

Senate Appropriations Bills Boost ID Funding, Fall Short on Workforce Needs

The Senate FY 2025 Labor, Health and Human Services and the State and Foreign Operations appropriations bills provide increased funding for some key domestic and global infectious diseases programs, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the National Institutes of Health. While IDSA appreciates these investments, we are very disappointed that the LHHS funding measure did not provide any funding for the Bio-Preparedness Workforce Pilot Program at the Health Resources and Services Administration, a bipartisan effort to close growing ID workforce gaps that endanger patient care, public health and preparedness. The committee missed an opportunity to help alleviate persistent ID and HIV [workforce shortages](#) that threaten the health and safety of patients and their communities.

Information on funding for HIV programs can be found [here](#).

Additional details on the appropriations bills are below. Consideration of the Senate funding bills on the floor is not likely to happen, and final funding legislation is not likely to pass until after the November elections. IDSA continues to urge Congress to provide sufficient funding in FY 2025 for ID programs.

Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations Bill

- \$200 million for **CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative**, a \$3 million increase over FY 2024
- \$6.692 billion for **NIAID at NIH**, a \$130 million increase compared to NIAID FY 2024 funding. This includes \$565 million for antimicrobial resistance research, level with FY 2024.
- \$1.070 billion for the **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority**, a \$55 million increase over FY 2024
- \$697.613 million for the **Center for Global Health**, a \$4.77 million increase over FY 2024, including \$128.9 million for global HIV/AIDS funding, level with FY 2024
- \$24 million in funding for the **National Healthcare Safety Network at CDC**, level with FY 2024
- \$40 million in funding for the **Advanced Molecular Detection initiative at CDC**, level with FY 2024
- \$23 million for **infectious diseases and opioid activities at CDC**, level funding with FY 2024
- \$95.162 million for **NIH's Fogarty International Center**, level with FY 2024
- \$696.9 million for **CDC's Immunizations Program**, a \$15 million increase with FY 2024
- \$70 million for the **CDC's Ready Response Enterprise Data Integration and Center for Forecasting**, a \$15 million increase above FY 2024

State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill

- \$730 million for **global health security at USAID**, which represents a 4% increase over FY 2024 enacted. However, this funding includes a \$250 million contribution to the Pandemic Fund, leaving \$480 million for bilateral programing that focuses on pandemic prevention, detection and response.
- \$1.2 billion for the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**, a \$450 million cut below the FY 2024 enacted level related to a funding match requirement that limits the amount the U.S. can contribute — a cap of 33% of total contributions to the Global Fund for all other donors
- \$4.395 billion for the **President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief**, level with FY 2024

- \$394.5 million for the **USAID global TB program**, level with FY 2024 enacted level