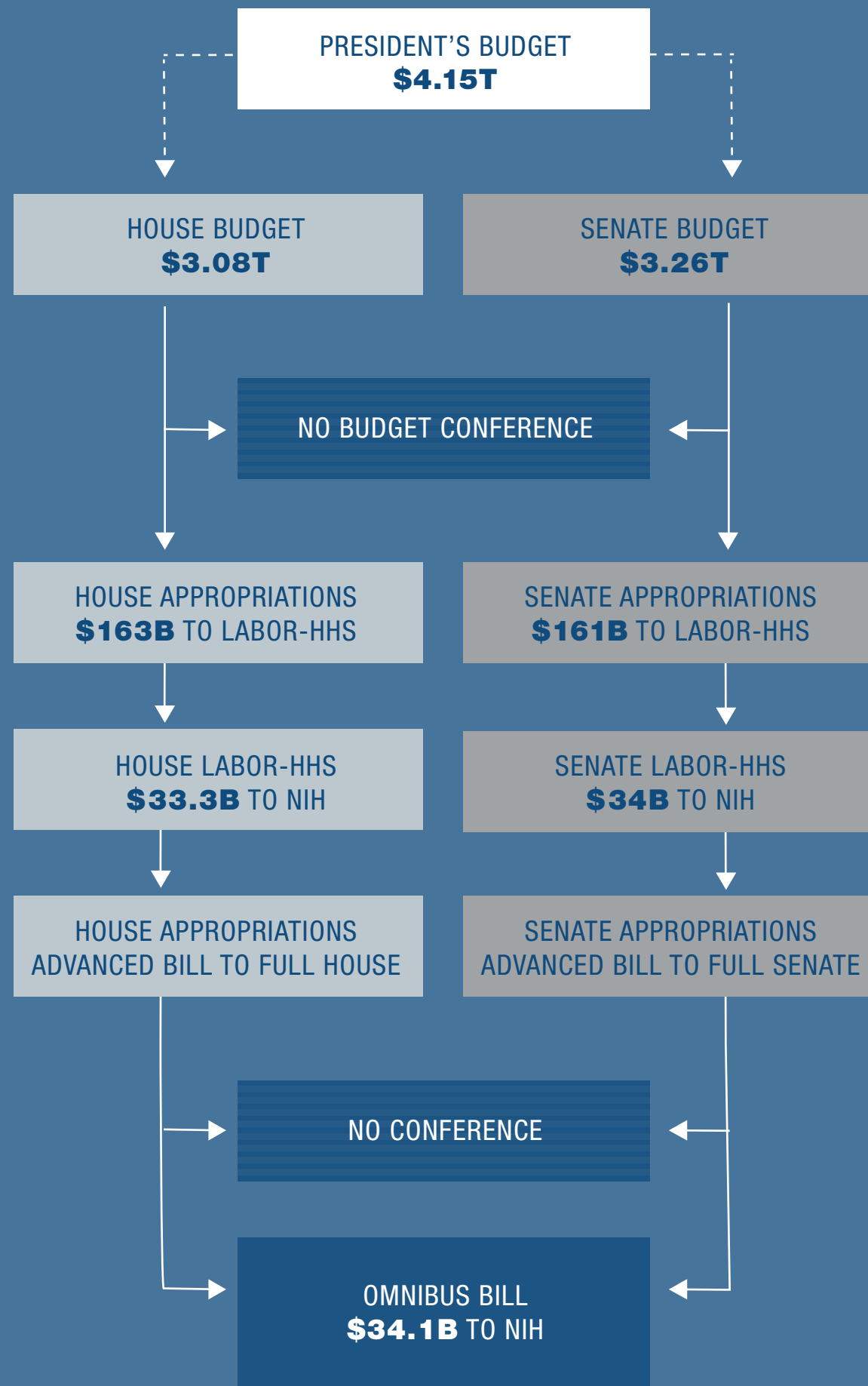


THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS: NIH FISCAL YEAR 2017

MILESTONES



EXPLANATION

In 2016, the President's Budget requested **\$4.15T** in expenditures, which included **\$33.1B** for NIH. The President's budget is a proposal, but ultimately carries little weight as Congress has the Constitutional authority to set the budget.

The House set overall spending levels at **\$3.08T** and the Senate set overall spending levels at **\$3.26T**. The large difference in top-line budget numbers means that a conference to negotiate differences is unlikely.

A budget conference did not occur. No conference agreement means the House and Senate proceed under different top-line numbers.

The House assigned **\$163B** and the Senate assigned **\$161B** to the Labor-HHS subcommittee, which oversees NIH. This small difference means that the House and Senate should allocate similar amounts of money to NIH.

The House and Senate marked up their respective Labor-HHS bills. The Senate appropriated **\$34B** to NIH and the House appropriated **\$33.3B** to NIH.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees advanced their bills to the full House and Senate, but neither chambers voted on the bill. Both chambers must act before conference.

A conference did not occur. A series of continuing resolutions were passed to keep the government running.

NIH was funded at **\$34.1B** in FY 2017 following the passing of an omnibus bill.