors affecting mental health and addiction. The report states:

*“Diseases of the mind and brain can develop early in life, contribute to the burden of overall health and daily life function, and contribute to the persistent and rising rates of deaths of despair—those from overdoses, suicide, and liver disease from alcoholism. The Committee encourages NIH to support collaborative research efforts to uncover the root causes, risk and resilience/protective factors of mental health and addiction. 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.”*

### **DEI Office**

The Senate bill would provide \$22 million for the NIH **Office of the Chief Officer for Scientific Workforce Diversity**. The House bill proposes eliminating this and other related activities.

### **Scientific Management Review Board**

The final FY 2024 appropriations bill called on NIH to reconvene the Scientific Management Review Board (SMRB) that was created by the *NIH Reform Act of 2006* but has not met since 2015. This year’s Senate report reiterates its directive and calls on the SMRB “to review the overall research portfolio of the agency and advise on the use of organizational authorities, including abolishing Institutes or Centers, creating new ones, and reorganizing existing structures.” The language further directs NIH to provide an annual report on SMRB activities.

### **Study on the Impact of Screen Time on Learning Outcomes**

The Senate report states, “Screen time for children rose throughout the COVID–19 pandemic and has continued to remain high. One study showed that in 2021 teens spent an average of 8.5 hours on screens per day, and children from ages 8–12 spent 5.5 hours on screens per day.” It calls on NIH to study the impact of increased screen time on learning outcomes.

### **Social Determinants of Health in Cancer Research**



The Senate report calls on the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to “prioritize research on the impact of [Social Determinants of Health] on cancer and how improvements to SDOH can lead to a higher quality of care.”

### Peer Support for Youth

The Senate report includes language similar to that in the House calling for the National Institute of Mental Health to prioritize research on peer-to-peer support services for youth and their ability to increase help-seeking behavior and reduces social isolation.

### Senate Bill: FY 2025 NIH Funding

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025			
		President’s Request	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>	<b>48581.0</b>	<b>51616.5</b>	<b>50351.0</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>
National Cancer Institute	7224.2	7839.1	7,490.2	3.7%	-4.5%
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	3982.3	3997.1	3,982.3	0.0%	-0.4%
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	520.2	521.7	520.2	0.0%	-0.3%
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	2310.7	2310.0	2,360.7	2.2%	2.2%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	2603.9	2788.3	2,951.9	13.4%	5.9%
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	6562.3	6581.3	6,692.3	2.0%	1.7%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	3244.7	3249.4	3,269.7	0.8%	0.6%
<i>Eunice Kennedy Shriver</i> National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	1759.1	1766.4	1,779.1	1.1%	0.7%
National Eye Institute	896.5	898.8	896.5	0.0%	-0.3%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	914.0	916.8	914.0	0.0%	-0.3%
National Institute on Aging	4507.6	4425.3	4,645.1	3.1%	5.0%
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	685.5	689.7	685.5	0.0%	-0.6%
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	534.3	535.9	534.3	0.0%	-0.3%
National Institute of Mental Health	2187.8	2503.2	2,642.3	20.8%	5.6%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1662.7	1668.3	1,667.7	0.3%	0.0%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	595.3	598.9	595.3	0.0%	-0.6%
National Institute of Nursing Research	197.7	198.3	197.7	0.0%	-0.3%
National Human Genome Research Institute	663.2	663.7	663.2	0.0%	-0.1%
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	440.6	441.9	440.6	0.0%	-0.3%
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	534.4	526.7	539.4	0.9%	2.4%
National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health	170.4	170.9	170.4	0.0%	-0.3%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	928.3	926.1	933.3	0.5%	0.8%

John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences	95.2	95.4	95.2	0.0%	-0.3%
National Library of Medicine	497.5	526.8	597.5	20.1%	13.4%
Office of the Director	2605.5	3044.5	3,109.5	19.3%	2.1%
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	1500.0	1500.0	1,500.0	0.0%	0.0%

*House Bill: FY 2025 NIH Funding*

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted*	FY 2025			
		President's Request*	House Bill	House vs. FY 2024	House vs. Request
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>	<b>48581.0</b>	<b>49830.5</b>	<b>48581.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>
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 <i>(Includes: NICHD, NIDCD)</i>	2293.4	2302.3	2317.5	1.0%	0.7%
National Institute on Dementia <i>(Includes: NIA)</i>	4507.6	4425.3	4604.9	2.2%	4.1%
National Institute on Substance Use <i>(Includes: NIAAA, NIDA)</i>	2258.0	2267.2	2281.7	1.0%	0.6%
National Institute of Mental Health <i>(No proposed structural change)</i>	2187.8	2503.2	2210.8	1.0%	-11.7%
National Institute on Health Sciences Research <i>(Includes: NIEHS, NIMHD, NCCIH, NINR, FIC)</i>	1911.6	1908.1	1931.7	1.0%	1.2%
National Institute on Innovation and Advanced Research <i>(Includes: NCATS, NIBIB, ARPA-H, Common Fund)</i>	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 Senate bill includes \$9.4 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a 1.9 percent increase above the FY 2024 enacted level, 3 percent below the Administration’s request, and \$1.9 billion, or 21.2 percent, above the House’s proposal.

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 and the House’s proposal. The committee report includes \$195 million to the CDC’s **Public Health Data Modernization Initiative (DMI)**, an increase of \$20 million from the FY 2024 appropriated amounts.

Within the account for the **Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion**, the Senate report includes \$69 million for Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH), an increase of \$30 million from the House’s proposal. The bill also contains \$116.5 million for the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health account, an increase of \$6 million from the appropriated FY 2024 level and the House’s bill, and \$6 million to the Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) account, which is flat with the final FY 2024 level but would not receive funding in the House’s bill.

Within the **Environmental Health** account, the Senate bill would provide \$244.9 million, an increase of \$53 million, or 22.7 percent, above the FY 2024 level, a decrease of \$22.2 million, or 8.3 percent, from the Administration’s request, and an increase of \$99.3 million, or 40.5 percent, from the House’s bill. The Senate bill also contains \$10 million to the **Climate and Health** program which helps States and territories examine potential health effects associated with climate change. In the House bill, Representatives sought to eliminate funding for the Climate and Health program for a second year.

The Senate bill would provide \$776.4 million for the **Injury Prevention and Control** portfolio, a 2 percent increase from the FY 2024 appropriated level but 17.7 percent below the Administration’s request. Within this amount, the Committee provides \$12.5 million to the **Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research** program, directing the CDC to “take a comprehensive approach to studying these underlying causes and evidence-based methods of prevention of injury.” The Senate bill further states that the CDC should “strive to ensure that such awards support ideologically and politically unbiased research projects,” a direct contrast to the House bill, which sought to eliminate funding to this account to “restore public confidence” in the CDC by eliminating “politically-motivated projects.” Additionally, the House bill adopted an amendment to prohibit “gun research or using taxpayer resources to advocate, promote, or study firearm-related restrictions or policies” ([see in-depth House analysis](#)). This portfolio is expected to be a point of contention between the two chambers in the final bill.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President’s Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>Centers for Disease Control</b>	<b>9222.1</b>	<b>9683.0</b>	<b>7400.0</b>	<b>9395.1</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>
HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI, and TB Prevention	1391.1	1391.0	1177.1	1394.1	0.2%	0.2%
Chronic Disease Prevention, Health Promotion	1192.6	1559.0	1154.2	1463.9	22.7%	-6.1%
National Center for Health Statistics	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	0.0%	0.0%

Environmental Health	191.9	267.0	145.6	244.9	27.6%	-8.3%
Injury Prevention and Control	761.4	943.0	0.0	776.4	2.0%	-17.7%
Occupational Safety and Health	362.8	363.0	263.7	364.0	0.3%	0.3%
Global Health	692.8	693.0	563.9	697.6	0.7%	0.7%

## Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

The Senate bill would provide \$376 million for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) in FY 2025. This amount is a 1.9 percent increase over the FY 2024 enacted level and a 2.8 percent decrease from the President's budget request. The House bill proposes eliminating AHRQ in FY 2025, as it has in both 2016 and 2024.

The Senate bill includes language on several social and behavioral priorities for AHRQ to consider, including opioid research to better equip practitioners with evidence-based interventions to treat opioid and multi-substance misuse. The Committee expects AHRQ to continue its opioid-related research to include equitable access to treatment, management of substance use disorders with other co-occurring chronic conditions, and how changes in service delivery could improve outcomes.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President's Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</b>	<b>369.0</b>	<b>387.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>
Research on Health Costs, Quality, and Outcomes	224.1	235.1	0	230.1	2.7%	-2.1%
Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys	71.8	74.6	0	72.8	1.4%	-2.4%
Research Management and Support	73.1	77.7	0	73.1	0.0%	-5.9%

## Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

The Senate bill includes \$7.5 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a \$107.9 million, or 1.4 percent, increase over the FY 2024 enacted level, \$15.7 million below the President's budget request, and \$54.3 million above the House's proposal. 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 Senate bill.

The House bill included language prohibiting limitations of the second amendment within SAMHSA, indicating that the agency "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. While the Senate bill does not include this language, it is expected to be a point of contention between the two chambers in the final bill.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President’s Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>	<b>7446.4</b>	<b>7570.0</b>	<b>7500.0</b>	<b>7554.3</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
Program Support	84.5	85.0	84.5	84.5	0.0%	-0.6%
Health Surveillance	50.6	51.0	50.6	50.6	0.0%	-0.7%

## Institute of Education Sciences

Within the Department of Education, **the Senate bill would provide \$798.1 million for the Institute of Education Sciences (IES)**, the flagship research, evaluation, and statistical agency of the department. This amount represents a \$5 million increase in funding for IES compared to its FY 2024 enacted level, a 2.1 percent decrease below the Administration’s request, and a 7.2 percent increase above the House’s proposal.

The Senate bill would provide \$245 million for **Research, Development, and Dissemination**, maintaining the same level as FY 2024, the Administration’s budget request, and the House’s bill. 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 report acknowledges the collaboration between IES and the National Science Foundation’s programs within the National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Research Institutes focused on education. The committee encourages further collaboration between the agencies to support this type of research.

The Senate report also acknowledges the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) reports analyzing IES activities, [“The Future of Education Research at IES”](#) and [“A Vision and Roadmap for Education Statistics.”](#) The Committee encourages IES to continue to examine and implement the recommendations within the NASEM reports and develop an operating timeline of major milestones in the implementation process.

The Senate bill includes \$121.5 million for the activities of the **National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)**, maintaining the same level as FY 2024 and the Administration’s budget request. The House bill would provide an additional \$1 million to this account; however, it was directed to develop a report on the use and impact of cell phones in K-12 schools which was not included in the Senate report.

The Senate bill would provide \$53.7 million to the **Regional Education Laboratories** account, flat with the appropriated FY 2024 level but a decrease of \$5 million, or 8.5 percent, from the Administration’s request. Under the House’s proposal, this program’s funding would be zeroed out.

Within the **Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems** account, the Senate bill would provide \$33.5 million, providing an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2024 level and the House proposal, but a \$5 million decrease below the Administration’s request.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President’s Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>Institute of Education Sciences</b>	<b>793.1</b>	<b>815.4</b>	<b>740.4</b>	<b>798.1</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>
Research, Development, and Dissemination	245.0	245.0	245.0	245.0	0.0%	0.0%
Statistics	121.5	121.5	122.5	121.5	0.0%	0.0%
Regional Educational Laboratories	53.7	58.7	0.0	53.7	0.0%	-8.5%
Research in Special Education	64.2	64.2	64.3	64.3	0.0%	0.1%
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	13.3	22.0	13.1	13.3	0.0%	-39.5%
Assessment (NAEP)	193.3	193.3	193.3	193.3	0.0%	0.0%
Statewide Data Systems	28.5	38.5	28.5	33.5	0.2%	-13.0%

## International Education and Foreign Language Studies

**The Senate bill proposes roughly flat funding for the International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs.** These programs would receive \$85.7 million in FY 2025, a \$6,000 increase above the final FY 2024 level, a 5.1 percent increase above the Administration’s request, and a 4.7 percent increase above the House’s proposal.

The Senate bill would provide \$75.4 million to the **Domestic Programs** account, the same amount as the appropriated FY 2024 levels but a 2.8 percent increase above the Administration’s request and a 2.7 percent increase above the House’s bill. The bill would provide \$10.3 million to the **Overseas Programs** account, flat with appropriated FY 2024 levels but a 25.7 percent increase above the Administration’s request and a 19.5 percent increase above the House’s proposal.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President’s Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>International Education and Foreign Language Studies</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Domestic Programs (Title VI)	75.5	73.3	73.3	75.4	0.0%	2.8%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	10.3	8.2	8.3	10.3	0.0%	25.7%

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

**The Senate bill would provide \$703 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS),** a \$5 million increase above the FY 2024 enacted level and the House’s proposal but \$9.8 million, or 1.4 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 Senate report, the Committee acknowledges the continued decline of survey responses and requests the agency provide a Current Population Survey modernization plan, including an implementation timeline and resource needs with input from and participation of the Census Bureau, not later than 30 days after the enactment of the bill. While the House offered similar input on the decline of survey responses, the House Committee instead referenced a [report](#) completed by the Office of Inspector General in 2023 with intent to improve reliability and costs of economic information developed by the agency ([see in-depth House analysis](#)).

The committee report also expresses support for BLS’s **National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)** and encourages the development of a new methodology to maintain continuity in measurements to properly represent the changing economy and society.

(in millions)	FY 2024 Enacted	President’s Request	FY 2025			
			House Bill	Senate Bill	Senate vs. FY 2024	Senate vs. Request
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	<b>698.0</b>	<b>712.8</b>	<b>698.0</b>	<b>703.0</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
Labor Force Statistics	312.0	321.1	316.0	317.0	<0.1%	-1.3%
Prices and Cost of Living	246.0	247.5	241.0	246.0	0.0%	-0.6%
Compensation and Working Conditions	91.0	92.6	91.0	91.0	0.0%	-1.7%
Productivity and Technology	12.0	13.2	12.5	12.0	0.0%	-9.4%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	37.0	38.4	37.5	37.0	0.0%	-3.7%

## 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

###