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Appropriations Update

Senate Appropriations Committee Releases FY 2027 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Bill

November 20, 2026

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The Senate Appropriations Committee released its version of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies (L-HHS-ED) bill on November 16, along with four other subcommittee bills. Like the other fiscal year (FY) 2027 Senate bills, this L-HHS-ED bill has not gone through the formal committee markup process and was drafted by the Republican majority. Text of the draft bill is available here, its accompanying explanatory statement is online here, and a summary statement from Senate Republicans can be found here.

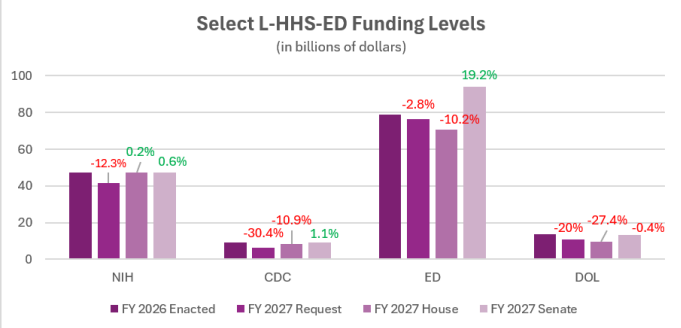
The bill would provide a total of $112.1 billion in discretionary funding for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), a $2.7 billion or 2.4% decrease compared to FY 2026 enacted levels, with most constituent agencies being flat funded or receiving modest increases and the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) absorbing most of the proposed decrease. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) would be funded at $47.5 billion, a $274 million (0.6%) increase compared to FY 2026 enacted levels. As in FY 2026, protective language is included in the report related to NIH facilities and administrative (F&A) costs and multi-year funding. The bill would also maintain funding for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), which was proposed for elimination in both the FY 2027 budget request and the FY 2027 House bill.

The most dramatic difference between this bill and the House's version released earlier this year involves the U.S. Department of Education (ED), which would receive $93.9 billion in discretionary funding. This represents a $15.1 billion (19.2%) increase over FY 2026 enacted levels, much of which is directed towards covering the projected Pell Grant shortfall. Beyond funding, the report includes several relevant policy requirements for ED, including increased transparency on foreign influence, campus civil rights, staffing, and recent loan changes. The Senate bill would provide roughly level funding for the Department of Labor ($13.4 billion) and the Institute of Museum and Library Studies ($291.8 million), again rejecting significant cuts proposed in the budget request.

Given the lack of input from Senate Democrats and the impending shift in majority control of both the House and the Senate in the 120th Congress, this bill is unlikely to pass by the end of this year, and funding for agencies under the L-HHS-ED bill will need to be included in a future Continuing Resolution (CR) or risk a December shutdown. Despite expected changes to some funding levels and language, the overall priorities captured in this bill – support for biomedical research, public health, and education and workforce programs and the posture of rejecting major cuts proposed by the Trump Administration – are likely to reappear in a future version of FY 2027 L-HHS-ED appropriations legislation drafted by Democrats.

In this document:

- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Department of Education (ED)
- Department of Labor (DOL)
- Institute of Museum and Library Studies (IMLS)



The Bottom Line

The FY 2027 L-HHS-ED bill, reflective of only Senate Republican priorities, rejects the significant cuts proposed in the FY 2027 budget request and includes some protective language for programs under threat. While health-focused agencies would be largely flat funded, ED would receive a significant boost over FY 2026 enacted levels, primarily to cover the Pell Grant shortfall.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Health Resources and Services Administration:

The **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** would receive $9.3 billion in total program level funding, a $151 million increase from the FY 2026 enacted level. The Senate bill does not support the proposed reorganization of HRSA into a new Administration for a Healthy America (AHA), as detailed in the President's budget request. Within HRSA, the Bureau of Health Workforce (BHW) would receive $1.4 billion, $33 million above the FY 2026 level, and $650.9 million above the budget request. The bill would continue funding for both **Title VII Health Professions workforce programs and Title VIII Nursing workforce programs**; Title VII programs would receive $522.3 million, while Title VIII programs would receive $316.4 million. The bill would also provide:

- $114 million for the **Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training (BHWET)** programs, level with FY 2026 funding.
- $604.5 million for the **Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant**, $1 million above the FY 2026 enacted level and level with the budget request.
- $50.2 million for the **Geriatrics programs**, including the Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program and Geriatric Academic Career Awards, a $2 million increase above FY 2026 funding level.
- $40 million for the **Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery (STAR) Loan Repayment Program**, flat funding with FY 2026 enacted levels.
- $2.5 billion for the **Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program** flat funding with FY 2026 enacted level.
- $70.4 million for the **Nurse Education, Practice, Quality, and Retention programs**, which were proposed to be eliminated in the President's budget request.
    - The report also continues a set-aside of $10.8 million for experiential learning opportunities.
- $455.5 million for **rural health programs**, a $27.6 million increase over FY 2026 levels.
    - Rural health programs were proposed to be funded at $316.1 million and located within a new AHA Primary Care component in the President's budget request.
    - The bill would fund the **Rural Communities Opioid Response Program (RCORP)** at $147 million, including $12 million for the Rural Centers of Excellence.
    - The **Rural Health Outreach Grants** would be funded at $116 million, a $6 million increase above the FY 2026 enacted level.
    - The Committee would continue to provide an additional $11 million for **Rural Health Policy Development** to advise the Secretary of HHS and the public on issues affecting the health of rural communities.
- $47 million for the **Office for the Advancement of Telehealth (OAT)**, a $1.5 million increase above FY 2026 enacted level.
    - The **Telehealth Centers of Excellence** program would receive $8.5 million, consistent with FY 2026 levels. Level funding of $5.4 million for the **Telehealth Network Grants Program** would likewise be maintained.
- $133.1 million in discretionary funding for the **National Health Service Corps (NHSC)** and $400 million for the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program (CHGME).
- $55 million for Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students and $48 million for Area Health Education Centers. Both programs would be eliminated under the budget request.
- $89.6 million for the **Advanced Nursing Education Workforce (ANEW)** program which would be eliminated under the budget request.
    - The Senate bill also proposes $22.3 million for the **Nursing Workforce Diversity program**, which was eliminated in the budget request.
- $15 million for the Health Careers Opportunity Program.

Other notable workforce provisions include $5.6 million in funding to perform health workforce information and analysis, as well as encouraging expanded efforts to increase access to high-quality educational opportunities for accredited nursing programs.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):

The **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** would receive $7.5 billion in FY 2027, consistent with FY 2026 enacted levels. The bill would provide $2.8 billion for **Mental Health programs,** including $1.1 billion for **Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS)** within the Center for Mental Health Services and $1 billion for the **Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG)**. Funding for PRNS under this account includes $46 million for **Garrett Lee Smith (GLS) Youth Suicide Prevention Program** state grants, as well as $10 million for **GLS Suicide Prevention Campus Grants.** The bill would also provide $101 million for the **National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative,** $15 million for the **Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health program**, and $56 million for the **Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration Program**. Additionally, the bill would provide $386 million for **Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs)** and encourages SAMHSA to establish a CCBHC data infrastructure and repository program with at least one state participating in a statewide CCBHC network. The bill also supports community-based art and cultural engagement programming as eligible activities within SAMHSA grant programs to support individuals with mental health and substance use disorders. The **988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline** would be funded at $550 million, a $15 million increase from FY 2026 enacted levels. The bill includes language to protect the integrity of the 988 program and to continue making funding competitively available to establish the capacity and infrastructure for chat-based communication channels.

The bill would provide $4.2 billion for **substance use treatment services,** including $570 million for PRNS within the **Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)**, and $1.6 billion for **State Opioid Response (SOR) grants**. The bill would direct SAMHSA to improve existing formula data used to provide set-asides within SOR for opioid-related deaths specifically and address funding cliffs between states with similar opioid mortality data. The Senate bill would also re-establish the **Women's Addiction Services Leadership Institute (WASLI)** that ended in 2018 within the **Addiction and Technology Transfer Centers** to bolster and retain the women's substance use disorders service workforce. The **Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services (SUPTRS) Block Grant** would receive $2 billion and the bill specifically highlights support for the prevention and treatment of new and emerging drug threats such as xylazine, 7-OH, and medetomidine.

The **Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)** would receive $241 million in FY 2027 to support PRNS related to **substance use prevention** activities. Of this funding, the **Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success Program** would receive $127 million. The Senate bill would also provide $170 million for **Health Surveillance and Program Support** activities, which includes national survey data in the **National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).** The bill also encourages SAMHSA to assess the training needs of the behavioral health workforce in the delivery of emerging substance use and mental health treatments such as psychedelics.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

The **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** would receive a total program funding level of $9.3 billion in FY 2027, representing a $61.5 million increase above the FY 2026 enacted level. Of this funding, approximately $7.8 billion would be discretionary budget authority and $1.4 billion would be transferred to CDC from the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF).

As part of the total CDC funding amount, the bill includes $818.3 million for the **National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)**, a $37 million increase over the FY 2026 enacted level. Within this

account, the **Antibiotic Resistance Initiative** would receive $197 million; the **Vector-Borne Diseases initiative** would receive $66.3 million; **Advanced Molecular Detection** would receive $43 million; **Lyme Disease treatment and testing activities** would receive $30 million; **Travel and Port Health Protection activities** would receive $60.8 million; and **Emerging Infectious Diseases activities** would receive $253 million, with specified funding lines for sepsis ($5 million) and parasitic diseases and malaria ($29 million).

The bill also includes $1.5 billion for CDC's **National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion**, a $26.5 million increase from the FY 2026 enacted level. As part of this account, **nutrition, physical activity, and obesity activities** would receive $54.3 million, equal to the FY 2026 enacted level; **tobacco related activities** would receive $246.5 million, consistent with the FY 2026 enacted level; **Alzheimer's disease and related dementias activities** would receive $50 million, an $8.5 million increase above the FY 2026 enacted level; and **diabetes related activities** would receive $167.1 million, a $4 million increase above the FY 2026 enacted level.

Additionally, the Senate legislation would fund CDC's **Immunization and Respiratory Diseases account** at $918.3 million, a $5 million increase over the FY 2026 enacted level, and includes language about the importance of vaccine education and awareness to reduce vaccine hesitancy and achieve national immunization goals. The **Environmental Health account** would receive $242.9 million, equal to FY 2026 funding. Additionally, the **Injury Prevention and Control account** would receive $766.4 million, a $5 million increase above the FY 2026 enacted level. The bill would also provide $1.4 billion for the **HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Tuberculosis Prevention account**, consistent with the FY 2026 enacted level.

Among other notable CDC-wide programs, **Public Health Scientific Services** would receive $767.5 million, equal to the FY 2026 enacted level. Of this funding, **public health data modernization efforts** would receive $185 million, consistent with FY 2026 funding. The **National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD)** would also receive $209 million, a $4 million increase above the FY 2026 enacted level. Separately, the **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)** would receive $377.8 million, an increase of $11 million above FY 2026, and this includes $32 million for the **Education and Research Centers (ERCs)**.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS):

The **Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)** would receive $3.67 billion in program management funding, level when compared to the FY 2026 enacted level. This would be a $30 million decrease from the President's FY 2027 budget request, which was $3.7 billion. Both the House and Senate bills would provide $2.48 billion for CMS Program Operations, maintaining FY 2026 funding levels. The funding supports the administration of CMS programs, including "a broad range of activities to administer CMS programs, fund beneficiary outreach and education, maintain information technology infrastructure needed to support various claims processing systems, and support other programmatic improvements."

Like its House counterpart, the Senate bill continues provisions ensuring sufficient funding is available for the Part B premium match and the Part D program if annual appropriations are insufficient. The Committee remains concerned about patient access to advanced therapies. The Committee supports CMS' evaluation of emerging technology, reimbursement of AI-enabled devices, and coverage of cognitive screening and diagnostic tools. However, the Committee expressed concerns that some Medicare Advantage (MA) plans do not provide beneficiaries with "access to breakthrough clinical trials, genomic medicine, consultation with oncology sub-specialists, or comprehensive supportive care and other patient-specific services, all of which are features of care at National Cancer Institute [NCI]-designated comprehensive cancer centers."

Additionally, the Committee remains concerned that a shift in the 340B Program from an upfront discount to a

rebate model could raise costs for patients or limit their access to prescriptions. The Committee is requesting a briefing by HRSA on the impact of a rebate model within 30 days of enactment. It is also concerned that manufacturers continue to deny 340B pricing on drugs purchased for contract pharmacies, which it states, "threatens the ability of safety-net providers to care for patients in need."

Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H):
The Senate bill includes $1.5 billion for the **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)**, to remain available through September 30, 2029, consistent with the House bill and the FY 2026 enacted level. Both the House and Senate rejected the FY 2027 PBR level, which proposed to fund ARPA-H at $945 million, to be available over a three-year period. As in previous fiscal years, the Committee includes report language encouraging ARPA-H to pursue research in areas such as ALS, Lyme and other tick-borne diseases, mental and behavioral health, antimicrobial resistance, diagnostic tests and precision medicine for chronic medical conditions, neurodegenerative diseases, emerging health threats, long COVID and women's health research. Similar to the Committee's continued interest in NIH oversight, several provisions were included related to oversight of ARPA-H's operations. The report directs the agency to provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on its activities, milestones, and staffing, as well as to report on any interagency agreement that would transfer over $25 million to another agency with justification of the transfer. The Committee also requested a specific briefing on ARPA-H's commercialization activities.

Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR):
The bill would fund the **Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR)** at $3.7 billion, a $42 million increase from the FY 2026 enacted level and an $86 million increase over the House bill. A large portion of the agency's funding is directed to support the advanced research, development, regulatory approval, and procurement of drugs, vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, and medical devices to protect the public from existing and future chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats. The Committee encourages ASPR to coordinate with the White House Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response (OPPR), and interagency partners including NIAID, BARDA, FDA, CDC, and DOD, to align research, product development, and procurement related to the research and development of medical countermeasures. Much of the advanced research and development work of ASPR is carried out by the **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)**, which the bill would fund at $1.065 billion, a $15 million increase over the FY 2026 enacted level and a $5 million increase over the FY 2027 House bill. The bill includes multiple directives for BARDA to prioritize specific research topics, including antimicrobial resistance and naturally occurring infectious diseases.

Other Notable Agencies:
The Senate would fund the **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)** at $329.5 million in FY 2027, a rejection of the proposal to eliminate the agency contained in both the President's budget request and in the House FY 2027 bill.

The Senate bill also rejects the Administration's proposal to consolidate the **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)** and **Administration for Community Living (ACL)** into one agency (the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities). Instead, ACF would receive $49.5 billion in FY 2027, a $2.2 billion cut from the FY 2026 level, while ACL would receive $2.5 billion in FY 2027, which is an increase of $12.8 million above the FY 2026 level. Within the ACL total, $119 million would be provided for the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR), level with the FY 2026 enacted level. The total program level for ACL also includes $45.1 million for the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD) program and $12.3 million for the Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance, equal to the enacted funding levels and representing a rejection of the Administration's request to eliminate these programs. Finally, among other initiatives, ACL funding includes $128.1 million for the Independent Living program.

Within the Office of the Secretary, the **Office of Minority Health (OMH)** would receive $70.8 million in FY 2027, a decrease of $4 million below the FY 2026 funding level. This total includes $10 million for improving maternal health outcomes; $3 million for National Lupus Training, Outreach, and Clinical Trial Education programs; and $6 million for the Center for Indigenous Innovation and Health. The **Office on Women's Health (OWH)** would receive $44.1 million in FY 2027, flat with the FY 2026 funding level. This total includes $10.1 million for combatting violence against women and $1 million for eating disorders research. Among other programs, the KidneyX and LymeX prize competitions would each receive $5 million, equal to their FY 2026 funding levels. The **Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC)** would receive $69.2 million in FY 2027, level with FY 2026 enacted funding.

Department of Health and Human Services

(in millions of $)

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), *Discretionary Total*	**114,797**	**98,602**	**110,767**	**112,057**	**-2,740 (2.39%)**	**13,455 (12.01%)**	**1,290 (1.15%)**
Administration for a Healthy America (AHA)*	**-**	**433**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)	**9,220**	**6,485**	**8,347**	**9,371**	**151 (1.64%)**	**2,886 (30.80%)**	**1,024 (10.93%)**
Primary Health Care	1,859	1,878	1,859	1,864	5 (0.27%)	-14 (0.75%)	5 (0.27%)
Rural Health	418	316	576	456	38 (9.09%)	140 (30.70%)	-120 (26.32%)
Ryan White HIV/AIDS	2,571	2,498	2,346	2,571	-	73 (2.84%)	225 (8.75%)
Health Workforce	1,414	788	1,439	1,447	33 (2.33%)	659 (45.54%)	8 (0.55%)
Maternal and Child Health	1,182	923	1,060	1,200	18 (1.52%)	277 (23.08%)	140 (11.67%)
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	**7,440**	**6,685**	**7,294**	**7,459**	**19 (0.26%)**	**774 (10.38%)**	**165 (2.21%)**
Mental Health	2,823	1,489	2,791	2,845	22 (0.78%)	1,356 (47.66%)	54 (1.90%)
Substance Abuse Treatment	4,172	490	4,151	4,203	31 (0.74%)	3,713 (88.34%)	52 (1.24%)
Substance Abuse Prevention	241	19	204	241	-	222 (92.12%)	37 (15.35%)

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	**9,203**	**6,345**	**8,164**	**9,264**	**61 (0.66%)**	**2,919 (31.51%)**	**1,100 (11.87%)**
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	1,433	448	1,312	1,459	26 (1.81%)	1,011 (69.29%)	147 (10.08%)
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	367	92	311	378	11 (3.00%)	286 (75.66%)	67 (17.72%)
Environmental Health	243	162	242	243	-	81 (33.33%)	1 (0.41%)
Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	781	928	883	818	37 (4.74%)	-110 (13.45%)	-65 (7.95%)
Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	913	963	928	918	5 (0.55%)	-45 (4.90%)	-10 (1.09%)
Injury Prevention and Control	761	588	706	706	-55 (7.23%)	118 (16.71%)	-
Public Health Scientific Services	767	880	827	766	-1 (0.13%)	-114 (14.88%)	-61 (7.96%)
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Program Management	**3,670**	**3,700**	**3,670**	**3,670**	**-**	**-30 (0.82%)**	**-**
Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)	**1,500**	**945**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**-**	**555 (37.00%)**	**-**
Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR)	**3,693**	**3,337**	**3,649**	**3,735**	**42 (1.14%)**	**398 (10.66%)**	**86 (2.30%)**
Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)	1,050	654	1,060	1,065	15 (1.43%)	411 (38.59%)	5 (0.47%)
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	**345**	**-**	**-**	**330**	**-15 (4.35%)**	**330 (100.00%)**	**330 (100.00%)**
Administration for Children, Families, and Communities (ACFC)*	**-**	**28,715**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)	**51,736**	**43,455**	**48,352**	**49,531**	**-2,205 (4.26%)**	**6,076 (12.27%)**	**1,179 (2.38%)**

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
Administration for Community Living (ACL)	**2,537**	**2,454**	**2,523**	**2,549**	**12 (0.47%)**	**95 (3.73%)**	**26 (1.02%)**
National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)	119	100	100	119	-	19 (15.97%)	19 (15.97%)

* These agencies, proposed to be created through the consolidation of existing HHS agencies and programs in the Fy 2027 budget request, were not included by the House or Senate in their draft bills.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

The Senate bill would provide $47.5 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), an increase of $274 million or 0.6% over FY 2026 enacted levels and $6.1 billion or 14.7% higher than this year's President's budget request (PBR). Most Institutes and Centers would be flat-funded or receive modest (~1%) increases compared to FY 2026 that are directed by the Committee to specific disease areas. Unlike the House, the Senate bill would provide $70 million for two programs created through the *21st Century Cures Act,* $156 million below the final year of funding authorized in FY 2026. This includes $50 million for the ***All of Us* Precision Medicine Program** and $20 million for the **Brain Research through Application of Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative,** with BRAIN funding split evenly between the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH).

Consistent with FY 2026, the bill would include language rejecting the PBR's proposal to cap **facilities and administrative (F&A)** cost and prohibiting changes to current indirect costs policies. Further, the bill's accompanying report highlights stakeholder activity to develop a new F&A model and directs the agency to engage in discussions with the stakeholders in the research community to improve this process. The bill would also retain FY 2026 language which caps the amount of multiyear funding NIH is allowed to award, limiting it to no more than the amount obligated in FY 2025. In the accompanying report, the Committee highlights its worry that NIH's plan to fully fund multiyear grants upfront in FY 2027 will sharply cut the number of new awards and lower success rates. In addition to capping the amount of multiyear funding, the Committee directs NIH to maximize new and competing grants, and requires monthly briefings on grant activity, including a report by each Institute or Center on awards funded beyond the current year.

Consistent with NIH's effort to prioritize human-based technologies, the Committee report includes language to support increased use of **new approach methodologies**, referencing the establishment of the Office of Research Innovation, Validation, and Application (ORIVA) and the Standard Organoid Modeling (SOM) Center. The Committee further notes that despite its support of advancing NAMs, there remain areas of research where NAMs are not yet able to replace animal models. The Committee requests that NIH maintain sufficient peer review capacity for evaluating the adequacy and validity in NAMs used in research studies. The Committee also continues to provide $135 million for **artificial intelligence and machine learning** and throughout the accompanying report

notes that AI is a key technology to advance research in priority disease areas. In addition, the Committee encourages NIH to include the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) in AI initiatives to "ensure the psychological and behavioral impacts of AI are considered."

While most Institutes and Centers would remain flat at FY 2026 funding levels, the Committee would provide some targeted increases to disease-specific areas across the agency. The **National Cancer Institute** would receive a $160 million increase in funding to its base budget for cancer research. Within that increase, $10 million would be targeted toward standing up a pilot program to **improve cancer outcomes in rural areas**. **Alzheimer's Disease and Alzheimer's Disease-Related Dementias** would receive an increase of $100 million to be split evenly between NINDS and the National Institute on Aging (NIA). The Committee also directs the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) to provide $130 million, an increase in $20 million, to advance research into **Lyme and other tick-borne diseases** and asks that the agency coordinate with the CDC on efforts for prevention, treatment, and links to other illnesses. Lastly, the Committee would provide the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) a $20 million increase for research addressing **rare diseases**.

The report also supports increased funding for **nutrition research** and its role in addressing chronic diseases, providing a $5 million increase for Office of Nutrition Research within the Office of the Director (OD). Within OD, the Committee would also provide $116 million for the **Office of Research on Women's Health**, a $10 million increase to the FY 2026 funding level, to support basic, clinical, and translational research on women's health. Additionally, the report provides the **Institutional Development Award (IDeA)** program with a $20 million increase above the FY 2026 funding level at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS).

Throughout the Senate bill, several critical programs would be sustained at FY 2026 funding levels. The report maintains funding of $80 million for **biomedical research facilities,** emphasizing geographic distribution as a consideration. The **Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA)** program at NCATS would maintain funding at $629.5 million. In terms of NIH-funded large facilities, the **National Biocontainment Labs (NBLs) and Regional Biocontainment Lab (RBLs)** would maintain their current infrastructure funding as would the **National Primate Research Centers (NPRCs)**.

National Institutes of Health
(in millions of $)

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
NIH, Total	47,216	42,023	47,316	47,490	274 (0.6%)	6,019 (14.5%)	174 (0.4%)
NCI	7,352	7,353	7,462	7,512	160 (2.2%)	159 (2.2%)	50 (0.7%)
NIA	4,518	4,217	4,518	4,568	50 (1.1%)	351 (8.3%)	50 (1.2%)
NIAID	6,585	4,751	6,604	6,605	20 (0.3%)	1,854 (39.0%)	1 (0.0%)
NHLBI	3,990	3,700	4,013	3,990	--	290 (7.8%)	-23 (0.6%)
NIAMS	685	638	685	685	--	47 (7.4%)	--

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
NIDDK	2,327	2,160	2,349	2,352	25 (1.1%)	192 (8.9%)	3 (0.1%)
NIDCR	525	490	535	525	--	35 (7.1%)	-10 (2.0%)
NINDS	2,805	2,602	2,867	2,890	85 (3.0%)	288 (11.1%)	23 (0.9%)
NEI	897	833	897	897	--	64 (7.7%)	--
NIBIB	441	408	441	441	--	33 (8.1%)	--
NCATS	942	873	954	962	20 (2.1%)	89 (10.2%)	8 (0.9%)
NIGMS	3,270	3,248	3,300	3,290	20 (0.6%)	42 (1.3%)	-10 (0.3%)
NHGRI	663	620	663	663	--	43 (6.9%)	--
NLM	498	465	498	498	--	33 (7.1%)	--
NICHD	1,769	1,651	1,769	1,794	25 (1.4%)	143 (8.7%)	25 (1.5%)
NIDCD	534	500	534	534	--	34 (6.8%)	--
NIMH	2,190	2,040	2,190	2,200	10 (0.5%)	160 (7.8%)	10 (0.5%)
National Institute of Substance Use and Addiction Research[1]	2,258	2,097	n/a				
NIDA	1,663	n/a	1,663	1,668	5 (0.3%)		5 (0.0%)
NIAAA	595	n/a	595	595	--		--
NINR	198	138	198	198	--	60 (43.5%)	--
NIMHD	538	0	547	538	--	538 (100%)	-9 (0.0%)
NCCIH	170	0	170	170	--	170 (100%)	--
FIC	95	0	95	95	--	95 (100%)	--
NIEHS[2]	914	594	914	914	--	320 (53.9%)	--
OD	2,476	2,296	2,501	2,556	80 (3.2%)	265 (11.6%)	55 (2.4%)
Building & Facilities	350	350	355	350	--	--	-5 (1.4%)
21st Century Cures Innovation Account[3]	226	0	--	0			

[1] The President's budget request, which proposed to consolidate NIDA and NIAAA into a National Institute of Substance Use and Addiction Research, was rejected in the House and Senate bills.
[2] The President's budget request, which proposed to relocate NIEHS in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), was rejected in the House and Senate bills.
[3] Funding for the 21st Century Cures Innovation Account will sunset at the end of FY 2026.

Department of Education (ED)

The **U.S. Department of Education (ED)** would receive $93.9 billion in discretionary funding under the Senate bill, $15.1 billion above the FY 2026 enacted level and $18.2 billion above the FY 2027 President's budget request.

For **Pell Grants**, the Committee recommendation includes $6,335 for the discretionary portion of the maximum award. Combined with mandatory funding under current law, this would provide a total maximum award of $7,395 for the 2027-2028 award year. That is the same as the FY 2026 enacted maximum and the maximum proposed by the President's FY 2027 budget request, and $50 below the maximum proposed by the House bill. The bill provides $37.5 billion in discretionary Pell funding, which includes $15.043 billion to cover the estimated funding shortfall in FY 2027. That is $4.5 billion more than the $10.5 billion in discretionary funding proposed by the FY 2027 budget request to address the shortfall.

The Committee provides $1.23 billion for the **Federal Work-Study (FWS)** program, which is the same as the enacted level and $1.107 billion above the FY 2027 budget request. Institutions must provide at least 25 percent of student earnings. The Committee provides $910 million for the **Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)** program, the same as the enacted level, and rejects the FY 2027 budget request's elimination of the program. Institutions must contribute at least 25 percent toward SEOG awards.

The Committee commends ED for its efforts to ensure the 2026-2027 and 2027-2028 FAFSA processes launched successfully and on time, and it directs ED to provide quarterly briefings on FAFSA administration and quarterly FAFSA data reports within 60 days after each quarter. The Committee also notes that ED is transitioning 7.5 million borrowers enrolled in the SAVE plan into alternative repayment options, and it directs ED to report by December 31, 2026, on how many of those borrowers have successfully transitioned, disaggregated by servicer.

The bill would require ED to provide the Committees on Appropriations with a detailed spend plan for Student Aid Administration within 45 days of enactment, with quarterly briefings no later than 10 days before each quarter. The plan must include a comparison to the prior fiscal year and a crosswalk to activities funded under administrative costs and servicing.

The **Strengthening Institutions Program (SIP)** would receive $102.1 million in the Senate bill for competitive planning and development grants to institutions with a significant percentage of students with financial need and low educational and general expenditures per student. The Committee encourages ED to submit a report within 90 days of enactment on participation by faith-based institutions in SIP, including current participation levels, barriers to access, and opportunities to expand participation.

The **Title V Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSI)** program would receive $231.6 million for competitive grants to institutions where Hispanic students make up at least 25 percent of enrollment. The Committee continues to support programs that promote collaboration between HSIs and local educational agencies serving significant

numbers of Hispanic students, focusing on improving high school graduation rates and postsecondary enrollment, transfer, and completion among Hispanic students.

The **Promoting Postbaccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans (PPOHA)** program would receive $27.8 million, and the **Strengthening Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISI)** program would receive $18.9 million. The Committee continues to encourage ED to prioritize awards for projects that support consortia of HSIs that award PhDs. Those projects would test cross-institutional partnerships, such as mentorship programs for PhD students, graduate research experiences, and faculty mentor capacity building.

The **TRIO programs** would receive $1.197 billion in the Senate bill, a $6 million increase over enacted levels. The funding supports **Upward Bound**, **Student Support Services**, **Talent Search**, **Educational Opportunity Centers**, and the **Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program**. The bill prohibits ED from altering the "fundamental purpose, structure, or implementation of the Federal TRIO programs." It also requires each program's allocation to be at least its FY 2024 level, requires ED to publish notices inviting applications for new Upward Bound, **Upward Bound Math-Science**, **Veterans Upward Bound**, and McNair awards by December 1, 2026, and requires ED to issue new grant award notifications for all TRIO programs by July 1, 2027. The Committee underscores the "longstanding, bipartisan congressional support" for TRIO. It also raises concern that the FY 2026 Talent Search and Educational Opportunity Centers applications shift emphasis toward apprenticeships and other workforce development at the expense of TRIO's core mission of college access and success. The Committee notes that fewer grants were awarded in FY 2026, which could harm current grantees, particularly smaller programs in rural areas. The Committee supports expanding workforce opportunities and encourages ED to examine other programs to advance that goal. **Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)** would receive $393 million to provide grants to States and partnerships of colleges, middle and high schools, and community organizations that serve middle and high school students in high-poverty areas.

The Senate bill would provide $75.7 million, a $5 million reduction from enacted levels, for the **Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Studies** programs, which build expertise in foreign languages and area studies. It would also provide $18.5 million for the **Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)** program, which supports graduate fellowships in scientific and technical fields and other areas of national need, and $65 million for the **Teacher Quality Partnership (TQP)** program. The Committee urges ED to prioritize TQP grants that remove barriers to entering teaching, such as need-based scholarships and academic supports, and to continue supporting "Grow Your Own" preparation programs. It also urges ED to prioritize applicants that build data literacy skills in future teachers. The bill would provide $75 million for the **Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS)** program, which supports campus-based childcare for low-income parents in postsecondary education. The Committee urges ED to prioritize flexible childcare arrangements, such as evening, weekend, and drop-in care, and to prioritize grantees that conduct direct outreach to parenting students about public benefits and tax credits. The **Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence** program, which supports teacher education at HBCUs and other minority-serving institutions, would receive $15 million.

The **Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)** would receive $115 million. The explanatory statement allocates that amount to four activities at the same levels as their FY 2026 appropriations: $10 million for **Basic Needs Systems Grants**, $15 million for **HBCU, TCU, and MSI Research and Development Infrastructure Grants**, $45 million for **Postsecondary Student Success Grants**, and $45 million for **Rural Postsecondary and Economic Development Grants**. The Committee directs ED to conduct a new Basic Needs competition for FY 2027, and to continue the other three programs as described in the FY 2026 explanatory statement and Senate Report 119-55. Unlike the House, the Senate includes congressionally directed spending for projects listed in the statement's table, totaling $230.9 million across the higher education programs.

The Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education would receive $2.19 billion in the Senate bill, which is $10 million above the FY 2026 level. The bill provides $1.46 billion for **Career and Technical Education (CTE)** programs, including $1.45 billion for State grants and $12.4 million for national activities, of which up to $6.1 million supports **Innovation and Modernization** grants. The bill also provides $729.2 million for **Adult Education**, including $715.5 million for **Adult Education State Grants**. The Committee urges ED to prioritize projects that include evidence-based, school-based mentoring in Innovation and Modernization competitions, and to support work-based learning coordinators through that authority. The Committee also encourages ED to pursue a pilot project with the Departments of Defense, Labor, and Commerce to strengthen CTE programs related to submarine construction skills.

The **Institute of Education Sciences (IES)** would receive $789.6 million in the Senate bill, including $70 million for administrative expenses and centralized support costs. The bill also includes a $20 million rescission of previously appropriated program administration funds. The **Research, Development, and Dissemination** line would receive level funding of $245 million. The Committee supports IES's **Accelerate, Transform, and Scale** initiative, including the **Transformative Research in the Education Sciences** program. It requests quarterly updates on the initiative, including the **Seedlings to Scale** program. The Committee also expresses concern that IES funds are not being obligated promptly, and it encourages ED to give prospective grantees enough time to submit quality applications and to obligate funds before the end of the period of availability. The Committee directs IES to study State and local strategies linked to significant literacy gains following Science of Reading reforms, and it looks forward to a National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) literacy study. The bill provides $53.7 million for the **Regional Educational Laboratories** program, $28.5 million for the **Statewide Data Systems** program, and $13.3 million for special education studies and evaluations. It also includes $1.5 million for a NASEM study on the effects of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, on student learning.

At the K-12 level, the Senate explanatory statement does not address the President's proposed **Make Education Great Again (MEGA) block grant program**. The bill instead funds several of the programs that the budget request would have consolidated or eliminated. Funding in the Senate bill includes:

- $235 million, or flat funding, for the **Education Innovation and Research (EIR)** program. The Committee directs ED to brief it on FY 2027 funding opportunities, including proposed priorities, at least 14 days before a competition is published in the Federal Register. The statement notes that EIR could support scalable STEM initiatives that serve rural students.
- $23 million for **American History and Civics Education**, including $3 million for the **Presidential and Congressional Academies for American History and Civics** and $20 million for **American History and Civics Education National Activities**.
- $1.33 billion for the **Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers** program. The Committee continues to urge ED to streamline the distribution of funds through State educational agencies, so that the competitive grant and reporting process adheres to congressional intent.
- $115 million for the **IDEA Personnel Preparation** program. The Committee supports prioritizing doctoral-level personnel preparation in special education to help States address shortages of special educators.
- $90 million for the **Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)** program. The Committee directs ED to continue using a portion of SEED funds for new awards that prepare principals and other school leaders for schools serving concentrations of students from low-income families.
- $91 million for **Promise Neighborhoods**. The Committee directs ED to use available FY 2027 funds for two-year extension grants to high-performing grantees or for new five-year implementation awards.

The Senate bill text and explanatory statement include several **proposed policy provisions** for ED, including required reporting on foreign influence, campus civil rights, staffing, and recent loan changes. The Committee

remains concerned about malign foreign influence in postsecondary education and is encouraged by ED's renewed focus on enforcing **Section 117** of the Higher Education Act. It would encourage the Department to continue supporting institutional reporting under Section 117, including technical assistance on the new reporting portal that went live in January 2026. The Senate also flags continued discrimination and harassment on college campuses, including antisemitic incidents, and the Committee encourages the Department to keep offering guidance to institutions on campus policies. The statement directs the **Office for Civil Rights** to ensure timely processing of all current and incoming shared ancestry complaints and directed investigations, including those related to antisemitism, and it requests quarterly reports on average case processing timelines for each category of directed investigation and compliance review.

The explanatory statement would also direct ED to submit a **staffing** report within 30 days of enactment, identifying the total full-time equivalent and non-personnel allocations supported by the student aid administration, Office for Civil Rights, and Office of Inspector General appropriations, and by each program office under Program Administration. The Committee also directs ED to provide quarterly updates on **accreditation**, including the number and names of accrediting agencies that have inquired about gaining recognition, have begun accreditation activities, and have submitted applications for recognition. The Committee also directs ED to provide monthly updates on federal student loan servicing and implementation of higher education provisions included in the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act*.

U.S. Department of Education

(In thousands of $)

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
Department of Education, Total	78,793,603	77,192,582	70,655,376	93,905,860	15,112,257 (19.2%)	16,713,278 (22%)	23,250,484 (32.9%)
Elementary and Secondary Education							
Promise Neighborhoods	91,000	0	0	91,000	--	91,000 (100%)	91,000 (100%)
Education Innovation and Research	235,000	0	235,000	235,000	--	235,000 (100%)	--
Personnel Preparation	115,000	0	115,000	115,000	--	115,000 (100%)	--
CTE National Programs	12,421	10,152	10,152	12,421	--	2,269 (22%)	2,269 (22%)
Supporting Effective Educator Development	90,000	0	0	90,000	--	90,000 (100%)	90,000 (100%)
American History and	20,000	0	30,000	23,000	3,000 (15%)	23,000 (100%)	-7,000 (23%)

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
Civics National Activities							
Student Financial Assistance	24,615,352	33,146,352	24,179,352	39,658,352	15,043,000 (38%)	6,512,000 (16%)	15,479,000 (64%)
Student Aid							
Pell Grant*	7,395	7,395	7,445	7,395	--	--	-50 (1%)
SEOG	910,000	0	546,000	910,000	--	910,000 (100%)	364,000 67%
Federal Work-Study	1,230,000	1,230,000	908,000	1,230,000	--	1,107,000 (90%)	322,000 (35%)
Higher Education							
Title V Aid for Developing HSIs	231,637	0	231,637	231,637	--	231,637 (100%)	--
Promoting Post Baccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans	27,780	0	27,780	27,780	--	27,780 (100%)	--
Strengthening Institutions	102,070	0	112,070	102,070	--	102,070 100%	-10,000 (9%)
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	405,778	405,778	406,778	405,778	--	--	-1,000 (0.2%)
Strengthening Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving Institutions	18,906	0	18,906	18,906	--	18,906 (100%)	--
Strengthening Native American-serving Nontribal Institutions	11,600	0	12,600	11,600	--	11,600 (100%)	-1,000 (8%)

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
Title VI International Education and Foreign Language Exchange	80,664	0	0	75,664	-5,000 (7%)	75,664 (100%)	75,664 100%
TRIO Programs	1,191,000	0	1,197,000	1,197,000	6,000 (1%)	1,97,0000 (100%)	--
GEAR UP	388,000	0	394,000	393,000	5,000 (1%)	393,000 (100%)	-1,000 (0.3%)
GAANN	19,547	0	0	18,481	-1,066 (5%)	18,481 (100%)	18,481 (100%)
Teacher Quality Partnerships	70,000	0	0	65,000	-5,000 (7%)	65,000 (100%)	65,000 100%
Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	--	75,000 (100%)	--
Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	--	15,000 (100%)	--
Institute of Education Sciences	789,606	261,300	493,455	789,606	--	528,306 (202%)	296,151 (60%)
Research, Development, and Dissemination	245,000	39,750	200,000	245,000	--	205,250 (84%)	45,000 (22.5%)
Research in Special Education	64,255	10,000	64,255	64,255	--	54,255 (543%)	--
Regional Education Laboratories	53,733	0	0	53,733	--	53,733 (100%)	53,733 (100%)
Statewide Data Systems	28,500	0	0	28,500	--	28,500 (100%)	28,500 (100%)

* The Pell Grant is listed as the total maximum grant award an individual could receive, including mandatory and discretionary funding. It is *not* listed in thousands of dollars.

Department of Labor (DOL)

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) would receive $13.4 billion in discretionary appropriations, $52 million (0.4 percent) below the FY 2026 level and $3.5 billion above the budget request. Programs of note that would receive funding include:

- *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA) programs would receive:
  - $860.6 million for **Adult Training**, $15 million less than the FY 2026 enacted level.
  - $933.1 million for **Youth Training**, $15 million less than FY 2026.
  - $1.1 billion for **Dislocated Worker Assistance**, even with FY 2026.
  - $300.8 million for the **Dislocated Workers National Reserve (DWNR)**, even with FY 2026.
- Funding for the DWNR would support:
  - $20 million for **Career Pathways for Youth Grants**, with a focus on soft skill development and age-appropriate workforce development programs.
  - $70 million for the **Strengthening Community College Training Grants** program.
  - $60 million for the **Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities** program, $5 million above the FY 2026 level.
- $105 million for **YouthBuild,** even with FY 2026 funding.
- $90 for **Reentry Employment Opportunities** programs, which is $20 million less than FY 2026.
- $6 million for the **Workforce Data Quality Initiative,** even with FY 2026.
- $305 million for **Apprenticeship programs**, $20 million above the FY 2026 funding level.

Policy directives included in the Senate report accompanying the spending bill include encouragement for the Department to support "Advanced Workforce Development Innovation… to accelerate the development of evidence-based workforce development strategies by leveraging investments in high-impact, scalable solutions." The report also calls for additional information for DOL to publish on apprenticeship grants, including "expected time for completion, actual average time for completion; actual minimum time for completion; and actual maximum time for completion." The Senate report also encourages DOL to collaborate with DOD and ED to "address critical workforce needs in the submarine construction pipeline" and for DOL to prioritize funding for programs to bolster the following sectors: advanced robotics manufacturing; laboratory technician; maritime workforce; civilian nuclear power systems; submarine construction; railroad and transit; and small business, among others. In a similar vein, the Committee notes support via the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) for "additional funding opportunities… to strengthen partnerships between U.S. training institutions and allied counterparts and expand the pipeline of skilled U.S. shipbuilding workers." The report would also encourage DOL to partner with industry and community-based organizations to implement upskilling and reskilling to connect workers to jobs in critical industries.

Regarding apprenticeships, the Committee notes its support for "the prioritization of funding to expand registered apprenticeships into new industries and for underserved or underrepresented populations." The report also notes support for degree-connected Registered Apprenticeships and would direct DOL to report on "implementation progress of the Pay for Performance Incentive Payments program." Additionally, the report notes its support of WIOA waivers and "directs the Department to post approved waivers on the Department's website within 30 days of approving a waiver and provide quarterly briefings to the Committee on any such approved waivers."

Department of Labor
(in thousands of $)

	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 House	FY 2027 Senate	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Senate vs. FY 2027 House
Training and Employment Services							
Adult Training	875,649	0	0	860,649	-15,000 (1.7%)	860,649 (100%)	860,649 (100%)
Youth Training	948,130	0	0	933,130	-15,000 (1.6%)	933,130 (100%)	933,130 (100%)
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,095,553	860,000	1,095,553	1,095,553	--	235,553 (27.4%)	--
National Dislocated Workers Grants	300,859	200,000	325,859	300,859	--	100,859 (50.4%)	-25,000 (7.6%)
Apprenticeship Program	285,000	0	290,000	305,000	20,000 (7.0%)	305,000 (100%)	15,000 (5%)
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	--	+6,000 (100%)	--

Institute of Museum and Library Sciences (IMLS)

The Senate bill rejects the Trump Administration's proposed $6 million level for the Institute of Museum and Library Sciences (IMLS) for close out procedures, instead providing $291.8 million for FY 2027, level with the enacted FY 2026 funds. The Senate report recommends $2 million for IMLS' continued work with the Information Literacy Task Force and would direct the Task Force to prioritize AI literacy and outline areas for future research. Of note for external IMLS grant programs, the Senate bill references spending direction as per the report, which would level fund with FY 2026 enacted amounts, including the Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian program at $10 million, the National Leadership Grants for Libraries at $15.3 million, the 21st Century Museum Professional program at $1 million, the Museums for America program at $28.7 million, and the National Leadership Grants for Museums program at $9.35 million. The report would encourage IMLS to work with the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) at DOL to help integrate the education and resources of public libraries into the workforce training system and to collaborate with HHS to better understand the barriers for public libraries to participating in HHS programs. With IMLS having seen significant staff reductions since the start of the Trump Administration, the Committee also requests a staffing report within 30 days.