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DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2026

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2026

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 2025.

FISCAL YEAR 2026 REQUEST FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

WITNESS

HON. ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR., SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, good morning. The subcommittee will come to order.

It is my pleasure to begin today's hearing by welcoming our new Secretary of Health and Human Services to the House Appropriations Committee. Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., was confirmed to his Cabinet post just 3 months ago, and he has hit the ground running with the aim of implementing the President's goal to make America healthy again.

And, Mr. Secretary, we are very pleased to have you today. Welcome to the subcommittee.

Let me say that I believe Secretary Kennedy brings fresh eyes and a new perspective on public health and the state of healthcare systems in America, what is working and what is not working.

The Federal Government is currently spending an estimated $1.9 trillion annually on healthcare programs and services, which constitutes over ¼ of Federal outlays and the largest category of Federal spending. The United States vastly outpaces every other country in the world on per capita healthcare spending. And yet even with that, despite this massive and growing investment, America's health outcomes lag behind our peers.

Life expectancy in the United States is lower than in other developed economies, while rates of infant and maternal mortality, obesity, diabetes, and healthcare are higher. At the same time, public trust in government health agencies has notably eroded. Clearly, we have a problem. Adding more and more money to the status quo simply isn't solving that problem. It is time to seek out bold and to seek out fresh ideas.

In that spirit, I am interested this morning to hear more today from Secretary Kennedy and about his efforts and his ideas to reform the Department of Health and Human Services and refocus to improve health outcomes for men, women, and children who represent our local communities.

In my home State of Alabama, we confront a number of health challenges that are common to rural communities across the country. And I appreciate Secretary Kennedy—we have discussed this. He has spent time in Alabama. He knows rural America quite well. And I appreciate his understanding of this challenge before us.

Rates of heart disease, diabetes, and cancer in my State of Alabama exceed the national average. Meanwhile, rural hospitals that serve our communities are facing significant financial challenges to stay afloat. And in many cases, that is a gross understatement of the financial situation of these hospitals. In 2010, at least 14 hospitals in Alabama closed their doors and even more stopped offering inpatient services and maternal health services.

In addition to that, our rural communities face ongoing challenges with health workforce shortages. Therefore, Secretary Kennedy, I look forward to working with you on these critical challenges that face rural America.

As Secretary Kennedy knows, I am a strong supporter of the right to life, and I am encouraged by his commitment to protect the sanctity of life in his role at HHS. Mr. Secretary, I look forward to working with you closely in our efforts to protect innocent life and the conscience rights of all Americans, including medical professionals and students who are pro-life.

I am encouraged by President Trump's tremendous success in getting our Nation's border under control so quickly and so effectively. The President's success in securing our border directly benefits public health by reducing the incoming flow of illicit drugs like fentanyl, which has fallen by 54 percent since this time last year, and that is no small thing.

Similarly, the President's border actions have significantly reduced the number of unaccompanied minors being trafficked into our country. I look forward to hearing from the Secretary about these efforts as well.

I also look forward to learning more about the Secretary's plans to reform and reorganize the Department of Health and Human Services. Over the past 2 years, Secretary Kennedy has spoken eloquently to the American people about the urgent need for healthcare reform. He continued to make the case for reform as he partnered with President Trump to make America Healthy Again movement. Last month, the Secretary announced a number of structural reform proposals within the Department of Health and Human Services and its numerous subagencies, including the establishment of a new Administration for a Healthy America. Mr. Secretary, I appreciate the preliminary details of this plan that you have shared with us, and I look forward to hearing more this morning.

Congress has also been engaged on the urgent need to reform our healthcare agencies. Last year, I was pleased to work with our colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee to initiate reform proposals for NIH, or the National Institutes of Health. I am encouraged to see that the administration is building off of this process by making additional reform proposals at the National Institutes of Health. I look forward to hearing more details about that, your proposal, and to continue on a dialogue between the Depart-

ment and the Appropriations Committee as we begin the budget process in earnest.

Mr. Secretary, I am sure you know all too well that implementing reforms in Washington is no easy task. However, the President has asked you to take on this weighty challenge, and you have accepted that challenge. We here in Congress want to partner with you, bringing our own experience to the table as elected representatives of our communities. We share your goal to make America healthy again, and we look forward this morning to your testimony here today.

And with that, I would like to turn to our ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Ms. DeLauro, for any opening remarks that she may have. Ms. DeLauro, you are recognized.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for holding what is a very critically important hearing on President Trump's disastrous budget request for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Secretary Kennedy, good morning to you. We welcome you to the House Appropriations Committee for your first budget hearing.

However, I cannot thank you for the Trump administration's budget request to cut funding for important health programs by $33 billion. Quite frankly, I view it as a disgrace. Under your budget proposal, Americans would die of needless and preventable deaths.

But before we talk about the request to cut tens of billions of dollars next year, I would like to talk about what is happening right now. The American people are demanding health with a cost of living, but President Trump is not laser focused on the cost-of-living crisis. He is actually making it worse. He promised to fight for the working class but instead put Elon Musk and billionaires in charge of the government and you to destroy everything we know about good public health.

Mr. Secretary, this administration is recklessly and unlawfully freezing and stealing congressionally appropriated funds from a wide swath of agencies, programs, and services across the government that serve the American people. And recall that this is a violation of the Constitution. The power of the purse resides with the Congress. It is Article I, Section 9, Clause 7. Yourself and President Trump and Elon Musk are attacking health programs to pay for tax cuts for billionaires. And by promoting quackery, we are endangering the health of the American people with pseudoscience, fearmongering, and misinformation.

Governments should fight for the middle class, the working class, and the vulnerable, not the interests of billionaires like Elon Musk. Instead, with you at the helm, the Trump administration and Republicans in the Congress are destroying the crown jewels of our health system—the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Food and Drug Administration.

At the NIH, the world's largest funder of lifesaving biomedical research, you and Elon Musk have fired or driven out nearly 5,000 personnel, including some of the world's most preeminent scientists, frozen billions of dollars in research to develop cures for cancer, Alzheimer's disease, women's health, and the list goes on.

China and Europe are taking advantage of this disaster by recruiting American scientists away from the United States. China wants to overtake us as a global leader in health research and innovation. You and President Trump are aiding and abetting them.

Two weeks ago, I called a hearing on the cuts to CDC because the Republican majority is refusing to hold this administration accountable for its wanton destruction. As part of your drastic and haphazard purge of CDC, you and Elon Musk eliminated entire divisions without consideration of what is being lost. More than 70 percent of CDC's funding is provided to State and local jurisdictions. These cuts affect families and communities in every one of our districts. These cuts are dangerous.

Dr. Peter Marks, the country's top vaccine regulator at the Food and Drug Administration, helped to develop the COVID vaccines at record speed under the first Trump administration. Dr. Marks was told to resign or be fired. In his resignation letter, Dr. Marks wrote that "It has become clear that truth and transparency are not desired by the Secretary, but rather he wishes subservient confirmation of his misinformation and lies." Mr. Secretary, Dr. Marks was talking about your misinformation. He was talking about your lies about vaccines.

Mr. Secretary, you are gutting the lifesaving work of the Department of Health and Human Services and its key agencies while the Republicans in this Congress say and do nothing.

But the destruction of HHS is not limited to NIH, CDC, and the FDA. Mr. Secretary, you are eliminating entire agencies that have saved the lives of someone near and dear to each and every one of us. Because of these cuts, people will die. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, eliminated. Health Resources and Services Administration, HRSA, which as you know is responsible for ensuring access to healthcare for the uninsured, isolated, and vulnerable people, eliminated. The Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response, ASPR, which was created to prepare for and respond to public health emergencies, eliminated. The Administration for Community Living, ACL, eliminated, hurting seniors and people with disabilities.

You can make the baseless claim that you are simply reorganizing these functions of HHS all you want. It is simply a matter of fact that you cannot cut the Department's budget and maintain all of its lifesaving programs and services.

HHS has closed half of its regional offices, which serve 22 states and 5 territories. Twenty thousand HHS employees are gone. And Republicans have set the stage to cut Medicaid benefits from people who rely on that program to see a doctor, including roughly half of our Nation's children.

HHS has terminated more than $12 billion in funding for State and local health departments, including funding for mental health, substance abuse programs, treatment, sabotaging our progress in addressing the opioid crisis.

Mr. Secretary, you are eliminating scores of CDC prevention programs, including HIV, tobacco, drowning, asthma, lead poisoning, and gun violence. Why on earth are these the places you are terminating for so-called waste? The life of a teenager that does not become addicted to cigarettes or injured by a firearm is not waste.

Last month, you wrote in The New York Post, "America has the highest rates of chronic disease in the world. We rank last in terms of health among developed nations. And life expectancy is declining for many groups of Americans." Mr. Secretary, much of what you wrote is true, but it is confounding and incomprehensible to then turn around and eliminate the CDC's Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

And with respect to your views on vaccines, quite frankly, I believe you are promoting quackery. Under your watch, our country is now failing to contain vaccine-preventable diseases. Measles, a disease eliminated in the United States just decades ago, has now claimed the lives of three Americans, including two children who died needlessly, and over 1,000 are confirmed to have contracted the disease, all while you peddle unfounded and dangerous vaccine skepticism, spread lies and misinformation about people living with autism.

Vaccine programs for millions of Americans, including children, we do that so that they do not get these diseases like measles. This is not a waste. The thousands of experts and experienced staff who help keep Americans safe from global infectious diseases like measles, polio, HIV, tuberculosis, and Ebola are not waste. These programs help to save the lives of men, women, and children from all walks of life in this country.

And you have decimated the Food and Drug Administration by firing 3,500 employees, taking a wrecking ball to FDA's food safety mandate. You talk about making our food supply healthier while gutting the support staff for critical inspections of things like baby formula.

You talk about closing the "generally recognized as safe"—or GRAS—loophole, which allows food companies to determine the safety of their own ingredients, something that I have advocated for years, but while firing staff in charge of food and chemical reassessment.

The former deputy commissioner of the Human Foods Program resigned in February, writing, "I was looking forward to working to pursue the Department's agenda of improving the health of Americans by reducing diet-related chronic disease and risks from chemicals in food. It has been increasingly clear that with the Trump administration's disdain for the very people necessary to implement your agenda. However, it would have been fruitless for me to continue in this role." That is a damning indictment of your work on food safety.

I am worried. I am worried about a future public health crisis that emerges once the Trump administration has fully dismantled the Nation's public health system. We are currently in the midst of an outbreak of avian influenza, and this administration is woefully unprepared to protect Americans and mitigate its impacts if it transforms to be transmittable from person to person.

This is all happening today, right now. We are not talking about hypotheticals or what-ifs or worst-case scenarios. This destruction has happened and is happening today, right now. Even though we received President Trump's concept of a budget plan on Friday, we are now into May without a real budget from the White House.

Mr. Secretary, in the budget outline, you are asking Congress to cut funding for health programs by $33 billion, a cut of more than 25 percent. You are asking Congress to cut CDC by nearly $4 billion, NIH research by $18 billion, and you claim to be reorganizing NIH. Any reorganizing of NIH must go through the Congress. We need to hold public hearings, engage in a thoughtful process to incorporate the best ideas to advance NIH as a crown jewel of biomedical research.

Mr. Secretary, you have no lawful authority to undertake this by yourself. These are vital institutions built up over decades that protect Americans' health and the health of people around the world. I do not believe the American people want less cancer research, fewer people tracking infectious diseases, but that is exactly what this budget will deliver.

We are in the middle of a cost-of-living crisis, driven in part by skyrocketing healthcare costs, and you and Elon Musk and President Trump are making it worse. You are wreaking havoc at every level of our most critical health institutions. You are jeopardizing our families' health for the sake of billionaire tax cuts, but we are seeing pushback at every level. The public is outraged at the enormous harms you have wrought. Dozens of courts have put restraining orders on the administration's actions, but the courts can only play defense. Republicans in this Congress could stop the mayhem, the chaos, and the destruction today if they had the courage, but they remain silent, petrified of the President's scorn, revenge, and retaliation.

Those of us who serve in elected office, we are blessed, and we have the power to do something. We know what is right, and we know what is wrong, and we understand the harm being wrought on the American people. We need to stand up, not be afraid. This is the time to meet the moment.

As a top Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, I will never stop fighting against this dangerous dismantling of health and human services and its agencies, which is jeopardizing the health, the safety, and the well-being of millions of America's families.

Thank you. I look forward to your testimony and to the important conversations we will have in this hearing this morning.

I yield back, Mr. Chair.

Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. Mr. Secretary, we look forward to your opening remarks. You are now recognized. Of course, your written statement will be included for the record, but you have the floor, and we look forward to your testimony.

Secretary KENNEDY. Thank you, Chairman. Thank you, Ranking Member DeLauro and members of the committee. I am honored to appear before you today to present the Department of Health and Human Services' fiscal year 2026 budget.

Debilitating disease, contaminated food, toxic environments, addiction, mental health illness affect families across every race, class, and political belief. When my team and I took the helm at HHS, we set out with clear goals. First, we aimed to make America healthy again with a special focus on the chronic disease epidemic. Second, we committed to delivering more efficient, responsive, and effective services to the over 100 million Americans who rely on Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs. Third, we focused on

achieving these goals by cutting costs to taxpayers. We intend to do more, a lot more, with less. The budget I am presenting today supports these goals and reflects two enduring American values, compassion and responsibility. I invite the committee to unite around these ideals with me.

The United States remains the sickest developed nation, and we spend $4.5 trillion annually on healthcare, two to three times more per capita than comparable nations. Clearly, something is structurally and systemically wrong with our approach.

Furthermore, our healthcare costs are steadily increasing at a rate 2 percent greater than the economy. If we don't staunch this unsustainable hemorrhage, we will ransom our children to bankruptcy, servitude, and disastrous health consequences. Yes, an exploding debt is a social determinant of health.

We won't solve this problem by throwing more money at it. We must spend smarter. We will shift funding away from bureaucracy toward direct impact. Some things at HHS will not change. We will preserve legacy programs like Medicare, Medicaid, and Head Start as the foundation of the MAHA agenda. Vulnerable populations, seniors, and veterans deserve consistent access to care, and I will ensure that they receive it.

Today, 83 million Americans, urban and rural, lack adequate access to primary care physicians. We will prioritize these families, especially Native Americans and Alaskan communities. We will protect IHS funding, streamline its operations, and give the tribes more autonomy for managing their resources.

Let me be clear. We intend to make the Trump HHS not just the most effective but also the most compassionate in U.S. history. Our official budget statement outlines many priorities, but I will highlight a few.

First, we will consolidate programs to better tackle mental health and addiction. These issues now rival chronic disease and their impact. HHS will aggressively combat the opioid crisis, especially the spread of synthetic drugs like fentanyl. We will empower State, local, and tribal leaders to create effective solutions.

Second, we will address nutrition, physical activity, and healthy lifestyles. The present budget requests $94 billion in discretionary funds to support these priorities, including the Administration for a Healthy America. We will emphasize healthy eating and Head Start and ensure the program continues to serve its 750,000 children and parents effectively.

Third, we will equip the FDA to expand its food safety efforts through research, regulations, independence, and education to remove harmful chemicals from food and packaging. And we are already doing this more aggressively than any other administration in history.

We will fund cutting-edge research at the NIH while cutting risky or nonessential services. That includes ending of gain-of-function experiments and research based upon radical gender ideology. At the CDC, we will return to its core missions, tracking disease, investigating outbreaks, and sustaining public health infrastructure while cutting waste.

And I will add, in response to your critique about the measles, we are doing a better job at CDC today than any nation in the

world at controlling this measles outbreak. I am happy to elaborate on that afterward.

Fifth, we will eliminate DEI funding and redirect resources toward real poverty reduction. We will move beyond lip service to communities of color and take meaningful action to meet their needs.

Sixth, we will strengthen cybersecurity and health IT. The AI revolution has arrived, and we are already using these new technologies to manage healthcare data more efficiently and securely.

Finally, we will rebuild public trust, trust that eroded through years of industry capture, corruption, waste, and misplaced priorities, including by some of the gentlemen that you just mentioned, Ranking Member. We will launch a new era of transparency and public service, creating an honest, science-driven HHS that answers to the President, to Congress, and to the American people.

I look forward to working with Congress to pursue this mission together as a bipartisan cause. Let's work side by side to make America healthy again.

[The information follows:]

Statement by Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.
Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
on
The President's Fiscal Year 2026 Budget
before
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

U.S. House of Representatives
May 14, 2025

The mission of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS or Department) is to enhance and protect the health and well-being of the American people.

President Trump and all of us at HHS take that charge seriously. So, when a program is not as effective as it can be, or costs more than it ought to, or fails to deliver on its promise—change and reform are necessary.

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Budget applies this mindset to the work of the Department, making thoughtful and strategic decisions to transform HHS and better protect the health and well-being of the American people. The budget invests in methods to address chronic disease; protect American families from environmental toxins; promote nutrition as well as food and drug safety; strengthen services for American Indians and Alaska Natives; encourage innovation in America's healthcare future; and focus resources toward proven and effective initiatives. This budget, likewise, recognizes the fiscal challenges our country faces today, and the need to update and redirect our investments to meet the needs of a rapidly changing world.

The FY 2026 Budget request includes reforms to put healthcare spending on a sustainable fiscal path. We must remake the government to maximize efficiency and productivity in order to fulfill the President's promise to Make America Healthy Again (MAHA). HHS has made progress towards these goals, promoting the health of Americans while instituting significant workforce reductions and identifying over $13 billion anticipated in contract savings—and there is more to come. Over the next few months, we will work together with Congress to restructure the Department and improve how we deliver services to the American people. HHS takes seriously our role as responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars, and we look forward to working with you to implement the President's agenda while continuing to cut government bloat and rescope the federal role. Protecting the health of Americans has to be done hand in hand with protecting our nation's fiscal health—they rely on each other. The FY 2026 Budget will reduce duplication of programs and services, increase accountability, and work with state and local governments to improve flexibility.

The FY 2026 Budget protects key programs that Americans rely on that keep us competitive with our enemies, and fulfill promises made to Tribal Nations. This budget allows us to do our part to restore fiscal responsibility to the federal government while optimizing HHS's ability to improve and save American lives. The reductions made are necessary to right-size the Department's budget, which has ballooned by about 40 percent since the COVID-19 pandemic.

The FY 2026 Budget focuses on restructuring efforts to transform HHS to Make America Healthy Again. I look forward to working with you on our vision to Make America Healthy Again. The President's Budget for HHS also reflects proposals to meet the President's comprehensive Government-wide Transformation Plan through a sweeping restructuring that aims to identify opportunities to improve the work HHS does for the American people, in terms of its efficacy, efficiency, quality, and cost- effectiveness.

The HHS restructuring will serve multiple goals without impacting critical services. First, beginning in FY 2026 it could save taxpayers an estimated $1.8 billion per year through a reduction in workforce. Our reductions have focused on aligning HHS staffing levels to reflect the size of HHS prior to the COVID-19 pandemic which saw around a 15 percent increase in the number of employees.

Secondly, it will streamline the functions of the Department. Currently, the 28 divisions of HHS contain many redundant units. The restructuring plan will consolidate them into 15 new divisions, including a new Administration for a Healthy America, or AHA, and will centralize core functions such as Human Resources, Information Technology, Procurement, External Affairs, and Policy. The restructuring plan intends to reduce regional offices from 10 to 5 by planning to close regional offices in high-cost cities. This restructuring will reduce the number of full-time employees to approximately 62,000, while preserving critical staff such as FDA food safety inspectors.

Third, the overhaul will implement the new HHS priority of ending America's epidemic of chronic illness by focusing on safe, wholesome food, clean water, and the elimination of environmental toxins. These priorities will be reflected in the reorganization of HHS.

Finally, the restructuring will improve Americans' experience with HHS by making the agency more responsive and efficient, while ensuring that Medicare, Medicaid, and other essential health services remain intact.

In summary, these changes will allow us to act more nimbly and focus on the core mission of improving the nation's health. Without duplication of resources, and reduced bureaucracy, HHS can use federal dollars to more directly impact the lives of those served by HHS programs. HHS will be prepared to share additional information with Congress in the coming weeks. We look forward to Congressional collaboration in this process.

Making Americans Healthy

One of the Department's top priorities is fighting the scourge of chronic disease facing our country. Today, Americans' overall health is in a grievous condition. Over 70% of adults and a third of children are overweight or obese. Diabetes is ten times more prevalent than in 1960. Cancer among people 50 and under is rising by one or two percent a year. Autoimmune diseases, neurodevelopmental disorders, asthma, Alzheimer's, ADHD, depression, addiction, and a host of other physical and mental health conditions are on the rise.

The United States has worse health than any other developed nation, yet we spend far more on healthcare—at least double; in some cases, triple. Last year we spent $4.9 trillion, not counting indirect costs like missed work. That's almost 17.6 percent of our nation's GDP. But more than that, it's a human tragedy—today, over half of all Americans are chronically ill.

The President's Budget requests $94 billion in discretionary funding to combat these challenges. This budget includes strategic investments in the new Administration for a Healthy America (AHA). It is my vision for this new agency to better coordinate programs targeted to improve chronic care, disease prevention, and other health resources.

The FY 2026 Budget provides resources to the Department of Health and Human Services that would allow the Secretary to tackle issues related to nutrition, physical activity, healthy lifestyles, over-reliance on medication and treatments, the effects of new technological habits, environmental impacts, and food and drug quality and safety.

CMS

Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program remain a cornerstone of the MAHA agenda to improve outcomes for our seniors and children. This budget continues CMS program funding to maintain beneficiary service levels, streamline program administration, and move toward improved health outcomes while eliminating non-statutory and wasteful spending. The Trump Administration remains committed to protecting these programs by ensuring that federal taxpayer dollars are protected against waste, fraud, and abuse.

Mental Health and Substance Use

It is estimated that one in five adults in the United States lives with mental illness—that's nearly 20 percent of the adult population. Approximately 16 million Americans with mental illness had serious thoughts of suicide. As the number of deaths by suicide continues to increase, it is more important than ever that HHS expand access to the care people need when they need it. An estimated 49.5 percent of adolescents have had a mental health disorder at some point in their

lives. As child and youth mental health declines, HHS is dedicated to providing resources to children and youth in their communities.

The FY 2026 Budget invests in behavioral health by streamlining programs to avoid duplication and supporting block grant funding for these critical services. The Administration is committed to combatting the scourge of deadly drugs, especially synthetic opioids like fentanyl, that have ravaged American communities, as President Trump did during his first term. The President has made reducing the initiation of drug use, particularly among young people, and increasing the number of individuals receiving evidence-based treatment, leading to long-term recovery from substance use disorders, a top priority. The Budget also proposes to refocus activities that were formerly part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, by eliminating funding for programs that duplicate block grant funding, or are too small to have a national impact.

Primary Care

Under the President's Executive Order to establish the Make America Healthy Again Commission, I am committed to investigating any potential root causes of the chronic disease epidemic. As part of AHA, programs related to primary care will be streamlined, and focused on needs of all Americans no matter where they may live and at what income level. The Budget and the transformation at HHS support these efforts and ensures that primary care includes prevention and addresses the root causes of chronic disease.

Head Start

For Americans to be healthy, we must start when they are children. The President's Budget recommends Head Start continue to receive funding equal to the FY 2025 Enacted level. In exchange, Head Start needs to be consistent with Administration priorities. This includes increasing parental choice; improving health, education, and employment outcomes; increasing program delivery efficiency; and promoting parental engagement. Head Start directly supports local-level institutions, including faith-based centers, empowering them to oversee care. Head Start also enables parents to find dignity in work when their children are enrolled in a safe and secure Head Start program.

Make Americans Safe

I am committed to making Americans safer. I am working to make sure our tax dollars support healthy foods—and we are scrutinizing the chemical additives in our food supply.

Wholesome food is a key component of the MAHA agenda and maintaining FDA activities that enable the United States to identify harmful ingredients, and overall make the food supply safer,

will be a key component to the Department's ability to realize a healthy future.

Protecting Our National Security and Sustaining Scientific Competitiveness

This budget also supports the nation's public health infrastructure and capacity to respond to existing and emerging public health threats, with a focus on infectious diseases, preparedness, and outbreak response.

While we need to rescale our biomedical research budget, HHS will continue to prioritize America's national security and competitiveness. Biomedical research continues to be one of our country's biggest exports. NIH is the largest single public funder of biomedical and behavioral research in the world. This budget includes $27.5 billion for NIH, a rebalancing that will focus on essential research at a more practical cost and invest in security infrastructure. We will focus only on Gold Standard science at NIH and across HHS, increasing transparency for research done there.

NIH has broken the trust of the American people with wasteful spending, misleading information, risky research, and the promotion of dangerous ideologies that undermine public health. The Administration is committed to restoring accountability, public trust, and transparency at the NIH.

Supporting and encouraging scientific research is a longstanding federal priority, one that results in both a growing economy and Americans living longer lives. Executing this responsibility demands that the federal government regularly considers how to organize this support in the most efficient manner possible. HHS is committed to safeguarding taxpayer resources so that institutions are adequately supported at a sustainable level, and that we are only funding essential costs, in line with private-sector standards. The budget proposes to consolidate major HHS research institutions in NIH to maximize the effectiveness of their research.

The proposed budget shifts NIH's focus away from foreign interests and reforms its efforts on the core research activities that align with the President's commitment to Make America Healthy Again. NIH will no longer issue grants to promote radical gender ideology to the detriment of America's youth, or fund dangerous gain-of-function research, though related research will continue consistent with Administration policy and oversight. Our Administration is committed to eliminating radical gender ideologies that poison the minds of Americans.

Restoring Trust

At HHS, we're committed to empowering states, localities, and Tribal communities by supporting science-based policies, rebuilding trust in public health, and protecting future generations from harmful exposures. We are committed to restoring a tradition of gold-standard,

evidence-based science—not one driven by politicized DEI, gender ideology, nor sexual identity. We are removing the financial conflicts of interest in our agencies—to create an honest, unbiased, science-driven HHS, accountable to the President, to Congress, and to the American people.

Americans do not want their tax dollars going to initiatives that espouse radical ideologies. We are proposing to eliminate programs like the Community Services Block Grants that have been hijacked from true poverty reduction to fund DEI initiatives, saving taxpayers $770 million. Americans need to trust that we are good stewards of the dollars they entrust to us, and this budget shows our commitment to pursuing pathways to gain back taxpayers' trust.

We have also ended HHS as the principal vector for child trafficking. The Budget re-focuses the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program on its core mission of sheltering unaccompanied alien children while also protecting them from child trafficking and labor exploitation. During the Biden Administration, HHS became a collaborator in child trafficking for sex and slavery. The Biden Administration operated the UAC program like an assembly line, prioritizing the quick release of children to insufficiently vetted sponsors over the children's safety. And we have ended that. We are very aggressively going out and trying to find these children that were lost by the Biden Administration.

The Budget refocuses the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention mission on core activities such as emerging and infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure, while streamlining programs and eliminating waste. The Budget proposes merging multiple programs into one grant program that will address Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Viral Hepatitis, and Tuberculosis giving States more flexibility to address local needs.

Strengthening the Indian Health Service

Through the Indian Health Service (IHS), HHS is responsible for providing quality healthcare services to more than 2.2 million eligible American Indians and Alaska Natives.

HHS has a unique trust responsibility to provide healthcare for Tribes, including on remote reservations and other vulnerable communities in Indian Country. Without this support, many of these communities truly have no other options for care. The budget prioritizes and preserves funding for this agency.

Looking forward, and consistent with our statutory authorities, we recognize that our provision of quality healthcare in Indian Country and beyond must change to achieve and ensure the high quality of these services. As more Tribes have assumed the responsibilities of providing healthcare for their members with support from the IHS, investments in the budget reflect our

support for the growth of Tribal self-governance in the provision of healthcare.

* * * * *

The President's 2026 budget for HHS recognizes the importance of focusing government spending on programs that work and reforming our nation's healthcare programs for a fast-changing world. This Budget recognizes that securing America's future demands sound fiscal management and responsible decisions about our priorities. If we are serious about fulfilling HHS's mission of enhancing and protecting the well-being of all Americans, we must adopt the bold innovation and direction espoused by the President's Budget to Make America Healthy Again.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you——
Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman.
Mr. ADERHOLT. Yes, sir?
Mr. HOYER. We have another committee meeting of which I am the ranking member. I will be back, but I didn't want Secretary Kennedy to think I was walking out on him.
Mr. ADERHOLT. Duly noted.
Secretary KENNEDY. I welcome your absence, Congressman Hoyer.
Mr. HOYER. I will be back.
Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. I will begin.
I mentioned in my open remarks that I appreciate your commitment to upholding the sanctity of human life in your capacity as the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The pro-life community was deeply concerned by numerous actions that were taken during the Biden administration that undermined the right to life and the conscience of rights of pro-life Americans. For example, the Center for Disease Control revealed at the end of the Biden administration that the CDC-funded nurses in Mozambique were performing abortions that violated the HELMS Act, which prohibits U.S. foreign aid from funding abortions. In addition to that, the Biden administration punished states by denying them Title X funding for refusing to provide abortion counseling in violation of state law.
Can you talk to us for a couple of minutes or whatever about steps that you see the Department are now taking to protect the right to life and the conscience rights of pro-life medical providers and also medical students?
Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Every abortion is a tragedy. I don't believe that our Nation can live up to its role as a moral authority around the globe when we have hundreds of thousands, if not a million abortions per year in our country.
Under President Trump's leadership, I have ended Federal funding to the kind of overseas programs that fund abortions or counsel abortions, and we have withheld the Title X funding from NGOs that refuse to differentiate the funding streams so that the Federal Government and my agency can't tell whether money that is being sent to that agency is being used for legitimate family planning issues or it is being used to counsel or fund abortion. And we have said that as soon as they differentiate that, we would begin refunding them.
I think at this point, the administration is now fed up with that. And, you know, the budget that is proposed by OMB is a budget that cuts out Title X funding because they don't believe that these NGOs can actually, in good faith, comply with the law and with the EOs.
Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. Well, I appreciate that, and like I said, I appreciate your commitment to that for the President's vision.
One of the most significant challenges facing rural hospitals is the area wage index, which is used, of course, by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. And, as you know, under the reimbursement formula used by CMS, mandates that the area wage index remain budget neutral and high-wage hospitals receive a

higher reimbursement rate, whereas low-wage hospitals receive a lower reimbursement rate.

This system has the perverse result of preventing low-wage hospitals, many of which are in rural areas and underserved communities, from paying higher wages. By keeping these hospitals at the lower end of the wage spectrum, they cannot compete against higher-paying hospitals, increasing their risk of closure, which I referred to earlier, and locking them into a downward spiral.

During the first Trump administration, CMS attempted to address this disparity. However, the Biden administration did not successfully defend the policy when it came to the courts. Therefore, rural hospitals again confront this downward spiral of the CMS area wage index. Can you tell us if CMS has taken any steps under your leadership to review the impact of the area wage index on rural hospitals?

And can I get your commitment to work with me and, of course, with Administrator Oz on a solution to this very critical problem that is affecting so many rural hospitals?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, Mr. Chairman. As you point out, the Trump administration initially tried to address this disparity, which is destroying rural healthcare. And as you know, many of these rural hospitals provide critical access to care. Without them, patients would have to drive sometimes hours to get to an emergency room. They are absolutely critical in those regions, but they are also important economic drivers for many of those regions. And they are institutions that provide cohesion to those communities.

If we want to preserve rural America as a livable space with dignity, enrichment, prosperity, and good health that they deserve, we need to keep those hospitals and those treatment institutions in good shape. We need to keep them financially viable. The initial Trump administration, 2016 to 2020, tried to redress those disparities. Unfortunately, as you know, as you pointed out, the Biden administration did not robustly respond to a court challenge, and we got a very bad decision from that. That said, that my agency has no power to redress this disparity, but I pledge to work with you and with Congress. Change has to be statutory. And we will do our job at providing technical support, including the kind of studies that you just mentioned that show how badly this disparity is wounding rural America.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Yes. Well, thank you. And like I said, someone who represents a rural State, certainly, I hear about it almost every day or very frequently, so I appreciate your commitment to that.

With that, let me recognize the Ranking Member, Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Let me address one area of correction, which has to do with the measles issue, Mr. Secretary. You keep comparing the U.S. to other countries. You compare us to Europe. But the Europe you are referring to is the WHO European region. That is 53 countries in Europe and in Asia, including those with low vaccination rates, like Romania, that has never eliminated measles. If you compare us to Western Europe countries that we often compare ourselves to like Great Britain, they have seen no measles deaths this year.

Let me move to the NIH. In your testimony, you say you want to "rescale our biomedical research budget." Excuse me, but that is BS. You are not rescaling NIH research. You are proposing to cut it by $20 billion. And according to our colleagues in the Senate, NIH has effectively cut research funding by $2.7 billion this year in comparison to the same period last year. That is a cut of 35 percent during that period. That includes cutting cancer research by 31 percent. This is the report put out by the Senate, Trump's war on science, which goes into detail about how we are, in fact, dealing with cutting scientific research.

Mr. Secretary, are you freezing or withholding funding that Congress appropriated in 2025 for lifesaving NIH research?

Secretary KENNEDY. Let me address your first issue first because I want to correct you. We have about 1,100 measles cases in this country. The growth rate last year was 15 additional, so we have plateaued. Mexico has roughly the same number with a ⅓ of our population, and they got 300 extra cases last week. Canada has more measles, 1,500. They have ⅛ of our population. Western Europe has about 6,000, which is 10 times the number that we have.

Ms. DELAURO. Well——

Secretary KENNEDY. You are wrong about what you said earlier.

Ms. DELAURO [continuing]. We can discuss that, but I think one has to consider whether or not we are dealing with decades of data proving how effective and safe the measles vaccine is. I want to move to that. I want my questions answered on are you freezing and withholding funding that Congress appropriated in 2025 for lifesaving NIH research?

Secretary KENNEDY. We are not withholding any funding for lifesaving research.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. Do you commit to following the law——

Secretary KENNEDY. Of course.

Ms. DELAURO [continuing]. And fully obligating funding that Congress appropriated, we appropriated—it is the law of the land for NIH research—and to obligate those funds by September 30 of this year, or are you planning to break the law by impounding congressionally appropriated funds?

Secretary KENNEDY. If you appropriate me the funds, I am going to spend them.

Ms. DELAURO. We have. You are cutting the NIH by $18 billion, or you are proposing to cut it by $20 billion. The Congress appropriated those funds, it passed into law, it is part of the 2024 budget, and we are under a continuing resolution that has adopted the 2024 numbers. How then can you justify cutting $20 billion from the biomedical research budget?

Secretary KENNEDY. If you appropriate the money to me, I am going to spend that money.

Ms. DELAURO. We have appropriated, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary KENNEDY. Then I am going to spend it.

Ms. DELAURO. Then you are not going to spend? You are not cutting $20 billion from the NIH?

Secretary KENNEDY. The White House proposal is to do very, very large cuts at NIH.

Ms. DELAURO. But that is contrary to the money appropriated.

Secretary KENNEDY. Ranking Member——

Ms. DELAURO. Yes.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. If Congress appropriates me the money, I am going to spend the money. You have the power of the purse here.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you.

Secretary KENNEDY. I am sure you know that.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you for reiterating that, but I think that I am not sure the administration really has internalized that, particularly Mr. Vought hasn't internalized that when he says that we can in fact impound money. The money is there. The 2024 budget includes the funding for the NIH. Will you commit to spending the money that is in 2024 in that budget?

Secretary KENNEDY. As I said, Ranking Member, if you appropriate the money, I am going to spend that money.

Ms. DELAURO. The money has been appropriated, so the answer to that is you are not willing to accept the funds that have been lawfully voted by Members of the House and Senate on the money for the National Institutes of Health. I am going to hold you to your word that that funding is there. It should be transferred from '24 to '25. And you have cut already $20 billion. Let's get that money back. Let's get that money back. You have an obligation to carry out the law and to implement what the Congress has done. Unbelievable. Unbelievable.

Chronic disease in tobacco, tobacco use is a major contributor to chronic disease and is a leading preventable cause of death in our Nation, each year killing nearly 500,000 Americans, costing the Nation nearly $250 billion in healthcare costs. CDC's Tips from Former Smokers media campaign alone is estimated to have saved more than $7 billion in healthcare costs by helping more than 1 million smokers quit. Why did you eliminate CDC's Office of Smoking and Health, an office that reduces the number of kids using tobacco products, helps other tobacco users to quit, and saves taxpayers dollars?

Secretary KENNEDY. We have, under the reorganization—and I am going to talk very, very broadly because as of 4:00 yesterday afternoon, we are under a court order not to do any further planning on the reorganization. And I have been advised by my attorneys not to talk about it. But I will just say broadly, many of the programs that the Democrats are now saying were cut at CDC were not cut at all. Those programs were transferred to the Administration for Healthy America. But I am not permitted to talk in any more detail——

Ms. DELAURO. Fine. That is——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Because of a court order.

Ms. DELAURO. We are just dealing with words. You transfer it here, there is less money overall for the agency, therefore, there is less money for the programs. In 2024, 2025, Congress—again, power of the purse resides here—appropriated $246 million for CDC's tobacco prevention programs. Do you commit to following the law again, fully obligating those funds so that we can help adults who want to quit using tobacco and prevent teens from becoming addicted?

Secretary KENNEDY. Allow me to answer that by pointing out the absolute cataclysmic disorganization of this agency under your

oversight for 40 years. We had nine separate Offices of Women's Health. When we consolidate them, the Democrats say we are eliminating them. We are not. We are still appropriating the $3.7 billion, but we are not keeping all nine. We had eight separate Offices for Minority Health. We eliminated one. We had 27 HIV offices.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. Let me just—I am going to jump in because——

Secretary KENNEDY. We had 59 behavioral health programs.

Ms. DELAURO. The chair is right. I am well over time. If you could just get us what has been eliminated, why you are doing it, and the criteria by which the elimination has occurred. That is information that this committee needs in order to be able to do our job in terms of appropriating funds. Thank you for your indulgence.

Secretary KENNEDY. And we will gladly provide that to you, but right now, we are under a court order that prohibits us from doing so.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay. Before we go on, I just want to say we also need to make sure that we bear in mind that the Secretary is here talking about fiscal year 2026 funding, so he is committed to that. So I just want to make sure that we are all clear we are talking about fiscal year 2026 on this. Mr. Simpson.

Mr. SIMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Secretary, for being here, and thanks for taking on what is a huge task. You have done that before in your history, and I look forward to—you know, most of the people I talk to are in favor of MAHA and Making America Healthy Again. And I agree with a lot of the things you have said. Some of the things I question, want to see more studies on, and there is probably a couple in there that I might disagree with, but that is okay. Opening this debate of how we can make America healthy again is very important.

Let me ask a couple questions. I chair the Interior Committee that funds Indian Health Services, which is in your department. I noticed in your opening statement you want to maintain the level of funding for Indian Health Services to keep the promises that we have made to our Native American and Alaska Natives. That is not just a promise, that is a legal obligation we have with those. Those are treaty rights. So we have been doing a great deal in my bill increasing funding for Indian Health Services.

We also did something that we call forward appropriations so that they have appropriated a year in advance because we found that during shutdowns and those kind of things, they weren't protected like other health organizations were and stuff. Your skinny budget—and I haven't seen your full budget yet—do you maintain that forward appropriation for Indian Health Services?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, Congressman. You know, I want to point out I spent 20 percent of my career working on tribal issues, representing the tribes in treaty negotiations and litigation against big polluters in the extractive industry and others. I was one of the founding editors of Indian Country Today, which is the largest Indian newspaper in Indian Country. It has been an issue that I have been committed to my whole life.

I fought successfully to exempt the Indian Health Service from the probationary freezes from the fork in the road, the early retire-

ment from the rifts and from all of the downsizing. I also made an opportunity that people at my agency who lost their jobs in other parts of the agency from the rifts, et cetera, could transfer to Indian Health Service because Indian Health Service is chronically understaffed. It is very, very difficult to find competent personnel who will move to Indian Country or to distant locations.

I am committed to protecting it. I am committed to working with you to make sure that we can finally make this work for a population that is not only probably, you know, among the most aggrieved in our history but also a population that suffers more from chronic disease, that has the shortest lifespan, the highest rates of diabetes, the highest rates of alcoholism of any other population.

And, you know, one of my big priorities will be getting good, high-quality food and traditional foods onto the reservation because processed food for American Indians is poison.

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes, and they are finding that the way to attack diabetes on reservations with the highest rate is by going back to their traditional foods.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, I mean, I will say one thing. The Pima Indians were a Blue Zone in Arizona, the longest-lived people on the continent. Today, they are among the shortest lived. I think their lifespan is around 47 years old, the highest rate of diabetes, second in the world. About 80 percent of adults are diabetic, have chronic obesity. Right across the border in Mexico, there are Pima Indians who are still long lived, have no diabetes, no heart disease, no obesity because they are not being fed ultra processed food. Ultra processed food is a genocide on the American Indian, and we have to end it.

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes, I agree. One other subject that I want to talk about is the reorganization of NIH and the fewer institutes. There are some institutes that are concerned that they are going to be left out of this reorganization. The Division of Oral Health at the CDC is concerned about the lack of focus on oral health. Will you commit that preserving the congressionally appropriated funding and upholding the autonomy of the National Institutes of Dental Craniofacial Research and other institutes until Congress completes a thorough review of the NIH restructuring?

Secretary KENNEDY. I don't know what the OMB budget says about dental health, but I can tell you that I am deeply committed to dental health. There is so much new science out there that shows how dental health is intricately related to health and the rest of the body, to the microbiome, to the brain health. You know, we want to do those kind of studies to make sure that we understand that, and we need to make a big commitment to dental health.

Mr. SIMPSON. I appreciate that, and I look forward to working with you on that and making sure that—you know, most diseases can actually express themselves in the oral cavity first.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. SIMPSON. It can be detected there. I am concerned about the fluoride issue. I have seen the benefits, having been a practicing dentist for 22 years. I just noticed this morning that the FDA brings action to remove ingestible fluoride prescription drug products for children from the market. And as I am reading through

this, I want to see some of these studies, but it says the best way to prevent cavities in children is by avoiding excessive sugar intake and good dental hygiene, obvious. Then it says, "For the same reason that fluoride may kill bacteria on teeth, it may also kill intestinal bacteria important to children's health." I would tell you, you don't prevent cavities by fluoride killing the bacteria in the mouth. What it does is make the enamel more resistant to decay. So I want to see the studies on this and where we are headed with this.

And I will tell you that if you are successful in banning fluoride, I noticed you congratulated Utah and Florida, I think, for banning it. That is up to them. They can do what they want, but we better put a lot more money into dental education because we are going to need a whole lot more dentists.

Secretary KENNEDY. I think that, you know, Marty Makary's concern with ingestible fluoride is that the emerging science shows the benefits of fluoride to caries and to cavity prevention comes from topical exposures rather than—it was once thought that it was systemic, that if you ingested it, that the benefit came from that. We now know that virtually all the benefit is from topical, and we can get that through mouthwashes. We can get it through fluoridated toothpastes. The National Toxicity Program issued a report in August, a metareview of all the science that now exists on fluoride, and showed a direct inverse correlation between fluoride exposure, dose-related, and lower IQ. It is an issue that we have to all be concerned with. We want high IQ kids——

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Hoyer.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. And we need them right now.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. SIMPSON. I appreciate that, and I look forward to working with you on it.

Secretary KENNEDY. Okay.

Mr. HOYER. As promised, I returned.

Ms. DELAURO. You and MacArthur.

Mr. HOYER. Yes, me and MacArthur. I am not going to ask questions about specific issues about which I am very concerned. I subscribe, frankly, to the remarks that Ms. DeLauro, our ranking member, made. However, Mr. Secretary, with reference to my concerns about what is happening, first of all, let me ask you this. You submit a budget, it goes to OMB, the President will submit it to us, and Congress passes a budget, sends it to the President, presumably the President signs it. Once that happens, do you consider that budget that Congress passes to be a suggestion or directive?

Secretary KENNEDY. Well, as far as I am concerned, it is the President's budget, and my duty is to defend it. It is Congress' choice about whether or not they are going to fund. You know, Congress appropriates the funding.

Congressman, there is no agency head that I know of that wants to see his agency gutted or his budget lowered. There is tremendous waste in my agency. You know, it grew by 38 percent during the Biden administration, and public health went down.

Mr. HOYER. Okay. I got 5 minutes.

Secretary KENNEDY. Right, but I just say this. President Trump has a broader vision than me, which is that the $2 trillion we are

spending a year that we don't have is landing on our children. That is a health crisis for them.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Secretary, my question to you respectfully was, do you believe it is a suggestion or a mandate? This is a very important issue, which we differ greatly with the administration and with Mr. Musk, that willy-nilly without Congress' approval, they can remove things, take things away, defund things, fire people. That is not my proposition. I want to know whether it is your proposition. You have answered in the sense that once the budget is adopted, you need to carry it out. Now, whether that was President Trump that signed that budget or President Biden that signed that budget, I presume your premise is the same. Is that correct?

Secretary KENNEDY. I mean, I don't know whether you are asking me a rhetorical question because I think it is self-evident.

Mr. HOYER. No, it is not a rhetorical question. It is whether or not you think once the Congress says we are going to spend X number of dollars on Y objective, that you will follow that.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. HOYER. Okay. That is the answer I wanted.

Secretary KENNEDY. Incidentally, that happens throughout history, you know, a Republican——

Mr. HOYER. Throughout history—Mr. Secretary, with all due respect, you and I know this. Mr. Nixon said that was not the law, that he could take whatever we—and he took it as a suggestion. And he wanted to impound, and he did impound in the early '70s, and we passed an act that said you can't do that. Then the Supreme Court heard that case, and very frankly, one of the most conservative judges, Justice Scalia, said President Nixon, the Mahatma Gandhi of all impounders, asserted at a press conference in 1973 that his constitutional right to impound appropriated funds was absolutely clear. Scalia went on to say our decision 2 years later in Train v. City of New York proved him wrong. That opinion has been reiterated by the Supreme Court subsequent to that decision.

This is a critically important issue because there are conflicting opinions. We will try to come to consensus on that. The President has to sign the budget unless we override his veto of the budget. That becomes the law. We think, and a lot of courts over the last 2 months have decided, that that law is not being followed, so that was my point.

Now, let me ask you something. You have reduced the Department by 20,000 people, as I understand it. You have been quoted as saying some of those firings were mistakes. In fact, of course, Musk fired 70 percent of the people when he bought Twitter and then brought a large number of them back because he found out, as you point out, not with respect to that, but with respect to these 20,000 people, there were mistakes. My question to you is, have you had an analysis prior to making those decisions or Mr. Musk making those decisions? And I ask you first, who made those decisions, you or Musk?

Secretary KENNEDY. They were made—I mean, ultimately, we executed the decisions——

Mr. HOYER. I know you executed them, but my question is——

Secretary KENNEDY. Elon Musk gave us help in figuring out where there was waste, fraud, and abuse in the Department. It was up to me to make the decision. And there are many instances where I pushed back and said, you know, that would hurt us to eliminate that group.

Mr. HOYER. Let me ask you a question based upon that response. Was there an analysis of the consequences of these cuts and the reduction in force and elimination of programs? Was there an analysis that you can provide the committee that indicated those, as you concluded in your statement, would not harm people, would not undermine, frankly, the people who are being served, the healthcare not delivered, people not served, children not educated, research not accomplished, frankly, lives not saved? Is there an analysis that you can provide to this committee prior to us determining the budget that will show that, in fact, those cuts will not be harmful to those objectives?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, I mean, yes, there were analyses. The simplest analysis was at the outset, the analysis that we are spending $2 trillion a year that we don't have.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Musk said he was going to——

Secretary KENNEDY. At some point——

Mr. HOYER [continuing]. Cut $2 trillion.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Spending $2 trillion more than you have, you have to make cuts. The other analysis that was more detailed is that——

Mr. HOYER. You cut the children or the Indians that you are so concerned about?

Secretary KENNEDY. We didn't cut the Indians. We didn't——

Mr. HOYER. No, I understand that.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Cut the Indian services.

Mr. HOYER. I am asking you, you said we have to cut——

Secretary KENNEDY. I made sure that those services were not cut. I made sure that Head Start was not cut. But the cuts that were done were cuts that were to duplication, to redundancy, to streamlining. We increased our workforce 70 percent in 4 years, so we were going back to the 2019 levels.

Mr. HOYER. Yes. Mr. Reagan——

Secretary KENNEDY. And I would ask——

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Reagan said he was going to cut waste, fraud, and abuse. He increased the budget deficit by 189 percent, the highest of any President in history.

Ms. DELAURO. No analysis.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. You know, we are allotted 5 minutes, and I am trying to be lenient, you know, instead——

Mr. HOYER. I appreciate it.

Mr. ADERHOLT [continuing]. Of cutting somebody off midsentence. But if you all could be respectful to me so that we can sort of wrap up when I start tapping.

So anyway, let me recognize Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, good morning. I am Chuck Fleischmann. I represent the 3rd District of Tennessee, that is east Tennessee, Chattanooga, Oak Ridge. I want to thank you for stepping up in this

important role and serving our great President, President Trump, in all of your endeavors.

I want to begin with a thank you because I am going to have some questions later about some other issues, but thanking you for the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation under HHS. What it does with Oak Ridge, which was the birthplace of the Manhattan Project, Oak Ridge National Laboratory in my district, it works to make sure that the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program at the Department of Energy is run well, and it is. This keeps our hardworking civilian employees insured and cared for long after their years of service. So that is a profound thank you to you and yours for running that so well.

Mr. Secretary, I am going to talk a little bit about the Food and Drug Administration. That is under my dear colleague and friend, Andy Harris' jurisdiction. I chair Energy and Water. But while I have you here, Mr. Secretary, I know the FDA has taken significant steps to ban or phase out synthetic food colorings over the years, and I respect that. The current colors, though, Mr. Secretary, that are used and have been approved by FDA have been deemed safe for many years.

Candidly, I represent many snack manufacturers. I am a big fan of the oatmeal cream pie in many ways. I have M&M's in my district. I know you are going to come and visit me in a couple weeks. We can all have some M&M's and Little Debbie's together.

But on a very serious note, we want to make sure that FDA has done due diligence to ensure the safety of these replacement colors. Will you work with me on that? Because, candidly, I think these dyes are safe. They have been approved. But really, trying to find substitutes, the costs, we have seen estimates 5 to 10 times try to fix that. Will you work with me on that, sir?

Secretary KENNEDY. Absolutely, Congressman. And one of, I think, the really important accomplishments that we have done over the past 100 days is we have been working with the food industry, and we found the food industry very, very receptive. We think we have good science that links almost all of these dyes with ADHD, with neurological injury, with cancer. And they have agreed to phase out the two worst of them, which is orange B and red citrus number 3 within 2 months, and the other 7 dyes within 2 years.

And some of the food companies, like Tyson's Food, have already eliminated them because of our talks. They asked us to do one thing. They said, can we try to fast-track the vegetable dye substitutes that we need? And we have fast-tracked those, and we have already got them approved. So we have 3 dyes approved this week that are substitute dyes that can be used by the food industry, and we are going to continue to respond to the needs of the food industry. We are going to continue to work with them, and I am happy to work with you, Congressman.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. And I thank you. I thank you for your answer and your response.

Mr. Secretary, I wanted to talk with you about this subcommittee's oversight of the 340B Drug Discount Program. I am a strong supporter of that. I have hospitals in my district. It provides funding to safety net community health centers, hospitals, and other

healthcare providers with discounts from prescription drug sales. CHCs and rural hospitals across Tennessee have become dependent upon this program. Just a question, sir. We have heard that this department will move oversight from HRSA to CMS. Can you either confirm or deny that, sir?

Secretary KENNEDY. I can't because of the court order, but I can tell you, you know, the 340B program, as you know, it is not a straightforward program because it was originally intended for 100 institutions that were serving very poor communities. It has now grown to 27,000 institutions. The patients themselves seldom get the benefits of the drug reduction, and actually 100,000 if you look at all the kind of satellite institutions.

But we also recognize that it is the lifeblood of rural hospitals right now so we can't mess with that program without giving those rural hospitals something else that is going to support them, and we understand that.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

Secretary KENNEDY. I can tell you that drug companies are worried because if we do what President Trump wants, which is, you know, through compliance with the executive order to go to the most favored nation, it will lower the price of all drugs, which means it will further lower the cost of 340B drugs, and they consider that existential. So that is a problem that we all need to work out together.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Pocan.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Mr. Secretary. I am Mark Pocan. I represent the 2nd Congressional District of Wisconsin. All are part of six counties in south central Wisconsin.

I don't know you, and I think it is important to have a good working relationship with you because of everything that you have. There is a lot of jurisdiction. Now you have definitely got your hands full with a lot. Some things I think we agree on, and some things I am not sure if we do, so I am trying to explore a little bit of that. I think some things that we agree on—and you brought it up. You wanted to have a special focus on chronic disease, correct?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. POCAN. Yes, great. And one that maybe Chuck and I disagree a little bit on, but I support what you are doing on ultra processed foods, on food dyes and other junk chemicals, and promoting healthier diets. That is another focus, correct?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. POCAN. And also, I think you are supporting and making it easier to access nonpharmaceutical, in other words, natural remedies as part of a person's healthcare decisions.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. POCAN. And one I didn't have on the list, but I heard you tell Mr. Simpson on dental care. I have a constituent who, because of an infection with a tooth, is now getting Meals on Wheels, and his health is destroyed, so I appreciate that as well.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. POCAN. So in trying to get to know you, there are some public things that, you know, make you somewhat of a conundrum to people like me, just trying to, you know, understand. One is on vac-

cines. And I don't want to ask you about all the specific theories on vaccines, but something that might be helpful is you have previously said you vaccinated your children. Just because I think this is a helpful answer, and this isn't a gotcha, I promise. If you had a child today, would you vaccinate that child for measles?

Secretary KENNEDY. For measles? Probably for measles. You know, what I would say is my opinions about vaccines are irrelevant. I have directed Jay Bhattacharya——

Mr. POCAN. Sure. No, like I said, I don't want to——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. To decide, so that everybody can make that decision. But, you know, I don't want to seem like I am being evasive——

Mr. POCAN. Yes.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. But I don't think people should be taking medical advice——

Mr. POCAN. Right.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. From me.

Mr. POCAN. Right. No, I got that. And I am not asking you to give them medical advice——

Secretary KENNEDY. So, you know, and——

Mr. POCAN [continuing]. But would you vaccinate your child for measles?

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. I think if I answer that question directly, that it will seem like I am giving advice to other people, and I don't want to be doing that. I want people to make up their own——

Mr. POCAN. Okay. But that is kind of your jurisdiction because CDC does give advice, right?

Secretary KENNEDY. Well——

Mr. POCAN. I am not trying to do it as a gotcha. I was just going to——

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes. I think what we are going to try to do is to lay out the pros and cons, the risks and benefits accurately as we understand them——

Mr. POCAN. Okay.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. With replicable studies.

Mr. POCAN. Can you talk about chickenpox? Would you vaccinate your child against chickenpox?

Secretary KENNEDY. Again, I don't want to give advice. I can tell you in Europe they don't use the chickenpox vaccine specifically because the preclinical trial shows that when you——

Mr. POCAN. Okay.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Inoculate the population from chickenpox, you get shingles in older people——

Mr. POCAN. I got you.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Which is more dangerous.

Mr. POCAN. Just one last one, just a yes or no, please, if you could. Polio?

Secretary KENNEDY. Polio? Again, I don't want to be giving——

Mr. POCAN. Okay.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Advice.

Mr. POCAN. That is fair. Like I said, I was not doing it as a gotcha. I was just——

Secretary KENNEDY. And I am saying——

Mr. POCAN. I thought it could be helpful if—okay. So let me ask this. On the 988 hotline, in your budget, you have eliminated—there was a special button you could press for LGBTQ+ youth. You know, I am an openly gay man. I deal with a lot of organizations that deal with this. You know the suicide rate among LGBT youth is 4 times nationally the rate of other youth.

This is one where I hope that we could try to, like Chuck asked, work together to try to see if we could have a conversation about not eliminating this because, unfortunately, because of the bullying that is out there, because of, honestly, adults' bullying, both in Congress and State legislators, these kids are often at unique risk, and having that specific button they can push helps them to be able to get that service. Is that something we could talk about, at least trying to——

Secretary KENNEDY. I am happy to talk to you about it. And I love the way that you approach this in a way that, rather than attacking me, is, you know, reaching out, and, you know, I would love that from other Democrats because I think we have a lot to talk about. As you know, and, you know, I like that you——

Mr. POCAN. Just because I am short on time——

Secretary KENNEDY. The 988 line, you know, was created by President Trump. He believes strongly in it. The reason he——

Mr. POCAN. If I could——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Removed that button is because we——

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Secretary——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Don't want to isolate——

Mr. POCAN. Yes, I got you.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Different demographics and polarize our country. Everybody——

Mr. POCAN. Yes.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. On that line is trained in cultural sensitivities.

Mr. POCAN. Sure. I get you. I just would love to talk to you because I think this is a unique one, and I respect that we can have a conversation.

Secretary KENNEDY. I am happy to talk to you. You can pick up the phone——

Mr. POCAN. Last one, just because I am down to 22 seconds. I lost a little time there.

Secretary KENNEDY. Okay.

Mr. POCAN. Medicare Advantage, I know, you know, the Trump administration is going after waste, fraud, and abuse. This is a program we had a lot of constituent complaints on. It costs more than Medicare. It was intended to find savings. It doesn't. In fact, I think the current estimate is $80 billion in overpayments have gone to private insurers. Are you committed to, one, going after those overpayments; and two, if Medicare Advantage isn't more cost-effective, would we have a conversation about either eliminating the program or making it more effective?

Secretary KENNEDY. Medicare Advantage—I mean, I definitely want to go after the waste, fraud, and abuse——

Mr. POCAN. Yes.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. In the private sector. There are 30 million people who want Medicare Advantage. I have Medicare Advantage. It works very well for me. I like it. I love it.

Mr. POCAN. But it costs more, and that is the point. It does.

Secretary KENNEDY. I mean, I think our administrative costs are still far less than private industry.

Mr. POCAN. But it costs more than Medicare. That is my point, so that is all I was trying to——

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, but the services are much better.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. Another thing if we can talk about and continue the conversation——

Secretary KENNEDY. Okay. Well, why don't we talk about it——

Mr. POCAN. I am sincere about wanting to have a working relationship with you——

Secretary KENNEDY. I am happy to talk to you about it.

Mr. POCAN [continuing]. Mr. Secretary.

Secretary KENNEDY. Thanks.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you. Appreciate it.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mrs. Bice.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being with us this morning.

I first want to address a comment that was made by the ranking member earlier as it relates to getting the President's budget out. Just a reminder that when President Biden was elected, he did not send out his first Presidential budget until May 28th of 2021, so giving some grace to a new administration, I think, is warranted.

I want to take a minute to highlight the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation or, for short, OMRF. OMRF was chartered nearly 79 years ago and started out with 18 scientists on staff. They now have more than 475 scientists.

Secretary KENNEDY. At which——

Mrs. BICE. It is the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation.

Secretary KENNEDY. Okay.

Mrs. BICE. And I have actually given your team some information. Last month, I was proud to attend a ribbon-cutting for their new Biomedical Data Sciences Center, which will provide computing and data analysis capabilities to support scientists in researching very important areas, including heart disease, cancer, and autoimmune diseases. This center cements OMRF as a leader in research methods and is a hub for collaboration in my district. It is important that OMRF continue their partnership with HHS in their research to expand life expectancy and healthcare outcomes across the Nation.

The impact that OMRF has had on Oklahoma and the country is really immeasurable. It ranged from certainly economic impacts to healthcare advancements, community engagement. The positive impacts are endless. And I want to mention them because, you know, I want to make sure that we are investing in the right things. Like you and President Trump, I am focused on reducing the prevalence of chronic diseases. And the discoveries that they have made over the last many years have produced three lifechanging drugs. Most recently, in 2019, the FDA approved the first targeted therapy to treat sickle cell disease. And this is based on discoveries by OMRF researchers.

The point being here, Mr. Secretary, OMRF has been crucial in advancing research and treatment of chronic and rare diseases for millions. And they take pride in being one of 7 NIH autoimmune centers of excellence. And I hope you and your team will continue to work with OMRF so they can continue the positive impact in Oklahoma and across the country to make America healthy again.

That being said, in order for the U.S. to maintain its lead in biotechnology, we need to ensure that the U.S. continues to be the country of choice for best and brightest in the field. What will HHS do to help attract biotech researchers?

Secretary KENNEDY. Well, we spend already, at this juncture, 70 percent of the research funding in the world on biotech and biomedical research is coming from my agency. And we understand that it is our aspiration that the United States remain the hub of biotechnology around the globe. We need to change some of the FDA policies to give a faster track for biotechnologies to get approved. We are working on that now.

We are trying to reform phase 3 studies, for example, which are the longest, the most expensive, to do a lot of those functions by AI. We are phasing out most animal studies at NIH and FDA, which, again, is a very expensive part of the process. And because we can accomplish a lot of those goals on safety and efficacy with AI technologies, we brought the best AI developers in the country into HHS. Nothing like this has ever happened before, people walking away from billion-dollar concerns to come and work for us to transform our agency into a central hub for AI on the globe.

Mrs. BICE. Can you also——

Secretary KENNEDY. And a lot of those changes are designed to make it easier and faster to get, you know, biotechnology to market.

Mrs. BICE. Perfect. Can you talk a little bit about the changes at NIH in particular? I know that there has been a lot of conversation around that. Certainly, streamlining is part of that, but can you talk a little bit more about what your vision is for NIH moving forward?

Secretary KENNEDY. When I was a kid, NIH was the premier gold standard scientific institution in the world. Over the years, it was captured by industry and by, I think, a kind of ossification that happened at NIH because the longevity of some of the leadership there. And there was a tremendous amount of corruption. And, you know, part of that corruption is we now have the CIA, the FBI, the Department of Energy, and the Department of State all saying that the COVID–19 pandemic came out of research and was then sent over to China, and that was the endpoint. We also have the sickest people in the world. NIH with the best science is supposed to be protecting. We should be the healthiest people in the world.

We are switching the trajectory so that we are going to really focus narrowly on chronic disease, ending the chronic disease epidemic, and then we are going to make sure that the science cannot be corrupted and every scientific study is replicated and the raw data for those studies is published, that the peer review for those studies is published. And we are going to focus on making sure that we get to younger scientists rather than the old boys network.

And I could talk to you about scientific corruption all day long, about horror stories that we know have happened with NIH. One of those, probably the worst, is the amyloid plaque scandal. For 20 years, because of utter corruption and fraud, we were directing Alzheimer's research to one hypothesis and any other hypothesis was shut down. We should have the cure for Alzheimer's today. We don't have it purely because of corruption at NIH.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Frankel.

Secretary KENNEDY. And we are going to have it quickly.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Frankel.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Ms. FRANKEL. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you. Welcome, Mr. Secretary. Before I ask my questions, I just want to make this statement. Draconian abortion restrictions are killing and maiming women, and that is a tragedy. You don't need to respond to that.

I want to thank you for being here. You know, I am going to try to ask my questions as kindly as possible. Do not take them personally.

In the past, I have believed——

Secretary KENNEDY. I won't take your kindness personally.

Ms. FRANKEL. Okay, well, whatever. What do they say? If you can't take a joke, don't go into politics.

So let me start by saying, in the past, I have believed very strongly in the mission of the Department of Health and Human Services. Funding this department should be one of our highest priorities because if it is run correctly, it has the power to save lives, advance lifechanging research, and protect the health and well-being of our families, especially our most vulnerable, our children, our seniors.

But to be straightforward, as my colleagues know, in other words, my, my, my, I am deeply wary of giving one dollar to this administration under the current leadership, especially because it seems to be a disregard of science and, most importantly, ignoring the body of government that appropriates funding. That is us, the Congress.

In just a few short months, we have seen a level of chaos and destruction. I compare it to a tornado hitting a populated community. Without the consent of Congress, which appropriated funds, with Elon Musk's chainsaw, medical research has been gutted, clinical trials have been halted, billions of research grants have been yanked without warning, preventative health programs, those that keep people healthy and out of hospitals, have been slashed to the bone. And I am from Florida where we have one of the largest senior populations in the country, and I am particularly alarmed. Alzheimer's, cancer, heart disease, these are not abstract concerns. Research has been stopped. These are everyday fears of millions of Americans, including my own constituents.

And so we have seen the firing of thousands of scientists and other professionals, all this to give tax breaks to our wealthiest citizens, who are also probably our healthiest citizens. And to me, that is unconscionable and dumb.

This should not be a partisan issue, really, because it doesn't matter what political party you are. People want to and should be healthy. But the Trump administration, ideological, dismantling

the Republican infrastructure must go in a different direction for me to vote for your budget.

Now, I have a few questions for you. I think you said that the decision for all these cuts was done by a varied amount of people. Were any of the cuts made before you were sworn into office? Were you handed—do you remember that? Were people fired before you were—all right, well, what did you say?

Secretary KENNEDY. I think so, but I can't tell you.

Ms. FRANKEL. Okay. Let me ask you this. Was any Member of Congress or anyone on this committee consulted before the cuts were made? And could you tell me who you talked to here?

Secretary KENNEDY. I mean, I stayed in pretty close touch with Bill Cassidy during the——

Ms. FRANKEL. Okay. Well, I am asking if anybody here—because you are here——

Secretary KENNEDY. Oh, here?

Ms. FRANKEL [continuing]. You are asking us for money. We appropriated the funds. Did you talk to any of us, Democrat or Republican? You know what, there are actually some very bright Republicans, I will say that, on both sides of the aisle. So the answer to that question is no.

So your decisions, were they based on merit or generated by an algorithm? Did somebody get Elon Musk's computer and say, okay, just make 20 percent cuts?

Secretary KENNEDY. You know, I mean, I disagree with your entire characterization. It was like——

Ms. FRANKEL. Well, did——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. A recitation of a narrative that, you know, everybody knows out there and it is the Democratic Party narrative.

Ms. FRANKEL. I am just asking you a question.

Secretary KENNEDY. It is just not true.

Ms. FRANKEL. Would the——

Secretary KENNEDY. We weren't cutting thousands of scientists.

Ms. FRANKEL. All right. I am reclaiming my time.

Secretary KENNEDY. We weren't cutting clinical trials. I mean, everything you said was essentially——

Ms. FRANKEL. Okay.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Dishonest.

Ms. FRANKEL. All right. That is my prerogative.

Secretary KENNEDY. And don't take that personally.

Ms. FRANKEL. I don't take it personally. Mr. Secretary, how many employees have been let go so far?

Secretary KENNEDY. Excuse me?

Ms. FRANKEL. How many employees have been let go so far from your——

Secretary KENNEDY. About 10,000 left, took the fork in the road, about 10,000 more.

Ms. FRANKEL. And how many are on administrative leave now, waiting to be fired in June?

Secretary KENNEDY. Well, that would be the second 10,000.

Ms. FRANKEL. Okay. And are they currently being paid?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Ms. FRANKEL. So they are being paid to do nothing?

Secretary KENNEDY. Well, a lot of them are supposed to be coming in still.

Ms. FRANKEL. But they are coming in to do nothing because they are not allowed to work.

Secretary KENNEDY. Oh, no, no, we want them working.

Ms. FRANKEL. Are you empowered to reverse these decisions?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Ms. FRANKEL. You are? Okay. And how was the 15 percent indirect research cost cap decided?

Secretary KENNEDY. Fifteen percent?

Ms. FRANKEL. There is now a 15 percent——

Secretary KENNEDY. That is pretty much about 2 to 3 points above industry standards. So, we were just—I mean, if you are the Gates Foundation, and you give a scientific grant to Stanford, you are giving them a 10 percent indirect research——

Ms. FRANKEL. So you based this on the Gates Foundation?

Secretary KENNEDY. Or the Rockefeller Foundation——

Ms. FRANKEL. Right.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. All of the other foundations that give biomedical research.

Ms. FRANKEL. One more question.

Secretary KENNEDY. You are asking me a question——

Ms. FRANKEL. You have done——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. But you won't let me answer it, Congresswoman.

Ms. FRANKEL. You have done very well, very, very well. I just want to know, can we trust you, if we put money into the budget for you, you are going to spend it the way we have directed it?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes——

Ms. FRANKEL. Really?

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. That is what the law requires.

Ms. FRANKEL. Okay, thank you. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Secretary Kennedy, for being here.

So, yesterday, we had good news in West Virginia. I want to thank you and your team for working with the West Virginia delegation, and especially my office, to bring back NIOSH, the facility in Morgantown. This facility and the programs it administers are absolutely critical to West Virginia and to our Nation's coal industry.

Mr. Secretary, my understanding is that the 111 employees at NIOSH in Morgantown were reinstated earlier this week. Is that correct?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, I reinstated 328 employees at NIOSH. About a little over ⅓ of them were in Morgantown and about ⅓ in Cincinnati, and the World Trade Center group I also reinstated.

Mr. MOORE. Well, thank you for that. And the Black Lung Screening Program and the Coal Workers Health Surveillance Program are particularly important to West Virginia. My understanding is that the Coal Workers Health Surveillance Program at NIOSH will be fully reinstated. Is that correct?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, the program will continue to function with continuity.

Mr. MOORE. That is great. And thank you for that very much.

And, Mr. Secretary, it is my understanding that the programs for occupational safety and testing like the respirator testing programs will also be fully operational again. Is that accurate?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, that is accurate.

Mr. MOORE. Very good. Well, thank you so much for working with my office on that. As I stated, it is critically important to our coal miners and their safety and the work that they are doing, which is hazardous but very important to our country.

And lastly, I do want to say I am not going to take a lot of time here, Mr. Chairman. So I do want to thank you for visiting my children's school, their Catholic school there in Martinsburg, West Virginia, with our Governor recently. My daughter was there on stage with you, one of my kids. And we had a great announcement there as it relates to food dyes. And thank you for being there and being supportive of us and also, just your generational service to this country.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention my close family friend who passed away just a few years ago, who was your father's campaign manager in the State of West Virginia when he was running for President, who obviously left a huge impact on our State. Thank you for all the work you are doing to make America healthy again. We obviously need the help in West Virginia. And thank you for all the support that you have come into the State, helped us support these programs that we are trying to bring back our folks to a healthy lifestyle and path. Thank you so very much for everything you are doing for this country and for West Virginia.

Secretary KENNEDY. Thank you, Congressman. I have spent a lot of my career in West Virginia, and my family has deep roots there. My uncle, President Kennedy, would not have been President had it not been for the people of West Virginia. And that primary was the most critical primary, and Wisconsin was the second one in 1960. And he always reminded us of that, and I don't think any member of my family has ever forgotten. And it is a joy for me to be able to spend time in your State.

Mr. MOORE. Well, thank you so much for that. There is a lot of great books written, by the way, on that primary in West Virginia.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. So thank you so very much, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mrs. Watson Coleman.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Thank you, Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, few things enrage me more than the racist attacks I see this administration carrying out by embarking on an ignorant crusade to rid the government of any programs that are working to improve the lives of Black Americans. The administration has moved to ban the words Black, race, bias, minority, oppression, prejudice, discrimination, disparity, and racism. Any grant application on Federal programs that include these words had them immediately stripped. It is painfully clear to me that in doing this, this administration that you work with and work for is attempting to legitimize racial discrimination. And that, sir, is a moral disgrace.

It is not woke to improve the health and well-being of Black people who are disproportionately impacted by just about every health issue. It should not be controversial to make right a healthcare sys-

tem that was not built to help people like me, to take my concerns, my pain, my health very seriously in this country. Black women die from childbirth complications at a higher rate in this country than any other high-income country. And last year, where there was overall maternal deaths dropping in this country, for Black women, maternal deaths rose. This sickens me, and it tells me that our government has so much more that we must do to focus on improving the lives of Black women, not less.

Your decision and justifications are damning and troubling, particularly for destructive impacts your choices and benefits will have on poor minority people. So tell me, sir, how will eliminating minority health offices, how will eliminating initiatives and programs across the Department that were created to look at the disparity in healthcare and the need to give greater attention to the fact that Black folks' experience in healthcare was very damaging, was very different? How exactly will HHS banning the words that we use to describe ourselves make us healthier?

Secretary KENNEDY. Congressman, President Trump's vision of this country is the same as Martin Luther King's, that we should have a colorblind administration. President Trump is deeply concerned about the maternal health crisis and the fact that Black mothers are more likely to die in childbirth, 2.6 times, 260 percent more likely to die.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Excuse me, sir. Let me reclaim my time because I don't need this rhetoric about Donald Trump and the lie that he cares about me and Black people. What I want to know is the proposals——

Secretary KENNEDY. I was answering your question, Congresswoman.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Reclaiming my time, sir, reclaiming it. I want to know specifically, how do you intend to address those disparities and to overcome those disparities as it relates to Black health in this country with the changes that you have decided are important or someone has decided for you, I don't know, with your department?

Secretary KENNEDY. I——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Specifically, sir.

Secretary KENNEDY. I have spent a lifetime working on those priorities, and I continue to do so. We have eight divisions, eight programs for minority health at HHS. We have closed one of those offices. We are maintaining the other seven. We have 42 programs for maternal health. We are going to close a couple of them and consolidate them. We are going to still spend $1.7 billion a year. The commitment is there. We are just reorganizing.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Okay. You know what? The impact of reorganization is something that I shall continually ask you to show me. So, please, let me warn you now.

Secretary KENNEDY. I welcome those inquiries.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. And I don't want rhetoric. I want numbers.

The other thing that really troubles me, sir, is LIHEAP. It is a program specifically to address the needs of low-income and minority families as it relates to heating and even air conditioning. Why,

why, why, why? And what is your rationale for eliminating that program specifically? Why, why, why and what, what, what?

Secretary KENNEDY. I am very committed to LIHEAP. My brother ran a low——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I don't care about your past. I care about your functioning in this department, in this administration right now in response to this question.

Secretary KENNEDY. My time has expired.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Well, then, so has your legitimacy. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Moolenaar.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Secretary, thank you for being with us. And I don't know if you want to follow up on any of that, but——

Secretary KENNEDY. I would be happy to.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Okay. Feel free.

Secretary KENNEDY. As I was saying, I am very conscious of the importance of LIHEAP to poor people all across this country. My brother ran a low-cost, nonprofit fuel company for most of his life that provides a low-cost fuel to people in New England. I have had many, many people come up to me and said, my life was saved because of that. I talked to Buu Nygren, who is the president of the Navajo Nation, when I visited about 3 months ago, and he said cuts to LIHEAP will end up in killing people, so I understand the importance of this.

I think OMB's rationale was that President Trump's energy policy is going to reduce dramatically the cost of energy in this country. And if that happens, then LIHEAP is just another subsidy to the oil industry. If it doesn't happen, then Congress is welcome, and they should appropriate the money for LIHEAP, and I will spend it. I already allocated $400 million from LIHEAP during the last 100 days, and I will continue to do that and get that funding to the people who need it in this country if the fuel costs do not go down.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Great. Thank you for that reassurance.

Mr. Chairman, I want to submit an article for the record here in a minute, and I will refer to it. But last month, the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology concluded in its report to Congress that the Chinese Communist Party seeks to dominate the global biotechnology industry so that other countries, including the United States, are dependent on the channels it controls.

China is already deeply embedded in the United States' critical biotechnology supply chains, including those for lifesaving medicines. And as you know, Secretary, China has a history of weaponizing supply chain dependencies for critical goods and medicines against countries. For example, in March 2020, following the arrival of COVID–19 from China onto the American homeland, the CCP's mouthpiece Xinhua News published a commentary proposing to throw the United States into a sea of coronavirus, and that is what I would like to submit for the record, Mr. Chairman. I request unanimous consent.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Rightly so, the world should be grateful to China

2020-03-04 10:45:32 Source: Huang Sheng looks at the financial WeChat public account

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Today, another state in the United States declared a state of emergency. Florida declared a public health emergency, a Florida Governor's Office announced that the state has found two presumed confirmed cases of new crown pneumonia needs to wait for further confirmation from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and these two people a currently being isolated and treated. This is the third state in the United States to declare a state of emergency after Ca and Washington State, which shows that the new crown pneumonia epidemic has shown signs of sparks in the United and after the first death of new crown pneumonia in the United States yesterday, there was another death of new crow pneumonia today, and there have been two deaths in total. However, the absurd thing is that the United States now ne confirm a new crown pneumonia case, and the US CDC needs to make a final review, which is why Florida is very diss with this, although the US CDC has not yet confirmed it, and Florida itself has declared a state of emergency.

Obviously, the real new crown pneumonia epidemic in the United States is seriously underestimated, and the reason is mentioned above, all confirmed cases must be finally determined by the US CDC, which makes the US data always su the world.

As the new crown pneumonia epidemic in the United States is getting more and more serious, Trump has also continu out to blow the wind and let the American people not panic, but the actual situation is that Trump is also very anxious ir and Vice President Pence, who is responsible for the prevention and control of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, is nervous, praying in the White House office that the new crown pneumonia epidemic will pass as soon as possible.



reporter asked Trump: "If the new crown pneumonia epidemic in the United States worsens, will the US government cc channel taking measures similar to China's?" "

Trump immediately said that he would take some Chinese measures to control the new crown pneumonia, and said tha China has made a lot of progress, you can see that Starbucks has reopened in China, Apple has fully resumed produc China, and China's new crown pneumonia prevention and control has indeed made great progress.

Obviously, Trump's words are from the heart, and because there is now a reversal of roles, China has made significant in controlling the new crown pneumonia, while the United States is in the midst of a storm, more and more states have state of emergency, the United States is extremely short of medical supplies, and a runaway coronavirus pneumonia ep almost inevitable.

The U.S. stock market has plummeted continuously, falling more than 12% in just one week, chasing the crash during t subprime mortgage crisis, which makes Trump sit on pins and needles, once the U.S. stock market continues to plumn only affecting the U.S. economy, but also affecting Trump's re-election, once the new crown pneumonia epidemic conti spread, Trump's presidency is facing more and more challenges.

If at this time, China announced that it would restrict Americans or people who have been to the United States from ent China, and announced a ban on Chinese people from traveling to the United States, which is actually a travel ban on th States, then the American economy will suffer a huge blow, and the American stock market will plummet, but China has so.

And you must know that when the new crown pneumonia epidemic broke out in Wuhan, Hubei, China, Trump's US gov was the first to announce the return of Americans from Wuhan, China, which caused other countries to follow suit, mak very passive at that time.

Not only that, the US government also announced restrictions on Chinese and foreigners who have been to China to e United States, in fact, it is an indirect ban on travel to China, isolating other countries in the world from China, and the e impact on China is great.

These practices of the United States are very unkind, it can be said that they are falling into the well, taking advantage people's illness to kill people, and now China's new crown pneumonia epidemic has been controlled, except for Wuhar confirmed cases in other places are in single digits, while the new crown pneumonia epidemic in the United States is g more and more serious.

If China retaliates against the United States at this time, in addition to announcing a travel ban on the United States, it s announces strategic control of medical products and a ban on exports to the United States, then the United States will in the sea of new coronavirus.

According to the public statement of CDC officials, most of the masks in the United States are produced in China and i from China, and if China bans the export of masks to the United States, then the United States will fall into a mask sho the most basic measures to prevent the new crown virus cannot be achieved.

Similarly, according to the public statement of the US CDC officials, the vast majority of US drugs are also imported, ar drugs are imported from Europe, but Europe has placed the production base of these drugs in China, so more than 90

the export of drugs will be banned as much as possible to meet the domestic requirements, the United States will fall ir of the new crown pneumonia epidemic.

However, there is great love in the world, the Chinese people and the Chinese government have never done this, have into the United States, let alone banned the export of masks and medicines to the United States, as China's new crowr pneumonia epidemic is gradually controlled, China's export capacity of masks and medicines will be greatly improved, United States is one of the demand sides. U.S. government officials, such as Commerce Secretary Ross, U.S. Secreta Mike Pompeo, and White House Economic Adviser Navarro, have publicly gloated over China's new crown pneumonia saying that the outbreak of the new crown pneumonia epidemic in China is beneficial to the United States and conduci return of companies to the United States, and also called on companies around the world to consider the risks of China chain. Even the notorious "Wall Street Journal" published an article that had been infamous for 10,000 years, "China is Sick of Asia," and the "New York Times" of the United States also published an article at that time, condemning the locl Wuhan in China, saying that it violated human rights. The culture of the United States falling into the well is really desp now that feng shui is turning, the United States has become a victim of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, at this tim did not fall into the ground, did not condemn the United States, and the United States at this time should apologize to C kinds of wrong behaviors before.

During this time, there is a voice deliberately hyping up, saying that China owes the world an apology, which is very rid China has made huge sacrifices and paid huge economic costs in order to fight the new crown pneumonia epidemic, c the transmission route of the new crown virus, and no country has made such great sacrifices and sacrifices in this nev pneumonia epidemic.

Moreover, according to the research of Academician Zhong Nanshan, although the new crown pneumonia epidemic br China, the source is not necessarily in China. Many studies now also point to the fact that the source of the new corona come from other countries, as evidenced by the many confirmed cases of the new crown pneumonia in the United Stat Iran and other countries who have no history of contact with Asia, so China has no reason to apologize.

Now we should confidently say that the United States owes China an apology, the world owes China a thanks, without huge sacrifice and dedication, it is impossible to win a precious window of time for the world to fight the new crown pne epidemic.

[Error correction] Editor in charge:

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Mr. MOOLENAAR. Would you agree, Mr. Secretary, that overt reliance on the CCP and the U.S. biotech and health ecosystem poses a threat and that we should be developing independent supply chains to protect the health and well-being of Americans so that we reduce our reliance on China for critical medicines and their active pharmaceutical ingredients?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, absolutely. And this is a priority for me and for this administration. China does not spend its biomedical research money on DEI or on other issues. They are directly and narrowly focused on creating dominance across the globe. We saw the problem with supply chain control by the Chinese during COVID.

And also, the Chinese have a specific program called the Thousand Talents Program. It is designed to steal U.S. IP and technology, and we have facilitated that at NIH. By funding Chinese scientists with contracts that don't require them even to report their science back to our country, but they give it directly to Chinese military scientists on bioweapons research, and we gave them the technology for it. This is how out of control NIH was under my predecessors.

We are working very, very hard and successfully to bring production home. You know, I have met repeatedly with Eli Lilly, which is now building nine facilities, nine factories in this country, including for essential medicines, the essential ingredients for those medicines. We are regularly meeting with all the other pharmaceutical CEOs, and we have told them this is our priority. We want to produce all the parts of all the essential medicines here in the United States, and we have already launched a program to do that, and it is already very, very successful.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. And then, on the issue of medical countermeasures, I wondered if you could talk about challenges facing BARDA, the Strategic National Stockpile, and how Congress can help you overcome any challenges in that arena.

Secretary KENNEDY. I mean, you know, BARDA, we are redirecting BARDA so that it is going to do gold standard research. BARDA has been very successful in the past. It produced over, I think, 103 FDA-licensed drugs or protocols or medical devices for national emergencies.

We run the national stockpile, which has $17 billion worth of supplies. Some of those supplies are misaligned, and we need to do a better job, and we are going to do that at NIH to make sure that we are prepared for all emergencies, including radiological, chemical, and biological emergencies. And I would love to work with you, Congressman, on helping us to achieve those goals.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Wonderful. And then, finally, a couple of things. One is, I want to compliment you on your commitment to public service and the way you have responded with grace towards people who have opposed some of your political views, including some of your family members, and I have kind of followed that.

I want to really highlight the fact that your Make America Healthy Again has really put this in the spotlight, and these chronic diseases and especially starting with children and nutrition, healthy lifestyles. I know our community health centers in my district, which is a rural district, want to work with you on those

goals. What can we do to promote this with young children, healthy lunches, all sorts of areas where local communities can partner with you in this effort?

Secretary KENNEDY. We are about to reissue the dietary guidelines, and we are going to do it very quickly. We have until January, but we are going to do it. I think we will have it done even before August. And we took the Biden guidelines, which were 453 pages long and were clearly written by industry that are incomprehensible, driven by the same industry capture and those kind of carnal impulses that put Froot Loops at the top of the food pyramid, and we are changing that. So we are going to have four-page dietary guidelines that tell people essentially eat whole food, eat the food that is good for you. That is going to drive changes in the school lunch programs, and we are going to need your help to make sure we can get good school lunches to Head Start.

I have been touring these Head Start facilities. Everything they eat is in a package, and it is just loaded with sugar and with chemicals. We are poisoning this generation, 800,000 kids, the poorest kids in our country, and we are starting them out with this count against them, with, you know, diabetes, prediabetes. Thirty-eight percent of our youth are diabetic or prediabetic. That was zero when I was a kid.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Dean.

Secretary KENNEDY. When anybody thinks that we did old standard medicine in this country from these institutions, look at our children. They are the sickest children in the world.

Congresswoman DeLauro, you say that you have worked for 20 years on getting food dye out. Give me credit. I got it out in 100 days.

Ms. DELAURO. I will give you that credit.

Secretary KENNEDY. All right. So let's work together and do something that we all believe in, which is have healthy kids in our country for God's sake.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Dean.

Secretary KENNEDY. Let's all do that together. There is no such thing as Republican children or Democratic children. There are just kids, and we should all be concerned with them.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Dean.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Secretary, Madeleine Dean, suburban Philadelphia. Thank you for being here.

I want to read the very first sentence of your written testimony, which you have submitted. "The mission of the Department of Health and Human Services, HHS, is to enhance and protect the health and well-being of the American people." And we are here to analyze the 2026 budget request, as the chairman points out. But I also want to take a look at what the ranking member has taken a look at, which is the cuts going on right now to that which has already been appropriated. We have to really keep a clear line here between what is your proposal for '26 and what is going on right now against the legislation that we have passed and that has been signed into law.

I have to tell you that I am more interested in substance than slogans. I am getting a little lost in the MAGA, the MAHA. Now

there is AHA. I don't know where we are going with this. I want to talk about the substance.

And in this case, something very personal to me is the issue of addiction and mental health. And I know that you care deeply about these issues. I know you have been honest about your own recovery, your own struggle with addiction. In my family, my middle son, Harry, is now 12 1/2 years in recovery from opioid addiction. It was a long road. It was a hard road. In active addiction, you know how difficult it is, and it is difficult to bring a family member back. I give Harry great credit. He now works in the area of addiction.

That is why I am very, very worried about what is going on with SAMHSA. If you take a look at the data, the numbers, we were getting somewhere. Two years ago, three years ago, we were losing 110,000 people a year to overdose. That is 300 people a day. I call that a jetliner a day of souls crashing to this country. Just last year, the second half of '23 and the first half of '24, 12 months, that number went down 27 percent to 81,000 deaths of overdose. Don't let me minimize 81,000 deaths. That is still 220 people a day. Today, tomorrow, yesterday, 365 days a year. But a 27 percent reduction in overdose deaths in this country? Overdose is still stealing a generation in this country. So why in God's name are we shuttering SAMHSA?

Secretary KENNEDY. We are not shuttering SAMHSA. And I share your concerns, and I am anxious to work with you on this problem. I am fully committed to it because of my own history. I lost a brother to overdose. I lost one of my nieces during the pandemic to overdose. Like every family in this country has somebody that was lost.

As you point out, we were losing, I think, 2 years, 3 years ago, 106,000 American kids. It is double the number that we lost during the 20-year Vietnam War. And we ought to be applying the same resources.

Ms. Dean. Why the cuts to SAMHSA? And why are you shifting——

Secretary KENNEDY. We are not shuttering SAMHSA. We are still running 500 addiction centers.

Ms. DEAN. You have already cut SAMHSA, and the budget proposal is to shutter it and shift it to an AHA program, which I don't know what AHA means.

Secretary KENNEDY. To shift it to the Administration for Healthy America.

Ms. DEAN. How is that——

Secretary KENNEDY. We are shifting a lot of the chronic disease programs out of CDC into a center that will address chronic disease.

Ms. DEAN. And you and I agree that overdose is a public health epidemic in this country.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Ms. DEAN. And why would we, when we are finally seeing some success, bury that success, put it in an AHA program, which, by the way, logically doesn't make any sense. We have to now rehire people and figure out what their roles will be within AHA. Why wouldn't we analyze the data that shows we just saved 20-plus

thousand lives in the course of one year? This matters in my district. I have buried way too many kids to overdose, to fentanyl poisoning, by the way. You don't have to be an addict. You can just be poisoned by fentanyl. Why, in God's name—this administration wants to shutter it, we know that, and shift it into AHA. Why would you do that?

Secretary KENNEDY. They don't want to shutter it. What we want to do is we want to shift that function into a place where we are going to be able to administrate it more efficiently, and that is all.

Ms. DEAN. What analysis was done? Can you show us the study that led you to the decision, shutter SAMHSA, shift it. We call that shift and shaft in my old days as an appropriator in Pennsylvania. Shift it over here, throw it in a block grant program, and good luck. What is the analysis that you did that said whatever SAMHSA was doing with harm reduction, by the way, with making naloxone available, with training for naloxone? I literally carry this with me every day. I want to normalize the lifesaving capacity of naloxone. And you guys want to bury it in AHA.

Secretary KENNEDY. We want to provide naloxone, Narcan. We want to make sure that addicts——

Ms. DEAN. But you are——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Have every option.

Ms. DEAN. You are eliminating the training for that.

Secretary KENNEDY. Suboxone to methadone and to——

Ms. DEAN. Medicated——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. 12-step programs to inpatient, outpatient.

Ms. DEAN. You are——

Secretary KENNEDY. We run 500——

Ms. DEAN [continuing]. Zeroing them out.

Secretary KENNEDY. We run 500 addiction centers. We are not going to stop doing that. My agency was to do it.

Ms. DEAN. Are you looking at——

Secretary KENNEDY. It is shifting to a subdivision where we can operate it more efficiently with other chronic diseases.

Ms. DEAN. But do you realize——

Secretary KENNEDY. EDC is going to do infectious disease, which is why we created it. It had mission creep, and it was operating with——

Ms. DEAN. Mission creep as it was saving lives?

Secretary KENNEDY. Mission creep——

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Secretary, please, I beg of you, talk to these families. You know these families. You are these families. Help us save more lives. Don't shift it and shaft it.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Clyde.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, Secretary Kennedy, for appearing before our subcommittee today.

As we consider the future of Americans' health in the Department of Health and Human Services, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss reforms that prioritize the health of our citizens while restoring transparency, accountability, and constitutional limits on Federal power. For too long, Federal health policy has been burdened by wasteful spending and ideological agendas undermining the scientific integrity and public trust. I am encouraged by this

administration's efforts to end the politicization of our health agencies and to bring common sense and accountability back to HHS.

I also support the Make America Healthy Again initiative, which addresses the consequences of misguided policies, poor nutrition standards, and harmful medical practices. Americans face record levels of obesity, chronic disease, mental illness, and pharmaceutical dependency. Secretary Kennedy, I commend your leadership in launching a commission to examine the root causes of these crises.

But we cannot talk about restoring health without also confronting one of the most horrific scandals of our time, the trafficking and exploitation of children at our southern border, often under the watch of the very agency tasked with protecting them, HHS. The Biden administration dismantled critical safeguards, turning the Unaccompanied Alien Children program into a pipeline for abuse. These are not bureaucratic oversights. They are instances of state-enabled child trafficking, and they must end.

I support the President's budget proposal to eliminate welfare benefits for illegal aliens and refocus the UAC program on its core mission, and that is protecting vulnerable children from trafficking, labor exploitation, and abuse. Now, no taxpayer dollar should fund these horrors, and yet the Biden administration made the Federal Government the final link in the chain of child trafficking. So I want to ensure the money that we spend on health policy is guided by constitutional principles, rigorous science, and the interests of the American people.

So my first question for you is, do you know approximately how many children over the last 4 years have gone missing or remain unaccounted for after being released by HHS?

Secretary KENNEDY. The estimate, Congressman, from the Office of the Inspector General—and it is considered a very low estimate—is 291,000 children missing.

Mr. CLYDE. Two hundred and ninety-one thousand children missing?

Secretary KENNEDY. But the actual numbers are probably much higher than that. They could go up to half a million, and if you look at the grand jury report from Florida, what happened to many of those children is just horrific. My predecessor was deliberately employing a policy of speed over safety, so they waived all of the identification requirements for sponsors. Sponsors were not required to show valid identification. They were never fingerprinted, so we didn't know if they had criminal records. There was no DNA testing, so their claims that they were taking a family member were——

Mr. CLYDE. Dubious at best?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, they were dubious. And in Cleveland, according to the grand jury testimony and the grand jury findings in Florida, there are so many episodes. One of them is a man in Cleveland who picked up a 16-year-old girl claiming to be her brother, raped her, impregnated her, put her in a home where she was being regularly raped of all men, and then got a 16-year-old boy who disappeared and went back two other times for other children. This was happening again and again.

One agency placed 592 children with 120 sponsors. Four hundred children were shipped to a town where there is a meatpacking plant in Kansas, 400 children who, you know, they had to come and claim that they—the sponsors had to claim that those children lived in that town.

And we have seen a fake ID where you have one guy who is photoshopped in with a whole bunch of different children, and he is showing up and picking up these kids one at a time. The Biden administration knew about it, they saw the same pictures we did, and they did nothing.

There are 160,000 HELP complaints that were never investigated. I have launched now a criminal task force. We have opened up 500 criminal investigations and already brought 80 to court. So we are going to try to do everything we can. We are working with DHS to find these children. But the Federal Government under the Biden administration became the biggest facilitator for child abuse probably in the history—certainly, in the history of our country.

Mr. CLYDE. Well, thank you. I was going to ask you how are you going to hold these contractors and officials accountable, but I think you answered that question already.

Secretary KENNEDY. We are already doing fingerprinting on every sponsor. We are doing DNA testing on every sponsor. We are doing income testing on every sponsor. And we are doing valid ID testing. Nobody gets a kid without showing that they are a family member.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you. And I see my time has expired, so I yield back. Thank you for that excellent work.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Clyde. Mr. Harder.

Mr. HARDER. Thank you so much.

Secretary Kennedy, I would like to start by talking about your personal story. You have talked openly about your battle with addiction, and I want to thank you for being so open about talking about your road to recovery.

As you know, addiction is a real crisis. Tens of thousands of Americans died this year from overdoses. My community knows this all too well, and all of us have been to far too many funerals. So, Secretary Kennedy, I would like to start by just grounding us in the reality of what treatment like that actually looks like. As I understand it, you were 15 when you entered into an inpatient rehab facility. You credit the care you received there as a turning point. Do you have a sense of approximately how much money your family spent on your addiction treatment?

Secretary KENNEDY. Well, I spent the money on my addiction treatment, and at that time, the rehab was probably like $800 a day. I think today they are much higher than that, many of them.

Mr. HARDER. Yes, I think that is right. My understanding is that the private rehab facility, like the one that you went to, would cost in today's dollar for that same treatment over $286,000 out of pocket, just for addiction treatment that I think we can all agree, Republican and Democrat, is absolutely necessary to make sure that we are keeping our communities safe. I bring this up because——

Secretary KENNEDY. There are, Congressman. There are many really gold star rehabs that do it for a tiny fraction, like $20,000 to $40,000 a month.

Mr. HARDER. There you go. I bring this up because in my community, the average salary is $40,000, so most folks in my community can't even afford $20,000 or $40,000 per month. And most of the folks in our area rely on public clinics that are mostly financed through Medicaid. About half of my district is on Medicaid, and the recent budget that is being discussed in the House right now would leave 50,000 people in my community without health insurance. So Secretary Kennedy, my question for you is, why do you think that a community like mine doesn't deserve access to that same basic healthcare provided by Medicaid that you benefited from?

Secretary KENNEDY. I do believe that. I do believe that that is the design of the Medicaid program.

Mr. HARDER. So do you disagree with the cuts that are being proposed for Medicaid right now?

Secretary KENNEDY. Oh, the cuts to—I don't know if you understand this or whether you are just mouthing, you know, the Democratic talking points. The cuts to Medicaid are for fraud, waste, and abuse, and I will tell you what that means. It means that, because of DOGE, we were able to determine—and it is about 8 million people who would be affected. Because of DOGE, we were able to determine that there are a million people who are claiming Medicaid from multiple States. That is illegal. It is theft. You are not allowed to do that. There are another million people who are collecting both under Obamacare and——

Mr. HARDER. Mr. Secretary, that has nothing to do with the budget that is actually being proposed in the House.

Secretary KENNEDY. These are the only cuts that are being made to Medicaid.

Mr. HARDER. That is not true.

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, it is. There are another million illegal aliens. We announced a rule yesterday, we are not going to pay illegal aliens anymore, and guess what Gavin Newsom did this morning? He said, we are going to take all the illegal aliens off the California Medicaid rolls because the feds aren't paying for them anymore, so the compassion ends——

Mr. HARDER. Secretary, let me focus you——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. When he has to write the check.

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. On the actual numbers of the budget——

Secretary KENNEDY. Last group——

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. That is being proposed. Secretary——

Secretary KENNEDY. The final group——

Mr. HARDER. I reclaim my time. I think what you are saying is absolutely——

Secretary KENNEDY. The final group——

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. Inaccurate in terms of the 13 million Americans that will lose access to healthcare. Let me tell you, the folks in my district are not actually getting Medicaid in another State. They can't travel to get another State.

Secretary KENNEDY. Well——

Mr. HARDER. The clinics that are providing that lifesaving care——

Secretary KENNEDY. Let me tell you the——

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. Are the last resort for folks in our area.

Secretary KENNEDY. Let me tell you the last category. The last category is adults who are able-bodied, who refuse to look for a job, to volunteer, to get a job, or to show that they are in service——

Mr. HARDER. Secretary——

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. Or to take a part-time job.

Mr. HARDER. I reclaim my time. That is absolutely not true. The vast majority of folks in a community like mine who are on Medicaid are working. They want to work. People want to be able to make sure that they have——

Secretary KENNEDY. Then they are in no danger of losing their Medicaid.

Mr. HARDER. That is just not true. We have seen in——

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, it is.

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. Time after time, including in Arkansas and Florida and other States, that when you put——

Secretary KENNEDY. This is a new program.

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. More red tape—yes, but we have seen this chapter before. When you put more red tape in front of people actually getting that lifesaving care, you are going to prevent people from accessing health insurance——

Secretary KENNEDY. Medicaid——

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. And being able to go see a doctor.

Secretary KENNEDY. Medicaid is for poor children. It is for mothers, and it is for the disabled.

Mr. HARDER. It is. And 13 million of those people are going to lose health insurance if this budget becomes law.

Secretary KENNEDY. They are already losing their health insurance because of all the able-bodied people who are not looking for jobs on Medicaid.

Mr. HARDER. Secretary, I will just close by saying this. I hope that you remember the grace that was given to you during your darkest days, and I recommend that you come to a district like mine and stare at a single mom who has young kids who is at risk of losing her health insurance because of more red tape.

Secretary KENNEDY. Where is your district, Congressman?

Mr. HARDER. Stockton, California. Come on out. We would love to have you. And I hope that you can actually explain why this program is going to make her life healthier and help with the actual outcomes that we are talking about because I think that is a hard case to make.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Dr. Harris.

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

Mr. Secretary, you are absolutely right. No pregnant woman or single mom who qualifies under traditional Medicaid is going to lose anything. This talking point is ridiculous. The million people who are committing absolute illegal fraud by being on Medicaid rolls in two separate States is a fraud, and the insurance companies make a ton of money from it. You are absolutely right. We have a $2 trillion deficit. It is not sustainable, period. There are a lot of things I would love to do, believe me. You appreciate it. $2 trillion deficit is not sustainable.

You know, you are right. You know, a lot of what you are doing is going back to pre-COVID levels. You know, as a famous person on the other side of the aisle once said, you never want a serious crisis to go to waste, and they didn't let COVID go to waste. We increased Federal spending by 40 percent after COVID. COVID is over. Let's go back to the old one. We have to look at every program.

We spoke a couple days ago about nutrition. Look, I am 1,000 percent behind you on nutrition. First, we have to agree that there is a problem. First thing is we can't get agreement that this country is sicker, not healthier. When I proposed that to the last director of NIH, there were arguments from the other side that that is not true. It is absolutely true. By every measure, you can—let's take life expectancy. The simplest measure, simplest, easy-to-understand measure, you know life expectancy is going down. Then let's look at the chronic diseases, which you are absolutely right, whether you look at obesity, overweight, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, they have all gotten worse, not better, and almost all can be linked to nutrition. So I am glad that you and the Secretary of Agriculture are going to support finally taking the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and put some meaning in the word nutrition.

Let me talk a little bit about the NIH because I think one of the most telling things about the NIH, which some people say should be called the National Institute of Disease, not National Institute of Health, because we study disease, but we are not keeping people healthier. When I wanted to hold a hearing with my other hat as the Ag Subcommittee chair, we called over to NIH to get an expert on nutrition. This should be pretty easy, right? You have probably got a million of them, right? No, they couldn't send someone over. Now, if I had asked for an oncologist, they could have sent dozens. They would have sent the director of the division. They would have sent the director of the NIH over. And yet, it is pretty clear—and you understand this—nutrition is linked to cancer, too. We might need fewer oncologists if we had some better nutrition.

And, you know, God bless you in what you are trying to do with that. You know, that study out of Wash U in December that actually shows the link with high intake of fructose to the carcinogen, the lipid, the lysophosphatidylcholines that are metabolized by humans from fructose that increase tumor growth. I mean, these are the kind of things we should be studying, linking it back to nutrition.

So I will just ask you, when you envision what we are going to do on nutrition writ large to try to make us a healthier country, what do you think we have to look at? What are the first things we have to look at?

Secretary KENNEDY. I mean, you know what—and that is a really good question, Congressman. What we need to be doing is—NIH has done really good—and I talked to Congresswoman DeLauro last night, and she said, okay, NIH has done all this great science so that we can cure cancers faster. And so my question is, is it a great thing that you can now cure or treat colorectal cancer, which is only 50 percent rather than 100 percent of people die? Or should somebody be thinking about why are we getting colorectal cancer

in children, which has never in the history of humanity happened before? It is now an epidemic. There was nobody at NIH to answer those questions, nobody. No research was done on it. The etiology of all these chronic diseases were just buried because they didn't want to offend the large industries who are putting these poisons in our food and putting them in our pharmaceutical products.

For some of these ingredients, we just need to let the public know and probably do labeling so that people can make their own choices. If you want to eat a Twinkie, if you want to drink a Coca-Cola, you should be able to do that. We are a free country. You ought to know that it may increase your cancer risk and that it may increase your risk for diabetes. And so we are going to study each of these ingredients, starting with the most common ones, the greatest, you know, suspected culprits, and we are going to tell the ones that are so bad they should be taken away, we are going to work with the industry to get rid of them.

Mr. HARRIS. Great idea. And——

Secretary KENNEDY. And the other ones, we are just going to tell people so they can make an informed choice.

Mr. HARRIS. I am sure that, you know, if we add money back into the NIH budget, we should actually insist that it be nutrition spending.

The only last thing I will say, just very briefly, Mr. Chairman, is that, again, wearing my other hat from the ag side, is that our farmers are worried that if we look at pesticides, as we should, that we just be careful that we work together to make sure that we don't cripple our agriculture economy, and I look forward to working with you on that.

I yield back.

Secretary KENNEDY. I mean, we cannot make America healthy again without the partnership of the American farmers. We cannot be putting them out of business. And they are already operating on razor-thin margins.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Ellzey.

Mr. ELLZEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for being here, Mr. Secretary.

I was a 20-year Navy veteran. And I am both a warrior and a father, so I am also a protector. And 4 years ago, I went down to the border of Texas when the mass wave of humanity came in from South and Central America. And I went down with the Texas Department of Public Safety and stood right on the edge of the water at the river there, and I watched a coyote bring a family, a so-called family, across the water. I was powerless to do anything, although, you know, for my own self-protection, I was armed and certainly wanted to take action on this man that was trafficking in human beings.

His family came across. At least I thought it was a family, man and wife and two children. One of the kids didn't get out of the boat. And the Texas DPS trooper says, you forgot one. Now, why was this happening? It was because they were allowing families to come in undocumented if they brought someone in under the age of 8.

I am not going to relitigate the last 4 years. It is irrelevant at this point. All we have got now is 300,000 children that we know

of, probably double that because you can't count ones that you don't encounter, missing in the United States of America. And evil exists in the world. And it exists in the realm of human trafficking and child sex trade. And they are in this country.

And so that was the Department of HOUSEHOLDS. That was their responsibility to make sure that the sponsors were vetted. They didn't do so. We have addressed what you are doing now. What is out there? What capabilities do you have in coordination with other agencies to try to find these kids?

Secretary KENNEDY. Well, we don't actually have at HHS enforcement capability. What we are doing is unprecedented, which is we are doing data sharing, and we have a war room where we are doing everything we can to locate these children. And then when we get close to locating them, we turn that information over to ICE and to DHS. And they have the enforcement capacity to actually find them, but we work together with them. And we have got an extraordinary team in our war room, in my building at HHS that is working 10-hour days to track down every single one of these kids and try to bring them back. You know, a lot of them, it is going to be very, very difficult.

Mr. ELLZEY. It sure is. I am glad you are doing that because, you know, you can't just forget them. We have got a lot of big issues facing child health. But the idea that some of these kids just got handed over to people that we don't know and that they disappeared. And I remember being down on the border. I don't know what these folks did with this little girl. I have an idea, but I know we were finding them dead in ditches. And so I am glad that HHS is working with other agencies to do that. And as it is Police Week, I guarantee everybody on this mall this week is willing to help out in any way they can to find these kids.

And I would just like to follow up with I have watched—and you talked about lunches and how kids aren't being fed very well and processed foods. And I remember growing up in Perryton, Texas, and my favorite people in school, because I hated school, was the lunch ladies. And they made the best food ever, and it was home-cooked meals. And I knew it was healthy because they weren't, you know, giving us sugary stuff. They were giving us home-cooked meals. And I went to lunch with my son a couple of years ago, and everything they had was highly processed, frozen, and then heated up. And it was inedible. And so I would love to see the Federal Government get out of making sure that everybody eats the same thing, because we talked about the tribes, too. Tribes can't eat the same thing everybody else does.

Secretary KENNEDY. No.

Mr. ELLZEY. So I want to go back to local control on figuring out what is best for the local kids in those schools, and then they cook those meals and get the Federal Government out of determining what is good and what is edible and what is not. So——

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. ELLZEY [continuing]. I appreciate you.

Secretary KENNEDY. I am 100 percent onboard. I mean, we have a research capacity at FDA to give categories of food. And, you know, very simple, basic, don't eat anything that comes in a package. You know, don't eat anything, you know, with chemicals on it

that you can't read. Don't eat anything with more than three ingredients in it and sending that out and letting people solve the issue of what exactly makes sense in their locality.

Mr. ELLZEY. Yes, sir. Thank you for your time. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Letlow.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you so much, Secretary Kennedy, for being here with us today. And I am so grateful for your efforts to make sure our Federal health system is laser focused on creating a healthier, more prosperous America.

And my home State of Louisiana has embraced the MAHA movement, including a lot of concerned mamas out there. I am one of them. And I am so eager to hear from you on how we can best support your mission moving forward.

And I would love to talk about how we can work together to improve women's health research. As a woman, a mother, a Member of Congress, I am deeply concerned about the longstanding gaps in research and care that affects women's health. I hear from women daily about how a simple blood test or a routine screening could have prevented debilitating cancers, stillbirths, preventable diseases, and the high price tag that comes with the treatments for these diseases.

In just my State this year, we can expect close to 30,000 new incidences of cancer, including 4,230 new incidences of breast cancer and 210 new incidences of cervical cancer. Louisiana's 5th Congressional District already sits higher than the national average for breast cancer deaths. Yet women are still underrepresented in clinical trials. The unique biological health factors that impact women's health are too often an afterthought rather than a priority.

We have made some progress with programs such as the CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, which has provided access to lifesaving prevention and early detection services for women in underserved areas, and the Pregnant Women and Lactating Women Advisory Committee to address this gap in clinical research. But I know more work can be done.

Secretary Kennedy, what specific actions will the Department be taking to build on these existing programs and ensure that research funding, policy direction, and implementation reflect the full scope of women's health needs?

Secretary KENNEDY. Yes, I want to thank you, Congresswoman, and also take note of the fact that there was a—you know, one of the canards that has been widely reported, you know, in the mainstream Democratic Party press is that we terminated a 30-year women's health study at NIH, which was reported initially in The New York Times. The report was inaccurate, really badly inaccurate. We very strongly support that.

Jay Bhattacharya, who is the director of NIH, actually has done a lot of his research on that database, and we are going to continue that. We have 42 maternal health programs throughout the agencies. We are going to continue that commitment, and that is a multi-billion-dollar commitment, and we are going to continue that. And I would love to work with you directly to figure out, you know, what we can do more to make sure that we have great detection, that we have great diagnosis, early detection, and prevention.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you. I look forward to working with you on that.

I also represent a largely rural district that covers 21 parishes in Louisiana, many of which are considered medical deserts. I hear from my constituents daily about the lack of access to regular and specialized care. My district is part of the Delta region, along the Mississippi River, and within the Delta, there are a number of types of cancers and chronic illnesses on the rise, and there seems to be little success in slowing the morbidity rates down. The 5th District also ranks worse than the national average in cardiovascular disease deaths, kidney disease, and diabetes deaths. This is only one part of the long history of the Delta region having poorer health outcomes than the rest of the Nation.

Secretary Kennedy, what initiatives are the agency planning to implement to improve health outcomes in the Delta region, and how can Congress partner with you to ensure that these plans come to fruition for our rural healthcare deserts?

Secretary KENNEDY. Congresswoman, this is a priority for me during this administration. I made that commitment to many of the Senators who voted for my confirmation. It was probably the most commonly repeated concern about rural health and the decline in opportunities in rural health.

We have programs at HRSA to increase personnel and frontline responders and frontline treatment personnel in those districts, which there are chronic shortages of doctors and nurses who want to move to those areas. We are going to make sure to continue to support rural hospitals and healthcare centers. We are going to dramatically revolutionize the availability of telehealth and AI so that people can avoid emergency rooms by getting treated at home.

I looked at a technology yesterday that can accurately diagnose strep throat by telephone using your telephone camera, taking one picture of the inside of your throat, and the accuracy of that test is greater than a strep swab. And these are opportunities so you can prevent somebody from having to go to the emergency room, and you could get them a prescription on site.

There are so many opportunities that are so exciting——

Ms. LETLOW. Yes.

Secretary KENNEDY [continuing]. And we have just the right team in place to implement them and deploy them across the country. Dr. Oz and we have Chris Klomp, who, you know, came out of the tech industry, who is integrating AI into all of our systems there. We are really going to revolutionize this agency.

Ms. LETLOW. That is wonderful news. My time has expired. Thank you so much.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Ms. Letlow.

And I think we have covered all the—every member has got a chance to ask a question. But before we do adjourn, I would like to recognize the ranking member, Ms. DeLauro, for any closing comments.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And first, I would like to, on Congresswoman Dean's behalf, enter an article into the record.

Ms. DEAN. Thank you, Ranking Member. I wanted to enter an article into the record on the topic of Medicaid and work. It is by

the Kaiser Family Foundation. It is dated February 4. I believe you have it at the desk. Understanding the intersection of Medicaid and work, unlike the bigoted chestnut that we see very often written that Medicaid recipients are not working, the data shows the vast majority of able-bodied people are working.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Without objection, it will be included.

[The information follows:]

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Understanding the Intersection of Medicaid and Work: An Update

Jennifer Tolbert (https://www.kff.org/person/jennifer-tolbert/),

Sammy Cervantes (https://www.kff.org/person/sammy-cervantes/),

Robin Rudowitz (https://www.kff.org/person/robin-rudowitz/), and Alice Burns (https://www.kff.org/person/alice-burns/)

Published: Feb 04, 2025

ISSUE BRIEF

(https://www.kff.org/medicaid-watch/)Work requirements in Medicaid have resurfaced as part of a broader legislative package of potential changes to Medicaid designed to significantly reduce federal Medicaid spending. A draft budget outline (https://punchbowl.news/reconciliation_wm/) from Congressional Republicans includes requiring Medicaid enrollees to work or look for work as a condition of receiving coverage. While the details of the current proposal are not yet available, an analysis (https://www.cbo.gov/publication/59102) of an earlier proposal by the Congressional Budget Office shows that Medicaid enrollment would drop and that federal spending on Medicaid would be reduced substantially, but that the policy would not increase employment.

Medicaid Watch

This research is part of KFF's Medicaid Watch, featuring policy research, polling, and news about the Medicaid financing debate and related issues. View more.

Data show the majority of Medicaid enrollees are working. The first Trump administration encouraged states to apply for Section 1115 waivers (https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-waiver-tracker-approved-and-pending-section-1115-waivers-by-state/) that included work and reporting requirements (https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/an-overview-of-medicaid-work-requirements-what-happened-under-the-trump-and-biden-administrations/) as a condition of Medicaid eligibility. For the first time in the history of the program, the administration approved waivers in 13 states. Arkansas was the only state to implement (https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/state-data-for-medicaid-work-requirements-in-arkansas/) the policy with consequences for noncompliance, resulting in 18,000 losing coverage for failure to meet work or reporting requirements. Courts struck down many of the waiver approvals, including in Arkansas, and the Biden administration rescinded the remaining waivers, or they were withdrawn by the states. Currently, Georgia is the only state with a work requirement waiver in place (following a legal challenge to the Biden administration's move to rescind it); however, several other states are pursuing work requirement waivers, anticipating a change in policy by the incoming Trump administration.

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on the data, only a small share of Medicaid adults were not meeting work requirements or would not have qualified for an exemption qualifying exemptions: however, many more Medicaid enrollees who would remain eligible would be at risk of losing coverage because of the administrative burden (https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/an-overview-of-medicaid-work-requirements-what-happened-under-the-trump-and-biden-administrations/) and red tape related to reporting requirements.

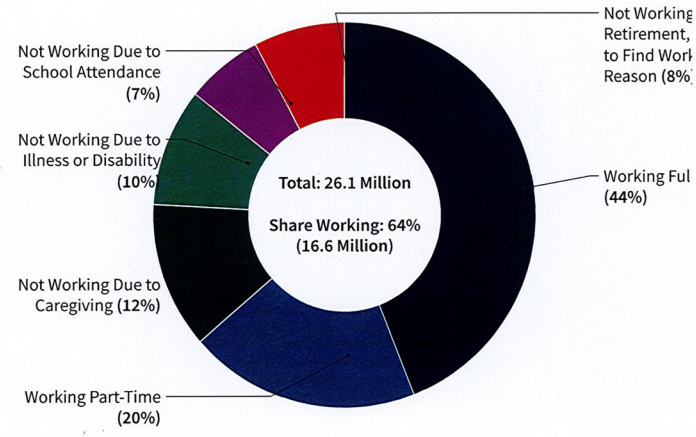
What is the work status of Medicaid adults?

In 2023, most Medicaid adults under age 65 were working (Figure 1). Among adults under age 65 with Medicaid who do not receive benefits from the Social Security disability programs (https://www.kff.org/medicare/issue-brief/the-connection-between-social-security-disability-benefits-and-health-coverage-through-medicaid-and-medicare/), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), and who are not also covered by Medicare (referred to hereafter as "Medicaid adults"), 92% were working full or part-time (64%), or not working due to caregiving responsibilities, illness or disability, or school attendance. The remaining 8% of Medicaid adults reported that they are retired, unable to find work, or were not working for another reason.

Figure 1

Work Status & Barriers to Work Among Medicaid Adults, 2023

Includes Medicaid covered adults (age 19-64) who do not receive benefits from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and are not also covered by Medicare.



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Those in better health and with more education are more likely to be working (Figure 2). Health status, age, and education level were all strong predictors of work. Seven in ten people in excellent health, ages 30-39, and who have a college degree were working compared to just four in ten (44%) people in fair health, less than half of older adults ages 55-64 (48%), and 56% of those who did not complete high school. In addition, parents were more likely to be working than adults without a dependent child in the home (72% vs. 58%), in part, because parents are younger and less likely to have a disability. Rates of work additionally vary by geographic region, metro status, and race/ethnicity but not all variation is statistically significant (Appendix Table 1).

Figure 2

Work Status of Medicaid Adults by Key Demographics, 2023

Includes Medicaid covered adults (age 19-64) who do not receive benefits from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and are not also covered by Medicare.

Share Who Are Working Themselves

Health Status	
Excellent/Very Good	70%
Good	65%
Fair/Poor	44%
Age	
19 to 29	64%
30 to 39	70%
40 to 54	67%
55 to 64	48%
Parental Status	
Parent	**72%**
Not a Parent	**58%**
Education	
< High School	56%
High School Grad	63%
Some College	66%
Bachelor's or Higher	70%
Region	

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West 64%

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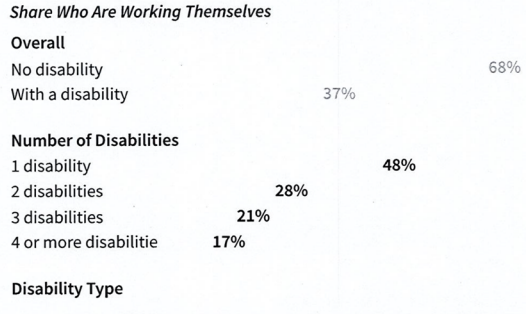
Medicaid adults with disabilities face greater barriers to participating in employment. Disability is defined as having at least one serious difficulty with hearing, vision, cognitive functioning (concentrating, remembering, or making decisions), mobility (walking or climbing stairs), independent living (doing errands, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, alone), or self-care (dressing or bathing). Of Medicaid enrollees ages 19-64 with a disability, about one third (32%) receive disability income (SSI or SSDI) leaving nearly seven in ten (68%) adults on Medicaid with a disability who do not receive disability income. Medicaid adults with a disability are less likely to work than Medicaid adults with no disability (37% vs. 68%) (Figure 3).

Both the number of functional limitations as well as the type of limitation affect workforce participation. While nearly half (48%) of Medicaid adults with one disability were working, fewer than one in five (17%) Medicaid adults with four or more disabilities were working (Figure 3). Similarly, over four in ten Medicaid adults with visual or hearing disabilities were working while those with disabilities related to independent living and self-care, difficulties that often result in the need for long-term care services, had the lowest rates of employment (21% and 16%, respectively). Medicaid offers a variety of services (https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/long-term-services-supports/employment-initiatives/employment-services/index.html) designed to help people with these needs work, so losing Medicaid could make employment harder or impossible for these adults.

Figure 3

Share of Medicaid Adults Who Are Working, by Disability Status, Type, and Number of Disabilities, 2023

Includes Medicaid covered adults (age 19-64) who do not receive benefits from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and are not also covered by Medicare.



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Ambulatory	27%
Independent Living	21%
Self-Care	16%

Note: Disabilities are categorized as the following: visual (blind or serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses); hearing (deaf or serious difficulty hearing); cognitive (serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions, due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition); ambulatory (serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs); independent living (difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition); and self-care (difficulty dressing or bathing).

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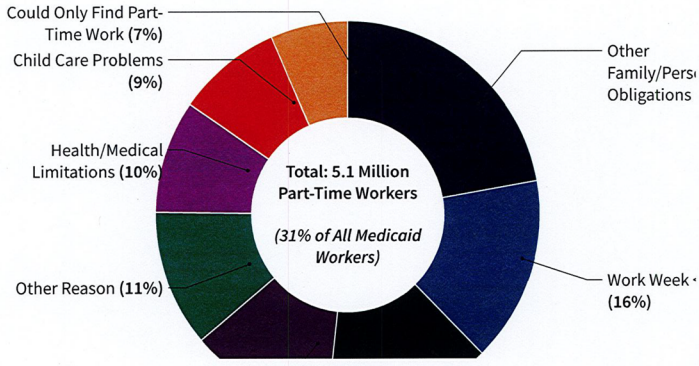
What do we know about Medicaid adults who are working?

Most Medicaid adults who work are working full-time (at least 35 hours per week), but those who work part-time face challenges to full-time employment (Figure 4). Among Medicaid adults who work, nearly seven in ten (69%) worked full-time and half worked full-time for the entire year (at least 50 weeks) (Appendix Table 2). Many Medicaid adults who work part-time (31% of all workers) cited that reasons for working part-time include work limits like shorter work weeks (less than 35 hours per week) (16%), slack work/business conditions (12%), or inability to find full-time work (7%) (Figure 4). Part-time workers also pointed to childcare problems (9%) and other family or personal obligations (22%).

Figure 4

Reasons for Working Part-Time Among Medicaid Adults, 2023

Includes Medicaid covered adults (age 19-64) who do not receive benefits from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and are not also covered by Medicare.



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Note: Those not in universe are excluded in the reasons for working part-time figure due to question timing.
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Many Medicaid adults who work are employed by small firms and are not eligible for employer-sponsored health insurance at their job. In 2023, nearly five in ten (46%) Medicaid workers were employed in firms with fewer than 50 employees, which are not subject to ACA penalties for not offering affordable health coverage and are less likely to offer health insurance to their workers than larger firms (Figure 5). In 2022, just over half (53%) (https://meps.ahrq.gov/data_files/publications/cb27/cb27.shtml#:~:text=Since%20offer%20rates%20are%20high,firm%20size%20in%20the%20State.) of firms with fewer than 50 employees offered health insurance to their workers compared to 98.7% of firms with 100 or more employees. In addition, many Medicaid workers are employed in industries with historically low ESI offer rates, such as the agriculture and service industries (46%). Among all workers employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, only about four in ten (41.4%) were eligible for insurance at their job (https://www.kff.org/health-policy-101-employer-sponsored-health-insurance/?entry=table-of-contents-how-many-workers-have-access-to-employer-sponsored-health-insurance-at-their-job) in 2023, and among those in service occupations, just over half (55.6%) were eligible (Figure 6). Access to job-based insurance for part-time workers is even more limited. Fewer than four in ten (https://www.kff.org/health-policy-101-employer-sponsored-health-insurance/?entry=table-of-contents-how-many-workers-have-access-to-employer-sponsored-health-insurance-at-their-job) (38.4%) of all part-time workers were eligible for insurance through their job in 2023. But, even if eligible for job-based insurance, some workers, especially low-wage and part-time workers, may not take up the offer because it is not affordable to them.

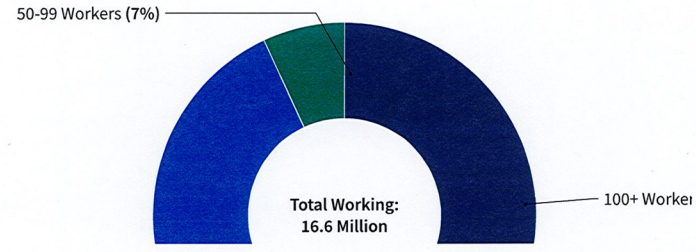
Figure 5

Work Characteristics of Medicaid Adults, 2023

Includes Medicaid covered adults (age 19-64) who do not receive benefits from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) and are not also covered by Medicare.

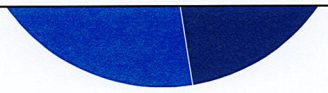
Click on the buttons below to see data for different work characteristics:

Firm Size Industry



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Figure 6

Share of Workers Ages 18-64 Who Are Eligible for Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance (ESI) at Job, by Occupation and Full-Time/Part-Time Status

Occupation	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	41.4%
Service occupations	55.6%
Construction and extraction occupations	57.4%
Sales and related occupations	69.0%
Transportation and material moving occupations	70.9%
Office and administrative support occupations	75.8%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	76.8%
Production occupations	78.6%
Professional and related occupations	85.0%
Management, business, and financial occupations	87.2%
Full-time/Part-time	
Part-time	**38.4%**
Full-time	**81.0%**

Note: Self-employed workers are excluded from the estimates

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Medicaid adults who work full-time are eligible for Medicaid in expansion states because they work low-wage jobs and meet income eligibility criteria. An individual working full-time (35 hours/week) for the full year (50 weeks) at the federal minimum wage ($7.25 per hour) earns an annual salary of $12,688, which is

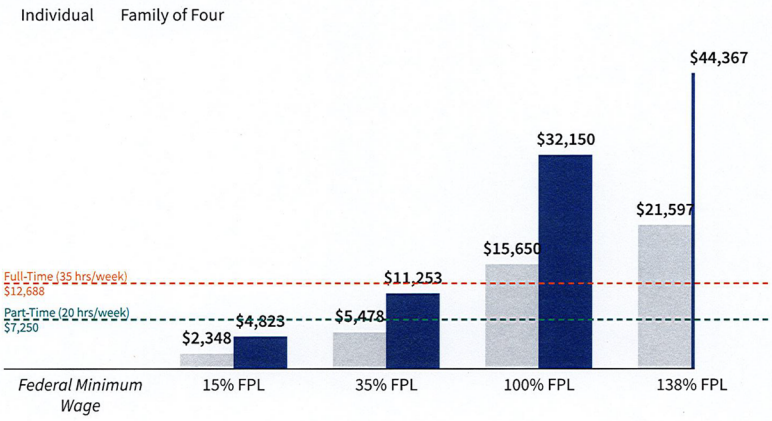
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working adults may be ineligible for Medicaid in non-expansion states where the median eligibility limit for parents as of May 2024 (https://www.kff.org/affordable-care-act/state-indicator/medicaid-income-eligibility-limits-for-adults-as-a-percent-of-the-federal-poverty-level/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D) was 35% of the FPL (and ranges (https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/medicaid-income-eligibility-limits-for-adults-as-a-percent-of-the-federal-poverty-level/) from 15% in Texas to 100% in Wisconsin) and childless adults are not eligible (except in Wisconsin, where they are covered under a Section 1115 waiver (https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-waiver-tracker-approved-and-pending-section-1115-waivers-by-state/)).

Figure 7

Annual Earnings at Minimum Wage Compared to Annual Poverty Guidelines, 2025



Note: FPL is Federal Poverty Level. Federal minimum wage in 2025 is $7.25 and values calculated assuming individual works 50 weeks per year. State eligibility limits based on 2024 data, available here.

Source: HHS Poverty Guidelines for 2025. Federal minimum wage. • Get the data • Download PNG

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Ms. DEAN. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much.

I am sorry Ms. Letlow left, but I think it is important to note that in the 2026 budget under CDC, the breast and cervical cancer program has been eliminated. I think that is important to understand for women's health.

Also, Secretary Kennedy, you committed to following the law and awarding congressionally appropriated funds in 2025. And please understand that we are in 2025, and we are under the continuing resolution, which is the 2024 budget, so, quite frankly, it should be an easy transfer to 2024 to 2025. But that is what is operative. That is the law of the land, not a suggestion, not a directive, a law of the land.

But the evidence suggests that you are cutting billions of dollars in funding right now. The evidence shows that you are withholding at least $2.7 billion in lifesaving NIH research, and that is only midway through 2025. And based on the evidence, I believe—and the OMB director has indicated—that you are going to illegally impound billions of dollars of congressionally appropriated funding for NIH research in 2025.

To make matters worse, you are proposing to cut NIH funding by $20 billion in 2026. You do not have the authority to do what you are doing. Congressman Hoyer pointed out very clearly and explicitly, you don't have the authority. This administration does not have this authority. Your reorganizing of the NIH, you don't have the authority. That is in the jurisdiction of the United States Congress. You want to eliminate five agencies. You want to create a new agency. Once again, I don't mean to be repetitive, but I do mean to be repetitive. You do not have the authority to do any of that.

A couple of other areas I think are important. HHS makes medical decisions every day. You are making medical decisions every day. You are the Secretary of HHS. You have tremendous power over health policy. I am really horrified that you will not encourage families to vaccinate their children, measles, chickenpox, polio. Vaccines are one of the foundations of public health. Vaccines, yes, save lives. And the fact that the Secretary of Health and Human Services refuses to encourage children to be vaccinated is a tragedy. And we have already had two children in the United States who have died needlessly from measles.

Let me also move forward. You talked about the NIH and the science of the NIH. And just very, very quickly, high-profile successes from NIH research: Human Genome Project, immunotherapy, CRISPR gene editing, sickle cell cure, vaccines for HPV, hepatitis, mRNA vaccines, including the lifesaving COVID vaccines, artificial heart valves, GLP–1 medications for diabetes and weight management. One can look at and see what works or doesn't work, but you can't sit here and tell us that NIH has been a failure and that the science and people who have worked at the NIH have not made unbelievable, unbelievable discoveries to cure.

I have a question which has to do with NIOSH. And you don't have to answer this question, but I don't understand why Republicans get to call you to spare offices like NIOSH. Who do Demo-

crats have to call? Is there a special phone number if I want to say tobacco prevention, lead poisoning. Nine million children were lead poisoned in Flint, Michigan. Nine million kids, okay? So tobacco prevention, lead poisoning, oral health, who do we have to call to be able to get those things reinstated?

And finally, let me just say this to you because there has been a discussion here. Well, on nutrition, I would just say to you that, look, I am very, very big on nutrition, food safety. I have spent, you know, the last 20 or 25 years dealing with this issue, so I am supportive of some of the areas that you have talked about. And by the way, the Office of Research at the NIH, they can only spend $1 million on research. This committee can provide them with a hell of a lot more money if we want them to do more on research.

But a side issue on Medicaid with regard to young children, it is children, disabled, low-wage workers, and seniors who are the beneficiaries of Medicaid. And that would appear to be really on the chopping block.

Mr. Chairman, I have just one more comment to make to you. The testimony with regard to unaccompanied children, spent a lot of time on that issue, a lot of time because by law, as you know, we have to accept unaccompanied kids. That is HHS responsibility. You are right, there is an enforcement, but we have that responsibility to keep them safe, put them in the best set of circumstances.

I was chair of this committee during the first Trump administration, still outraged, was horrified at the time to learn that Stephen Miller was directing border agents to separate children from their parents as a deterrent, as a deterrent to coming to the United States. Some of these children were taken away from their parents they were less than 5 years old. Now, there was about 4,600 kids separated from their families. That was in 2017, 2018. I had a conversation with Secretary Azar at the time. It was in my home in my office with my grandson on my lap. And I said to him, do you have a list of the families and a list of the children so that they can be reinstated? He assured me that they did. Mr. Secretary, it is 2025. Thirteen hundred of those children are unaccounted for. Do we want to look for missing kids to get them to their parents? Let's start there. That was a tragedy of great proportions inflicted by the United States of America.

You have an unbelievable job. When we talk about HHS, it really is a cornerstone of what this country is all about and what we can do. We don't deal here with airplanes, with roads or bridges or helicopters. That is not what we do. But our job and your job is to save lives. And I would hope that you would take another look at what is being proposed.

And I would say fight back, as I would ask my colleagues to fight back and say, we can't do this. We can't eliminate some of these programs. The havoc that we are going to cause in dealing with research and cutting back on research is going to put lives at risk.

You have an incredibly important job.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. I think you can make the difference.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. Please do.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you.

Well, thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being here today. And let me say, I do think you bring fresh eyes. I think you bring a new perspective on public health and the overall state of our healthcare system in America. And I appreciate what you are doing to look at what is working and what is not working. And I think that is what is very much needed in this and not take everything as a status quo.

And so I think we have had a very good hearing, had a very spirited hearing today. But I think we have covered a lot of topics. And I am very happy that all the members got a chance to ask questions. I am sure we could go on for a couple more hours, and I would love to do a second round, but I know that you have another hearing I think you are scheduled this afternoon for, and so you can take a break for a minute, maybe get some lunch, a healthy lunch. And —

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, would you yield for a question?

Mr. ADERHOLT. He has got another hearing to go to, so with that—

Mr. HOYER. I want to——

Mr. ADERHOLT [continuing]. We stand adjourned.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 11:52 a.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

Committee on Appropriations
Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
Hearing on the FY 2026 Budget Request for the Department of Health and Human Services
May 14, 2025

Questions for the Record for Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr.

Submitted by Rep. Robert B. Aderholt

1. Question:

Mr. Secretary, metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD) is an ultra-rare, rapidly progressive, irreversible and ultimately fatal neurometabolic disease that affects approximately one in 100,000 live births. It is caused by an error in the gene responsible for encoding the enzyme arylsulfatase A (ARSA) leading to neurological damage and developmental regression. Fortunately, a gene therapy for early-onset MLD was approved in March 2024, offering a potentially curative option for eligible children. However, timely diagnosis is critical for treatment to be effective. A nomination to add MLD to the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (RUSP) was subsequently submitted in June 2024 to the Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children.

Would you please provide the Committee with an update on the current status of MLD nomination for the RUSP, and would you commit to keeping the Committee updated as the review process proceeds?

Response:

Newborn screening is primarily a state-based program, with each state's public health department maintaining its newborn screening panel. HHS at the discretion of the Secretary provides the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (RUSP) as a resource to help guide states in their development and management of their screening program HHS is reviewing the overall process of reviewing conditions for newborn screening, and we look forward to working with Congress on ways to improve newborn screening and child health.

2. Question:

It is important for HHS to be transparent about how it is determining what constitutes Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRDs) to ensure that the Department keeps up with the scientific advances and understanding related to these conditions. Congress included language in the recently enacted bipartisan NAPA Reauthorization Act to require HHS to report on the Secretary's process for identifying and updating

what conditions constitute ADRDs. Billions of taxpayer dollars go to ADRD-related research and programs and there are important opportunities for the Department to improve the accountability regarding the use of these resources. How will you ensure that the Department's approach to ADRDs reflects the most current scientific understanding and is transparent about how the Department is identifying and updating what conditions constitute ADRDs? Do you commit to fulfilling the new NAPA reporting requirement in a meaningful manner?

Response:

HHS and NIH recognize that there is constant scientific progress in the understanding of AD/ADRD and other neurological conditions. HHS and NIH staff routinely integrate the latest scientific knowledge into grant review and award processes. This ensures that there is a nimble and informed process for identifying the full scope of AD/ADRD science that can help move forward the goals of the National Alzheimer's Project Act and the National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease.
There are multiple steps taken to ensure that applications eligible for AD/ADRD targeted funds are scientifically appropriate. Applying this process, NIH has used AD/ADRD funds to support many research applications that advance the goals of NAPA and the National Plan, which are focused on other conditions beyond AD and the named ADRD conditions, including prion diseases, ALS, traumatic brain injury, and Down syndrome.

3. Question:

Prion disease research is already paving the way for potential breakthroughs in the medical community's understanding of Alzheimer's and other Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRDs), yet the group of diseases included in the definition of (ADRDs) cited by the Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care, and Services do not include prions. The integration of prion diseases as ADRDs could support new research efforts that may result in beneficial new treatments for Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) and many other devastating neurodegenerative diseases, as well as offer hope to the many patients and their loved ones affected by these diseases.

Will you ensure that the Department's research on Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias (ADRDs) is based on the most current understanding of science and be transparent about the science on which these funding decisions are based with respect to diseases that are caused by misfolded proteins in the brain, like CJD?

Response:

HHS is committed to producing gold standard science, which includes making sure that NIH empowers collaboration across scientific disciplines to increase knowledge. This includes co-opting findings related to Alzheimer's Disease Related Dementias and applying them to other diseases such as Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease.

4. Question:

The National Prion Disease Pathology Surveillance Center (NPDPSC) at Case Western Reserve University is the only laboratory-based organization in the U.S. that surveils human prion diseases. NPDPSC was recently responsible for confirming a case of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) in a patient that died of iatrogenic CJD almost 50 years after being treated with prion-contaminated human growth hormone. Given the deadly impact of prion-diseases in humans and animals, how will you ensure the Department continues surveillance of prion diseases as the primary line of defense in safeguarding

U.S. public health against a potential outbreak of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) or "mad cow" disease? How will you ensure CWD is not transmitted to humans?

Response:

HHS and CDC have worked to protect the American public from prion diseases such as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) by analyzing how these diseases are transmitted, conducting disease surveillance and targeted epidemiologic studies, and investigating cases of concern. This includes reported clusters and cases that may be linked to contaminated medical instruments or products. CDC directly funds strategically selected states, chosen based on factors such as population, ability to participate, the prolonged presence of CWD in their deer population, and/or having a large number of hunters, to conduct enhanced human prion disease surveillance, assess trends, collaborate in investigations, and assist in studies to determine if CWD, a rapidly spreading prion disease in animals, has the potential to infect people. CDC also supports and collaborates closely with the National Prion Disease Pathology Surveillance Center (NPDPSC) which provides advanced diagnostic testing for suspected human prion disease cases across the country. NPDPSC provides valuable expertise in identifying and confirming a novel form of human prion disease.

While BSE does not pose a significant threat to people in the United States, the risk to humans from CWD is currently unknown, in part because the pathogenicity of prions is not stable; multiple strains exist, and new strains may emerge. CDC conducts critical surveillance to monitor if these diseases change and to ensure that we can respond to prion-related human threats when they arise.

Submitted by Rep. Mike Simpson

5. Question:

Mr. Secretary, your leadership in the Make America Healthy Again (MAHA) agenda has inspired efforts to tackle chronic diseases and promote preventative health, which I strongly support. And there is a clear link between oral health and chronic conditions like diabetes and heart disease. How does HHS plan to support and strengthen oral health leadership and expertise – such as the CMS Chief Dental Officer – across its agencies, so that oral health remains a key part of the broader healthcare efforts under the MAHA reorganization?

Response:

HHS is committed to dental health and will work across its agencies to research and promote policies that will improve the dental health of all Americans, including ensuring that consumers have the tools and resources they need to make informed decisions about their healthcare.

6. Question:

With the reported staff reductions in the CDC's Division of Oral Health and across the agency more broadly, can you assure me that steps will be taken to ensure that federal oral health efforts such as surveillance, prevention, workforce development can continue without disruption?

Response:

HHS is committed to the health of all Americans. The FY 2026 President's Budget reforms the CDC to focus the agency on its core mission. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure.

7. Question:

As you know, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGAs) are due for an update this year. Ahead of that, the Scientific Report of the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (DGAC) was released in December. Would you please clarify the intended process and timeline for the next iteration of the DGAs, including: Will additional science regarding milkfat and full fat dairy products be considered? Does the Department intend to review and rely on the Scientific Report of the DGAC, and public opinion submitted earlier this year? If there are differences between the DGAs and the DGAC Scientific Report, does the Department intend to follow the recommendations of the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine report and explain the differences between the report and the DGAs? When do you expect the next iteration of the DGAs to be released?

Response:

HHS and USDA are committed to a rigorous, transparent, and science-driven process in developing the 2025–2030 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGAs). The Scientific Report of the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (DGAC), released in December 2023, is a key scientific input to this process. While the DGAC report is advisory in nature, along with public comments and federal agency input collected will be used to inform the DGAs. Topics such as milkfat and full-fat dairy products are part of the broader body of evidence considered. HHS is evaluating emerging nutrition science within the established framework for guideline development. Where differences arise between the DGAC report and the final DGAs, the Departments aim to be consistent with transparency principles, including those outlined by the National Academies, as appropriate. The 2025–2030 edition of the DGAs is expected to be released later this year. A specific publication date has not yet been announced.

Submitted by Rep. Julia Letlow

8. Question:

As we confront the ongoing maternal health crisis in our country, it is imperative that we explore innovative, compassionate solutions that meet families where they are. Louisiana has some of the highest maternal mortality rates in the nation; made even worse by high rates of chronic illness and the prevalence of healthcare deserts. These are not just statistics – they reflect the lived realities of women and families who are too often left behind by our health systems. We've seen how targeted interventions like your agency's successful Newborn Supply Kit program generated real impact with 97% of participating families reporting high satisfaction with the program. That's why I introduced the NEST Act last year, which offers a practical and compassionate approach by providing essential newborn supply kits to mothers during the vulnerable postpartum period. These kits are more than just diapers and thermometers—they are a lifeline for families navigating the early days of parenthood, especially in maternal health deserts and underserved communities like the ones I represent. Supporting our moms directly after birth is the definition of being pro-life. Addressing the maternal health crisis involves more than clinical care. With your agency's focus on efficiency and emphasis on examining the root causes of illness and chronic conditions, I believe HHS has the tools at its disposal to tackle this crisis through tailored, community-driven solutions.

a. Given the alarming rates of maternal mortality and the financial strain many families face in the postpartum period, how does your agency plan to better address the maternal health crisis - particularly in underserved and rural communities?
b. Can you speak to how HHS will engage with local hospitals, community health centers, and nonprofit organizations to ensure effective and geographically tailored delivery of maternal health services? And how will feedback from mothers themselves be incorporated into the agency's vision for maternal health?

Response:

a. The FY 2026 President's Budget request invests in programs to improve maternal health outcomes, particularly in underserved and rural areas, prioritizing programs that provide states and communities the flexibility to address local maternal and child health needs. This includes a new Prevention Innovation Program funded at $119 million as part of the Make America Healthy Again initiative to address the root causes of America's escalating health crises, including a track specific to maternal health challenges. The program will seek to strengthen maternal health services in rural communities through improved health care access to preventative and specialty care, health education and promotion and ensuring reliable broadband and technology integration. Activities supporting this effort include addressing transportation barriers and increasing the maternal health workforce to combat maternity care deserts.

   The budget request also continues investments in the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, the State Maternal Health Innovation program, the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health program, the Integrated Services for Pregnant and Postpartum

Women program, the Screening and Treatment for Maternal Mental Health program, and the Maternal Mental Health Hotline to provide support and referrals to pregnant and postpartum women facing mental health challenges. In addition, health centers provide prenatal care, with more than 70% of pregnant patients receiving care in the first trimester, which is critical to identifying maternal disease and risks for complications of pregnancy or birth and can help improve birth outcomes.

The Budget also continues investments in rural maternal health through the Rural Maternity and Obstetric Management Strategies program, which provides start-up funding to test out new approaches to supporting, enhancing, and expanding maternal and obstetrics care in rural communities. The Delta Region Maternal Care Coordination Program is also continued, to expand access to care for pregnant women and new mothers by addressing barriers through care coordination strategies for the delivery of perinatal services.

The FY 2026 President's Budget also continues to grow the maternal health workforce through the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) and Nurse Corps loan repayment and scholarship programs that support health care providers and nurses dedicated to working in areas with shortages. For example, the NHSC Students to Service Loan Repayment Program, which recruits students in their last year of health professions education, offers a supplemental award of up to $40,000 to NHSC-awarded maternity care health professionals providing health services in Maternity Care Target Areas.

b. HHS programs recognize the importance of tailoring approaches to care to best serve communities, and this is achieved through engagement of local providers and organizations. For example, the State Maternal Health Innovation Program funds public health organizations, universities, community-based organizations and other groups to implement state specific innovation action plans to improve maternal health. The program establishes state-focused Maternal Health Task Forces, improves state-level data surveillance on maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, and promotes and executes innovations in maternal health service delivery (e.g., expanding access to simulation trainings to rural and frontier hospitals without dedicated obstetrics departments). The programs work to increase community engagement through activities such as focus groups with mothers who have recently given birth to share their experiences and ideas for improvement. Each program then tailors its work to its own state priorities and needs of the population.

   Through the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health Program (AIM), HHS is supporting best practices across birth settings that make birth safer, improve the quality of maternal health care and outcomes, and save lives by supporting the expanded implementation of patient safety bundles. As of April 2025, the AIM program has been implemented in 49 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, with more than 2,000 birthing facilities implementing the AIM patient safety bundles. This represents 75% of all birthing facilities.

   The Delta Region Maternal Care Coordination Program and the Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies Program ensure geographically tailored delivery of

maternal health services and incorporate feedback from mothers into the program. Specifically, these programs fund networks that represent a broad array of health professionals and organizations relevant to coordinating maternal rural health care. Awardees are required to ensure a high degree of direction and input from rural communities in the project.

HHS is also supporting engagement with community health centers through the Health Center Program which funds 52 Primary Care Associations representing all U.S. States, Territories and Freely Associated States to provide training and technical assistance to improve maternal health outcomes for health center patients.

9. Question:

Secretary Kennedy, you have discussed combating chronic disease, and I have very much appreciated that focus, especially since Louisiana has a high incidence of chronic disease among its population. For example, about 38 million Americans suffer from the chronic disease of type 2 diabetes and about 98 million have its high-risk predecessor, prediabetes. Type 2 diabetes is a major cause of poor health outcomes including kidney failure, limb amputations, heart disease and stroke in Louisiana and other states.
Your agency has a long history of conducting comprehensive research on the long-term effects of diabetes prevention on a wide range of other common chronic diseases including heart disease and kidney disease. Through the public-private partnerships created by your agency, Pennington Biomedical Research Center in Baton Rouge, Louisiana has been a leader in shaping today's understanding of and guidelines for diabetes prevention nationwide. With your focus on examining the root causes of chronic illness, it is my hope that HHS continues to build off of these partnerships with our university-based research institutions to improve health outcomes of Americans, especially those in rural and underserved areas like the ones I represent.

a. With the creation of the Make America Health Again Commission, can you elaborate on your vision for chronic disease research?
b. How does your agency plan to utilize our nation's world-class research institutions, like Pennington Biomedical Research Center, in diabetes prevention and treatment research?

Response:

a. HHS is working to find better ways to prevent, treat, and cure chronic diseases. NIH-funded research has highlighted crucial roles of diet as it relates to chronic disease including obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and many cancers.[1] Specifically related to obesity, HHS and NIH will support collaborative efforts among basic science, clinical, and translational investigators to advance innovative nutrition and obesity research. Building on groundbreaking research—such as a clinical trial that found restricting food intake to earlier in the day aided in weight loss[2]—NIH will further advance the translation of discoveries into clinically applicable practices that support healthier communities.

[1] https://www.obesityresearch.nih.gov/about?dkrd=orlgc0001#taskforce
[2] https://www.obesityresearch.nih.gov/about?dkrd=orlgc0001#taskforce

b. HHS works closely with our nation's world-class research institutions with nearly 83% of NIH's funding awarded for extramural research.[3] This is largely facilitated through almost 50,000 competitive grants to more than 2,500 universities, medical schools, and other research institutions, like Louisiana State University's Pennington Biomedical Research Center, in every state.

10. Question:

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related death among women in the United States, with outcomes significantly worse in rural regions like northeast Louisiana. In Louisiana's 5th Congressional District, women experience higher rates of late-stage diagnoses and lower screening uptake—driven by persistent barriers such as limited access to care, economic hardship, and geographic isolation. Notably, recent national data show a concerning rise in cancer diagnoses among younger adults, including breast cancer, underscoring the urgency of early detection and prevention efforts across all age groups.

a. What steps are you taking as Secretary to understand the root cause of these troubling trends, especially in rural towns like my own?
b. How are you working with other parts of the US government, like the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to understand how environmental factors might be impacting these outcomes?

Response:

a. HHS and NCI have launched several programs to help improve cancer outcomes in rural areas, where populations experience higher average death rates for all types of cancer, compared to populations in urban counties. These include efforts to expand access to clinical studies and cancer screenings, and to improve the quality of cancer care in rural communities.

b. HHS, NIH and CDC continue to examine all factors impacting breast cancer outcomes. HHS and NIH understand the interactions among genetic, environmental, and health factors will improve the ability of scientists to prevent, diagnose, and treat cancers. NIH already has robust collaborations and will continue to leverage resources from both agencies to address biomedical research needs for all Americans.

For example, CDC's NPCR collaborates with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Firefighter Registry for Cancer, established by Congress to better understand and track on-the-job exposures to cancer-causing agents across all types of firefighters. NPCR provides the cancer data necessary for NIOSH researchers to link to patient data from the Firefighter Registry to study cancer occurrence among firefighters.

In December 2022, CDC revised and released updated *Guidelines for Examining Unusual Patterns of Cancer and Environmental Concerns* to help state, tribal, local, and territorial

[3] https://www.nih.gov/about-nih/organization/budget

health departments investigate community inquiries related to cancer concerns. CDC also provides technical assistance, training materials and tools, and has developed systems to collect and disseminate information among states to protect individuals from cancers associated with environmental exposures.

11. Question:

This year alone two infants have died in my state of Louisiana from whooping cough- the first in our state since 2018. Latest data shows over 9,000 cases in U.S. residents this year – nearly twice as many as there were at this time last year. This highly contagious disease leaves 1 in 3 babies hospitalized and 1 in 100 babies hospitalized with whooping cough will die from complications of the illness. This rising outbreak deeply concerns me for the mothers and babies in my state.

How is the agency addressing the outbreak of whooping cough and what is being done to protect our young children?

Response:

Whooping cough (caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*) is an endemic (common) disease in the United States. There are typically peaks in reported cases of whooping cough every few years. While reported cases of whooping cough in the Unites States have been trending down since a peak in November 2024, cases remain elevated in 2025. Whooping cough outbreaks can occur in settings like schools and hospitals. Local and state health departments are efficient at responding to increasing whooping cough cases and implementing appropriate control strategies. When requested, HHS has CDC consult with state and local jurisdictions and provide additional technical assistance and support to mitigate outbreaks of whooping cough.

The best way to prevent whooping cough is to get vaccinated. During the 2023 – 2024 school year, vaccination coverage among kindergartners in Louisiana for diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis vaccine (DTaP) was 90.5%, a few percentage points lower than the national average of 92.3%. Babies, especially those under four months old, are at high risk for developing a severe case of whooping cough. Getting vaccinated during each pregnancy, by passing along maternal antibodies, is the best way to keep babies safe from whooping cough until the baby is old enough to get vaccinated themselves as an individual. DTaP vaccination during pregnancy protects nine in 10 babies from being hospitalized with whooping cough.

CDC supports states and jurisdictions by providing routine childhood vaccines, including the DTaP vaccine, via the federally funded Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program. In FY 2025, Louisiana ordered 114,180 doses of DTaP and 24,840 doses of Tdap from the VFC program to support pediatric vaccination. Recently, CDC has worked with private sector partners and states like Louisiana to enroll birthing hospitals, pharmacies, and other health care partners nationwide into the VFC Program, increasing vaccine access at the community level. Louisiana has 47 birthing hospitals, nine of which are enrolled providers of the VFC Program.

In addition to monitoring trends of whooping cough across the United States, CDC conducts surveillance for antimicrobial-resistant strains of *Bordetella pertussis* in the U.S. and globally, which is critical for understanding how the bacteria that causes whooping cough is evolving. CDC engages with national- and state-level partners, including clinicians and state and local health department leaders, to provide information and updates on the latest whooping cough data and public health guidance.

12. Question:

We are in a new era of Alzheimer's treatment, and access to timely and accurate diagnoses is more critical than ever. Today, only half of those living with Alzheimer's disease are diagnosed, and of those, only half are told of their diagnosis. The initial diagnosis of Alzheimer's is made by primary care providers in 85% of cases. However, because they are not dementia specialists, most report they do not feel prepared to provide care for those diagnosed. Project ECHO programs connect multidisciplinary dementia care experts with professional care providers in a free continuing education series of interactive, case-based video conferencing sessions. They have been shown to successfully help address knowledge gaps felt by many primary care providers nationwide- especially in rural communities- allowing patients to get the most accurate advice from providers in their community that they know and trust.

With the growing shortage of healthcare providers that disproportionately impacts rural communities like my district, what steps are you currently taking to ensure that primary care providers are able to diagnose Alzheimer's and other dementia and deliver high-quality care for those already diagnosed - including care for the 94,700 Americans living with Alzheimer's in my state of Louisiana?

Response:

The goal of making America healthy again can only be achieved by making all Americans healthy. HHS will continue to consider patient access early in the research planning process to ensure the outcomes of NIH funded research can get to patients where they are.

Through the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education (THCGME) program and the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment and Scholarship program (NHSC LRP) HHS is supporting efforts to encourage primary care clinicians, including geriatricians who play a crucial role in the diagnosis and management of Alzheimer's disease and dementia, to work in community-based settings and areas with provider shortages. THCGME supports residency training in community-based settings while the NHSC LRP works to incentivize recruitment and retention of primary care clinicians at NHSC approved sites.

The Budget provides continued funding for the Rural Health Care Services Outreach Grants, which support collaborative models to deliver basic health care services to rural areas and are uniquely designed to meet rural needs. This program has funded several promising, evidence-based service models for improving aging in place, which includes serving individuals with Alzheimer's, in rural communities.

13. Question:

Osteopathic medical schools train almost 30% of all US medical students—over 38,000 future physicians—at 69 campuses nationwide. Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine prioritize training primary care physicians in community-based settings outside traditional academic medical centers.

a. As you undertake the restructuring of the Department of Health and Human Services, what steps will you take to ensure that the osteopathic approach to community-based primary care is meaningfully integrated into your strategic planning and leadership?
b. Similarly, as you reform the National Institutes of Health, how will you ensure inclusion of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine in NIH research funding, advisory councils, and study sections—ensuring representation proportional to that of allopathic medical schools?
c. The Department of Health and Human Services has hundreds of federal advisory committees that shape health policy and agency operations. However, Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (DOs) remain significantly underrepresented in these influential roles. What will you do to increase DO representation on HHS advisory committees?

Response:

a. As HHS works to prioritize prevention and putting patients first, we plan to engage many different stakeholders in initiatives and planning to ensure patients and the public are empowered to make informed decisions for themselves and their families when it comes to their health care. HHS welcomes the engagement of Osteopathic physicians in this work. Osteopathic physicians are an important part of the health care workforce and have been key participants in the National Health Service Corps and the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education Program. These programs are planned to continue within the proposed Administration for a Healthy America.

b. Osteopathic physicians represent an important component of the medical system at the intersection of the complementary, integrative health, and allopathic medical communities. NIH recognizes that strengthening the future workforce includes fostering opportunities for physician-scientists with osteopathic medical degrees. NIH is already seeking the input of the DO community and have invited the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine to join in a roundtable at NIH.

c. Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (DOs) are increasingly represented on HHS federal advisory committees, and we welcome feedback from DO stakeholder organizations on how to ensure the perspectives of DOs are reflected.

14. Question:

Cancer remains the second-leading cause of death in the United States, with new data indicating that women are being diagnosed younger and more frequently. The American

Cancer Society reports that six of the ten most common cancers are on the rise, with more than 2 million more diagnoses this year and more than 618,000 deaths. Recent data from the Global Women's Health Index highlights a concerning decline in cancer screening rates, especially among younger populations. Advancements in artificial intelligence could pioneer a new era of cancer screening and increase screening rates, particularly for under-screened women.

In your view, what role should artificial intelligence play in women's healthcare, particularly in combatting the rise in cancer diagnoses and improving screening rates?

Response:

HHS is committed to harnessing the power of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to maximize benefits from the tremendous advances it has led to in research across diverse fields, diseases, and scientific communities, including women's healthcare as it relates to cancer diagnoses and screening. Advanced scientific methods, new data analytics, and technologies are unlocking possibilities to leverage data in ways that achieve faster and more definitive diagnostic results. NIH is working on expanding and implementing these AI-driven tools to enhance the use of available treatments, an important contribution to reducing cancer mortality.

Submitted by Rep. Chuck Fleischmann

15. Question:

In 2022, only 65% of people with diagnosed HIV in the U.S. were virally suppressed, which means they were taking HIV treatment regularly to maintain an undetectable level of virus in their bodies. The goal of the federal Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Initiative, launched by President Trump during his first term, is for 90% of people with diagnosed HIV to be virally suppressed by 2030. EHE has been effective— there were 21% fewer new HIV infections— 9,500 fewer patients were diagnosed with HIV—in the states and counties prioritized by EHE compared to just 6% in other jurisdictions.

What is HHS doing to ensure that we accelerate our progress towards achieving this important goal?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request continues the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative (EHE). This investment builds on its successes of connecting and re-connecting high-need people with HIV to high-quality care, and efforts in jurisdictions for testing, diagnoses, linkage to treatment, and prevention services.

This investment includes $165 million for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP), which plays a central role in advancing EHE through targeted funding that supports comprehensive HIV care, treatment, and support services to people with HIV, and to respond to HIV outbreaks through the RWHAP infrastructure. In 2023, RWHAP EHE-funded service providers served approximately 26,830 clients new to care and 20,940 clients re-engaged in care. In addition, technical assistance providers funded through EHE support EHE jurisdictions to strengthen their work plans, coordinate local planning activities, and ensure jurisdictions have access to the expertise and capacity-building resources they need. RWHAP EHE-funded service providers have made significant progress, including developing service delivery infrastructure, engaging with community members and new partners, and delivering services to clients, and the funding provided in the FY 2026 Budget will continue to build upon this progress.

Additionally, since 2020, HRSA has provided funding to more than 400 health centers to support the continuation of HIV prevention services, including patient access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and HIV testing through enhanced outreach. In 2023, these health centers conducted nearly 2.4 million HIV tests, treated more than 146,000 patients living with HIV, and provided more than 66,000 patients with PrEP. The Budget includes $157 million for HHS to continue to support this work in FY 2026.

HHS will continue to carry out key HIV prevention activities and implement effective and innovative strategies, interventions, approaches, and services to reduce new HIV

infections in the United States. This includes $220 million to support the continuation of key activities previously carried out by CDC, such as HIV surveillance and laboratory services, including outbreak response to stop them at their source. Additionally, the program will focus efforts in jurisdictions for testing and other prevention services. Data collected by these activities is also used to inform resource allocation, including for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program.

16. Question:

In 2022, only 65% of people with diagnosed HIV in the U.S. were virally suppressed, which means they were taking HIV treatment regularly to maintain an undetectable level of virus in their bodies. However, among people who receive services from the federally funded Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, 92% of people are virally suppressed, which demonstrates the effectiveness of this federal program in helping people with HIV connect to care and stay on treatment.

How will you ensure that HHS continues to preserve and protect critical federal funding for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program to continue our progress to end HIV in America?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget provides $2.7 billion in funding for HIV/AIDS programs within the planned Administration for a Healthy America (AHA). Specifically, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) provides primary medical care, medications, and support services to over 570,000 patients, which is more than 50% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection in the United States in 2023. In 2023, 90.6% of patients with low-income receiving HIV medical care through the RWHAP were virally suppressed, meaning they can live nearly normal life spans and cannot transmit HIV to others. By effectively managing HIV as a chronic condition, the RWHAP helps reduce costs to the healthcare system overall by reducing HIV-related complications, hospitalizations and emergency care, as well as by preventing new HIV transmissions. HHS will continue to provide sound oversight and monitoring of RWHAP recipients and ensure efficient stewardship of federal resources. Under the planned Administration for a Healthy America (AHA), HIV programs will be streamlined to reduce duplication and increase operational efficiency.

17. Question:

There are nearly 32,000 new HIV infections in the United States every year [insert weekly infection rate]. Each new infection represents an additional $850,557 in lifetime costs to the healthcare system. The CDC's Division of HIV Prevention (DHP) has historically supported the foundational funding and infrastructure, including funding for State Health Departments—for a nationwide approach to preventing HIV, including HIV surveillance, testing, and linkage to care.

How will the new HIV/AIDS Division under the Administration for a Healthy America (AHA) prioritize HIV prevention funding and programs to ensure that we continue to reduce new HIV infections and prevent avoidable costs to the healthcare system?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request proposes the Administration for a Healthy America (AHA) as the primary agency focused on HIV prevention. The FY 2026 President's Budget includes $2.7 billion for HIV/AIDS activities within AHA and proposes to streamline programs to reduce duplication and increase operational efficiency.

AHA will continue to provide comprehensive HIV primary medical care, support services, and treatment for low-income individuals with HIV, including Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) efforts and HIV prevention activities such as surveillance, outbreak response, testing, and other activities that support EHE across the United States. Additionally, the FY 2026 President's Budget continues funding to support EHE activities under Health Centers. Health Center Programs will continue to combat the HIV epidemic by providing prevention and treatment services, including supporting efforts to reduce new HIV infections through outreach, and routine and risk-based HIV testing.

18. Question:

More than 4 in 5 dollars received by CDC's Division of HIV Prevention (DHP) are awarded to health departments and community partners across the country. The primary CDC HIV prevention grant is PS-24-0047 "High-Impact HIV Prevention and Surveillance Programs for Health Departments", which awarded approximately $400 million to 59 state and local health departments in 2024 to conduct HIV surveillance, testing, and linkage to care. The first year of funding for this grant ends on May 31, 2025, and health departments have not yet been informed about Year 2 funding.

Can you confirm that Year 2 funding for this essential HIV prevention grant will be continued and disbursed on time? If not, how will this information be communicated to grantees? What is the expected timeline for a decision on Year 2 funding?

Response:

HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

19. Question:

Secretary Kennedy, the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has numerous requirements for different medical products needed to protect Americans. But there is substantial evidence supporting the value of strategic stockpiling of reusable respirators, as documented by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. These respirators provide better protection compared to disposable surgical and N95 masks through their superior face-seal characteristics and are broadly useful to protect users from a range of respiratory threats.

Reusable respirators are also more cost-effective to stockpile due to their longer operational lifetime and extended shelf life when compared with disposable masks. The HHS 2022 Medical Countermeasure Preparedness Review, which was the last threat-based annual review of the SNS provided to the Committee, contained numeric requirements for certain kinds of PPE, including reusable respirators.

What is the status of meeting that existing stockpiling requirement? And what is the Department's plan for closing the remaining gap?

Response:

Throughout the response to COVID-19, ASPR awarded over $17B to support domestic manufacturing of PPE and active pharmaceutical ingredients. Today, there are some companies who received funds who are no longer able to sustain production due to a decline in domestic purchasing. Going forward, ASPR's work in domestic manufacturing will be assessed to ensure that investments align with core mission and functions.

20. Question:

With the reduction in senior staff on the review teams, what strategies are planned to manage the volume of data submitted, and with the limitations on communication and guidance how will the information be shared with sponsors? Is there a plan to accept other health authority inspections for drug manufacturing sites?

Response:

HHS provides assurance that the FDA has not reduced its reviewer workforce.

Submitted by Ranking Member Rosa DeLauro

21. Question:

In March, I sent a letter to you, along with Senator Murry and Senator Baldwin, expressing my serious concerns about staffing reductions and office closures at HHS. We sent the letter six weeks ago. Thus far, we have received no response from you or the Department of Health and Human Services.

Please provide to this subcommittee a list of all grants and contracts that have been cancelled or terminated since January 20, 2025.

Please provide to this subcommittee a list of all programs, projects, and activities whose funding level has been reduced below its corresponding fiscal year 2024 funding level, along with the specific criteria for reducing the funding level.

Please provide to this subcommittee the number of HHS employees, by operating division, who received a reduction-in-force notification (as of May 14, 2025).

Please provide to this subcommittee the number of probationary employees, by operating division, whose employment at HHS has been terminated (as of May 14, 2025).

Please provide to this subcommittee the number of HHS employees, by operating division, who accepted early retirement offers, including VERA, VSIP, or the fork-in-the-road (as of May 14, 2025).

Response:

Information on HHS contract and grant terminations can be found at the following HHS website locations: Ending Wasteful Spending | HHS.gov and https://taggs.hhs.gov/.

To execute the President's plan to restore confidence in America's fiscal management, the Administration is conducting a rigorous line-by-line review of all FY 2025 spending.

HHS is closely aligning funding to the Administration's Executive Orders and directive in determining positions impacted by the reduction in force to support good fiscal management. The HHS reduction in force was administered in compliance with the President's Executive Order issued February 11, 2025 "*Department of Government Efficiency Workforce Optimization Initiative (Workforce Optimization)".* The FY 2026 President's Budget provides adequate funding to staff HHS to fulfill mission critical activities and programs including Making America healthy Again priority programs.

22. Question:

HHS has cut the CDC Global Health Center staff and its programs that detect public

health threats early, contact and screen travelers for symptoms of deadly diseases like Ebola, and prepare hospitals at home.

What is your plan for ensuring that the U.S. Government identifies an international disease outbreak and can stop it early?

How will this Administration stop deadly outbreaks before they impact American communities, including keeping Ebola and other disease threats from traveling here?

HHS has rescinded or terminated substantial funds that had been awarded to state and local health agencies—how will HHS ensure that states and communities are not left on their own during the next outbreak?

Response:

HHS is ensuring that agencies dedicated to preparedness and response can focus on their core missions to protect Americans from infectious disease outbreaks. The FY 2026 President's Budget request focuses on streamlining preparedness and response functions to more effectively respond to threats, including support for a Biothreat Radar program that incorporates advances made in advanced molecular detection and traveler-based genomic surveillance to use metagenomic surveillance to detect and respond to new and emerging threats. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure. To support better response, this Budget incorporates elements of the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response, augmenting the existing response capacity at CDC.

The FY 2026 President's Budget request establishes the new Center for Preparedness and Response, funded at $588 million. This new Center will continue CDC's preparedness and response activities to support state and local capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from public health emergencies. Of the total funding for the new Center, $350 million will support the Public Health Emergency Preparedness program, technical assistance, and related activities.

Additionally, CDC's portion of the FY 2026 President's Budget request is $293 million for Global Public Health Protection. This request will enable CDC to continue its mission to prevent, detect, and respond to global health threats before they reach U.S. borders.

CDC's global health mission is integrated across the agency. CDC experts have built decades-long partnerships with Ministries of Health. This means CDC is often the "first call" when a new infectious disease threat is detected, providing early intelligence to the U.S. to help contain these threats before they spread. CDC's global network monitors 30-40 ongoing global infectious disease threats every day, with in-country teams providing real-time situational analysis and immediate, on-the-ground response. These efforts enable CDC to quickly detect and assess emerging infectious disease outbreaks, often before they spread. This provides, critical intelligence to U.S. decision-makers to help protect

Americans and contain infectious disease threats before they reach the U.S.

These relationships and systems help ensure CDC can deliver vital epidemiological intelligence and laboratory data that allow for real-time visibility of infectious disease threats and an ability to monitor the risk of importation to the U.S. and strengthen domestic preparedness.

In 2024 alone, CDC country office experts responded to over 250 infectious disease outbreaks and contained them at their source before they spread to the U.S. The best economic success stories are the crises that never occurred because CDC's experts partnered with countries to build the capabilities needed to stop these diseases before they could spread -- safeguarding American businesses, trade, and travel.

23. Question:

The recent HHS Reductions in Force cut over 85 percent of all employees of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH was created by Congress over 50 years ago to identify the risk factors that negatively impact worker safety and health, and to provide solutions to create safe and healthy workplaces.

With the near termination of NIOSH intramural and extramural research, prevention and treatment efforts, how do you intend to ensure the prevention of workplace illness and injury to the nation's 164 million workers?

If the goal of the new Administration for a Healthy America (AHA) is in part to more efficiently coordinate chronic care and disease prevention, how will NIOSH and its mission to reduce and prevent workforce illness and injury fit into this new agency?

For the NIOSH labs that have been closed, the workers that have received termination notices and the programs that have been shuttered, are there any plans to bring these back online in the coming months? If not, how will this scientific expertise be replaced?

Response:

HHS remains committed to protecting the health and safety of all American workers and will continue to support high-priority occupational research. We are aligning this work with broader strategies to enhance efficiency and focus on impact. Occupational health remains a priority and will be integrated into AHA's broader approach to chronic disease prevention and population health. HHS will continue to evaluate how best to maintain essential scientific capacity while modernizing public health operations.

24. Question:

Will Americans have access to annual flu and covid vaccines this fall and going forward?

The United States is weeks away from losing measles elimination status. Will you

acknowledge that the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine is a safe and effective way to prevent measles infection and that there is no other cure for the disease?

Response:

HHS and CDC support state efforts to provide access to routine childhood vaccines, such as annual flu vaccines, through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program. The VFC Program provides vaccines to more than half of children born in the United States. Over 37,000 providers across the U.S., including rural, urban, and frontier areas, help implement the VFC Program. CDC has worked with private sector partners and States to enroll birthing hospitals, pharmacies, and other health care partners nationwide into the VFC Program, increasing vaccine access at the community level.

HHS and CDC also work to safeguard health and immunization levels via a cooperative agreement that funds 64 jurisdictions across our nation so they – as frontline workers – have the resources to prevent and respond to outbreaks in their communities. This cooperative agreement builds upon the ongoing work of the Section 317 Discretionary Immunization Program and the VFC Program – and allows jurisdictions the flexibility to implement different strategies tailored to local needs.

In compliance with the recent directive from HHS, CDC has modified the childhood and adult vaccine schedules to reflect updated COVID-19 vaccination recommendations. The childhood schedule reflects a recommendation of "shared clinical decision-making," allowing for discussions between families and their healthcare provider when making a choice on whether to receive a vaccine, and "no recommendation" for pregnant women. No changes were made to the influenza vaccination recommendations.

The VFC Program will continue to cover and make available COVID-19 vaccines administered via shared clinical decision-making for all eligible children and adolescents aged 6 months –18 years, including those who are moderately or severely immunocompromised. Individuals younger than 19 are covered by the VFC Program if they meet eligibility criteria (uninsured, underinsured, Medicaid-eligible or Medicaid-enrolled children, and American Indian or Alaskan Native).

Yes, the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine is a safe and effective way to help prevent measles infection. After two doses, it protects about 97% of people from measles. One dose is about 93% effective. There is no specific antiviral therapy that is FDA-approved for treatment of measles. Medical care is generally supportive and helps to relieve symptoms. Millions of children have safely received MMR vaccine since it was licensed more than 50 years ago.

25. Question:

In April, ACF grantees received a notification to "defend the spend" and submit additional, detailed justifications into HHS's Payment Management System to draw down funds. It is unclear who reviews these new justifications, and who reviews

justifications that are submitted to a website hosted on doge.gov.

Does an entity outside of HHS, such as DOGE, review justifications submitted to HHS's Payment Management System?

Does an entity outside of HHS, such as DOGE, need to approve requests submitted by a grantee to draw down funds?

Response:

DOGE is working with the Department in an advisory role, providing useful advice and counsel. Grantees are now required to provide additional justification to HHS in their submissions for funding. These are manually reviewed to ensure taxpayer dollars are being utilized appropriately and in accordance with their intent.

26. Question:

The Older Americans Act (OAA) is a vitally important lifeline to millions of older adults who rely upon its in-home, transportation, nutrition, case management and caregiver services to be able to maintain their health and remain living at home. The statute created an Administration on Aging (most recently housed under the Administration for Community Living, ACL) and directs that agency to operate all but one of the titles of the Act (Title V is administered by the Department of Labor). Keeping the OAA programs together is vital for the coordination and efficient delivery of senior services.

Can you assure us that the OAA programs currently administered by the Administration for Community Living will stay together at one HHS agency to efficiently continue the coordination and distribution of OAA programs and services?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request proposes to reorganize all programs currently administered by the Administration for Community Living, including OAA programs, into the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities (ACFC).

27. Question:

How will the National Strategy to Support Family Caregivers be implemented and advanced going forward?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request maintains funding for the Family Caregiver Support Program. A portion of those funds will be used to award demonstration grants through the Caregiver Activities of National Significance and the National Strategy Demonstration Grants. Through these activities, ACFC will continue identifying ways to

enhance services and implement the five goals in the National Strategy to Support Family Caregivers.

28. Question:

Evidence-based falls prevention interventions have proven returns on investment, empowering older adults to remain healthy and independent in their own homes and communities, and reducing costs to Medicare, Medicaid, and older adults themselves. Timely research and focused engagement of the clinical community ensure that scope of this issue and strategies to identify and address risks are crucial to tackling the prevalent, but preventable risk of falls.

Given the unique return on investment that Falls Prevention programs and strategies have demonstrated, what is the rationale for eliminating these efforts at the Administration for Community Living and the CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request provides funding for the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities' Falls Prevention program, which will provide support for evidence-based, community programs and the National Falls Prevention Resource Center. Additionally, it maintains funding for the Preventive Health Services program and states may use these funds to support evidence-based falls prevention programming as well.

29. Question:

Between January 20, 2025, and April 8, 2025, did HHS's Office for Civil Rights receive any directive to halt, suspend, or terminate ongoing civil rights investigations?

Between January 20, 2025, and April 8, 2025, did HHS's Office for Civil Rights receive any directive to close existing civil rights complaints?

Since January 20, 2025, has OCR closed any civil rights complaints without providing a notice of a right to appeal or ask for reconsideration? If so, please explain why a case was closed without providing a notice of a right to appeal.

Response:

No, the Office for Civil Rights at HHS does not include language on appeal or reconsideration requests in its closure letters. OCR, however, still reviews and responds to requests to appeal or reconsider its decisions to close complaints.

Submitted by Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman

30. Question:

a. Does HHS anticipate any delays or disruptions in LIHEAP application processing, fund distribution, or grantee oversight as a result of these staffing changes? If so, how will these challenges be mitigated? What alternative structures or staffing plans will be implemented to ensure the continued and timely delivery of LIHEAP funds to households in need?
b. What specific measures will be put in place to ensure that the allocation and reallocation of LIHEAP funds to states, tribes, and territories continue without disruption?
c. How will HHS meet its statutory requirement to submit annual reports to Congress on LIHEAP funding and usage without dedicated LIHEAP staff?
d. Will HHS be reallocating responsibilities to other departments or agencies to ensure compliance with both statutory obligations and the Administration's stated priorities on energy affordability? If so, how will this transition be managed?

Response:

a. HHS is committed to fulfilling its delegated responsibilities under the LIHEAP statute, including monitoring program compliance. HHS has taken the following actions to do so:

- Identified additional staff to work on the administration of LIHEAP, including providing support with running the LIHEAP formula.
- Assembled and trained federal staff to conduct LIHEAP plan reviews to ensure plans are approved in a timely manner and avoid delays with the funding release.
- Established LIHEAP Support Services contracts to provide grant recipients training and technical assistance with plan development and the administration of their programs.

These steps / staffing plan will help ensure the proper administration of LIHEAP.

b. HHS is continuing contracts that support the administration of LIHEAP and coordinating with ACF support offices to provide additional resources to implement the LIHEAP allocation and reallocation of funds to states, tribes, and territories. Ensuring that the LIHEAP continues without disruption.

c. HHS will meet its statutory requirement to submit annual reports to Congress on LIHEAP funding and usage by relying on a critical LIHEAP Support Services Contract and federal oversight by the Office of Community Services within the proposed Administration for Children, Families, and Communities (ACFC).

d. The responsibility of ensuring compliance with LIHEAP statutory obligations and meeting the Administration's stated priorities on energy affordability will remain with the office currently administering the program, the Office of Community

Services (OCS) within the proposed Administration for Children, Families, and Communities (ACFC).

31. Question:

We continue to face a national crisis in child and adolescent mental health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration administers critical programs to increase access to mental and behavioral health services from early childhood through adulthood. For example, Project LAUNCH provides early intervention services for young children and training to pediatric providers, while the Children's Mental Health Initiative focuses on intensive services for children experiencing a serious emotional disturbance. SAMHSA also administers lifesaving services like the 988 suicide and crisis lifeline.

At a time when children and young people are struggling with unmet mental health needs and 20% of youth report having seriously contemplated suicide in the last year, how will HHS ensure the continuation of vital SAMHSA programs, amid the proposed cuts and restructuring?

Response:

America's youth are experiencing significant mental health and substance use challenges. Our vision for youth behavioral health is that all children, youth, and their families thrive in their homes and communities. An estimated 49.5% of adolescents have had a mental health disorder at some point in their lives. Unaddressed, trauma is a key hidden cause of most major preventable illnesses and is associated with eight of the 10 leading causes of death including heart, lung and kidney disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes and obesity, autoimmune disorder, chronic pain and fibromyalgia, as well as suicide and accidental overdose. As child and youth mental health declines, HHS is dedicated to providing resources to children, youth and families in their communities.

In particular, the President's Budget proposes to maintain support for children and youth mental health promotion including investments in Project AWARE ($121 million), the National Child Traumatic Stress Network ($99 million), Children's Mental Health Initiative ($130 million) and technical assistance.

In addition, as the number of deaths by suicide continues to increase, it is more important than ever that HHS expand access to the care people need when they need it. The President's Budget proposes to maintain suicide prevention programs, including $520 million for the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, National Strategy for Suicide Prevention ($28 million), Garret Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention programs ($63 million), and American Indian and Alaska Native Suicide Prevention Initiative ($4 million) grant programs.

32. Question:

HRSA operates several programs and initiatives, such as the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program and the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training Program for Professionals that are helping to address the serious pediatric mental health workforce shortages facing the nation, amid a children's mental health crisis. Bolstering the pediatric health workforce is key to helping ensure that children and teens have access to needed mental and behavioral health care.

How will HRSA's programs that support the pediatric behavioral health workforce continue to be administered under your budget proposal?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request prioritizes mental and behavioral health, including continued funding for the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access (PMHCA) program. PMHCA funds tele-consultation and training programs to support pediatric primary care providers to diagnose, treat, and refer children with behavioral health conditions. PMHCA increases access to behavioral health care by addressing the shortage of psychiatrists, developmental-behavioral pediatricians, psychologists, and other behavioral health clinicians who provide care to children and adolescents with behavioral concerns. The program, which was funded through annual and supplemental appropriations through FY 2025, currently supports 54 programs across 50 states, Tribes and territories. Pediatric providers who contacted the pediatric mental health team in FY 2023 served approximately 28,800 children. In FY 2026, the President's Budget requests an annual appropriation of $13 million to continue to support up to 22 statewide or regional pediatric mental health care telehealth access programs and serve an estimated 7,100 children and adolescents.

Additionally, HRSA's behavioral health workforce programs increase the supply of the workforce needed to address growing behavioral health needs and seek to train and place providers in rural and underserved communities across the United States.

The FY 2026 President's Budget request includes $129.3 million for behavioral health workforce program to support the training of mental health and substance use disorder providers, as well as physicians specializing in the prevention, evaluation, and treatment of substance use disorder. Funding would support:

- The Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training Program for Professionals, which supports the training of psychologists, social workers, therapists, peer support specialists, and the other behavioral health professionals. The program focuses on understanding the needs of children, adolescents, and young adults at risk for mental health, trauma, and behavioral health disorders.
- The Addiction Medicine Fellowship Program, which provides grants to organizations to expand the number of fellows trained as addiction medicine specialists to work in underserved, community-based settings that integrate primary care with mental health and substance use disorder prevention and treatment services, including settings that serve pediatric populations.

- The Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Loan Repayment Program, which recruits and retains medical, nursing, and behavioral health clinicians and paraprofessionals who provide direct treatment or recovery support to patients with or in recovery from substance use disorder.

Finally, the Pediatric Specialty Loan Repayment Program (PS LRP) supports the pediatric health care workforce by providing loan repayment to a range of child and adolescent behavioral health providers, pediatric subspecialists, and physicians participating in an accredited pediatric medical subspecialty, pediatric surgical specialty, or a child and adolescent mental health subspecialty that involves work in a Health Professional Shortage Area, in a Medically Underserved Area, or serving a Medically Underserved Population. The program provides eligible health professionals up to $100,000 in exchange for a three-year, full-time service commitment. In FY 2024, the program made 84 loan repayment awards to pediatric care specialists including child and adolescent behavioral health care providers. The FY 2026 Budget request for PS LRP is $10 million.

33. Question:

The proposed elimination of the CDC's National Center for Chronic Diseases Prevention and Health Promotion and all its programs threatens the wellbeing of American families as it will dismantle critical programs that safeguard maternal and infant health. In particular, HHS has eliminated the Division of Reproductive Health, which oversaw and supported maternal mortality review committees (MMRCs) among other key maternal and infant health initiatives. This division's closure has disrupted critical data collection and surveillance systems essential for identifying and addressing maternal mortality and morbidity. Additionally, the Department's RIF has included the entire CDC maternal health team, and many other employees involved in maternal and infant health data collection and analysis. This has halted programs that provide vital data for MMRCs to function effectively and could have disastrous long-term consequences on maternal health, especially for women who face higher mortality rates.

What will the Department do to continue the important work of maternal mortality review committees (MMRC) to ensure that our mothers and babies are protected, and the care they receive continues is informed and improved by the findings of MMRCs?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request continues funding aimed at reducing maternal mortality and morbidity before, during, and after pregnancy, through programs such as the Maternal Mental Health Hotline, the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health, and Integrated Services for Pregnant and Postpartum Women. HHS is streamlining all maternal mortality activities across the Department into one bureau within the Administration for a Healthy America to increase efficiencies and reduce duplicative programs.

Submitted by Rep. Lois Frankel

34. Question:

Background: Since taking office, your Department has terminated $2.7 billion in NIH grants, causing clinical trials to grind to a halt. Limiting indirect cost reimbursements will further impede thousands of researchers from continuing NIH-funded projects.

a. What is the status of reviewing these terminated grants and what will be the process for reinstating them?

b. Is the NIH planning on going forward with the 15 percent indirect cost reimbursement cut?

Response:

a. President Trump is committed to ensuring that the United States remains the global leader in biomedical research. Bearing this in mind HHS and NIH are advancing policies to maximize the impact of every federal taxpayer dollar and ensure proper oversight of its funding. NIH permits recipients to appeal terminations for nonalignment with agency priorities by submitting a request for such review no later than 30 days after the written notification of the determination is received. NIH is reviewing these appeal requests as expeditiously as possible. The recipient will be informed regarding NIH's decision and any appropriate next steps.

b. President Trump is committed to ensuring that the United States remains the global leader in biomedical research. NIH is required to carefully steward grant awards to ensure taxpayer dollars are used in ways that benefit the American people and improve quality of life. In light of pending litigation concerning NIH's recent guidance setting the standard indirect rate, NIH is not able to comment on the matter at this time.

35. Question:

Background: RPE (Rape Prevention and Education) is a federal program that provides funding to support primary prevention efforts aimed at reducing sexual violence. The program focuses on developing, implementing, and evaluating prevention strategies in communities to promote healthy relationships and reduce the incidence of sexual violence. Your FY26 draft budget seeks to eliminate the CDC's Injury Prevention Center, which houses RPE.

How will HHS continue this work without the Injury Prevention Center?

Response:

Within AHA's FY 2026 President's Budget request, rape and intimate partner and sexual violence will be addressed through a new consolidated grant program that replaces the Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) and Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancements and

Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) programs. This grant empowers state health departments to work with coalitions to implement evidence-based strategies that mitigate risks, potentially saving up to $3.9 trillion in societal costs.

36. Question:

Background: Alzheimer's impacts 7 million Americans annually. The CDC's Alzheimer's Disease Program uses evidence-based, scientific information to inform and assist public health agencies and their partners in taking action to address Alzheimer's disease and other dementias.

The President's draft FY26 budget seeks to eliminate the CDC's Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. How will HHS continue the work of the Alzheimer's Disease Program without this Center?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request for the proposed Administration for a Healthy America (AHA) includes $35 million as a part of the Make America Healthy Again initiative to address Alzheimer's disease and improve brain health by reducing risk, promoting early assessment and diagnosis, and sharing up-to-date data for public health action.

37. Question:

Background: Health insurance payers, including those administering Medicare Part D and Medicare Advantage plans, use utilization tools including step therapy and prior authorizations, which often make it more difficult for patients to access the medications they need, while increasing burdens on providers.

What steps do you plan to take to ease step therapy and prior authorization burdens for patients and providers so that Medicare beneficiaries can access the medications they need?

Response:

HHS recognizes how important it is for Medicare beneficiaries to have access to the healthcare they need. CMS is implementing new policies that require Medicare Advantage organizations and certain other payers to better streamline the prior authorization process and to publicly report on prior authorization metrics. HHS and CMS will continue these efforts and will work with Congress to ensure step therapy and prior authorization are used appropriately.

38. Question:

Background: Obesity impacts 95 million Americans and is the second-leading cause of preventable death in the U.S, contributing to 300,000 deaths annually. Obesity is also one

of the largest drivers of health care spending. Between 2024 and 2033, the U.S. is projected to spend $4.1 trillion on direct care costs associated with diabetes. According to CMS's own data, 38 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries and 48 percent of Medicare beneficiaries live with obesity. Ensuring Medicaid and Medicare coverage of anti- obesity medications (AOMs) will both improve health and quality of life for these individuals and save taxpayer dollars. The Biden Administration proposed a rule to require AOM coverage in Medicare Part D and Medicare Advantage plans, but your Department had indicated it does not plan to finalize this rule.

Do you intend to finalize Part D coverage of anti-obesity medications (AOMs)?

How will denying coverage of AOMs in Medicare increase costs?

Response:

HHS recognizes that GLP-1's, or medications that can help with weight loss, have a place in treating obesity, especially within the context of holistic approaches that address the root causes of chronic conditions through other interventions. Expanding coverage of anti-obesity medications without addressing a patient's underlying health issues, however, may significantly increase costs for public health programs, patients, and taxpayers. Potential policies to expand coverage of these medications must be examined thoroughly and thoughtfully. The Administration's focus on lowering drug costs and exploring ways to ensure Americans no longer pay more for medications than patients in other economically comparable countries is critical to these considerations. HHS and CMS continue to look into this issue.

39. Question:

Background: The President's budget request proposes to eliminate the CDC's Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, which oversees the Safe Motherhood/Infant Health program. This program funds maternal mortality review committees (MMRCs) in almost every state. MMRC's help states investigate every maternal death, with the goal of better understanding and ultimately preventing maternal mortality. The budget proposal also eliminates Healthy Start, which seeks to improve health outcomes before, during, and after pregnancy. Your Department has also fired hundreds of staff at the Health Resources and Services Administration, which administers the Maternal Mental Health Hotline, the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Innovation for Maternal Health, and Integrated Services for Pregnant and Postpartum Women.

How does your Department seek to continue these maternal health programs going forward?

Response:

HHS will continue to prioritize maternal health through programs that enhance access to care, promote care quality, and bolster the workforce. The FY 2026 President's Budget request continues funding activities aimed at reducing maternal mortality and morbidity before,

during, and after pregnancy in the Administration for a Healthy America. The Budget supports maternal mental health through continued funding for the 24/7 free, confidential National Maternal Mental Health Hotline, providing support and referrals to pregnant and postpartum women facing mental health challenges, and their loved ones as well as continued funding for the Screening and Treatment for Maternal Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Program. The FY 2026 President's Budget request also includes continued funding for the Integrated Services for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Innovation for Maternal Health Programs.

The FY 2026 President's Budget request also continues funding to programs that provide states and communities the flexibility to address local maternal and child health needs, like the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program.

40. Question:

Background: Stillbirth tragically claims the innocent lives of more than 20,000 babies every year in the United States, with research showing that at least 25% are preventable. One of the critical components of addressing the unacceptably high U.S. stillbirth rate is through improved data collection and research.

What steps will HHS take to help reduce the stillbirth rate, ensuring that more babies survive and that mothers and families across the country receive the support they deserve?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests $593.3 million for Grants to States in the Title V MCH Block Grant to continue to support states and jurisdictions in addressing their unique health needs of mothers, infants, and children, including stillbirths.

Stillbirth prevention activities are an allowable use of Title V Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant funds. To better collect stillbirth data and track states' progress on stillbirth prevention, a new Title V MCH Block Grant National Outcome Measure for stillbirth rate was recently added. Additionally, 47 State Title V programs currently support or partner with Fetal Infant Mortality Reviews and Child Death Reviews to collect data and better understand the causes of fetal/infant deaths and to inform recommendations for changes to prevent deaths and reduce fetal and infant mortality, including stillbirth. In 2023, the Block Grant provided services, such as pre- and postnatal care, to an estimated 59 million people, including 94 percent of all pregnant women, 98 percent of infants, and 59 percent of children nationwide.

The FY 2026 President's Budget proposes investments in stillbirth activities, including implementing as many of the March 2023 Stillbirth Task Force report recommendations, and continuing support for three centers in Arkansas, Massachusetts, and New York for the Birth Defects Study to Evaluate Pregnancy exposures (BD-STEPS) to better understand

stillbirth risk factors. Stillbirth is the loss of a baby at or after 20 weeks of pregnancy, one of the most common and devastating adverse pregnancy outcomes.

41. Question:

Background: CDC supports over half of all people on HIV treatment in PEPFAR, including pregnant women and children. It provides funding, technical support, and health care infrastructure to partner countries, helping save millions of lives and prevent the spread of HIV worldwide. On April 1, you cut all CDC experts dedicated to maternal child HIV and 1/3 of staff in the CDC division supporting PEPFAR. Furthermore, the President's draft FY26 budget eliminates CDC's Global Health Center with no indication of how CDC's global HIV/PEPFAR work continues.

a. How is HHS working with the State Department to define the role of CDC in PEPFAR moving forward?
b. What is the justification for terminating the maternal and child health branch that oversees CDC's global maternal and child HIV programs?

Response:

HHS, through the CDC, is actively engaged with the U.S. Department of State and its Global Health Security and Diplomacy (GHSD) bureau on PEPFAR. This coordination includes participation in interagency strategic planning efforts, policy taskers, and joint implementation reviews to ensure that CDC's public health expertise remains central as PEPFAR focuses it support on country-led responses. CDC is working with GHSD on continued interagency PEPFAR implementation models to ensure CDC, as a key PEPFAR implementer, can deliver on its Congressionally mandated goals. These ongoing discussions are essential to ensure country programs do not face any disruption.

The FY 2026 President's Budget reforms the CDC to focus the agency on its core mission. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintains the Nation's public health infrastructure.

42. Question:

Background: The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a federally funded initiative that helps low-income households pay for heating and cooling costs. It aids through grants to states, territories, and tribes. The program aims to reduce the risk of health and safety problems by helping families stay warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

In April, your Department eliminated the entire LIHEAP staff, which helps over six million Americans with their heating and cooling bills each year. How does this impact efforts to support the health and well-being of vulnerable communities?

Response:

HHS looks to Congress to appropriate funds that fulfill HHS's mission of enhancing the health and well-being of all Americans.

43. Question:

Background: The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) is a federal law designed to support programs that provide shelter, counseling, and other services to victims of domestic violence and their children. It also aims to enhance prevention efforts and improve the response to family violence through grants to states, territories, and tribes.

How will you ensure the continued delivery of FVPSA services in FY25 and FY26?

Response:

HHS and ACF remain committed to carrying out the statutory requirements of FVPSA and will continue to obligate the funds to meet those statutes. HHS and ACF, working with OMB, will make efforts to ensure that funding is disbursed for all mandatory formula programs and appropriated discretionary programs for the remainder of FY 2025 and through FY 2026.

44. Question:

Background: Chronic pain is a national crisis. It affects more than 50 million adults, making it the most prevalent chronic disease in our country. It is not only widespread, but it is also on the rise – as of 2023, 52.4 out of every 1,000 Americans develop chronic pain each year, a rate that surpasses new diagnoses of diabetes, hypertension or depression. To begin to address this crisis, Congress took concrete steps to enact the NIH Helping to End Addiction Long-Term (HEAL) Initiative, expanding pain research across 20 of NIH's 27 Institutes and Centers. This investment is finally driving real momentum. We are uncovering the underlying mechanisms of chronic pain, identifying strategies for prevention, and accelerating the development of non-addictive, life-changing pain treatments.

How will you ensure the continuation on progress on pain addiction despite NIH funding cuts?

Response:

Chronic pain is a major public health concern and the most common reason for seeking medical care. It affects more than one in five adults and interferes with daily activities for more than 20 million Americans.[4] There is significant HHS investment in NIH pain research across multiple institutes and centers, and this research will continue to be an important priority for the NIH.

[4] https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db518.pdf

Submitted by Rep. Hoyer

45. Question:

The National Firefighter Registry for Cancer represents a landmark initiative in understanding and addressing the occupational cancer risks faced by firefighters. Given the growing body of research demonstrating the elevated cancer risk associated with firefighting, the NFR is a crucial tool for collecting data, identifying trends, and informing policies that enhance firefighter health protections. The registry is essential for advancing research into cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment, ensuring that our firefighters receive the care and protections they deserve.

In the past several weeks, almost the entire staff of the NFR was given RIF notices and ordered to stop work. Earlier this week, many of those staff suddenly were recalled to work. The removal of staff and the subsequent reversals have severely impacted the work of the Registry. While we appreciate that the Registry has had vital staff returned to work, it must be assured that this program maintains the staff, funding, and resources that have been authorized and appropriated by Congress.

a. Is the Secretary committed to restoring and maintaining in the long-term a fully functional National Firefighter Registry (NFR) for cancer, which was previously supported by as many as 40 scientific and support personnel, including epidemiologists, health, scientists, industrial hygienist, medical officers, engineers, statisticians, Health, communication specialists, administrative, support personnel, and technical specialists, parent, data, and cyber security experts, database, analyst, developers, QA testers, etc.)?
b. Will the Secretary ensure that the NIOSH NFR program can regain unencumbered access to fire service and other key partners through various interactions, including attendance at meetings, conferences, and travel to fire departments, to enable NFR personnel and contractors to provide direct enrollment assistance to firefighters around the country?
c. Will the Secretary continue to support other NIOSH NFR activities that directly benefit firefighters and other first responders, such as exposure assessment research, electric vehicle, fire, hazard assessment, investigations of cancer, clusters, or other chronic diseases, and wildland, fire related, exposures, and health effects?
d. What factors were taken into account when eliminating the personnel of this Congressionally authorized and appropriated program?

Response:

a. HHS is committed to restoring a fully functional National Firefighter Registry (NFR) for Cancer, recognizing its vital role in firefighter health and cancer prevention. The FY 2026 Budget Request for the NFR is $5.5 million. The FY 2026 request supports the planned HHS realignment of these activities from CDC

to AHA. This funding will continue support for enhancements to data collection, adding new data sources and partnerships to improve our understanding of cancer risks among U.S. firefighters.

b. HHS supports the NFR in fully accomplishing its mission to advance firefighter health research to understand and reduce the risk of cancer among U.S. firefighters. The FY 2026 Budget Request for the NFR is $5.5 million. The FY 2026 request supports the planned HHS realignment of these activities from CDC to AHA. This funding will continue support for enhancements to data collection, adding new data sources and partnerships to improve our understanding of cancer risks among U.S. firefighters.

c. HHS supports the NFR in fully accomplishing its mission to advance firefighter health research to understand and reduce the risk of cancer among U.S. firefighters. Prior to the establishment of the NFR in 2018, the U.S. lacked a national registry to collect data on a voluntary basis from firefighters to comprehensively study cancer incidence in this population. The NFR collects data from active and retired U.S. firefighters on a voluntary basis to support high-quality epidemiologic research to understand and reduce the risk of cancer among this population. The funding in the President's Budget proposal supports the NFR through: 1) the continued development of formal partnerships to enhance outreach efforts; 2) supporting in-depth data analysis; 3) identifying new data sources and essential data linkages (e.g., with state cancer registries); and 4) creating follow-up questionnaires and resources for firefighters and fire service leaders.

d. Please note that staff supporting this program were affected by the Reduction in Force of April 1, 2025. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will continue to meet all statutorily required obligations. These activities are being prioritized throughout the workforce optimization effort to ensure that legal mandates are fulfilled without interruption. Strategic workforce planning and resource realignment efforts are being implemented to support the Department's continued compliance with its statutory responsibilities.

46. Question:

The Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program (FFFIPP) plays an indispensable role in identifying the causes of firefighter line-of-duty deaths and developing recommendations to prevent future tragedies. Through comprehensive investigations and in-depth analysis, FFFIPP provides invaluable insights that help fire departments nationwide improve training, operational procedures, and safety protocols. These efforts have directly contributed to reducing firefighter fatalities and injuries, making our fire service community safer and more resilient. We must ensure that firefighters can operate as safely as possible in their jobs, and the FFFIPP is an important partner in improving firefighter health and safety.

In the past several weeks, the staff at the Program have seen probationary staff fired

and then rehired, the full staff was given RIF notices and then temporarily brought back to complete certain reports but were still expected to be subject to the RIF in June. Recently, the staff was notified that they would no longer be subjected to the RIF in June, but no guarantees have been provided that staff will be able to stay on and continue their life saving work.

Will the Secretary commit to ensuring the long-term, continued operation of a fully functional fatality investigation program, including at least 16 personnel on the trauma team and 11 personnel on the medical team (including team leads, investigators, program support assistants, health communications specialists, and writers)?

What is the Department's plan for ensuring the FFFIPP has the funding, personnel, and resources it needs to ensure that fatality investigations can continue in the decades to come?

Will the Secretary ensure that the FFFIPP staff can regain unencumbered access to fire service and other key partners through various interactions, including attendance at meetings, conferences, and release of reports and other communications materials to ensure that America's fire service can access the information it needs to help ensure firefighters health and safety across the country?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget reforms the CDC to focus the agency on its core mission. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure. HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

47. Question:

On February 14, the day after Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., was confirmed as HHS Secretary, he fired all probationary employees at his agency, among them 20% of the World Trade Center Health Program staff. There was an uproar, and they were hired back.

On April 1, HHS announced immediate layoffs of thousands of employees, including those at the CDC and NIOSH. This included Dr. John Howard, Director of NIOSH who is also, by law, Administrator of the World Trade Center Health Program. There was another uproar, and some NY Members of Congress announced on April 5th that Dr. Howard had been reinstated, but it turns out not really.

On April 28, when three 9/11 FDNY staff (and World Trade Center Health Program participants) were denied cancer care by the program, it was disclosed that Dr. Howard had not been fully brought back but had been in limbo since April 5. That lack of confirmed status put the program into disarray, preventing others from

receiving immediate cancer care as the program was denying treatment and as well apparently preventing as many as 1,200 members presenting with new conditions from being officially approved for treatment, and perhaps up to 800 responders and survivors who met program criteria were delayed care and not enrolled in the program.

After the public disclosure of the lack of access to care that 9/11 responders and survivors were receiving, another uproar occurred, and on May 1 it appeared that Dr. Howard was brought back officially, and he was again able to approve treatment for conditions and enroll new members—but apparently his return was only guaranteed through June 2.

Just a day later, on May 2, 16 WTCHP staff were fired, there was an uproar and a few days later they were hired back.

And yet, Secretary Kennedy appeared on Fox News *just ten days ago* and asserted that there were no problems with the program and that "President Trump has not cut the 9/11 Program."

We know that without the staff of the World Trade Center Health Program that services to the 9/11 community will be impacted.

We know that without sufficient staff in the program, the program will have:

- Reduced capacity to process enrollments;
- Reduced capacity to process medical certifications;
- Loss of the ability to conduct a scientific review of requests ("petitions") to add new patient conditions to those covered;
- Loss of medical expertise to supervise clinic care;
- Reduced staff capacity to review and approve requests for covering new types of diagnostic tests and disease treatments, which would produce needless
- delays in providing life-saving services;
- Complete loss of ability to monitor and renew current and future research grants;
- Reduced ability to formulate new policies to improve efficiency and effectiveness of WTCHP operations, or to track and monitor the health care that members receive to ensure that it is of high quality;
- Loss of the ability to disseminate important 9/11-related research findings through scientific webinars and workshops;
- Reduced ability to provide benefits advice and guidance to members—especially to respond to problems with care delivery;
- Reduced ability to supervise contractors and provide oversight—increasing the risk of waste, fraud, and abuse.

a. What is Dr Howard's status? Is he fully rehired, and for how long? Will he continue as WTCHP Administrator throughout the Trump Administration?
b. If he is back, will Dr. Howard be empowered to bring the WTCHP staff headcount

up to the statutory OMB-authorized level of 138 staff, including physicians, nurses, researchers, administrators to do the work that had previously been conducted for WTCHP from within the now-decimated National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)?

c. Will the Secretary and the Trump Administration go on record supporting S. 739 (Gillibrand) and H.R. 1410 (Garbarino), which addresses the program's long term budget issues that—if not resolved—will lead to program cuts in Fiscal year 2027, essentially the same provision that was in last December's Continuing Resolution before it was pulled?

Response:

a. Dr. John Howard currently serves as the Program Administrator of the WTC Health Program.

b. The FY 2026 President's Budget request includes $913.0 million in mandatory federal share funding for the World Trade Center Health Program to continue to provide critical care, including cancer screening and treatment to thousands of 9/11 responders and survivors. HHS recently rescinded the Reduction in Force for 15 employees of the World Trade Center Health Program. These employees have been reinstated.

c. HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

48. Question:

The National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory (NPPTL) plays a critical role in ensuring the safety and effectiveness of personal protective equipment (PPE) for first responders. NPPTL conducts research on all types of PPE effectiveness and innovation, develops best practices and recommendations for PPE, and creates guidance and tools to help employers best use PPE. NPPTL is particularly known for its work with respirators, including testing and approving respirators used in U.S. workplaces to ensure that respirators used by Americans provide the expected level of protection. This is critical to firefighters and EMS personnel, who rely on respiratory protection in the course of their everyday work responding to fires, hazardous material emergencies, medical calls, and much more.

a. What is the Department's plan to ensure that respirator testing personnel, funding, and resources are fully restored and protected at HHS in the long-term?
b. What is the Department's plan to ensure the long-term, continued success of fire service research at HHS (including restoring and maintaining personnel, funding, and resources)?

Response:

a. HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

b. The FY 2026 President's Budget reforms the CDC to focus the agency on its core mission. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintains the Nation's public health infrastructure. HHS will continue to support the health and safety of all Americans, including firefighters and first responders. The FY 2026 President's Budget proposes to move NIOSH activities to AHA.

49. Question:

The proposed reorganization of HHS would consolidate the OCR into a new agency focused on "waste, fraud, and abuse." The HHS OCR plays a critical role in enforcing rights under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, which prohibits disability discrimination in programs funded by HHS.

Further, ACL brought together aging and disability programs from across the federal government to efficiently administer similar programs that promote similar goals. Breaking up these programs across three other agencies is the opposite of promoting efficiency, program integrity, and optimization.

This plan also goes against the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act or WIOA, which was passed by Congress in 2014, and which transferred three programs to the ACL: Independent Living Services programs, programs related to The Assistive Technology Act, and The National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR). WIOA gave the ACL Administrator statutory responsibilities for these programs that cannot just be erased without another act of Congress.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the HHS Office of Civil Rights played a critical role in enforcing the rights of people with disabilities against discriminatory hospital guidelines that deprioritized people with disabilities for COVID-19 related treatment. In addition to merging OCR into another office, the President's budget proposes drastic reductions in staffing at HHS.

How will you ensure that the rights of people with disabilities and individuals from other protected classes will be enforced with a drastically reduced staff?

Response:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in 2020, the HHS Office for Civil Rights

(OCR) had to move quickly to respond to pressing issues, like State-wide crisis standards of care plans that deprioritized allocation of ventilators for people with intellectual disabilities and hospitals that denied necessary support persons for people with disabilities. OCR staff worked nights and weekends, much like many other HHS Operating and Staffing Divisions did, to address these new issues and respond to the influx of complaints. As we have in the past, OCR will attempt to carry out its obligations to enforce Federal civil rights laws with the staff available.

50. Question:

The Administration on Community Living (ACL) was created in 2012 to advance the fundamental principle that "older adults and people of all ages with disabilities should be able to live where they choose, with the people they choose, and with the ability to participate fully in their communities."

On March 27, you proposed eliminating ACL, and the President's budget proposes eliminating it as well. Mr. Kennedy, how will you ensure that the crucial services for older adults and people with disabilities provided by ACL will continue to be delivered and ensure that the needs of disabled people are prioritized within HHS?

These are the programs that help people stay in their own homes and communities, instead of more expensive institutional care. What analyses have you done regarding the impacts of cuts to ACL programs?

What will be the impact and increased costs to Medicare and Medicaid?

Response:

The budget proposes to reorganize all programs currently administered by ACL into the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities (ACFC). This approach will ensure continuity and maintains one unified entity within HHS to prioritize aging and disability issues. The budget maintains funding for Older Americans Act programs and also provides new funding flexibilities for disability programs to ensure states can meet the unique needs of their local populations such as allowing activities previously covered by the Limb Loss Resource Center and the Paralysis Resource Center to be funded through state Independent Living grants.

51. Question:

We are hearing that the staff at the CDC's Special Olympics Health program have all been RIF'd. Is this true?

Response:

Staff from the Disability and Health Promotion Branch supporting this program were impacted by the Reduction in Force of April 1, 2025.

52. Question:

The President's FY26 skinny budget proposes, eliminating the National Institute on Minority and Health Disparities as part of a nearly $18 billion cut to NIH. Your reorganization announcement in March implicates the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research through the elimination of ACL. Can you tell us today your plan for the future of these institutes? How do you envision the Department continuing this leadership in overseeing and promoting health equity for underserved populations, including people with disabilities over the next four years in light of the President's proposed staffing and funding cuts?

Response:

The President's FY 2026 Budget request includes $100 million for the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research within the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities. This funding maintains NIDILRR's capacity to support research and translate and disseminate findings to foster innovation to afford people with disabilities the opportunity to gain their highest functional health status, live and fully participate in the community, and to gain and sustain competitive, integrated employment.

The Secretary is considering a number of proposals to streamline and reduce inefficiencies. While there is an extensive and systematic process in place before the agency can enact restructuring, the key principle is to empower collaboration across scientific disciplines to increase knowledge. We must continue to share ideas and data, regardless of the reorganization HHS undertakes. HHS is committed to delivering gold standard science and innovations to the public and continuing to drive the discovery of life-changing treatments.

53. Question:

Mr. Kennedy, the President's budget proposes complete elimination of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which assists low-income households with their heating and cooling bills, weatherization, minor repairs, and assistance in energy crises. Of the households who receive assistance, 31% included a household member with a disability. The President's budget rationalizes the elimination of the LIHEAP by saying the states can meet these needs. In early April, your department fired the entire staff of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which helps more than six million Americans each year pay their heating and cooling bills in their homes. Five times as many Americans are eligible for this program as receive funding from it.

In an era of increasing instances of extreme heat and extreme cold due to climate change, do you support eliminating a vital program that assists the nation's neediest to stay warm or cool? How will you ensure that Americans receive home energy assistance this coming summer?

Response:

HHS and the Office of Community Services (OCS), within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) continue to administer LIHEAP, as required by law. President Trump has proposed policies that would bring down the cost of energy that would make the need for federal supplemental funding for home energy costs less necessary. As noted, these programs are better suited for state and local governments to provide. States retain the ability to use Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funding to deliver energy assistance to vulnerable populations at their discretion.

54. Question:

Mr. Kennedy, our nation is currently experiencing a shortage of direct care workers to levels such that it constitutes a crisis. This crisis poses a threat to the quality of life and civil rights of people with disabilities and older adults who rely on home and community-based services. What role do you envision the Department of Health and Human Services playing in changing the tide on the direct care workforce and in bolstering the care economy with a drastically reduced HHS workforce and $880 billion in Medicaid cuts?

Response:

HHS acknowledges that it is critical that we look at ways to better address healthcare workforce shortages, especially in rural communities. HHS will continue to work across the agency and other appropriate federal agencies to leverage existing health workforce programs, including programs that address the direct care workforce.

Designed in collaboration with ACL, CMS, ASPE, and the Department of Labor, the Direct Care Workforce (DCW) Strategies Center has become the go-to hub for federal, state, and private entities to access a curated array of workforce best practices from states, training materials, and learning collaboratives. The Strategies Center is filling a critical gap in supports for living well in the community by providing expertise and technical assistance directly to state teams across aging, disability, Medicaid and labor to improve coordination and increase efficiencies in recruitment, retention and training of the direct care workforce.

55. Question:

You've announced an effort to use Medicare, Medicaid and NIH data to develop a database and track individuals with autism. How are you ensuring that patients' privacy is maintained and protected? Will the data be de-identified? How do you plan to use this data? How will NIH gain access to electronic health records?

Response:

The HHS Autism Data Science Initiative (ADSIl bring together diverse data resources to explore possible contributors to the causes of autism. ADSI will also work to identify how existing treatments/interventions are used and better understand their outcomes to inform the design of future clinical studies. All HHS and NIH-managed databases follow the highest standards of security and privacy, with the protection of personal health information as a top priority. NIH remains committed to adhere to all applicable privacy laws and regulations related to data sharing.

On May 7, 2025, NIH and CMS announced a landmark partnership to enable NIH to build a real-world data platform enabling advanced research across claims data, electronic medical records, and consumer wearables.

CMS and NIH will start this partnership by establishing a data use agreement under CMS' Research Data Disclosure Program. Teams at CMS and NIH will establish a secure tech-enabled mechanism to enhance this data sharing with timely, privacy and security compliant data exchange. This research program will inform continued development of a landmark NIH platform to ultimately be used by researchers in understanding healthcare utilization, chronic disease etiology and treatment, and the economic burden of chronic conditions. Linking CMS claims data with a secure real-world NIH data platform, fully compliant with privacy and security laws, will unlock landmark research into the complex factors that drive chronic diseases – ultimately delivering superior health outcomes to the Americans we serve.

56. Question:

You and the President have talked about special education programs illegally being moved under HHS as part of the dismantling of the Department of Education. What experience do you have running education programs?

a. You and the President have talked about special education programs illegally being moved under HHS as part of the dismantling of the Department of Education. What experience do you have running education programs?
b. Do you believe that moving special education services from the larger federal education apparatus is appropriate?
    i. How can families trust that their children's rights will be protected?
    ii. Is HHS prepared to support educators? Is HHS prepared to meet the needs of students with disabilities and protect their civil rights?
c. The leaked HHS budget indicated elimination of Head Start but it was not mentioned in the Skinny Budget – do you intend to continue the program?

Response:

a. Historically, HHS and the Department of Education were a single executive agency under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. While the two entities separated decades ago, there is still some overlap in their civil rights responsibilities and enforcement. HHS OCR is not aware of a final determination on whether oversight of special education programs, currently the responsibility of the Department of Education, will be transferred to HHS. If that oversight is transferred and HHS is responsible for protecting the civil rights of students with disabilities, OCR will work to build capacity to handle those responsibilities. OCR is already responsible for enforcing a host of Federal civil rights laws, some of which apply to pre-k through secondary schools that receive financial assistance from HHS. With appropriate assistance and delegation of legal authority, OCR will work to ensure that the civil rights of children with disabilities are protected.

b. Implementation of plans for HHS restructuring remains on hold pending litigation. Should HHS assume Department of Education programs, HHS will work to uphold our legal obligations and provide appropriate protections.

c. HeadStart was not proposed for elimination in the FY 2026 President's Budget request.

57. Question:

Are you doing anything at the administrative level to begin executing your FY26 budget proposal?

Response:

HHS announced an upcoming restructuring on March 27, 2025, and has not yet implemented this restructuring in line with preliminary injunction orders in pending litigation.

58. Question:

Secretary Kennedy, you've emphasized the need to reduce chronic disease in this country, yet on April 1, the CDC's Office on Smoking and Health (OSH)—the nation's only federal office solely focused on tobacco prevention—was eliminated and its staff dismissed. By April 29, states stopped receiving OSH funding. As a result, we're already seeing state quitlines reduce or shut down services, prevention campaigns aimed at our nation's youth halted, and staff laid off.

This is deeply concerning, especially when tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death and chronic disease and costs the U.S. over $600 billion annually. What's more, OSH has demonstrated a strong return on investment—with some analyses showing up to $55 in savings for every $1 spent.

Given your stated commitment to chronic disease prevention, how do you justify eliminating a program with this level of public health and economic impact?

Why can't states draw down their FY25 dollars to continue this life-saving work? These are dollars Congress appropriated, and the President signed into law.

Will you commit to restoring OSH and its funding pipeline to the states?

Will you support efforts to release the FY25 appropriated funds?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget reforms the CDC to focus the agency on its core mission. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure. AHA will lead on chronic disease activities for HHS.

59. Question:

What specific metrics and outcomes has the MAHA Commission established to measure success in reducing chronic disease rates.

Could you clarify which aspects of our food system you believe are most in need of reform, and outline the administration's specific plans to address these concerns?

What steps are you taking to ensure MAHA policies are science-based and targeted rather than overly broad in their approach to food regulation?

Response:

HHS recognizes that in order to address the growing health crisis in America, we must redirect our national focus, in the public and private sectors, toward understanding and drastically lowering chronic disease rates and ending childhood chronic disease. This includes fresh thinking on nutrition, physical activity, healthy lifestyles, over-reliance on medication and treatments, the effects of new technological habits, environmental impacts, and food and drug quality and safety.

As a nation, we must restore the integrity of the scientific process by protecting expert recommendations from inappropriate influence and increasing transparency regarding existing data. We must ensure our healthcare system promotes health, rather than just managing disease. The HHS strategy is available, and the Make America Healthy Commission is working now on its implementation: *Establishing the President's Make America Healthy Again Commission – The White House*; https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/MAHA-Report-The-White-House.pdf.

60. Question:

a. Are you aware that the FDA has missed several approval decision deadlines? Are these delays attributable to your terminations and reorganizations at the FDA?
b. How many people work at the FDA right now?
c. Are there plans to consolidate FDA units involved in product reviews?
d. Is FDA able to carry out key functions like inspections and timely reviews?

Response:

a. HHS is ensuring that normal operation continue at FDA; Staffing changes have not impacted approval schedules. While there are instances where particularly complex drug reviews have required additional time, this is not a new scenario.

b. As of June 10, 2025, the FDA employs 18,718 individuals.

c. No. FDA has no plans to consolidate the major product centers.

d. Yes, FDA continues to carry out all key functions, investigators and reviewers were not impacted by staff reductions.

61. Question:

HHS' website – your website – provides links to HHS contracts that have been terminated since January 21, 2025. Is that a comprehensive list of all the contracts terminated at your agency?

Do you commit to posting the complete list of contracts terminated at HHS and across all the agencies? Please also provide us with a list of those contract for the record.

HHS' website indicates that, in partnership with DOGE, HHS is already terminating, de-scoping or non-renewing over 5,000 contracts resulting in $17.1B of savings. Could you please commit to providing us with the list of all 5000 contracts terminated and your analysis as to why these contracts should be canceled?

Response:

Yes, the list is comprehensive and updated twice a week. Please visit https://www.hhs.gov/radical-transparency/ending-wasteful-spending/index.html for the most up-to-date information. HHS remains committed to providing radical transparency and will continue to update the list.

62. Question:

For each of HHS' Operating Divisions and Staff Divisions, please specify since January 20,

i. The full number of Federal civilian employees, including those in full and parttime status, employed by your department, categorized by agency of employment, occupation, and duty-station location for each week beginning January 20, 2025.
ii. Please provide the number of probationary employees terminated by your department, categorized by agency of employment, occupation, and duty-station location, for each week beginning January 20, 2025.
iii. Please provide plans for reinstating probationary employees if the courts determine that such firings were unlawful.
iv. Please provide the number of employees who participated in Deferred Resignation Program, categorized by agency of employment, occupation, and duty-station location.

We have received many reports across HHS agencies of haphazard, nonsensical, and drastic eliminations of offices without any communication to the Hill or to employees on meeting ongoing statutory requirements and the long-term plan. Furthermore, we now know that some teams have had to be called back.

i. What evaluation and analysis went into this HHS restructuring effort?
ii. At what level within the Department and agencies was input sought?
iii. What is your long-term plan?
iv. How have you communicated this to HHS employees?

How many unfilled vacancies are there?

How many program offices, while funded by Congress, currently have no people in them to make the programs run?

Response:

In the event HHS is directed to reinstate separated probationary employees after a final court decision, we would first cancel the separation actions retroactive to the date of separation, rescind their separation notices, and restore them to duty by correcting their timecards, also retroactive to their dates of separation, resulting in payment of backpay.

HHS is streamlining operations to achieve maximum efficiency and effective outcomes for American taxpayers. These optimization efforts are based on President Donald J. Trump's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative Executive Order. In alignment with the Executive Order and in accordance with reduction in force regulations found at 5 CFR part 351, HHS leadership determined that a RIF was necessary and what positions would be abolished.

Decisions to streamline and centralize the workforce were based on findings of inefficient and redundant functions and work units across the agency. Evaluation of additional restructuring decisions to better align offices across HHS with the administration's policy priorities will be the next step in HHS' optimization efforts.

Improving efficiencies will make HHS more responsive and efficient while ensuring that critical health services remain and are improved.

Input was solicited from and provided by the senior-most political and civil service leaders of each impacted subcomponent of the Department.

63. Question:

Maryland's unique health care model has a track record of generating savings, supporting access, and promoting prevention. It is not a coincidence that rural hospitals are closing across the country but opening in Maryland.

Will you commit to protecting our all-payer rate setting approach and partnering to continue delivering lower costs and better outcomes?

Response:

HHS through its CMS Innovation Center is working expeditiously toward the future of health — building a system in which people are empowered to achieve their health goals and providers are incentivized to compete to deliver high-quality, efficient care and improve the health outcomes of their patients. Protecting the federal taxpayer is a foundational principle and statutory intent that underpins all Innovation Center models and initiatives, and models will be focused on creating a system that drives savings based on health promotion and relies less on expensive models of care. Model reviews and new model designs could include key additional features, including prioritizing high-value care services, incentivizing reductions of unnecessary utilization, reducing the role of state government in rate setting for healthcare services, requiring providers to bear an appropriate amount of financial risk, and ensuring all models are fiscally sound with a pathway to certification. Any possible revisions to the AHEAD model may include many of these features as well, and CMMI continues to dialogue with the state of Maryland.

Submitted by Rep. Pocan

64. Question:

Global polio eradication has been supported through consecutive administrations since 1995. President Trump has publicly stated his support for the polio vaccine and in his last term as President his administration supported U.S. funding for global polio eradication activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Can you assure me that HHS will include the Fiscal 2024 level of $180 million for CDC's global polio eradication activities in the Department's operating plan for Fiscal 2025 and in the Department's Fiscal 2026 Congressional Budget Justification?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget reforms the CDC to focus the agency on its core mission. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure. HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

65. Question:

You have said that prevention is a key focus for HHS. With the elimination of the program office of the CDC Injury Center Division of Violence Prevention at CDC.

How will you ensure that authorized and appropriated Rape Prevention and Education Program FY25 funding continues flow effectively and efficiently to communities ensuring oversight, support, and guidance to grantees?

Response:

HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

66. Question:

How will the work done by programs cut during the April Reduction in Force, such as the CDC Arthritis Program be assimilated into other facets of the CDC?

Which departments/programs are most likely to be responsible for the important work being done by these programs?

How will community arthritis programs be affected by the CDC staff cuts?

How will grants received by organizations from these programs be affected?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget reforms the CDC to focus the agency on its core mission. The CDC supports infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintains the Nation's public health infrastructure. AHA will lead on chronic disease activities for HHS.

HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

67. Question:

Youth mental health has been trending in the wrong direction, especially with the growing rate of anxiety, depression, eating disorders, and other mental health issues. To best address these issues, we need data on how these conditions are impacting young people. This data serves to support public health officials and doctors treating youth.

What are the Administration's priorities for youth mental health and how will those priorities include data collection to inform the Administration's response?

Response:

HHS recognizes that America's youth are experiencing significant mental health and substance use challenges. Our vision for youth behavioral health is that all children, youth, and their families thrive in their homes and communities. An estimated 49.5% of adolescents have had a mental health disorder at some point in their lives. As child and youth mental health declines, HHS is dedicated to providing resources to children and youth in their communities. In particular, the President's Budget proposes to maintain support for mental health promotion, including investments in Project AWARE ($121 million), the Child Traumatic Stress Network ($99 million), Children's Mental Health Initiative ($130 million) and technical assistance.

HHS continues to support youth mental health through ongoing investment in the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), the largest national- and state-level survey focused on the health and well-being of children ages 0–17, their families, and communities. The NSCH is a critical tool for collecting data on key indicators of child health, health care access, and quality, and it informs federal strategies to improve youth mental health outcomes. The survey collects data on the prevalence of 25 health conditions, including ADD/ADHD, anxiety, and receipt of related treatment. These data are essential to understanding the health status and health services needs of children across the nation and

in states and communities. Additionally, interdisciplinary, multi-site networks are driving translational research in youth mental health to inform program planning, policymaking, and evidence-based practice.

HHS is dedicated to understanding how technology and social media impact children's and adolescent's development and well-being, and how they can be used to improve their health and educational outcomes. The NIH's ABCD Study is the largest longitudinal study of brain development and child health in the United States. Nearly 12,000 participants complete assessments from age nine into young adulthood about various factors, including digital media and technology use. HHS and NIH will continue to prioritize the collection, safeguarding, management, and sharing of data to ensure that data from NIH-funded research is safely and securely made available to the public to advance our shared goal of improving youth mental health.

68. Question:

I am concerned about the link between social media and youth mental health. Pediatric emergency room visits for eating disorders among adolescent girls doubled between 2019-2022.

a. The NIH was conducting critical research on the impact of social media on youth mental health. Will the administration continue this research?
b. How will the Administration work to understand the impact of social media on youth mental health as part of its MAHA agenda?

Response:

a. HHS and NIH are dedicated to understanding how technology and social media impact children's and adolescent's development and well-being, and how they can be used to improve their health and educational outcomes. NIH will continue research on the impacts of technology and social media exposure on child and adolescent development, as well as how technology can improve child and adolescent health and education outcomes.

b. HHS recognizes that the increase of social media in the lives of America's adolescents is increasingly correlated with the rise in mental health challenges, particularly among younger users. Adolescents with a high use of social media are at a heightened risk of mental health issues such as anxiety and depression, as well as an increased risk of suicidal thoughts. American children are experiencing unprecedented levels of inactivity, screen use, sleep deprivation, and chronic stress. These factors significantly contribute to the rise in chronic diseases and mental health challenges and researching these topics and how to address them are a critical part of the MAHA agenda.

   HHS knows that a positive school environment and proper access to accessible and appropriate mental health services in school are essential components of a

child's emotional and psychological well-being. The Federal Commission on School Safety, led by the Department of Education, was designed to both research and recommend solutions to advance the safety of our schools. Mental Health is central to these issues of school violence and safety, which is HHS's area of focus. As we continue to support children's mental health, we need to create environments in schools where they can continue to learn and grow, while balancing the growing need for technology. Research is clear that phones are distractions in schools, and that excessive and problematic use of social media is harmful to our children's mental health.

69. Question:

Secretary Kennedy, during the first Trump Administration, the Eating Disorders Center of Excellence was created under SAMHSA. The CoE has been wildly successful in training primary care providers on early detection and intervention.

How will the administration ensure the Eating Disorders Center of Excellence continues to serve its important role in training clinicians, educating the general public to reduce stigma, and work to lower health care costs through prevention and early intervention efforts?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request includes funding for the Office of Women's Health (OWH) within the Administration for a Healthy America. OWH will focus on the prevention and treatment of chronic disease, eating disorders and other conditions.

70. Question:

Please share what specific criteria were used to justify eliminating each of the following institutes and centers: the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), the Fogarty International Center (FIC), the National Institute of Minority and Health Disparities (NIMHD) and the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)). How will the research and research missions of these Institutes and Centers be sustained?

Response:

HHS is considering a number of proposals to streamline and reduce inefficiencies. While there is an extensive and systematic process in place before HHS and NIH can enact restructuring, the key principle is to empower collaboration across scientific disciplines to increase knowledge. We must continue to share ideas and data, regardless of the number and organization of NIH's institutes and centers. HHS is committed to ensuring that NIH delivers gold standard science and innovations to the public and continues to drive the discovery of life-changing treatments.

71. Question:

Mr. Secretary, you've been clear about your interest in intensifying US efforts against chronic disease, and we support that objective. What is less clear is how you plan to also accelerate progress against infectious diseases and address the research links between the two. Infectious diseases are linked to chronic conditions, while chronic diseases can increase susceptibility to infectious diseases. These two areas of research are deeply interconnected.

Given this delicate balance, how do you propose moving forward with a research strategy that fully accounts for the critical interplay between infectious and chronic diseases?

Response:

HHS must ensure that the money spent on health research is guided by constitutional principles, rigorous science, and the interests of the American people. We have devoted much of these dollars to infectious disease and to drug development and very little to chronic disease. We are uniquely positioned to end the chronic disease epidemic and therefore, moving forward NIH will have a special focus on chronic disease research.

CDC will continue to support broad, state-based surveys used across health conditions and risk factors, for both ongoing programs and CDC emergency responses. State-based surveillance systems for risk factors for disease are critical for proactively addressing public health challenges. These systems continuously monitor a wide range of risk factors, providing health authorities with real-time data to identify emerging threats and track trends over time. Early detection of these risk factors enables timely interventions, which can prevent diseases from spreading or becoming more severe. With this data, surveillance systems allow public health officials to make informed decisions and implement strategies that reduce the impact of these risks on the population, helping to prevent widespread illness and improve overall health outcomes. In addition to early detection, these surveillance systems enhance the efficient allocation of resources. With a clear understanding of where risk factors are most prevalent, public health efforts can be directed to areas that need them most.

72. Question:

Mr. Secretary, the budget would eliminate the Fogarty International Center. The track record of this Center is impressive - Fogarty trained researchers are stopping global health threats like Ebola from coming to the United States, protecting our troops overseas, and fueling progress for Alzheimer's and other major threats to the health and longevity of the American people. Can you be explicit about the evidence or logic you are using in proposing the elimination of FIC?

Response:

HHS is considering a number of proposals to streamline and reduce inefficiencies. While

there is an extensive and systematic process in place before HHS and NIH can enact restructuring, the key principle is to empower collaboration across scientific disciplines to increase knowledge. We must continue to share ideas and data, regardless of the specific reorganization NIH undertakes. HHS is committed to ensuring that NIH delivers gold standard science and innovations to the public and continues to drive the discovery of life-changing treatments.

73. Question:

Mr. Secretary, Congress has made significant, bipartisan investments in NIH with the explicit goal of advancing health and accelerating medical progress. However, we are hearing from researchers and institutions that, unlike in previous years, they are facing significant challenges accessing awarded funds. We appreciate that the new administration is ensuring that the funds align with policy priorities, but these funds were appropriated with the expectation that they would reach the research community without delay. What steps are you taking to ensure timely disbursement of these funds, and what is the anticipated timeline for these delays to be resolved?

Response:

HHS is doing everything in our power to try to get the money out the door for rigorous biomedical research. As is common in all new administrations, there were delays in the beginning of the year as we transitioned, and new policies were implemented. NIH has completely cleared the backlog of the first level of peer review for grants, and we aim to continue that progress and get funding out the door for meritorious research as quickly as is feasible.

74. Question:

Why is funding being allocated to HHS grantees in such small apportionments? Can it be made more efficient with full or larger allocations?

Response:

HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

75. Question:

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) has been central to advancements in HIV research, infectious disease preparedness, and global health security. With the NIH facing an $18 billion cut and reported terminations of NIAID-funded grants, particularly those focused on HIV, health equity, and global research, how do you intend to maintain the U.S.'s leadership in infectious disease research and ensure that critical programs at NIAID are not irreparably damaged?

Response:

President Trump is committed to ensuring that the United States remains the global leader in biomedical research. HHS is looking at how we can streamline and be efficient in order to be the best stewards of taxpayer dollars as HHS works to advance NIH's mission to support scientific endeavors that advance the health and longevity of the American people. To tackle these persistent and complex problems, we need to ensure our research is rigorous, reproducible, and generalizable, and we intend to do more with less. HHS will continue to ensure we are continuing to fund gold standard science on infectious diseases.

76. Question:

HHS has halted U.S. support for global health research partnerships that have been critical in responding to pandemics and infectious disease outbreaks. How does your administration reconcile this withdrawal with the understanding that global health security is essential to protecting Americans at home?

Response:

HHS is not ending foreign collaboration. The President's FY 2026 Budget request proposes $293 million for Global Public Health Protection. This request will enable CDC to continue its mission to prevent, detect, and respond to global health threats before they reach U.S. borders HHS supports CDC's role as the U.S. government's lead agency for infectious disease outbreak response and implementor of global health security activities aimed at keeping Americans safe at home and abroad. CDC's global presence is a frontline defense for the United States, enabling the agency to track disease trends, detect outbreaks early, and act quickly to contain threats.

NIH plans to support productive collaborations between U.S. institutions and foreign collaborators, but this needs to be done in a way that enhances our capabilities to provide effective oversight and management of these financial obligations in support of rigorous scientific research. Our job as stewards of taxpayer money is to make sure that the money we are provided is being spent appropriately. The NIH supported work in Wuhan, China that may very well have caused the pandemic. To prevent this from happening again, NIH is establishing a new award structure that will prohibit foreign subawards from being nested under the parent grant. This new award structure will include a prime with independent awards that are linked to the prime that will allow NIH to track the project's funds individually, while scientific progress will be reported collectively by the primary institution. NIH anticipates implementing the new award structure by no later than September 30, 2025. Until the details of this new foreign collaboration award structure are released, NIH will not issue awards to domestic or foreign entities (new, renewal or non-competing continuation), that include a subaward to a foreign entity. For more information, see NOT-OD-25-104: Updated NIH Policy on Foreign Subawards.

77. Question:

I led a letter to President Trump in March about the potential elimination of the CDC Division of HIV Prevention and elimination of President Trump's Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative—that has successfully reduced HIV infections in priority states and counties by 21%--as part of the proposed HHS reorganization. The skinny budget does not provide details on HIV prevention or treatment. The CDC Division of HIV Prevention administers this program through a 5-year grant to state and county health departments and priority Ending the HIV epidemic jurisdictions to conduct HIV surveillance, testing, and linkage to care.

In 2024, this was approximately $400 million to 59 states and local health departments. The first year of funding for this grant ends on May 31, 2025, and health departments have not received notification from CDC on the status of their grants. Any disruption to this funding stream will impede our progress in reducing new HIV transmissions, increase healthcare costs, and erase the progress we have made since President Trump launched this initiative in 2019.

Will funding be disbursed to health departments on time?

Does the CDC Division of HIV Prevention have adequate staff to administer this funding without disruption or delay?

Will AHA and CDC continue to administer this funding?

Response:

HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

HHS will continue to support activities to prevent and treat HIV. The FY 2026 President's Budget request continues support for the Ryan White program, as well as for the Ending the HIV Epidemic in the United States Initiative AHA will administer these programs and lead the coordination of EHE and other HIV/AIDS related activities formerly carried out by CDC, HRSA, and OASH under one entity.

78. Question:

The Together TakeMeHome program, which allows any American to order an at-home HIV test online at no cost, was recently cut. This program has helped distribute just under 750,000 HIV tests and generated nearly $200 million in health care system cost savings. Can you explain how the services this program provided will not be lost under this new budget?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request proposes the Administration for Health Americans continue the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative, including $165 million for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, $157 million for Health Centers, and $220 million for activities formerly carried out by CDC. This investment builds on its successes of connecting and re-connecting high-need people with HIV to high quality care, and efforts in jurisdictions for testing, diagnoses, linkage to treatment, and prevention services.

79. Question:

On March 18, 2025, the Administration sent notice of the immediate termination of all Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) activities at NIH including the DPP Outcomes Study. The original DPP research, which started in 1996, found that lifestyle changes or taking the medication Metformin could prevent or delay the onset of type 2 diabetes in people at risk of developing the condition. This study has continued to follow many of the more than 3,100 surviving DPP participants since 2002 and as the cohort has aged, it has shifted its focus to research on Alzheimer's disease and Alzheimer's disease-related dementias in people with prediabetes and type 2 diabetes. The funding also supports studies on the long-term effects of diabetes prevention on other chronic diseases such as cancer, heart disease and stroke, nerve damage, kidney disease and eye disease.

The research funded by DPP, which is being conducted at 30 institutes in 21 states across the country, provides an irreplaceable source of long-term information on diabetes prevention, which is one of the most significant chronic diseases in the United States. The elimination of this program contradicts this Administration's commitment to eliminating chronic disease and making America healthy. As a result of this funding being abruptly terminated, people across the country with type 2 diabetes and prediabetes, the cohort patient group, and the clinical employees and investigators are adversely affected.

Can you commit to restoring the funding for the DPP Outcomes Study and other Diabetes Prevention Program funding at NIH?

It's my understanding that the decision to terminate this funding was intended to affect just one institution: Columbia University. However, Columbia is just the administrator of this program and only receives 10% of the funding. The other 90% of funding goes to 30 institutes in 21 states doing this research, including the University of Wisconsin. Can you explain the reasoning behind the decision to cancel the funding to the other 30 institutions doing this research outside of Columbia - which represents 90% of the grant funding?

The longer that this funding is withheld, the more damage this will cause to 30 years of research funded by taxpayer dollars. Can you provide assurance that this taxpayer funded study and years of valuable research will not be wasted?

Response:

Thank you for your interest in and support of the Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study. This award was terminated on March 25, 2025, at which point any subawards of the grant including associated projects or supplements were also terminated. There is the potential to transfer the grant to another institution if requested by the original recipient institution.

We must ensure that the money we spend on health research is guided by constitutional principles, rigorous science, and the interests of the American people. HHS and NIH fully support diabetes and Alzheimer's Disease research and will continue to fund gold standard science in this space.

80. Question:

For more than 70 years, the NIH's National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) has conducted and supported critical medical research on diabetes. NIDDK- supported research has led to the innovation of groundbreaking diabetes prevention and management tools such as continuous glucose monitors (CGMs) and the artificial pancreas.

These developments have been life-changing for individuals living with diabetes throughout the U.S. - CGMs are now the standard care for adults with Type 1 diabetes.

How would the NIH restructure impact the research that is currently being conducted?

Will there be delays and/or termination of funding for ongoing projects given the restructuring?

In addition to the research NIDDK conducts, the institute is a critical hub of information for patients and researchers. However, over the past month, NIDDK's public communications have gone silent. There is currently a banner at the top of NIDDK's homepage stating that the website is no longer being updated due to "current HHS and NIH restructuring." When does the administration plan to allow NIDDK to resume public communications?

Response:

HHS is considering a number of proposals to streamline and reduce inefficiencies. While there is an extensive and systematic process in place before HHS and NIH can enact restructuring, the key principle is to empower collaboration across scientific disciplines to increase knowledge. We must continue to share ideas and data, regardless of the specific reorganization NIH undertakes. NIH supports a multifaceted approach to understanding the most effective prevention and treatment efforts related to chronic illness and disease, including diabetes. HHS is committed to ensuring that NIH delivers gold standard science and innovations to the public and continues to drive the discovery of life-changing treatments.

We must ensure that the money we spend on health research is guided by constitutional principles, rigorous science, and the interests of the American people. NIH will continue to share ideas and data, regardless of the specific reorganization NIH may undertake. NIDDK will continue to share vital research with the public.

81. Question:

Can you provide the committee with a detailed breakdown of how funds previously allocated to ACL programs are being reallocated, and how that reallocation aligns with the statutory mandates of HHS?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request proposes to reorganize all funding and programs currently administered by ACL into the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities, and does not propose any changes that would inhibit HHS from carrying out its statutory mandates related to aging and disability programs.

82. Question:

How do you propose Medicare beneficiaries—especially low-income and rural seniors—access unbiased, in-person help with navigating Medicare without a fully supported SHIP network?

Response:

The State Health Insurance Assistance Program is fully supported. SHIP provides all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands grants to assist Medicare beneficiaries, including those with limited income and those living in rural areas. The Budget also includes a one-year $50 million extension of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act (MIPPA) programs, which allows for additional outreach to help hard-to-reach Medicare beneficiaries such as those living in rural communities and low-income individuals, learn about and apply for Medicare programs that reduce costs for beneficiaries.

83. Question:

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program is the only federal entity mandated to promote and protect the rights of long-term care residents. Wisconsin has more than 6,200 long-term care homes, where more than 90,000 older and disabled Wisconsin citizens live.

What is your plan to ensure continued advocacy and protection for residents in long-term care facilities if the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program is eliminated?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request maintains approximately $22 million in funding for the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program to continue advocacy for and protection of residents in long-term care facilities.

84. Question:

In 2012, the Administration for Community Living was intentionally created to bring greater coordination and efficiency to programs supporting older adults and people with disabilities. With its proposed dissolution, how will HHS ensure that the essential services it oversees that prevent institutionalization and support personal responsibility and independence remain accessible, coordinated, and responsive to the needs of individuals with Down syndrome and others with disabilities?

What evidence or stakeholder input did the Department use to justify dissolving the ACL?

How will HHS ensure continued visibility, prioritization, and accountability for disability issues if ACL's centralized leadership structure is dismantled?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request proposes to reorganize all programs currently administered by the Administration for Community Living into the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities. This approach will ensure continuity and maintains one unified entity within HHS to prioritize aging and disability issues. This proposed structure would also increase efficiency in program administration, as currently many of ACL's programs are administered at the state level by the same entities that administer ACF funding.

85. Question:

The INCLUDE Project at NIH supports critical Down syndrome research that benefits not just individuals with Down syndrome, but also broader public health. With the proposed 40% topline funding cuts to the NIH, do you anticipate the work of the INCLUDE project to be impacted, and if so, how?

Response:

The INvestigation of Co-occurring conditions across the Lifespan to Understand Down syndromE (INCLUDE) Project is a trans-NIH research initiative on critical health and quality-of-life needs for individuals with Down syndrome, which investigates conditions that affect individuals with Down syndrome and the general population, such as Alzheimer's disease/dementia, autism, cataracts, celiac disease, congenital heart disease, and diabetes. President Trump and HHS are committed to ensuring that the United States remains the global leader in biomedical research. HHS is looking hard at ways to streamline and be efficient in order to spend smarter in order to advance NIH's mission to support scientific endeavors that advance the health and longevity of the American people. To tackle these persistent and complex problems, we need to ensure our research is rigorous, reproducible, and generalizable, and we intend to do more with less. NIH will continue to support Down syndrome research and ensure we are continuing to fund gold standard science in this space.

86. Question

Your budget proposes completely eliminating funding for state Developmental Disability (DD) Councils, Protection and Advocacy agencies, University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs), Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs), the Voting Access for People with Disabilities program, and the National Institute of Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR). How does HHS plan to safeguard the civil rights and community integration of people with disabilities without these foundational supports?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request maintains critical support for disability programs in ACFC, including: $80 million for State Councils on Developmental Disabilities; $45 million for Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities; $228 million for Independent Living grants; $100 million for NIDILRR; and $14 million for Aging and Disability Resource Centers. Increased funding for Independent Living grants will also give states flexibility to use these funds for broader purposes, such as the activities previously supported under the Voting Access for People with Disabilities or the Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance programs.

HHS OCR will continue to investigate allegations of disability discrimination and enforce the civil rights of people with disabilities through its existing legal authorities, including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act. Through these laws and their implementing regulations OCR ensures that people with disabilities can access appropriate health care and human services, avoid discriminatory medical treatment decisions based on biases or stereotypes, and receive services in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs in their communities.

87. Question:

State Offices of Rural Health: All 50 states have a State Office of Rural Health, which are focal points for rural health in each state, providing critical information sharing, direct technical assistance to rural hospitals and communities, and addressing workforce shortages. Since 1991, the State Office of Rural Health program at HHS has directly supported these offices with an efficient 3-to-1 match requirement, meaning for every federal dollar invested, states contribute three dollars.

Will you commit to continuing this longstanding federal-state partnership program?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request does not include funding for the State Offices of Rural Health Program. The Budget aligns investments with the Administration's priorities, streamlines the bureaucracy, resets the proper balance between federal and state responsibilities, and saves taxpayer funds. The Budget continues to support core healthcare and support services for the estimated 62 million Americans who live in rural communities by providing $283.8 million to continue to build health care capacity and improve health outcomes.

88. Question:

Rural Physician Pipeline & RRPD: Since 2019, the Rural Residency Planning and Development Program has launched 54 new rural residency programs and create 683 new training slots in needed specialties.

With persistent rural workforce shortages, how does HHS plan to sustain and scale RRPD?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request provides continued funding for the Rural Residency Planning and Development Program (RRPD) to expand the number of rural residency training programs with the goal of increasing the number of physicians choosing to practice in rural areas. Additionally, the Budget funds a technical assistance center to support organizations, including RRPD grant recipients, that are creating and sustaining rural residency programs.

89. Question:

Mental Health & SUD in Rural America: The Rural Communities Opioid Response Program (RCORP) is one of the few targeted, rural-focused federal behavioral health programs, yet demand continues to outpace funding.

Will your Department commit to support continued funding for RCORP in FY26 to address the behavioral health crisis in rural counties?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request provides $145 million for the Rural Communities Opioid Response Program to maintain prevention, treatment, and recovery services for substance use disorder in rural communities. These investments help ensure that rural communities with limited access to care and providers receive the support they need to address pressing substance use challenges.

90. Question:

Rural Public Health Capacity – CDC Office of Rural Health: The creation of CDC's Office of Rural Health was a major win for rural America in 2023 but is in jeopardy given CDC reorganization discussions.

How will HHS ensure this office receives adequate support and funding to implement actions that support addressing health disparities and public health challenges in rural parts of the country?

Response:

HHS prioritizes protecting the health of Americans in rural parts of the country. HHS is streamlining all rural activities across the Department into one bureau within the Administration for a Healthy America to increase efficiencies and reduce duplicative programs.

91. Question:

Rural Health Research & Data: Will you support full funding for the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy's Rural Health Research & Policy Development line?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request provides continued funding for the Rural Health Policy Development Programs, which provide information and technical assistance to support the improvement of health care for the 61 million residents of rural communities. These programs will continue to provide accessible information and rural-focused health services research to rural stakeholders and the public, including community members and leaders of rural health care organizations.

92. Question:

Can you please share exactly which roles and programs have been eliminated since the start of this Administration?

Can you please share the number of staff who have taken the 'fork in the road' option, the number who took early retirement options, and the number of staff who have been fired as part of a reduction in force (RIF)?

Will statutorily required activities be stopped or delayed due to the reorganization and/or staff eliminations?

Can you provide any additional clarity regarding the status of the Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy/Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ASTP/ONC) and its status as a staff division under the Office of the Secretary?

What is your plan to prevent mission-critical expertise from being lost in these RIFs?

Response:

1,822 are part of DRP ("Fork"), 1,686 took Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA), and 8,367 are currently subject to RIF and pending separation, subject to the outcome of pending litigation.

HHS will continue to meet all statutorily required obligations. These activities are being prioritized throughout the workforce optimization effort to ensure that legal mandates are fulfilled without interruption. Strategic workforce planning and resource realignment efforts will be implemented to support HHS's continued compliance with its statutory responsibilities.

To mitigate the risk of losing mission-critical expertise during reductions in force (RIFs), HHS is implementing several measures. These include expanding the use of internal knowledge management platforms, such as SharePoint, to preserve institutional knowledge and ensure continuity of operations. In addition, HHS will assign work to the remaining staff, supported by documentation protocols.

93. Question:

With the significant increase in cybersecurity attacks on health care systems recently, and given HHS' charge to work with the Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) on cybersecurity issues, how is HHS' expected role and contribution to that work going to be impacted by the reorganization? Are there sufficient staff and resources remaining to ensure HHS can be a full and equal partner to CISA in strengthening our nation's cybersecurity protections?

Response:

HHS values its long and critical partnership with CISA. This collaborative relationship has helped bolster HHS' cybersecurity intelligence and protections, benefitting not only HHS but the Healthcare and Public Health (HPH) sector. Cybersecurity is and will remain a priority for HHS. We anticipate no impact to the collaboration with CISA and look forward to the continued partnership.

94. Question:

How is HHS working to retain top-tier technical talent —particularly those with rigorous scientific backgrounds and expertise in epidemiology, immunization, and public health communications—and ensure we don't lose scientific leadership globally in these critical areas?

Response:

HHS remains firmly committed to preserving and advancing scientific excellence and leadership across all its components. As we undertake strategic workforce planning efforts, HHS will continue to prioritize mission-critical positions – including top-tier scientific and public health professionals – that directly support our mission and enhance the Department's ability to meet global evolving health needs. These efforts are critical to sustaining the Department's capacity to respond effectively to both current and emerging health challenges.

95. Question:

Evidence-based falls prevention interventions have proven returns on investment, empowering older adults to remain healthy and independent in their own homes and communities, and reducing costs to Medicare, Medicaid, and older adults themselves. Timely research and focused engagement of the clinical community ensure that scope of this issue and strategies to identify and address risks are crucial to tackling the prevalent, but preventable risk of falls.

Given the unique return on investment that Falls Prevention programs and strategies have demonstrated, what is the rationale for eliminating these efforts at the Administration for Community Living and the CDC Injury Center?

What are the plans for AHA that will address elder falls?

Response:

The FY 2026 President's Budget request provides funding for the Administration for Children, Families, and Communities' Falls Prevention program, which will provide support for evidence-based, community programs and the National Falls Prevention Resource Center. In addition, the FY 2026 President's Budget request maintains funding for

the Preventive Health Services program and states may use these funds to support evidence-based falls prevention programming as well.

96. Question:

Secretary Kennedy, you've emphasized the need to reduce chronic disease in this country, yet on April 1, the CDC's Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) — the nation's only federal office solely focused on tobacco prevention — was eliminated and its staff dismissed. By April 29, states stopped receiving OSH funding. As a result, we're already seeing state quitlines reduce or shut down services, prevention campaigns aimed at our nation's youth halted, and staff laid off. What's more, OSH has demonstrated a strong return on investment—with some analyses showing up to $55 in savings for every $1 spent.

Why can't states draw down their FY25 dollars to continue this life-saving work?

Will you commit to restoring OSH and its funding pipeline to the states?

Will you support efforts to release the FY25 appropriated funds?

Response:

HHS/CDC is committed to ensuring that funds are used efficiently. We are following the law to execute these funds and are committed to effective program implementation that supports good stewardship of resources and the Administration's priorities.

97. Question:

How do you envision the new MAHA Fund building on the success of Community Health Centers of expanding access to cost-effective primary care?

Response:

Research shows that programs like the Health Center Program save the federal government money by providing high-quality, cost-effective preventive care and avoiding expensive emergency room visits. In addition to expanding access to primary care, health centers are at the forefront of efforts to make America healthy again through increasing access to chronic disease prevention and management services for preventable health issues like hypertension and diabetes, providing nutrition counseling and patient health education services, conducting cancer screenings, and offering comprehensive primary health care services, including for mental health and substance use disorder.

MAHA Initiative funding is intended to build on the successes of health promotion and disease prevention programs to further expand access to cost-effective primary care.

For instance, it will fund the Prevention Innovation Program, which will promote reliable broadband technology integration, ensure access to nutrition services and physical activity venues, and reduce dependence on medication. Funding will also support the integration of telehealth and digital health technologies into chronic case disease prevention and management and nutrition services.

98. Question:

Will you commit to working with us to ensure that Community Health Centers can continue to access the 340B program and ensure access to primary care?

Response:

HHS is committed to ensuring that health centers are able to use the 340B Program as Congress intended. The 340B Program is an integral component of the success of health centers, enabling health centers to expand access to high-quality and affordable primary health care to underserved communities. The 340B Program is a condition of Medicaid participation for drug manufacturers. It requires drug manufacturers to provide discounts on outpatient prescription drugs to certain safety net health care providers, including Federally Qualified Health Centers and look-alikes, Ryan White clinics, State AIDS Drug Assistance Programs, Medicare/Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospitals, children's hospitals, and more. In accordance with the HHS Reorganization plan, the FY 2026 President's Budget request recommends shifting the program into CMS to allow for streamlined processes and the ability to utilize inhouse drug-pricing resources and expertise. The FY 2026 President's Budget request continues the program at $12 million to provide oversight and auditing of covered entities and drug manufacturers, support operational improvements, and increase operational efficiencies.

99. Question:

In recent years, the lack of long-term certainty with their funding and increased costs have put pressure on health centers' already thin margins. Delays in releasing grant funding to health centers have exacerbated this uncertainty and made it more difficult for these providers to plan for how to meet their communities' needs. Will you commit to ensuring that Community Health Centers receive payments in a timely manner?

Response:

Health center grantees have shared significant concerns about the impacts on their operations when there is uncertainty around the timing of appropriations, including the need to plan for reduced care capacity, their ability to fill current provider and staffing vacancies, including those caused by providers leaving for more stable organizations, and an unwillingness of local banks to extend lines of credit or other financing.

HHS is committed to continuing to work with Congress to ensure that the Health

Center Program receives the necessary funding in a timely manner to continue its work in serving millions of patients across the country.

100. Question:

I am very concerned that a recent MedPAC survey suggests 55% of Medicare patients have difficulty finding primary care providers. Seniors are the fastest growing patient demographic at Community Health Centers. Unfortunately, CMS has not meaningfully revised the Medicare payment rate for health centers' primary care services in years, limiting seniors' access to comprehensive primary care. The disparity is especially notable for telehealth services, since health centers do not receive payment parity. Will you commit to working with Congress to update the Medicare FQHC PPS regularly to improve seniors' access to cost-saving care at Community Health Centers?

Response:

HHS is committed to being good stewards of the Medicare and Community Health Center programs to ensure continued access to high-quality, cost-effective primary care for seniors.

Health centers are increasingly seeing a greater proportion of senior patients each year. In 2023, health centers served 3.7 million patients aged 65 or older, representing 12% of total health center patients and a 73% increase in patients aged 65 or older since 2016. Similarly, health centers reported a 44% increase in Medicare-covered patients since 2016 (an increase of 1.05 million), underscoring the significant growth and impact of Medicare.

Community health centers are an important source of care for many Americans, particularly people living in rural areas. The primary care services they provide play an important role in supporting healthy lifestyles for patients and making sure America's seniors can access the care they need. Medicare payment rates and formulas—including those for providers such as Federally Qualified Health Centers and look-alikes—are set in statute by Congress, and CMS works within the confines of the law to establish appropriate payment polices.

101. Question:

Can you please share any efforts HHS is doing to address testing, evaluating and preventing eye strain from LED headlights?

Response:

HHS through its NIOSH program has developed an LED Cap Lamp to significantly improve illumination in underground mines. See this link (PDF) The NIOSH LED Cap Lamp Provides Improved Illumination for Greater Safety in Underground Mines. While not explicitly related to sight fatigue, the researchers considered implications on sight and hazard identification, such as reducing glare, among older adults working in underground mines.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2026

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 2025.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WITNESS

HON. LORI CHAVEZ–DEREMER, SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, good morning. The subcommittee will come to order, and I want to welcome Secretary of Labor Chavez-DeRemer, and we welcome you to the subcommittee today, and particularly the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, for this hearing on the Department of Labor's fiscal year 2026 budget request. I want to congratulate you on your bipartisan confirmation as Secretary and look forward to working with you, especially in this new role that you have started just a few months ago.

Of course, the role of the Department of Labor is to foster, is to promote and develop the welfare of wage earners in the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Unfortunately, under the previous administration, the Agency too often exceeded its statutory authority and attempted to implement a regulatory agenda that, had it not been rejected by the American public in the last year's elections, would have crippled American job creators and undermined the ability of the American workers to secure economic opportunities they need to support their families. Moreover, the Department was more interested in catering to beltway-based liberal social policy concerns rather than responding to the real needs of American workers, job seekers, and employers.

These misguided, harmful regulatory proposals included an OSHA requirement that, if not found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, would have required Americans to receive the COVID–19 vaccinations as a prerequisite for employment. Also, it would have included a wage and hour regulation that would have ended freelance and independent work opportunities, particularly important to workers with caregiving responsibilities who value flexibility, and also a change to overtime regulations that would have reduced worker opportunity for career advancement. More than 417,000 businesses in Alabama employ over 47 percent of private sector workers in the State. Many of the small businesses in the district that I represent are family farms. No industry suffered

more under the harmful regulation regime of the previous administration than the American farmer because of an increase in the H–2A Adverse Effect Wage Rates.

And so, Madam Secretary, I look forward to working with you and your Agency as well as USDA to address this adverse effect wage rate issue and supporting this vital industry going forward. President Trump's election and your subsequent confirmation is a breath of fresh air, not only for the American worker, but also for the job creators. No longer will American businesses have to fear regulatory overreach or enforcement actions designed to punish employers and limit their success.

Madam Secretary, while the Department's regulatory matters are frequently contentious, we have often been able to find bipartisan common ground on skills training. Apprenticeships produce positive outcomes for workers and job seekers, putting a priority on what should be the end goal of all workforce development programs, which is a job. These programs only exist where businesses choose to adapt this intensive approach to human capital management. We have seen support for these programs flourish under multiple administrations, and I hope we will continue to build out these opportunities.

The Alabama Office of Apprenticeship was, in part, created to respond to employer frustration with the Department of Labor's management of the Registered Apprenticeship Program. These frustrations included a bureaucratic and outdated one-size-fits-all approach to skills training with overly-prescriptive requirements. Too often under the previous administration, the Department of Labor showed favoritism in reviewing apprenticeship program applications, and, in the name of equity and inclusion, would have turned a 2-page law into a 776-page rule that would have reduced opportunities for American workers of all race and both sexes. We should be ensuring that American workers and job seekers have direct access to career pathways that work for them and not adding 776 layers of byzantine mazes to navigate.

Apprenticeships represent an opportunity and a pathway to high-paying jobs. Unfortunately, the barriers to growth of this career training model will not be solved through funding alone. Improved program administration and more effective leadership at and by the Department can better support the adoption of registered apprenticeships for our Nation's workforce. I am hopeful that as we work through this shortened budget year, that we are able to once again find some common ground as we move forward, and I am not only hopeful, but I feel like we will be able to do that. I know that this subcommittee looks forward to hearing from your testimony today and asking questions about the budget and the policies over at your Department, but at this time, before you begin your opening remarks, I would like to yield to the ranking member, Rosa DeLauro, for her opening statement. Ms. DeLauro, you are recognized.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Chairman Aderholt, for holding this important hearing on what I regard as, and I start out with, what I believe is President Trump's anti-worker budget request for the Department of Labor. Secretary Chavez-DeRemer?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. DeRemer.

Ms. DELAURO. DeRemer, thank you. Welcome, and I have said to you on the phone it is great to see a House colleague here, and congratulations to you. Big job, and I would just say personally that I have been on this committee, I think, full committee for 32 years and the same amount of time on the subcommittee, and I have always believed that the Department of Labor, with regard to resources, has been shortchanged, so I am not saying anything different than I have over the years to whatever administration there has been, but I particularly really regard the President's budget request for the Department of Labor as anti-worker.

Let me start off by saying I don't take protections of American workers lightly. On Friday, I joined more than 3,000 striking machinists on the picket line at Pratt & Whitney's plants in East Hartford and Middletown, Connecticut, as they fight for fair wages and for job security. Unions built the middle class in this Nation. They are the reason why we have a minimum wage, a weekend, overtime pay, and better working conditions, and I will always fight for trade unions in the Congress.

I am the daughter of a garment worker. My mother worked in the old sweatshops in the City of New Haven sewing shirt collars and piecework for pennies where I visited. She had me meet her there every day after school, and I didn't realize the method of her madness until I was an adult. And her admonition to me and watching those women hunched over those sewing machines, not taking a lunch break, and in the needle trades, if you get the needle in your finger, you don't go and get a tetanus shot. You just pull away, you wrap it up, because if you get a drop of blood on the garment, you do not get paid for it. And my mother's admonition to me was, get an education so that you don't have to do this, and so I have been an advocate for workers, for working people, for unions, and for better working conditions. The conditions she worked in were deplorable, and the American people earned and deserve far better.

Our country's history is a story of desperately hard-fought progress for the rights of the American worker, and, Madam Secretary, let me be clear. We will not go backwards, not for Elon Musk and any other billionaires who want to pillage the middle class, continue extracting and hoarding extraordinary wealth, and not for the corporations lining up at the White House for special privileges and for tax breaks. To that end, I strongly oppose your proposal to cut the funding for the Department of Labor by $4.7 billion. I believe it is a 35-percent hatchet job to the crucial programs that help workers gain the skills to secure middle-class jobs, and to the agencies whose mission it is to protect the safety, health, and hard-fought rights of American workers.

But before we talk about your request to really suffocate, I believe, your own Department next year, I want to talk about what is happening right now. The American people are demanding help with the cost of living. President Trump is not laser focused on the cost of living crisis. He is actually making it worse. He promised to fight for workers, but instead, he put Elon Musk and billionaires in charge of the government. Madam Secretary, this administration is recklessly and unlawfully freezing and stealing congressionally-appropriated funds from agencies, programs, and services across

the government that serve the American people, and the Congress holds the power of the purse. It is in the Constitution, Article I, Section 9, Clause 7. President Trump, Elon Musk, and as you being Secretary, you are attacking job training programs, labor protections to pay for tax cuts for billionaires. Government should fight for the middle class, for working class, for the vulnerable, not for the interests of billionaires like Elon Musk.

Already in fulfilling Musk's agenda, rather than fighting for the needs of American workers, you canceled more than 2 dozen Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations, the WANTO Program, WANTO grants that support women in trades like construction, manufacturing, information technology. These are so many of the in-demand jobs today in communities nationwide, and yet women make up less than 25 percent of the workforce in those sectors. How can we take you seriously on economic issues that matter most to American families when we are turning our back on the women in the workforce?

One of your first actions as Secretary was to cancel grants funded by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, ILAP, that is around the world, demonstrating that we are not serious about trade partners and asking them to live up to their labor commitments to America so that we can protect the jobs for workers here in America when they undercut the standards that we have and they undercut the American worker. The recklessness sells out American workers by turning a blind eye to countries relying on exploitative labor conditions, including child labor and forced labor, to sell a high volume of low-cost goods here in the United States. By cutting these programs, you are waving a white flag to the countries that will steal American manufacturing jobs from us.

What else could explain your decision to cancel countless grants that make sure Mexico fulfills the USMCA labor commitments, specifically grants to implement critical labor justice reforms and strengthen Mexico's enforcement of labor laws? If this is your plan to complement President Trump's reckless and rudderless trade policy, then American workers and manufacturers are in for a brutal awakening. At best, you do not understand your Agency's responsibility to make sure American workers are not ripped off by our trade partners. At worst, there seems to be not a care if American workers lose manufacturing jobs to other countries with nonexistent labor standards. Either way, I think that your tenure as Secretary of Labor has been hampering the American workforce, and I intend to hold you accountable. I want to work with you, but I am going to hold you accountable on behalf of American workers. That is the role and the function of the Department of Labor.

Under your leadership and the President's scheme to tax families and businesses even more, we are not on a path to restoring critical manufacturing jobs and boosting American productivity. We are on a path that will only lead to fewer jobs and higher costs to Americans. It is reported that you plan to fire 90 percent of staff at the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Program, leaving just 50 employees to conduct civil rights investigations, enforce equal employment opportunity law, rectify pay disparities for women, and protect the rights of some 3.6 million Federal contractors. There are already reports that you have placed many of these staff on ad-

ministrative leave. This is all happening today, right now. We are not talking about hypotheticals, or what ifs, or worst case scenarios. This destruction of support for workers has happened. It is happening today.

Turning to your budget request for 2026, we are well into May with only a skinny budget, and the administration has provided almost no details about its proposal to cut the Department of Labor by $4.7 billion. That is a staggering cut of 35 percent, but we do know that the American workforce will bear the brunt of that cut. A central component of your plan is to eliminate WIOA—that is, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, WIOA adult and youth programs—and replace them with a block grant to States, but you propose to provide $1.6 billion less to train America's workforce.

A block grant is a cut. You go to any state in this Nation, you tell them there is a block, they know it is a cut, and we know it is a cut. States cannot afford to pick up the slack. Eliminating WIOA adult job training would deny job training employment service for more than 300,000 adults who need help to find a good-paying job. Eliminating WIOA youth job training would rob 135,000 young people of employment opportunities. In fact, Chairman Aderholt and this subcommittee held a hearing in February on, "Innovations from Community Colleges and the Private Sector," and one of his invited witnesses, Dennis Parker from Toyota USA, testified about the critical roles of WIOA resources in setting up and scaling the Alabama Federation of Advanced Methods Manufacturing Education, the FAMME program. He said, "Strategic Federal funding, such as resources allocated through WIOA, plays a crucial role in scaling workforce training programs like FAMME. By allowing employer collaboratives to direct funds towards specific training needs, these resources help institutions acquire equipment, build facilities, hire instructors, critical elements for launching and sustaining, sustaining high quality programs." Madam Secretary, your proposed cuts would abandon employers like those in Alabama and all around the country, and job seekers looking for opportunities would suffer the consequences.

You propose to eliminate Job Corps, where we know that there are more than 10,000 youngsters waiting to get in, as well as the Senior Community Service Employment Program, setting back our efforts to help low-income youth and seniors who are looking for work. So far we have seen zero details, but the sheer magnitude of your cuts mean that you must be aiming to slash worker protection agencies by close to $1 billion. Will those cuts be to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration—OSHA—jeopardizing the lives and safety of workers, toiling in some of the Nation's most hazardous conditions, like meat packing, poultry, and agriculture, and I told you about the conditions that my mother worked in, or will you be cutting the Wage and Hour Division, which makes sure that Americans get paid for the work they perform, ensures that children who should be in school are not instead being exploited in the fields or on the factory floor. Madam Secretary, I want to know how the Department of Labor will be able to perform function and protect the American workforce while under this hatchet. The American people deserve to know what will become of the pro-

grams and protections that so many workers throughout our Nation's history fought and died for.

I understand the administration is eager to find a way to pay for tax breaks for billionaires, but doing so by dismantling protections from workers, stealing from job seekers, throwing the middle class and our workers' livelihoods under the bus, is indefensible. We are in the middle of a cost-of-living crisis. Yourself and Elon Musk and President Trump will be making it worse. Republicans in Congress could stop the mayhem, could stop the chaos and the destruction today if they had the courage. They remain silent, petrified of the President's scorn, his revenge, his retaliation.

Those of us in elected office, and we are blessed to serve, we have the moral responsibility to work on behalf of and provide the services to the American people. We know what is right and we know what is wrong, and we understand the harm that is being wrought on the American people. We need to stand up, we need not to be afraid because this is the time to meet the moment. As the leading Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, I assure you we will never stop fighting against this dangerous dismantling of the Department of Labor and its agencies, which is jeopardizing the paychecks of middle-class working families and the vulnerable, and undermining the safety and the health of our workers. I thank you. I look forward to your testimony, and, yes, I do look forward to working with you. I yield back. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. All right. Again, we are glad to have you here, Madam Secretary, and we have received your statement, it will be included in the record, but certainly, you will now give your opening remarks, and we look forward to hearing from you and as we follow up with questions. Thanks.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member DeLauro, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the invitation to testify today. It is an honor to appear before the subcommittee to share the important work the administration is doing at the Department of Labor. It is a privilege to serve as the 30th Secretary of Labor and to lead the Department's efforts on behalf of President Trump and the American workforce. My role as Secretary is to ensure that the American worker is at the center of the economic strategy. The middle class, union workers, and small businesses have given us a clear mandate. It is my job to guarantee those men and women are not just heard, but respected and prioritized at every level of government.

From the moment I was sworn in on March 11, I promised to put American workers first, and that mission has guided my work from the very beginning. Through commonsense reforms, we will focus the Department of Labor on the same purpose, saving taxpayer resources while safeguarding protections that are critical to the health and well-being of our workforce, like enforcement efforts, inspectors, and investigators. Additionally, I am committed to having an open door policy with every worker. As their liaison and advocate, I am committed to painting an accurate picture of laborers' needs and concerns to the President.

I launched my listening tour, America at Work, to hear directly from the men and women on the ground who are living this day in and day out. These insights and experiences are imperative to

shaping Federal labor policies and practices. I told my team when I began this tour that I want to visit all 50 States to better understand the regional workforce needs, and we are making good headway. I have held many meetings with local leaders to learn more ways that the Federal Government can help develop a skilled workforce, improve infrastructure to attract businesses and investment, prioritize workers, and identify smart regulations that expand economic opportunity and drive job growth.

From a training facility demonstration with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Pennsylvania, to a day spent with students learning to become aviation mechanics in Nevada, I am experiencing and relaying the challenges and triumphs of America at work. We have a responsibility to turn these stories into actions through smart reforms and Federal solutions that deliver real results. This worker-centric approach is part of the broader economic momentum President Trump is driving. With more than $8 trillion in private investment so far, Americans are seeing great progress in the growth of our jobs, our economy, and our competitive edge.

To further stimulate economic growth, the Trump administration is overhauling the waste, fraud, and abuse that has characterized the Federal Government's use of tax dollars for decades. The Department of Labor is eliminating unnecessary red tape that stifles innovation. We are on track to restore freedom and purchasing power to hardworking men and women. For example, the Department of Labor recently uncovered $4.4 billion of unspent and unusable COVID funding and is actively working to return that money to the Treasury in its entirety. When Americans' hard-earned tax dollars are wasted, more of their paychecks can go to things that actually matter: putting food on the table, gas in cars, and providing stability for our families. Workers are the cornerstone of our economic comeback, and that is exactly why America First policies matter. I stand ready to equip, train, and support our workforce so they can thrive in an ever-changing job market.

Pursuant to two critical executive orders, my Department is hard at work to collaborate with the Departments of Commerce and Education to unlock the potential of the American worker. We are looking to strengthen registered apprenticeships, modernize workforce development programs, and invest in opportunities that upscale to meet the current labor market demands. As part of the new White House Task Force on Artificial Intelligence Education, I am also excited to identify new avenues to prepare the American workforce for technological advances and challenges of the future. This task remains at the forefront of the President's artificial intelligence agenda. I am confident that by revitalizing our workforce and preparing workers for the jobs of tomorrow, we are breathing life into the American Dream. I believe, as you all do, that we must work together to foster the economy that ensures every American can thrive with good pay, safe working conditions, and a secure retirement.

It is my honor to work on behalf of President Trump as we all bring back jobs to the United States and put the American worker first again. I look forward to working with Congress and each and

every one of you on these important goals, and I look forward to our discussion here today. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF
LORI CHAVEZ-DEREMER
SECRETARY OF LABOR
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 15, 2025

Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member DeLauro, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the invitation to testify today. It's an honor to appear before the Subcommittee to share the important work this administration is doing at the Department of Labor. It's a privilege to serve as the 30th Secretary of Labor and to lead the department's efforts on behalf of President Trump and the American workforce.

My role as secretary is to ensure the American worker is at the center of our economic strategy. The middle class, union workers, and small businesses have given us a clear mandate. It's my job to guarantee those men and women are not just heard, but respected and prioritized at every level of government.

As a small business owner and as the daughter of a Teamster, I understand firsthand the innate desire of all Americans to see their hard work respected, their labor worthwhile, and their families supported. I have seen the power of a paycheck and what it means for the individual, their families, and their communities. Now, I get to help secure the best wages, most meaningful retirements, and safest workplaces for families like mine.

From the moment I was sworn in on March 11th, I promised to put American workers first – and that mission has guided my work from the very beginning. Through commonsense reforms, we will focus the Department of Labor on that same purpose – maximizing opportunities for American workers with a smaller federal footprint, while safeguarding protections that are critical to the health and wellbeing of our workforce, like enforcement efforts, inspectors, and investigators. Additionally, I'm committed to having an open-door policy for every worker.

America at Work

As a former mayor, I've always found that getting the best results requires listening first, not one-size-fits-all mandates. That's why I launched my nationwide listening tour, America at Work, to travel to communities across the country, engaging, learning, and bringing hardworking Americans' feedback with me to Washington. Their real-world insights and experiences are imperative to shaping federal labor policies and practices.

I intend to visit all 50 states to better understand regional workforce needs, and we're making good headway. I've held many meetings with local leaders to discover more ways that the federal government can help develop a skilled workforce, improve infrastructure to attract business and investment, prioritize workers, and identify smart regulations that expand economic opportunity and drive job growth.

From a training facility demonstration with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Pennsylvania, to a day spent with students learning to become aviation mechanics in Nevada, I am experiencing and relaying the real-world challenges and triumphs of America at work. We have a responsibility to turn these stories into actions through smart reforms and federal solutions that deliver real results.

From region to region, what I've seen on the ground is a sense of relief and gratitude from those men and women who feel heard, respected, and empowered by this president. I have assured those workers that they will not be left behind by Washington any longer. Their voices will be valued, amplified, and reflected in our policies and budget.

I look forward to continuing my trek across the country so that as we expand our job market, I can ensure employers, businesses, and community leaders have the tools necessary to recruit and retain new workers to fill those roles.

Supporting the American Worker

Since January 20, 2025, our job market has surpassed expectations. We saw more than 464,000 jobs created, including in critical sectors like manufacturing and construction. The recent jobs report for the month of April was another consecutive win for our economy, with 177,000 new jobs added. These explosive reports have been indicative of the America First strategy's success, a strategy which places workers at the top of the totem pole of priorities.

This worker-centric approach is part of the broader economic momentum President Trump is driving. With more than $8 trillion in private investments so far, Americans are seeing great progress in the growth of our jobs, our economy, and our competitive edge.

To further stimulate economic growth, the Trump Administration is overhauling the waste, fraud, and abuse that has characterized the federal government's use of tax dollars for decades. The Department of Labor is eliminating unnecessary red tape that stifles innovation. We are on track to restore freedom and purchasing power back to hardworking men and women.

For example, the Labor Department recently uncovered $4.4 billion of unspent and unusable COVID funding and is actively working to return that money to the Treasury in its entirety. I also put states on notice, warning governors that rewarding illegal immigration by granting unemployment benefits to illegal immigrants will result in the loss of federal funds.

I will continue to safeguard tax dollars and prevent their misuse because when Americans' hard-earned money isn't wasted, more of their paychecks can go towards the things that actually matter: putting food on the table and gas in cars, and providing stability for our families.

In keeping with that goal of streamlining our department and running an efficient operation, I have canceled over $250 million in America Last handouts. Taxpayers will no longer be footing the bill for things like "enhancing transparency and accountability in Uzbekistan's cotton industry."

Restoring meritocracy has been another key facet of the America First agenda, so my team and I have eliminated harmful Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives wherever they cropped up. To that extent, we conducted a major overhaul of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), which for years enforced discriminatory DEI and Affirmative Action requirements against companies doing business with the federal government. After these much-needed reforms, qualified federal contract staff will no longer have to worry about losing out on a paycheck because of their race, gender, or any other factor extraneous to their performance on the job.

With our workers as the cornerstone of our economic comeback, these policies matter. I stand ready to equip, train, and support our workforce so they can thrive in an ever-changing job market.

Vision for Workforce Development

To stay competitive both at home and abroad, Registered Apprenticeships and skilled trades pipelines are essential. Every individual brings value to our workforce and deserves the tools to thrive.

Consistent with these efforts, the President's FY 2026 Budget gives states and localities flexibility to spend workforce dollars in the way that makes the most sense for their areas. By consolidating siloed federal job training programs into a single Make America Skilled Again Grant, states and localities will be able to spend more time and money delivering high-quality training for their workers and less time complying with burdensome federal program requirements. In line with this approach, the budget also proposes to eliminate ineffective federal training interventions, including the Senior Community Service Employment Program and the Job Corps program. Job Corps is a financially unsustainable and potentially dangerous program, with an exorbitant per-graduate cost and an alarming number of serious incidents reported by participants. Students are often made worse off, with the Office of Inspector General finding that program graduates made less than the poverty threshold.

Pursuant to two critical Executive Orders, the Department of Labor is collaborating with the Departments of Commerce and Education to unlock the potential of the American worker. We are looking to strengthen Registered Apprenticeships, modernize workforce development programs, and invest in opportunities that upskill workers to meet current labor market demands.

Through President Trump's Executive Order, "Preparing Americans for High-Paying, Skilled Trade Jobs of the Future," we have set a bold goal of reaching over one million active apprentices. Together with my peers, I will be presenting President Trump with a streamlined and integrated plan to re-orient federal workforce programs to prepare the American economy for the opportunities presented by reshoring and re-industrialization.

I am confident that we will deliver on that plan through the collaboration we have fostered with local unions, businesses, colleges, and community leaders as we seek to bring everyone to the table. The Labor Department will act as a bridge, providing resources and tools that encourage states and communities to provide tailored apprenticeships and workforce development opportunities that directly tie to the needs of their local industries.

Expanding educational opportunities and resources for our students across the country is another crucial element to this robust vision. Utilizing existing career and technical education pathways to expose students at younger ages and leveraging post-secondary education funding, we will work to enhance connections between the education system and the high-paying skilled trade jobs of the future. It's imperative that we support interests in technical and skilled jobs from an early age.

As promised, I will work to expand Registered Apprenticeships into untapped industries and occupations, especially in high-growth and emerging sectors.

Since January 20, 2025, almost 83,000 new apprentices registered in programs, and over 900 new apprenticeship programs have been registered across the National Apprenticeship System. I anticipate even greater progress now that we have the momentum of the President's Executive Orders guiding federal, state, and local entities in lockstep.

Developing artificial intelligence (AI)-oriented apprenticeships is also essential for preparing workers to meet labor market demands and technological challenges. As part of the new White House Task Force on Artificial Intelligence Education, I'm excited to identify resources and tools that help our next generation tackle the AI questions of the future.

It's a known fact that AI is changing our world and how we fit into it. It's incredibly important that our children have every opportunity to thrive in that environment. From an early age, our future workers must gain expertise and tools to drive innovation and become empowered leaders of tomorrow. To maintain America's global dominance in an age of technological revolution, Registered Apprenticeships, and even school curricula, must adapt to meet AI literacy and proficiency needs.

I will work with Deputy Secretary Sonderling and the White House to leverage authorities and financial incentives to increase participation in AI-related apprenticeships, encourage states to develop work-based learning opportunities, and promote high-quality AI skills education coursework across the country. Our American workers continue to be the backbone of our

country, and we will do everything we can to ensure they remain on the cutting edge of technological advancements and global competition.

I know that by revitalizing our workforce and preparing them for the jobs of tomorrow, we will breathe life into the American Dream. I believe, as you all do, that we must work together to foster an economy that ensures every American can thrive with good pay, safe working conditions, and a secure retirement. It's my honor to work on behalf of President Trump as we bring jobs back to the United States and put the American worker first again.

I look forward to working with Congress on these important goals.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Madam Secretary, and we appreciate your opening statement, and we look forward to doing our round of questions. All the members will have 5 minutes. You know, I try to be a little bit lenient on the 5-minute rule because sometimes you are in the middle of a question or in the middle of an answer and to finish that thought, but obviously, to make sure that we have time for everybody, and there will be members that will be coming in and out. I do appreciate all the members when I start tapping to start wrapping up as move forward.

I'd like to start out by asking about the Adverse Effect Wage Rates, and as you well know, family farms are essential to the economy of all America, but in particular, I see it in the economy of the district I represent and in North Alabama. Unfortunately, under the previous administration, the H–2A Labor Rates required of agriculture employers became more and more unaffordable, and actually, to the point that many family farms and specialty crop growers are at risk of being forced to close their farms. I know this is an issue that you are very familiar with, and because of that, I want you to commit to working with us and ensure the family farms are able to maintain these operations. And so I would just ask you if you would be willing to do that as we move forward and any comments that you would like to make about that.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah. Thank you, Chairman, absolutely. I want to work with each and every one of you to understand the complexities of really what is happening across the country as far as it relates to any of the H programs, but particularly H–2A. As a former member, I did serve on the H–2A Subcommittee through Agriculture, as I sat on that committee, to develop what is working and what is not, and the one-size-fits-all, as we know throughout Congress, isn't always the case.

You know, the Department has already received almost 19,000 H–2A applications from the employers, which is a 9-percent increase in the workload that we are seeing. I know agriculture and this AEWR, or the wage rate, is a real concern for our farmers, ranchers, and producers, but what I do have to mention, of course, as you know, that this rule is subject to litigation, and it really precludes me, and I know that today most of you will ask a lot of questions that while they are in that reality and in that realm, I will not be able to comment on that.

But what I will say is I am sensitive to the concerns that we heard from the Biden administration, and I am committed to working with you and Secretary Rollins to solve this issue because it has been brought up by not only each and every one of you, but almost every member of Congress that is concerned with the rural parts of America and how we are going to fill that workforce. So I am committed to working with you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. In my opening remarks, I referred to the apprenticeship programs, and given the challenges that many employers face in finding well-qualified workers, many are turning to apprenticeships to build their supply line of skilled workers as they are in their particular business. The Alabama Office of Apprenticeship links talent with opportunity. Given how much I know you have heard about this important issue on your listening tour that you referred to, what can the Department of Labor do to sup-

port registered apprenticeship and all forms of work-based learning?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah. I am telling you as we have been on this tour, I have visited over eight States since I was sworn in, and we will get to all 50 States before the end of the year. As was mentioned, there have been plenty of Secretaries before me, despite whatever party, that they want to get around and understand the workforce, but it doesn't make any sense to me that we wouldn't do this on the front end at the very beginning to understand.

Through the executive order of the President, 1 million apprentices is the goal for this country. We range between 680,000 to 700,000 at a time, so we have a ways to go, but I just see the investments. I was just in Ohio as well, and the Department of Labor is going to be focused on fulfilling that, and we know that every sector needs more, and it is not just in the traditional trades. We are seeing it across the board. So we will work with every industry to expand apprenticeship programs across the Nation in order to fulfill the President's executive order for 1 million apprentices for that pipeline of the future workforce of America.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. And before my time expires, under the previous administration, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs rescinded a rule that provided clarity and certainty around the religious exemption for organizations that contract with the Federal Government. The rule allowed religious organizations to operate according to their religious beliefs while participating as a Federal contractor. Without this important rule in place, what steps will the Department of Labor take to ensure that religious organizations receive fair treatment and protection in the Federal contracting process?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, thank you. On that, as the Office of OFCCP is, again, under litigation, I would like to work with your office to fulfill that answer for you when it is available.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I was delighted, Madam Secretary, to hear you talk about a worker-centered Department, as it should be, and that is also true that our trade agreements need to be workers center as well. You promised "to bring back jobs to the United States," but one of your first acts as Secretary was canceling all projects funded by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs—ILAB—including the countless projects to make sure Mexico fulfills its labor commitments under the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement, which was done with President Trump, helped deal with negotiations with several others, but that was passed into law by the President. Cutting these grants amounts to waiving a white flag to countries that will steal American manufacturing jobs from us because it allows foreign companies to cheat to undercut American jobs. They have lower wages, no labor standards, et cetera. You get it. You understand that.

American workers are counting on you to monitor and enforce USMCA labor commitments so that they do not lose to places with

weaker labor standards and institutions, but you and Elon Musk DOGE characterized these grants, "America last." I am going to read some of the USMCA projects you canceled. Tell me how they are America last from your perspective. Strengthening government labor law enforcement in Mexico.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. You want me to answer it individually as you go?

Ms. DELAURO. Yeah.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, thank you again, and I appreciate the passion that you have had for the 30 years that you have served. I have the exact same passion in just the short amount of time because of my years of experience, so I look forward to working with you on all these issues. Our goal is to restore accountability through ILAB, and Focus the taxpayer dollars for the American worker and business, and that has been my focus from the beginning, working instance, working with USTR, Jamieson Greer, in order to address the issues in Mexico. We will be working those out together because we are on the same subcommittee together, Ranking Member, and we will be focused on that.

Ms. DELAURO. I don't mean to interrupt. I just want to ask you——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. No, no problem.

Ms. DELAURO [continuing]. These projects have been canceled. Strengthening government labor law in Mexico, a Government of Mexico approach to combating child labor, engaging Mexico's auto sector employers in labor law reform implementation, these projects have been canceled. So how do we then deal with maintaining what ILAB does or did, making sure that American workers are not left behind, which looks to me like that is where you are going with this, and I will ask you about Ambassador Greer. Was he or anyone else dealing with trade consulted? Was he involved in the discussions before these programs were canceled?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, a couple of things, one that I want to comment on. You couldn't be more incorrect in saying that I don't care about child labor or I don't care about what happens with these agreements. Number two——

Ms. DELAURO. But why then cancel the program?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. But number two, I do have to recommend and say to you all that because these are subject to litigation, I really can't talk about the specific grants. I know you know that, and it is no disrespect.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, no, I just——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I just want you to know——

Ms. DELAURO. And I have no disrespect as well.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER [continuing]. No frustration that I have——

Ms. DELAURO. But if we are committed to dealing with——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. As a former congressman, I wish I could share with you, but it was subject to litigation.

Ms. DELAURO [continuing]. Forced labor, child labor, labor reform, all that benefits American workers, doesn't put them at a disadvantage, is being scuttled, is done——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah.

Ms. DELAURO [continuing]. And we can get no answer as to why that is the case. So my view is that that mission is gone. We are not going to be there to protect American workers.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. We will protect American workers.

Ms. DELAURO. Let me——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is my first and foremost focus.

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, well, here, but you can have a focus, but your actions have got to tie in with your focus. If your actions are contrary to your focus, then you are not meeting the mission. Okay. Let me talk about National Apprenticeships Day this year. You stated that you "will personally ensure that the Labor Department is helping to fulfill our bold goal of exceeding 1 million active apprentices." I am for that. Registered apprenticeship programs work. They are the best.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I agree.

Ms. DELAURO. However, last week you celebrated with Elon Musk's DOGE account as you canceled more than 2 dozen Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations grants—WANTO—which is administered by the Women's Bureau, and it supports women in trades like construction and manufacturing, including a grant to North Carolina nonprofit that works with local builders tradeswomen to enter the construction fields in Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill, and a grant to a Biloxi, Mississippi nonprofit that trains women for construction jobs. You are decimating the Women's Bureau and WANTO grants that help women gain vital skills and better-paying jobs. Madam Secretary, women make up less than 25 percent of the workforce in these trades. Why should we believe your promises on active apprenticeships when you and Elon Musk are canceling the grants designed to help women fill in-demand jobs in communities nationwide?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, thank you, and you should believe me because I am a woman, and I am in the workforce, and I do care about all American workers. And we will be focused on those in the Labor Department as well, and statutorily the Women's Bureau is in statute.

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, it is.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. We will work hard to focus on all American workers, and I cannot say more than that on that grant cut because it is subject to litigation.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, I would just say this. If we are going to help women become more than 25 percent of the folks in those in-demand jobs, then the programs that Elon Musk and yourself and the President are terminating, then that does not meet the goal. So aside from litigation, it is not going to work to help women in the workforce. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning. Madam Secretary.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Good morning.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. It is a pleasure to see you today and wish you congratulations for stepping up in this role, and really so appreciate your leadership, your dedication, and I think, almost most importantly, your positive attitude that you bring to this job, so thank you profusely for that.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. We look forward to working with you. Appreciated the phone call the other day. Thank you so much. As you know, it is very important to me to maintain the integrity of the independent contractor relationship. In my State, the great State of Tennessee, we value this on both sides and it has worked so well. And I know earlier this month, the Department's Wage and Hour Division issued an announcement that is currently working to reformulate the test as to how independent contractor status is determined under the Fair Labor Standards Act. And I just wanted to ask you how we can be helpful in that process, and just thank you for your commitment to maintaining that.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah. Again, as we do the rulemaking and litigation, I can't comment specifically, but we did issue through the Wage and Hour Division the Field Assistance Bulletin so that there is some certainty for the workforce on how to navigate this until the Department of Labor continues down the road of that. So what I ask is, it is about not only working with members of Congress on both sides of the aisle to understand what this means in your respective States, and you are sharing with me on how important this is to Tennessee, but again, technical assistance back and forth and how we work together is going to really round out how we are going to move forward in the future on this. But more flexibility and modernization is what the workforce is asking for, and we want to grow the workforce at all costs, so we are going to do everything we can to assist you in that.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you so much. Madam Secretary, a question about Jobs Corp. These are skilled tradespeople, a lot of young Americans who are waiting to engage in that program. It is my understanding that currently that may be on hold, and I would just like to know when we might expect some type of resuming of that enrollment in Jobs Corps.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. No, thank you for bringing that up. Again, there are so many Job Corps centers throughout this country that have dedicated time, but there has been a report that we have released from the Department of Labor most recently in relation to all of these centers, the Job Corps Transparency Report. And I highly encourage all members of Congress, if you have a Job Corps center to take a look at this, and it is publicly available. The Job Corps program has a price tag of nearly $1.7 billion per year, and we owe it to the taxpayers to be transparent about what is happening.

So the average cost per student is about $80,000, and the average cost per enrollee, regardless of their length of stay, is about $50,000. So there have been some concerns with that, and we see the signaling from the President's budget that we want to take a refocus and a relook on are we really focused on where those dollars are going to have the outcome for the workforce. This is a population that we also deeply care about. As a member of Congress, I was a Job Corps champion. From what I have discovered through this process, I do want to work with each and every one of you in understanding how we move forward to train this population, especially the 16- and 17-year-olds that we have. We need everybody in the workforce.

And so we have no final decision. We will keep looking as we do more of this reporting, but I highly encourage, I would like to work with each and every one of you individually on this. This is an important issue.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. And I thank you for your response, and will close by saying this, Madam Secretary. So appreciate the fact that you want to visit all the great 50 States, including Tennessee——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Including Tennessee.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Including the great Volunteer State, so I welcome you to our State. Our State is one of those states where we cherish our employers, our employees, our independent contractor relationships. We are booming in the great State of Tennessee. People are coming all across our great State, so I do welcome you there and wish you continued success. With that, Mr. Chair, I will yield back.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you very much. Let's try to do a speed round here, okay?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Okay. Uh-oh, here we go.

Mr. HOYER. You and I went over these on the phone. I am going to ask the questions I asked you on the phone, and hopefully, we have the answers already.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I am not going to make any promises just yet, but we are going to work together.

Mr. HOYER. Okay.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I miss you on the seventh floor, by the way.

Mr. HOYER. We miss you. Every time I get in the elevator, I say, where are you?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Where are you? That is where we spent most of our time, in the elevator.

Mr. HOYER. Okay. Let's go quick. What are the changes to FTEs from January to now at the Department of Labor?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I am sorry. I am sorry. I missed it. I missed it.

Mr. HOYER. What are the changes in FTEs from January to today?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, due to litigation, I can't comment on that right now because there has been a stop on the DRO about what is happening in HR, so due to litigation, I can't——

Mr. HOYER. Is this part of the transparency and accountability program that the President talks so much about?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, I promise you, Congressman——

Mr. HOYER. The number is in litigation?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, through——

Mr. HOYER. Whether you legally did what you could do, whether DOGE has legally done, that is in litigation. I didn't ask you that question. I said what is the number now. I can't believe that is in litigation.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, with the deferred resignations that have happened, I don't have a final number of FTEs currently at the Department of Labor as of now. I do not have that final

number, but I will get it to you just as soon as we have the final number.

Mr. HOYER. Okay. Now, I asked you these questions on the phone.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yep.

Mr. HOYER. How many workers took the original buyout?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, exactly. I don't have the exact number because they haven't all signed. It was offered to a lot through the Department of Labor, and I don't have the final number for you, but I promise you I will get it to you as soon as I have the final number because not all have decided if that is what they want to do or not, and I will have my office brief you on it.

Mr. HOYER. Well, one of the things I want to know, if you have to find this out later——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Sure.

Mr. HOYER [continuing]. And I asked you on the phone, how many are still being paid but not working?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah. Everybody who had chosen to be in the program, administration will be paid through, I think it is September 30. I don't know if that is right. September 30, yes. That is correct, September 30, those who chose to do the program.

Mr. HOYER. That is very interesting, "those who chose." I don't know how many chose.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I don't have the final number either. I really don't have the final number. I am not making it up. I don't have the final number. It was offered. Not all have signed back, and I don't have the final number.

Mr. HOYER. No, no, no, I didn't ask you how many were offered. How many signed up and are not working but being paid every day to do work for the American people?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I don't have that final number, but I will get it to this entire committee.

Mr. HOYER. Well, I am glad you will do that, but I am surprised because we had this phone call a week ago.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. And it changes, so I just don't have it, but when I do, I will get it for you——

Mr. HOYER. Well——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER [continuing]. Because people have an opportunity to take it as they go along.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Secretary.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOYER [continuing]. With all due respect——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOYER [continuing]. We had a delightful phone call.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes, and we continue——

Mr. HOYER. I gave you the exact questions I was going to ask you.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Mm-hmm.

Mr. HOYER. No tricks.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I am not tricking you.

Mr. HOYER. No, you are not answering me either. How many employees were let go but asked to come back?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I do not have that number for you today.

Mr. HOYER. We went over these a week ago.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes.

Mr. HOYER. There is no point in having a conversation if—we all know our time is short—if you don't ask your staff to give you these answers. This is not an opaque question.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah.

Mr. HOYER. This is a question of how many people are now working in the Department of Labor.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Congressman, I will get you that number when we have the final numbers in place. I don't have——

Mr. HOYER. I don't want the final number. I want now, and that is what I asked about, now. I know you can't give me the final number because it is going to be a moving number.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes. So may I answer this for you from my legal team? Forty-five days to confirm, about 15,000 DOL employees, and no one was fired and who has come back.

Mr. HOYER. No one was asked to come back?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Correct. There you go. No, no, no, that is how many at the Department of Labor.

Mr. HOYER. How many are gone?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. And we will have 45 days from the time that they leave to confirm those, and then I will give you those answers. You know, Congressman. I am not here to play games either. I take this very seriously, and I want to protect the American worker. As it is subject to litigation, as we have gone through either the DRPs or the reduction in force, I can't comment any further than that, but I will get you the information just as soon as I can.

Mr. HOYER. To your knowledge, was there any study made for DOGE or the Department of Labor that justified the removal of those who have been removed or asked to resign?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, you had asked me that, and I can answer this. I don't know of any study that was done.

Mr. HOYER. My premise is that they knew how to do it. They didn't know the consequences. We are going to find out. Let me close with this, a quote, "We want the bureaucrats to be traumatically affected. When they wake up in the morning, we want them not to want to go to work because they are increasingly viewed as the villains. We want to put them in trauma." Are you familiar with that quote?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. No.

Mr. HOYER. That is Russell Vought. You have just talked about how we all want to be for labor, for workers.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I absolutely do.

Mr. HOYER. What do you think that does to your workers at Department of Labor and throughout the Federal Government to talk about them that way?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, I am not familiar with that quote, but I can promise you this. I am for and every focus that I do every single day when I wake up is to focus on the American worker, and I will continue to do so.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you very much. I look forward to the numbers.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Clyde.

Mr. CLYDE. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Madam Secretary.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you for the phone call.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Of course.

Mr. CLYDE. I appreciated being able to chat with you, and the questions that I raised and the answers that you gave me. And so I am encouraged to hear your commitment to restoring constitutional boundaries and returning power to the States, localities, and, most importantly, the American worker.

Today, we face a critical shortage of skilled labor in trades, manufacturing, energy, and other key industries, where, while millions are burdened with student debt and degrees that really haven't led to better jobs, it is clearly time to rethink the Federal workforce investment. Taxpayer dollars should fund results, not rhetoric, and that means cutting ineffective programs and tying funding to clear outcomes, like job placement, earnings, and employer partnerships. It also means empowering the private sector. Employer-driven models with on-the-job training and real-world experience frequently outperform bloated Federal programs. For too long, the Federal labor policy has been shaped by sprawling one-size-fits-all all programs—I think you mentioned that in your statement—with regard to political allies, and it prioritizes DEI checklists over merit, and funds nonprofits that have little to do with advancing real workforce development. I am grateful that the Trump administration is reversing course, eliminating waste and focusing on results.

I am especially encouraged by your support for apprenticeships and skilled trades, practical, debt-free paths to success. Federal policy must reflect that college isn't the only way up. Trade schools are phenomenal, and they have incredible graduation rates and job placement rates upon graduation. I also share your concerns about Job Corps and the Senior Community Service Employment Program. These programs have been costly, ineffective, and, in some cases, unsafe, and data is clear. Now, you mentioned a study that you all had done, and they are failing those they are meant to serve. So I thank you and I thank President Trump for eliminating the Job Corps in the budget request.

Finally, I want to highlight your strong stand against rewarding illegal migration with unemployment benefits. It is unacceptable that American taxpayers are expected to subsidize policies that erode our national sovereignty and displace lawful workers. Your warning to governors on this front was well placed and necessary. Thank you. So, Madam Secretary, your recent warning to governors that States allowing illegal aliens to access unemployment benefits could lose Federal funding. Can you provide an update on how you are enforcing that policy and what mechanisms are in place to stop the misuse of these benefits at the state level?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. No, thank you so much. This is such an important issue for, you know, the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, to be whole for the people who need it most, and I think that is the biggest concern. And so my recommendation was for those governors to comply with not allowing anybody who is of any illegal status to have unemployment insurance. And as we receive feedback, we will continue to discover what those dollars are and return them to the State Treasury because we have already uncovered and we have some returned already to the State Treasury, but we need to follow up with that. I know Congress has approved through the House an extension on that unemployment insurance recovery, and we are looking forward to working with Congress and the Senate to continue that because those are dollars that have been taken and not returned, and we will continue to follow up. And then as it extends to illegal immigration, we will continue to work with every governor to be a good Federal partner, to have them understand that that is not what the Unemployment Insurance Trust is for. It is for the American people who need it most.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you. Thank you for that commitment. Now, our chairman asked about the Adverse Effective Wage Rate, and I want to follow up on that. It is making it increasingly difficult for farmers in my district—I have a very agricultural district—to hire legal guest labor under the H–2A program. So I know you mentioned that there is litigation going on, but what is your Department doing to address the unsustainable wage inflation under the AEWR, and will you support a freeze at the January 2023 levels or lower to protect American agriculture and food security?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, thank you for the question, and because it is in litigation, I really can't comment any further, but I will continue to work with your office and any other office. This is very important, and I will also work with Secretary Rollins on this issue as it is important.

As it reverts back to all of the H programs, though, as well, one of the things that the Department of Labor is doing is talking about accessibility and understanding the program in itself, and oftentimes the mitigation process or the navigation of the system. So streamlining those processes are working as well, so as a culmination of all of those together, I think we are going to have better outcomes for all the H programs, and then as well as it resorts to the AEWR ISSUES. But until it is out of litigation, I won't be able to comment specifically.

Mr. CLYDE. All right, Well, I look forward to working with you on that, and one last final question. Job Corps has been plagued with violence, waste, and poor outcomes for years, and, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent for this article to be entered into the record. It is by Fox News. It says, "New Report Exposes How Government Program with Eye-Popping Budget, $1.7 billion, is Failing Vulnerable Students," and it is April 25, 2025. So I ask that it be entered into the record.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Fair enough.

[The information follows:]

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New report exposes how government program with eye-popping budget is failing vulnerable students

By Andrew Miller

Published April 25, 2025

Fox News

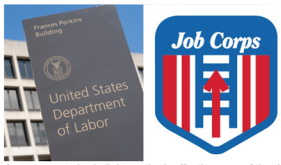
FIRST ON FOX: A new transparency report looking at a popular multibillion-dollar program in the Department of Labor has found a meager success rate, setting the stage for possible cuts amid the Trump administration's push to slash waste.

The Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration has released a detailed report investigating the financial performance and efficiency of the Jobs Corps Program, a federally funded residential career training and education program popular with unions and designed for eligible low-income young adults aged 16-24.

The report, which analyzed 124 job centers, looked into the definitions of what constitutes "graduating" from the program and found that the average graduation rate ranges from 32% to 38%, depending on which criteria are used for a program with a budget of $1.7 billion in PY2023.

The report states that the average cost per student overall came out to $49,769.53 in PY2023, and the average cost per student per program year is $79,631.25.

DOGE SLASHES 'WASTEFUL' 'PROBLEM-SOLVING' CONTRACT WORTH $50K IN LATEST ROUND OF ELIMINATIONS



A new report sheds light on the ineffectiveness of the Job Corps program. (Getty Images | Fox)

The average total cost per graduate ranges from $155,600 to $187,653, the report states.

Additionally, once those students move through the program, the study found that they are largely being hired in minimum wage positions, with participants earning $16,695 annually on average after they leave the program.

"Taxpayers deserve to know the facts and outcomes of their multi-billion-dollar investment," ETA Acting Assistant Secretary Lori Frazier Bearden said in a statement.

"This report underscores the Department's commitment to program transparency and accountability — both of which are essential for effective oversight, informed policymaking, and maintaining public trust," she continued.

EXPERT TURNS TABLES ON DEM CRITICS AFTER MUSK ACCUSES SOCIAL SECURITY OF BEING 'PONZI SCHEME'



Labor Secretary Lori Chavez-DeRemer. (Bill Clark/CQ-Roll Call, Inc via Getty Images)

In a press release, the department said after looking through the highest center costs per graduate, it found that "the 10 least efficient programs average $512,800 per graduate" and "the top 50 least efficient programs average $319,085 per graduate."

Concerns about more than the efficiency of Job Corps have been raised in recent years, including a report from the Daily Wire outlining data that shows criminals and runaway teens were often housed in Job Corps dorms, which resulted in crimes like rape, drug dealing and assault.

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The Department of Labor has been active in recent weeks pushing for transparency under the backdrop of DOGE. (Dept Labor)

The Department of Labor has been active in recent weeks pushing for transparency under the backdrop of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE). Earlier this month, Labor Secretary Lori Chavez-DeRemer announced that her department will return over $1 billion in unused COVID-era funding back to the taxpayer.

In February, Fox News Digital reported that the Department of Labor will cancel a $4 million contract for DEI consultation services and training in its Jobs Corps program.

Andrew Mark Miller is a reporter at Fox News. Find him on Twitter @andymarkmiller and email tips to AndrewMark.Miller@Fox.com.

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URL
https://www.foxnews.com/politics/new-report-exposes-how-government-program-eye-popping-budget-failing-vulnerable-students

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Mr. CLYDE. All right. And so I just want to thank you for your bold action on Job Corps.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. CLYDE. And is there any comment that you would like to make further about Job Corps and the decision by the President?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. If anybody needs any more assistance with their specific Job Corps numbers, I would like to offer that that is a public document.

Mr. CLYDE. Right.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. But if there is anything else that I can get for you, please, I really want to work with each and every one of you on this issue because that population is one that needs to be served, and how we do it more efficiently and effectively and keep our students safe and our workers safe is going to be a primary goal of the Department of Labor.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Pocan.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you very much, and I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Pocan.

Mr. POCAN. Great. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Madam Secretary, for being with us.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. POCAN. Sorry, I am almost out of breath a little bit. I was running between——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Back and forth.

Mr. POCAN [continuing]. Because they were like, Clyde is halfway through, so I tried to get here in time to make sure we kept it going.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. POCAN. Glad to see you in the position because we do appreciate you had many pro-worker votes when you were in Congress, and that provides me some comfort knowing you are there. However, the President's budget does provide me some anxiety when I see a billion-dollar cut, and there is no real details in the skinny budget. Specifically, I think, I guess the two questions I would love to have some reassurances from you around, OSHA and the Wage and Hour Division on cuts because I think those are two of the divisions, as you well know, support workers the most. And I want to make sure that, because we don't have the details, that you can maybe give us a little insight on what you might see happening in those two areas.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah. Thank you again for the question, and certainly. One, to fulfill the mission of the Department of labor, first and foremost, that is my job today, different than as a congressman representing Oregon. But you are correct, the direction of the President when he nominated me and now as the Secretary of Labor is to work with all sides of the aisle, and work with labor and business to come together to how we are going to best protect the American worker. So that being said, on the OSHA and/or MSHA, the safety of the American worker also is first and foremost, not only under their agencies, but no worker should expect to go to work and not come home safe and sound. It is going to be my goal, statutorily when we are out visiting the sites, that we have our investigators on site because we want to

protect the American worker, so that will be my focus, and I will continue down that road.

As we streamline and modernize, oftentimes it does get conflated, and it is hard to understand that you would make a cut, then you can't do the job. I don't agree with that always. More money doesn't always mean the best outcome, but we are going to do everything we can to fulfill the mandate of the Department of Labor and not let any American worker down, and we will keep them safe.

Mr. POCAN. And again, I just really want to stress around OSHA especially, and Wage and Hour Division, those two.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is right, OSHA and MSHA, and Wage and Hour, again, when you are talking about protecting——

Mr. POCAN. Yeah.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER [continuing]. Minimum, when we are talking overtime pay, that people get——

Mr. POCAN. Wage theft, all the stuff——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER [continuing]. All those things that, that the American worker deserves will be first focus on my Department and my Agency to focus on.

Mr. POCAN. Yeah. I know you as the member of Congress would be doing that. I hope you as the Secretary can still do that. In case another billionaire comes into the administration to start playing with things, you know, your expertise would be much appreciated in that area. One of the other questions was, you know, because of the cuts, the Job Corps program, I guess it has come up from a couple folks, I come from the perspective, I think, where maybe Mr. Fleischmann was coming as well. Like, it is an important program, right, because it does have that pipeline.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is right.

Mr. POCAN. With the Make America Skilled Again initiative, how will that program make up for the job training resources that we provide to our youth and seniors in the soon-to-be eliminated DOL programs, and what can we expect? Can you assure us that these organizations will have access to the same skilled candidate pool if Job Corps is dismantled?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, thank you for bringing that up. I was just visiting with the carpenters and you know, there were Job Corps students in their trade skills program, in their apprenticeship program. So my goal on the apprenticeship of the 1 million apprentices, along with the President, is to, first and foremost, focus that pipeline, because that is the market-driven economy that we have been seeing and asking for. And if Job Corps is not working, if it is not serving that population that we are promising to serve, then I want to make sure we serve that population through a different avenue. What that looks like, I am not exactly sure at this moment because there has been no decisions made, but there are approximately 20,000 students that we are serving. I need to know that they are in a place that they can have the skills that they need, along with the rest of America. And so making America skilled again, that block grant, we want to focus on all populations to make sure men and women are being served, and that is going to include that same population.

Mr. POCAN. Hopefully we keep the same focus on registered apprenticeships, too, as being the platinum standard sort of out there. I spent 35 years as a signed contractor, IUPAT union member.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Sure.

Mr. POCAN. I myself was a member as well during all that time period, and those programs really are, in many ways, heads and tails above other type programs out there. I know you know that from your experience, so just so we can keep that focus as well. Last thing, I think, because I only have 22 seconds, I want to ask the question, but I just raise the concern that when the President signed an executive order taking away bargaining rights from 75 percent of the Federal workforce, it reminded me of what Scott Walker did in my State in Wisconsin, and that caused all sorts of problems that we are still dealing with well over a decade later. I believe those workers have collective bargaining rights. I believe that you believe that, but I hope that we can do more in this area because I am concerned that, already, watching the cuts from Elon Musk, the DOGE Commission, this is just one more attack on workers, and at some point, we do need people to work for the Federal Government.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. POCAN. So thank you for being here today.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you. Appreciate it.

Mr. POCAN. Sure.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Moore from West Virginia.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Madam Secretary, for being here. The union labor in my district is very thrilled to have you. All the workers in West Virginia are thrilled to have you in this position, so thank you.

Just by background, I would mention, since we are talking about trade school, myself, I went to trade school. I actually used to be a welder. That is how I started off my career, come from a multigenerational family of labor union membership, and it provided my family a very good life, and we owe a lot to that. To that end, I wanted to highlight something for you, and that is this program when I was State treasurer of West Virginia that I started that I would like to work on with your office and I am going to introduce legislation on. It is called the Jumpstart Savings Program.

So one of the things I noticed when I was working in labor myself is that when you would graduate from one of these apprenticeship programs or trade school, sometimes the barrier of entry into the workforce was not so much paying for the school. Obviously, union apprenticeship is structurally different than that, but when you were coming out, it was difficult to get going where you had to buy the tools or equipment, necessary licenses, certifications, or new business startup costs to really get going. So we started this program called Jumpstart, which was endorsed in the West Virginia legislature and passed in legislature, but endorsed by our trade unions as well as the Chamber of Commerce. Not too often those two come together on something.

And what the program does, it allows individuals to start a savings account that looks like a 529, but functions different, and it is for after graduation, and it allows individuals to save money for tools, equipment, licenses, certifications, and new business startup

costs, and the accounts stay open in perpetuity. Now, one of the structural issues that we had, because it was a State-level program, we had tax incentives on it where you could write off up to $25,000 a year money that went into the account, or as you pulled money out, up to 25,000, so it was tax advantaged account. 529, the college savings plan, obviously you are not paying the capital gains tax, and that is a Federal issue, right? We were able to waive it at the State level, but not at the Federal level.

This is a program that I think would be really beneficial to the workers of this country when they are coming out of a trade school, coming out of a union apprenticeship program, looking to start a new business, because we are always thinking about trade school and apprenticeship programs, and those are great, and we need more of them. We absolutely need more of them. Just in my district alone, where we have Northern Community College, the welders there, it is hard to keep them long enough to graduate because they are getting jobs so fast. So that is the struggle is that so many of them are so employable, they are going out and working immediately.

But is this something that you think your office would be willing to work with my office in trying to get a piece of legislation together and pass here in Congress?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Oh, absolutely. We used to work with agencies as a member of Congress to assist in any of the technical assistance that you need to get that done. And as you work through Congress, I would look forward to working with you on this issue and, you know, get it across the line if that is something Congress wants to focus on, absolutely.

Mr. MOORE. Well, I hope they will, and I look to the other side of the aisle, maybe perhaps some of them might be interested in supporting this. It passed bipartisanly in the West Virginia State legislature. I will give you one example. Like, auto mechanics is a great one. They have to buy all of their own tools when they come out of school, and it is tens of thousands of dollars, and if they don't have the ability to save to be able to buy those tools, it is a real barrier to entry into the workforce, and that is just one great example.

I will end with this, is that in terms of protecting the workers out there, I would be remiss if I didn't mention the tragedy that happened in Northern West Virginia under the last administration. We were not able to get tariff relief on tinplate steel in this country. President Biden refused to put tariffs on tinplate steel. We had to idle a steel plant in Weirton, West Virginia that cost us over 3,000 United Steel worker jobs, and nobody did anything about it. The Biden administration was supposed to be the most pro-union administration in history, left them in the dark. I mean, it is a tragedy. They got sold out, for whatever reason, by Beijing Biden, and they all lost their jobs, and that plant is idled. We used to have two blast furnaces in the United States that made tinplate steel. We are now down to one left.

So thank you for your work that you are doing with USTR, and if you want to support workers, I would support tariffs. If on the other side of the aisle, you want to support workers, support tariffs

on steel and aluminum because that is a way that we are going to protect those jobs. I yield back. Thank you.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Frankel.

Ms. FRANKEL. Thank you, sir. Good morning. Thank you. Welcome. Congratulations on your new appointment. I just want to start off by saying it is astonishing that President Trump, while blatantly disregarding the priorities set forth by Congress in our appropriations bill, is still sending Cabinet Secretaries to request funding.

But with that said, all across the country, working people have long relied on the U.S. Department of Labor to safeguard their paychecks, their safety, and their dignity, and they expect the government to stand with them, not sell them out. But under Donald Trump, with Elon Musk wielding his chainsaw through the lives of dedicated public servants and hardworking Americans through his DOGE efficiency group, we are witnessing the deliberate dismantling of one of the most critical lifelines for the American workers, and that is the Department of Labor. And especially egregious, at this very moment, the Trump administration, through your Department, is orchestrating targeted attacks on the fundamental right to fair treatment in the workplace with the ridiculous excuse that diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives are woke, whatever that even means, no clue.

And the damage is profound. It is no more evident in the gutting of the Office of the Federal Contract Compliance Programs—that is a lot of words—OFCCP. The Federal Government pays private contractors over $600 billion, and 20 percent of our workforce is employed by these companies. That is more than 33 million workers. For 60 years, the OFCCP has ensured that these companies don't violate Federal law protecting discrimination based on race, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, as well as certain veterans and people with disabilities. So that means a company can't say I am not going to hire you because you are black, or you are gay, or you are a Jew, or you are Asian.

Public companies were required when they received this public money, the private companies, to auditing for compliance with antidiscrimination law. And as a result, the OFCCP collected owed wages for workers who had been discriminated against or faced illegal pay disparities, and directed noncompliant companies to implement correct plans. They collected over $260 million just in the last 10 years, but then, more important, they sent a message: obey the law. With one stroke of the pen, Donald Trump ordered OFCCP to cease its essential functions. And also now, it is threatening the nonprofits, the businesses with investigations if they are investing in fairness and inclusion. It sends a message to companies: you receive your Federal money, go ahead, do discriminate, we have your back.

So I have a question. In the past several years, under Biden, Lincoln was compelled to pay $1.8 million to over 600 women for discriminatory pay practices. Google paid $3.8 million to more than 5,500 women and Asian applicants due to hiring and pay discrimination. Cisco Systems agreed to $4.75 million settlement after the audit revealed that women, black, and Latino employees were paid

less than their white male counterparts in similar roles. Intel Corporation settled for $5 million following allegations of systematic pay discrimination against female, African American, and Hispanic employees. And Bank of America was ordered to pay $2.2 million to over 1,000 black applicants for discriminatory hiring practices, and I could give you many more examples. These were systematic violations that were uncovered through OFCCP, their audits, and their proactive enforcement. My question to you today, isn't it not true that your Department could not do that today?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is not true. We are ensuring that OFCCP fulfills its statutory requirements, and no discrimination will be tolerated under this Nation's laws. That I will fully enforce. I am not familiar with all those individual cases that you mentioned. I know that you are trying to lay out a plan, but I am telling you, under the Department of Labor, we will fulfill our statutory requirements under the OFCCP.

Ms. FRANKEL. What I suggest is that, with all due respect——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Sure.

Ms. FRANKEL [continuing]. Because you didn't sign this executive order, but I suggest you read that executive order because that executive order would not allow the Department of Labor to take any of these actions against any of these companies. And just to sum it up, under Donald Trump, the Department of Labor, I should say the Department of Unlawfulness, no longer protects workers from civil rights violations. It is now, in my opinion, in the business of aiding and abetting discrimination by businesses that receive Federal dollars, and that is over $600 billion of taxpayer monies, and with that, I yield back.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you, Congresswoman.

Ms. LETLOW [presiding]. The chair now recognizes Representative Bice.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you, Madam Chair, and thank you to Secretary Chavez-DeRemer for being with us this morning, and thank you for speaking with me recently about my initiative of filing legislation on paid family leave that I introduced. I am excited to be part of the bipartisan Paid Family leave Working Group, where we spent a year and a half talking to stakeholders and crafting legislation to address the lack of paid family leave options in, what I believe, is a responsible way. The More Paid Leave for More Americans Act, H.R. 3089, will provide a modest incentive for States to establish their own family leave programs using a public/private partnership model. And to be clear, this bill is not a mandate. It is an incentive that recognizes that States are already leading the way in many spaces, and we want to support that. And there is a tie-in certainly with the Department of Labor potentially having an oversight of this particular program, so thank you for giving me some time to talk to you about that.

Secretary, Oklahoma, like 26 other States, is a right-to-work State, and President Biden issued Executive Order 14063 in 2022, requiring the use of project labor agreements on all Federal construction projects over $35 million. This actually limits competition for the projects and results in many projects bringing in crews from out of State. Earlier this year, the Federal Court of Federal Claims ruled that the collective bargaining agreement requirement vio-

lated the Competition and Contracting Act by excluding responsible offerors that are capable of performing the contract. I am working on legislation to ensure that no further PLA agreements are placed on Federal contracts in the future.

With only 11 percent of the workforce unionized, will you continue to support a free market and ensure fair competition across the workplace?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah. Thank you. I wanted to go back just quickly on the legislation. The Department of Labor, again, as was mentioned, will provide any technical assistance that we can offer as you move legislation through Congress, anything that we can do to help out on that, because you are right, as an oversight, if it was to come to fruition, would be through the Department of Labor. So thank you because we understand that is a growing concern amongst lot of our working——

Mrs. BICE. The U.S. is——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER [continuing]. A lot of our working families.

Mrs. BICE. The U.S. is one of seven developed nations in the world that does not have a structured paid family leave program. And so my colleagues and I, bipartisan and bicameral, actually, are looking to try to solve that, and we look forward to working with your Department.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Great, and thank you. And then again on right to work, as was mentioned in my hearing and mentioned here today, you know, it is a fundamental tenet of labor law that States have a right to choose if they want to be a right-to-work State or if they want to unionize. And again, from the Secretary's office, you know, that is left up, you know, to those States. Now, the specific PLA that you are talking about was not really a Department of Labor law, but we want to work with every State in order to understand that we want to grow the workforce. That has been really at the fundamental core of President Trump's agenda, is to grow this economy and get out of our own way, so to speak. And so from the Secretary's office, we want to make sure that we are supporting growing that workforce in any way that we can.

Mrs. BICE. Well, speaking of the workforce, in April, the jobs report beat expectations by 40,000 jobs, showing that President Trump has strengthened the private sector and is growing Main Street America. Can you describe your work on removing some of the burdensome regulations that have allowed wages to grow and how the committee can partner with you to keep the momentum going?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, thank you, and again, I would like to go back even one month prior to that. We did blow it out of the water, and I think that that is what is important to answering the call of the market and what is happening: 228,000 jobs in one, and then 177,000 jobs, and those are above expectations. And I would imagine we will continue down that road in growing this workforce because of the flexibility and modernization of labor law. And I think that that has been key for not only my Agency, but with our business and our labor wherever they are in the continuum, that we will continue to reduce those barriers so we

can grow the American workforce first and stay focused on the American worker. And every conversation that I had with each and every one of you will always come from the pinnacle of the American worker first.

Mrs. BICE. Very much appreciate that. That is an important aspect of the tentative small business, but also of your organization, so we appreciate your time and dedication to the country. Thank you for your service, and with that, Madam Chair, I yield.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you. The chair recognizes Representative Watson Coleman.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Thank you, Madam Chair, and welcome to you, Madam Secretary.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. A question regarding your study that you all referred to, I think. As related to the decisions that you made with Job Corps, whose study was that?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, so that was a Job Corps transparency report. Really, it is the most comprehensive report that has been done out of the Department of Labor in order to discover what has actually been happening.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. So that is your study, your Department.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. It came out of the Department of Labor, yep.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Okay.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. And it is the first time that it has been done.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I am very concerned about Job Corps because I know Job Corps deals with individuals from 16 to 24. It provides them not only opportunity to get an education in a college, it also hooks them up with unions for apprenticeships for things that are very important and responsive to the market, and also provides them residential removal from very dangerous areas. It gives them a new lease on life.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. They are a mixture of people, predominantly minority, all low income, and I am wondering, what is it that we are proposing to do that is better than that, because I don't agree that Job Corps has done its job as best it can. What I do think is that we don't necessarily hold people up to the standards that we expect. I would like to know as quickly as possible because I have one other area to question——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Okay.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. What is your proposal to deal with that population specifically, to give them safety and security in where they are living——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Mm-hmm.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. Opportunities to go to college, opportunities to engage in apprenticeships?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Sure. So working with our respective State partners, as well, to understand it is very different in every State and very different in every congressional district as well, and so I did pull up these numbers because I knew this would be so important to many of you here. Congresswoman, I don't believe you have a Job Corps in your actual district, but——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Next to it.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Next to it, I believe, yeah, very close. But the cost per enrollee there is $56,000, and the cost per graduate for yours is 268,000 per graduate, and only one-third of those students are graduating across the board—not yours, but across the board—and students go on to make about $16,000 a year. So just the discrepancy alone concerns me, but that doesn't mean the population we should forget about.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. So that is why that is really important——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. To follow through.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is right.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Number one, how they are employed is another function of how this country deals with minorities in particular, and so——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes. So through the internship program, whatever I can do to work with you.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Thank you. I am going to——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I know we didn't have a chance to talk——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I am going to be working with you, and I am sorry I missed your call.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. No, that is okay.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. It befuddles me why we don't understand the significance of affirmative action and contract compliance.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Mm-hmm.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. They both came into existence because there were verified studies of the underutilization and the lack of opportunity for women and minorities, and that they were treated discriminatorily in both the contract world, as an MBE or WBE, or even just an employee, as well as in the work world. And it seems to me that the President is hellbent on eliminating that opportunity to create equity among people in this country who have been treated discriminatorily.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, absolutely not. We won't discriminate against any of our American workers, and we will fulfill——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Well, we are. We are, and I appreciate——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER [continuing]. That obligation.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I appreciate your rhetoric, but I am watching what he is saying and what he is doing.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, I——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. And so I think that it is really important that we collectively recognize we have an obligation to everybody.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is right. We will uplift all Americans.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I have one other question regarding these Job Corps. They are public/private partnerships. So in each State or wherever they exist, is it a different private entity that is in relationship with the government, or is it one big, private——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. The operators are different.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Pardon?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Operators can be different.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Primarily, is there anyone that is really owning the majority of them?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Across the board, and in this report, I think you will get that information of exactly what is happening, but I would like my team to be able to update you in more detail so that you do fully understand.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I really appreciate it. I would like to see the study. I would like to have conversations with you.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. We will get it to your office.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. And I would also like to understand, what is the justification for eliminating the program that provided jobs of whatever nature to older people who were low income and needed that additional income? I just feel like we are punishing older people who need to work.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, my goal is certainly not that, but because those are subject, again, to litigation, on the grant funding, I won't be able to specifically talk about that right at this moment, but I would love to talk to continue working with your office.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Well, can you talk to me about how you are going to protect them, even irrespective of any kind of lawsuit against your eliminating this particular program? What is your vision to protect those individuals of that ilk, that age group who need to work?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Sure.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. How do you plan to ensure that?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. We will fulfill the mission of the Department of Labor, and as the Secretary of Labor, I will focus on all the American workers wherever they are in their continuum of the workforce. And that is the job of the Department of Labor, and we will continue on that road. That I can guarantee.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Thank you, ma'am. I yield back.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Ms. LETLOW. The chair recognizes Representative Moolenaar.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you, Madam Chair. Secretary Chavez-DeRemer——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Nice to see you.

Mr. MOOLENAAR [continuing]. Nice to see you. Welcome back——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Mr. MOOLENAAR [continuing]. And appreciate you being here with us today.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Sure. Glad to be here.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. And I have appreciated our conversations over the years, and you represented a State that has a lot of agricultural activity and understand, I know, based on your time in Congress, you were involved in the workforce issues and agriculture. And I want to follow up on some of the discussion you have already had on the H–2A AEWR situation. Have you been to Michigan before?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Oh, sir, I used to live in Michigan.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Well, we need you to come back.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I used to live in Ann Arbor, and my daughter lives in Saginaw now.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Okay.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. So I was just there visiting my grandson, so yes.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Well, we want you to come back——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Glad to do it.

Mr. MOOLENAAR [continuing]. And we would love to have you meet with some of our farmers. Some are fifth-, sixth-generation fruit growers, vegetable growers who are really under tremendous financial stress right now, and it is because of a Federal mandate that increases the cost of labor for them, the H–2A. And so in Michigan, you have these farmers where they are paying transportation for their workers, they are paying housing, and then they are also forced to pay over $18 an hour, and they just can't make it anymore. And so there is an urgency. It is of huge importance.

I know, you know, based on your willingness to work on this, and I appreciate that, and I know the chairman talked with you about it. What I would propose is working with Secretary Rollins. We brought this up the other day in the Agricultural Subcommittee, and she pledged to work on this as well. And I think the two of you and your teams working together—I know we have already done some calls on this—could really help resolve this. And I know there is a process that needs to take place, but there is also an urgency.

So I have introduced legislation, similar to what Representative Clyde mentioned, pausing the increase for 2 years, just to give some relief as we work on a longer-term solution. And I know some of the litigation issues, and you don't necessarily want to comment one way or another, but I would welcome your technical input on that legislation and would welcome being part of any work group that could be established to help resolve this, both on a short-term basis as well as a long-term basis.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Absolutely. And so any technical assistance that we can give you through the Department of Labor, ETA, and specifically, glad to do it as you follow through with any legislation that Congress is working toward. In regards to Secretary Rollins, we visit often in regards to how the workforce and agriculture really collide all the time, and then working with Secretary Noem as well on just the H programs.

One of the things that I heard as a member of Congress and in working with a lot of you was the dedication on just the systems in play themselves, and sometimes navigating that for our farmers and ranchers has been quite difficult. And so we are working on that through the Department of Labor, and I have directed my team to make sure that there is a dedicated focus to either members of Congress and/or, you know, respective States who need to say, I just need some help navigating this, because time is money. We understand that. We understand the workforce matters, and so we are working hard in that process, and I will continue to do so, really, at the direction of the President, that we have seen, that all secretaries work together to understand what is happening, and then the workforce, you know, that pipeline is much needed, oftentimes, and is so different in every State.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you, and I also just wanted to follow up, being familiar with Michigan as you are. Mackinac Island is a very special place.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yes, been there.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. And, you know, one of the things a lot of people don't realize is the H–2B visa is very much in use there. Because of the process where there is a cap on that and sometimes there is a lottery where people don't know if they are going to get, you know, the H–2B workers that they need, they are in a situation where they don't know if they can open their business. And so it actually costs American jobs because businesses that employ H–2B workers, as well as local area workers, don't have that certainty, and it would be an issue of working with Secretary Noem and yourself. And we would welcome your help lifting that cap or at least providing the certainty so that more people can get the workers they need on Mackinac Island.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. No, thank you for bringing that up. It is important, and I will continue to work with the other Secretaries as it takes all different agencies to determine this, and streamlining that and working together is going to be key. And we will continue down that road so that it is more efficient for the people who are using the programs themselves.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Can I ask one last quick question? In Michigan, we have 83 counties. A lot of the counties have county fairs. They have, you know, the carnival rides——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Sure.

Mr. MOOLENAAR [continuing]. And the workforce they need for that. That is another area where I would ask you to consider what options might be available because that is so important to the rural communities.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. We want to grow all the workforce that is needed here to supplement and supply our American workers and our American businesses, so I will, and if you can, at that fair, have some Mackinac Island fudge ice cream, I would appreciate it.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you very much.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Of course.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. I yield back.

Ms. LETLOW. The chair recognizes Representative Dean.

Ms. DEAN. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Ranking Member. Secretary Chavez-DeRemer, thank you for being here today, for your testimony——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Ms. DEAN. [continuing]. And for our conversation within the last week. I appreciate that, and Madam Chair and Madam Ranking Member, I know I am new to this committee, but I have to tell you there is something a little jarring about what is going on. I think we are here in Appropriations hearings, am I correct? And nowhere in your testimony are you revealing what the President is actually seeking, which is a $4.7 billion reduction to the Department of Labor. These are Appropriations hearings. We should be hearing about the dollars. Your words are at complete odds, your value of labor and of workers are at complete odds with the deep cuts that are proposed in the President's budget, and I am puzzled that you

wouldn't have written about it in your written testimony or testified to it today.

You want to protect workers, you want to grow jobs, you just said that. Mackinac Island and everywhere else, you want to grow jobs. How do we do that with a $4.7 billion cut to the Department of Labor, 36 percent from 2025-enacted levels. So I am concerned about these cuts. I am concerned what impact they will have on workers across the Nation. Labor is the backbone of this country. It is the backbone of this economy, an economy that we want to grow positively as opposed to what is going on right now. These budget cuts will affect critical programs that support American workers, such as job training, unemployment benefits, workplace safety, and other vital labor protections. Workers are facing shifting job markets, and they have a lot on the line, and we have an obligation to fully understand how these proposed reductions that our President, your boss, is putting forward.

You know, I was mindful of our new Pope who will be installed this weekend, Pope Leo XIV, who selected his papal name after Pope Leo XIII, who prized and was really sort of the godfather of social justice, Christian Catholic social teaching, and the rights of working people. It is in that spirit that I hope we can recognize the importance of all workers. And yet, if you take a look at the framing of this administration and labor and workers, and read the March 27 executive order by this President stripping Federal workers of their collective bargaining rights, as I said, this is in complete juxtaposition to the language that you are using, and you are not talking about the steep cuts. So let's talk about some of them.

We know the benefits of workforce development programs. I have seen it directly in the community college in my district with their apprenticeship programs, working directly with the county to provide 1- to 2-year Montgomery County work apprenticeship programs, called MAP, for students to gain in-demand skills at no cost. The program partners students with businesses in my area, providing an opportunity for a successful pipeline for employment. These programs are at risk. I will tell you already, they are cutting.

The Montgomery County Commerce Department in my district has already received notice of a 15-percent in annual Workforce Investment Opportunity Act—WIOA—funding, totaling almost $600,000. This is in conflict, again, with your words. You prize workforce development, and we are already forced, as a result of the actions of this administration, to cut. You talk about cutting, waste, fraud, and abuse, and to restore freedom. The President's proposed budget cut would take $1.6 billion from Department of Labor grants and move the remainder to make America Skilled again. I guess that is MASA. We will add that to MAGA. We will add that to MAHA and AHA. I cannot stand these slogans. I want substance.

Let's talk about the substance of cutting $1.6 billion and shifting, and I say shafting when you send it over to the States in a block grant program. Your argument is, the President's argument is the States will have greater control. We know that not to be true. You are cutting what the States will get, and they have cut, as I just showed you, at the county level, what we can do. The budget pro-

poses eliminating WIOA Adult Job training, which would deny job training and employment services to more than 300,000 adults who face barriers to finding good-paying jobs, which would rob 135,000 young people of employment opportunities.

Do you understand the conflict that we hear from your words and the deep cuts that this administration, they are already starting, and they are proposing for the 2026 budget, which you have not raised whatsoever?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Congresswoman, I know we are out of time, but I just do want to answer, and thank you for the phone call. Thank you for recognizing my values for the American worker. I do appreciate it, and so my words are true.

This is a reevaluation of the taxpayer dollars and understanding how we can best dedicate it to the workforce. So while you want to call it cuts—that is up to you—I want to call it a reevaluation, and we want to focus those tax dollars——

Ms. DEAN. Four-point-seven billion dollars in cuts.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is the American First agenda that we are putting forward, and I can guarantee you this: I will work my tail off, day in and day out, to protect the American worker, to provide the dropdown menu for the words that I have used in this testimony today. And I will work with you and everybody in this office to do exactly that——

Ms. DEAN. But we are here today.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER [continuing]. While we reevaluate taxpayer dollars that can save the taxpayer dollars and not the waste, fraud, and abuse. That is the goal of the American First agenda, that is the goal of this administration, and I will enact this administration and do both. We can do both. We are going to do both.

Ms. DEAN. But in your role here today, you did not describe a single cut. I think that misses what you were supposed to be doing here today. Thank you. I yield back.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Ms. LETLOW. The chair recognizes myself for 5 minutes. Madam Secretary, it is a delight to have you with us today. I am so grateful that President Trump entrusted you to run the Department of Labor because somebody with your background and your expertise as a small business owner, everything that you bring to the table is going to be such an asset, not only for the Department but for our country, and so I could not be more thrilled to have you sitting before us today.

And I just wanted to share, wherever I go in my district, I hear from young moms and dads about how hard it is to get back into the workforce after a life-altering event, such as having a newborn, which you are very familiar with as a new grandmother. Congratulations.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Ms. LETLOW. I have been so honored to be a part of that working group, along with my colleague, Representative Bice. And we put forward the More Paid Leave for More Americans Act, which is truly a public/private partnership to encourage our States to get more moms and dads back into the workforce because I think we can all agree that workforce flexibility leads to employee retention,

which I know is so important to you and your work and all that you are doing.

And I'd like to give one more plug to my home State of Louisiana. We, through the Department of Veterans Affairs, launched what we call The Boot. It is an initiative to improve the recruiting, employment and retention of our transitioning service members through partnerships with local businesses and organizations. And together, efforts like expanding paid family leave and supporting veteran workforce initiatives, demonstrates how innovative, flexible approaches to employment can strengthen both our labor force and our economy. So I'd like to start by asking you what the Department of Labor's plan to ensure those who may have taken a gap in employment, such as our mothers, our dads, and our veterans, how they will have the tools necessary to reenter and contribute back to the workforce?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, thank you, Chairwoman. It is an honor to be before you, and as we served together on Education and Workforce Committee, we know how valuable the workforce is, so a couple of things. One, thank you for working on the legislation with Congresswoman Bice. Certainly, from the Department of Labor's perspective, this is important to grow that workforce, and whatever we can do on the technical assistance, as we once said, glad to do and work with your office as you move legislation forward.

That being said, yes, the culmination of my experience, and thank you for recognizing that, I am the daughter of a Teamster. I do understand how important that is for the American workforce. I am a business owner and have created a business over the last 20 years, and that also plays into it. I am a former mayor and understanding what happens on the ground in these respective States, and now former congresswoman and now Secretary of Labor. Put those together and I believe that is exactly, and I know that is why the President said you will be best as a Secretary to bring all sides to the table and get to good, bipartisan legislation for you all, and then how can I enforce those.

Through Louisiana, the goal is to grow that workforce. Everything that we can do. As a new grandmother, understanding how key that is and that set the direction of the President, how are we going to grow this workforce, whether it is through a million apprenticeships, the pipelines that we need. Respecting and understanding every State is very different, that the one-size-fits-all is not always going to work, and we need to listen to the market-driven economy, what they are asking for in the flexibility and modernization of labor law.

That being said, I look forward to working with you and your offices to do just that as we move through the America First agenda and streamlining how labor law has been done in the past, and still protect what the Department of Labor's mission is, and that is to protect the American worker, the job seeker, as well as the retiree as we move forward.

Ms. LETLOW. Awesome. My background is in higher education, as you know, and I am passionate about training up our next workforce, and I am very well aware that a 4-year degree is not for every student. We have some amazing fields that our students can

go into through the trade schools and community colleges. I have to give a shout-out to Louisiana Delta Community College back in my district because they are truly stepping up to meet the workforce demands by producing these programs that are going to do just that. We just announced a new metadata center in my district, and they are actually stepping up to make sure that that workforce is ready to fulfill those high paying jobs.

So can you talk a little bit to us about what the Department of Labor is doing to make sure that we are bolstering that workforce and not just focusing on 4-year institutions, but our trade schools and community colleges to make sure that those partnerships exist so that we can produce the next generation of workforce?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah. Thank you for bringing that up. Community colleges, for far too long, have kind of been left behind in knowing that they are really the conduit between what the community is asking for as well as what we can produce as a skilled workforce. And so upskilling, reskilling, that is the job of the Department of Labor is to make sure that that pipeline is always running and fulfilled. And you know, post this last administration and post-COVID, we are just now getting up and running, and under the direction of this President that, you know, I firmly believe he is the President of the American worker because he is focused on all workers across the board, and I am going to do everything I can to fulfill that, and one of those ways is to upskill, reskill, and fulfill that apprenticeship, 1 million apprenticeships every single year, and we are well on our way.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you so much for your time.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you.

Ms. LETLOW. The chair now recognizes Representative Harder.

Mr. HARDER. Thank you. Madam Secretary, I have heard you and President Trump repeatedly state, even today, that you support putting the American worker first. That is great, which is why I am struggling to understand some of the actions by your Department recently. Under your leadership, the Department of Labor eliminated funding for several critical worker protections. One of the most alarming decisions was defunding the Wage and Hour Division, the team responsible for enforcing basic child labor laws. You didn't trim this office, you erased them completely.

Let's be clear about what that means. This Division enforces the laws that protect kids from working dangerous jobs, laws that say a 7-year-old doesn't belong in a coal mine. These are no-brainer protections for kids. You cut this division knowing that child labor is actually getting worse, not better. In just the last few years, child labor violations have skyrocketed to 88 percent across the United States. In 2023, your own Department found 13-year-olds cleaning razor sharp saws and handling toxic chemicals in a meatpacking plant. It is terrifying stuff.

You and Elon Musk labeled this enforcement, waste, fraud and abuse, so simple "yes" or "no" question. Do you stand by labeling child labor law enforcement waste, fraud, and abuse?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. We did not erase any of the Wage and Hour Division, so I am not exactly sure what you are referring to there, and as far as the——

Mr. HARDER. You have eliminated the funding for it.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Wage and Hour Division, we have not. Child labor is so important to me and it always has been. We will not tolerate any child labor violations, and we will crack down and actually double down on any practices where there is child labor violations, and we will fulfill the mission of the Department of Labor to do so.

Mr. HARDER. I think the rhetoric that I am hearing is not at all matched by the budget or the work that we have seen from Elon Musk and DOGE that have eliminated funding for enforcement of basic child labor laws. I would recommend that you take a look at what your department has done over the last couple months because the reality is the enforcement for child labor has gone down in the name of saving waste, fraud, and abuse. It doesn't feel like waste, fraud, and abuse to actually make sure that our kids are being protected. What does seem like waste, fraud, and abuse is some of the other actions that we have seen happening at your department. For instance, a taxpayer-funded birthday party that you had recently, a bash complete with wine, big screen TVs displaying your face. I imagine the cake was pretty good. Are you planning on investigating that birthday party as waste, fraud, and abuse?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is fake news. I don't know where you get your information from, but that is fake news.

Mr. HARDER. You didn't have a birthday party?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I did not have a birthday party.

Mr. HARDER. There was no wine or big screen TVs at the Department of Labor?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I am here to talk about appropriations and you want to talk about fake news.

Mr. HARDER. That is appropriations. That is dollars from taxpayer-funded accounts going to your birthday party.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Congressman Harder, that is not a true statement. I did not have a birthday party. So we had an official swearing-in party for me and my deputy secretary.

Mr. HARDER. And that wasn't funded by taxpayer dollars?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. It was not a birthday party. It was a swearing-in party, and it was welcoming the Department of Labor, and that is who was there.

Mr. HARDER. Well, are you going to be investigating the folks that actually put that wine and put that cake and those screens on TV in the midst of cutting labor protections for kids?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, Congressman Harder, maybe we didn't have the conversation to work together. I do look forward to working with you on the issues of the Department of Labor that matter, and that is the workforce development that I am here to discuss today at the direction of the President, and work with the entire committee here to move forward to honor what the mission is. And we will fulfill our mission, right now, as a proposed skinny budget. I cannot speculate on the full budget, but we will deliver on that mission wholeheartedly, Congressman.

Mr. HARDER. Madam Secretary, the hypocrisy that I think I have seen so far from this Department is breathtaking. Eliminating protections for vulnerable kids, then using taxpayer money to celebrate yourself, so I hope that we are able to see some change. I'd love a chance to work together, but so far the——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. We haven't worked together, and so——

Mr. HARDER [continuing]. Actions that I have seen are not at all matched by the rhetoric.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I understand that sometimes this is important to do. I sat on the other side of the dais. I never had the disrespect for my colleagues this way. I hope to work with you and we will build a relationship so that this doesn't go back and forth. Let's talk about the issues at hand. I think that is important to do rather than this attack mode. It doesn't make sense to me. I wouldn't do it to you, and I don't expect that you to do it to me as a Secretary nor as a former colleague.

Mr. HARDER. Well, I wouldn't have a taxpayer-funded birthday party, so thank you, and I yield back.

Ms. LETLOW. The chair recognizes Representative Ellzey.

Mr. Ellzey. Thank you, Madam Chair, Ranking Member. Madam Secretary, it is good to see you again.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Nice to see you too, Congressman.

Mr. ELLZEY. We were in the same hallway up in Longworth on the seventh floor, and it is good to see you back in an even greater position. You know, I am going to use a little sarcasm here. You have been on the job for 66 whole days. How do you not know everything already? I am shocked and I am saddened that you don't know everything right now.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I am grateful——

Mr. ELLZEY. Sixty-six days. I mean, we interviewed the Secretary of the Navy yesterday. He had been on the job for 50 days. I want to say, other than him, you might be the most traveled Secretary because the President has sent you all across the country to actually do your job. How many days have you been traveling in the last 66?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Oh, gosh. We have been on the road. We have visited eight States, and I don't know the exact number of days, but I was just back from a 12-day.

Mr. ELLZEY. Well, that is a lot of travel. You are not spending time in the office——

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah.

Mr. ELLZEY [continuing]. Decorating the office. You are out in the workforce doing your job, and I think that you need accolades for that instead of criticism for it. Was your dad a single father?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. No. No. My parents were married and are still married.

Mr. ELLZEY. Okay.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. I think they celebrated 60 years, but my dad was a teamster and worked hard day in and day out.

Mr. ELLZEY. And that was in Hanford, which was where I was stationed, so we have that in common.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Yeah, that is right.

Mr. ELLZEY. Hanford in the Central Valley of California, where there is a lot of agriculture, and he worked hard to raise you.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. That is right.

Mr. ELLZEY. And I think that our colleagues on the other side need to recognize that you are probably the most well-rounded Secretary of Labor that has been on both sides, has had a difficult up-

bringing, has had a life in which you had to work, and you are perfectly suited for this job. And I think that everybody should want to work hard with you on this venture of making life better for the American worker.

The American workforce is facing a growing skills gap in infrastructure-critical industries across the Nation's economy. The return on investment for a 4-year college, as we have discussed, has decreased to the point Americans have been discouraged by the prospect of having to go to school and have too many in loans. For too long, we have emphasized this as the sole path to the middle class of American Dream, but I think we are getting away from that now. So community colleges and trade schools provide hands-on specialized training directly relevant to the job market, so it is great to hear from your testimony that almost 83,000 new apprenticeships have been registered.

Now, I am currently working on legislation called the Apprenticeship Infrastructure Tax Credit Act—say that three times fast—incentivizing more apprenticeships across the board with an additional focus on recent military and military spouses. The President's goal of creating 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities is noble, so how might a targeted apprenticeship tax credit for employers complement the Department's efforts to expand registered apprenticeships?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, certainly we want to remove all barriers, and I think that that is something that we hear across the board, and so I look forward to hearing what, you know, this type of legislation that you will work with your colleagues on because, again, we want to grow the workforce. And oftentimes, at least in my past experience, certainly in Department of Education and Labor, oftentimes it was accessed because of funding. And we see that across the board, whether it is expanded Pell grants or any of those types of things, anything that we can do to grow that workforce and not make people make a decision where they want to continue or have to stay where they are, but they have options. And so I look forward to offering, again, that technical assistance that you may need in order to work with your colleagues, if Congress so chooses, to do that build. I think that would be something that could be definitely beneficial to the workforce as well.

Mr. ELLZEY. Well, I think that is great because employers—employers—not the Federal Government, but employers, make the biggest investment in apprentices through the payment of wages and paid training, and what policies outside the current grant appropriations is DOL considering supporting?

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Well, anything that we can do to assist the public/private partnerships. Again, as I meet with either business owners, employees, unions that come into the Department of Labor, the goal is how can we get to "yes?" We don't want them to be an adversary. We want them to be an ally. How can we assist and how can we help? And at the direction of the President, it is to go out there and get to a "yes'" in growing this workforce and protecting our American workers, and at the same time fulfilling, again, the mission of the Department of Labor, which is protecting those wage earners, those job seekers, and those retirees as they move through their entire continuum of being in the workforce.

Mr. ELLZEY. Thank you, Madam Secretary. Appreciate it.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Appreciate it.

Mr. ELLZEY. Madam Chair, I yield back.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you. The chair now recognizes Ranking Member DeLauro for closing remarks.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very, very much. Let me just say one thing about paid leave. You may or may not know this because I have been here for 34 years, 32 on this committee, but in 1997, I introduced the Paid Family and Medical Leave bill. I actually worked for Senator Christopher Dodd, who introduced the first family and medical leave legislation, which took several years to pass and finally passed by President Clinton, and we knew at the time that we couldn't get paid leave, so I have been on that mission since I arrived in this institution. I lead and author the Family Act. It guarantees 12 weeks of paid leave to all workers.

The lack of having a paid leave program cost this economy about $22-and-a-half billion a year, so I hope my colleagues would support that bill and that you can look at it, and I would hope to get your support for workers by supporting the Family Act, again, introduced in 1997. So I am not talking about particular administrations. I just think we have to meet the moment and do what is right for American families across the board, and it is particularly helpful for women as well.

Let me also make this statement to you, and you talked about, as I talked about being a daughter of a garment worker, you are the daughter of a teamster, so you have some idea of the history of what the labor movement has meant in the United States and what it has done, as I said in my remarks, created the middle class in this country. But if I were you, and I just mean this very, very sincerely, you head up the Department that is central to what happens to working men and women in this country. If you can, and I don't know if this is possible for you, but your values with regard to this issue, and, quite frankly, the values of others who have proposed a budget and the disconnect between your values and the budget presented, are really stark. And whatever way that you can find—I don't want to invade your space or how you navigate the direction of what you believe and what is occurring—I think you have to come to grips with that.

Some of my colleagues here today, when they smear regulations from labor laws, we need to remember what working conditions were like for U.S. workers before the enactment of our labor laws and the promulgation of the associated regulations standard when we deal with OSHA or MSHA, these efforts. And it was the first Secretary of Labor, who was a woman, Frances Perkins, who was my role model. She dealt with what happened in regulations after the Triangle fire. It was massive loss of life, particularly of women.

And I wrote a book in 2011, and the opening graph of that book, and I am going to read, "It bears repeating that the reasons companies do not feel free to poison us, to sell us spoiled meat, lock our daughters up in ninth floor sweatshops with no fire escapes, employ our underage sons in coal mines, force us to work 13-hour shifts without overtime or a break, or call in private armies to fire rifles at those of us who dare strike for higher wages, is not because companies experienced a moment of Zen and decided to

evolve. No, they were forced into greater accountability and social concern by the legitimate actions of a democratic"—that is a small "D"—"a democratic government. In other words, if we depend on goodwill, we are all screwed." That is the opening paragraph of my book.

You have the enormous responsibility of making sure that workers on the job are safe in addition to their wages and a whole variety of other things, and to look at those who would want to dismiss regulations, speak about whatever kind of a market that they want, would allow us to go back to an era when workers, men and women, were abused in the workforce, and I don't believe that you want to do that. I also was very concerned when we were talking here today about you are in charge, but Elon Musk announced the Deferred Resignation Program that has gutted your staff, but you won't share data on the impacts of the response to our letters or to our questions at this hearing. So I have to wonder, is Elon Musk in charge? Should we ask him the questions? Are the questions best directed to him, or are you the Secretary of Labor in charge of the Department of Labor's staff?

We did get a response. We wrote to you 2 months ago, and I mentioned this to you over the phone, we wrote 2 months ago to you—myself, Senator Murray, Senator Baldwin, Congressman Scott, Senator Sanders—expressing concerns about the staffing reductions and office closures. We got a letter yesterday, a 1-page letter, no information about the number of employees that have been fired, placed on administrative leave, or who took early retirement options. My colleague, Mr. Hoyer, asked about this. But you have to provide to this committee, and I hope you will commit to do this, you have to commit to doing this, a list of the programs in the Department of Labor whose funding has been cut, frozen since January 20, along with what was the criteria for gutting or freezing those funds.

I am all for cutting. I cut Job Corps programs in the past that were not working. Give us the criteria on which these programs were cut. We may agree with you, but we have a dialogue, agree or disagree, on what has happened. We have no information. We are just told that there was a $2 trillion goal that had to be met for saving, and, therefore, let's cut without any thought about consequences of any of these cuts. You need to provide the committee with a number of employees at the Department by agency who received a reduction-in-force notification, and will you provide this committee the number of probationary employees by agency whose employment at the Department was terminated? You have to provide the committee the number of employees at the Department by agency who accepted early retirement offers, and we need to do that as quickly as possible if we are to address the appropriations for this Department moving forward.

Let me also mention to you, we have talked about training programs, upskilling, workforce, yes, and I told you about registered apprenticeships. I have been fighting for that for years, and I don't want unregistered apprenticeships. I think it is a boondoggle, and it is BS. It is registered so we know what is happening and that people have a job at the end of the line. But the 2026 budget proposal slashes job training programs by $3.6 billion. That is a 35-

percent cut. That is opportunities for American workers. The President is asking to cut these funds while he administers disastrous policies that increase the cost of living for the middle class.

We talked about WIOA. We have appropriated, 2025, and understand that 2025, the numbers are based on 2024. That is the budget. I didn't vote for it, but everyone on the other side of the aisle voted for a continuing resolution that said let's continue the 2024 budget. And in that 2024 budget for 2025, the Congress appropriated $2.9 billion for WIOA grants to States and for job training programs. It is a violation of the law and of the Constitution to steal the appropriated funds from this committee or any other committee and move the dollars wherever you want to. No, it is against the law.

And let me just say, you don't have to answer these questions now, but I am going to submit it: are you planning to freeze and withhold congressionally-appropriated funding WIOA job State grants? Do you commit to following the law and fully obligating funding that Congress appropriated for WIOA job training State grants in fiscal year 2025? How many fewer participants would be served as a result of these proposed cuts? How would that impact the hiring needs of employers looking for skilled workers? Is there a role for publicly-funded workforce development programs, or is your goal to only have workforce training by private companies? These are questions that we need to have answered.

And I would just say to you that, just I am sorry. OSHA closings, offices closed. Louisiana, the only office in Louisiana for OSHA is closed. The only office in Oklahoma closed, in Arkansas, in Illinois, over half in Georgia, the Florida Panhandle, the Great Lakes Region. MSHA, deeper cuts. You restrict inspector travel. It has been pointed out the mining incidences in the first 4 months of 2025, but that staff has been cut and offices closed. I do believe that fundamentally you believe in workers' rights and safe workplaces, but I think you are in an environment where there may be others who don't share those values, and they are demonstrating it by the presentation of their budget. And we have heard about these cuts, not from you. You retweeted from DOGE the cuts. ILAB, WANTO, those grants cancellations were announced by Musk's DOGE account, and you retweeted that news.

Madam Secretary, the American worker is relying on you and relying on us to make sure that we don't gut the worker programs that people have lived and died for in this country and to move forward. It is an awesome responsibility. I wanted to be and I was interviewed for the position of Secretary of Labor in the Obama administration, and when he asked me what I wanted to do, I said I wanted to be Francis Perkins. I want to protect the rights of American workers, men and women, protect children, guard against forced labor, make sure our trade agreements are worker centered. I believe you have those concerns as well and care about them. Do what you need to do in standing up for American workers. We have to have answers before we can make a determination of what it is that we are going to provide for this incredibly important Agency.

Thank you for your testimony, and I look forward, truly, to working with you. Thank you.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Thank you, Congresswoman.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you, Madam Secretary, for being with us today. This hearing is officially adjourned.

Secretary CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Great. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 12:04 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

Committee on Appropriations
Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education
Subcommittee *Hearing on the FY 2026 Budget Request for the Department of Labor*
May 15, 2025

Questions for the Record for Secretary Lori Chavez-DeRemer

Submitted by Rep. Rosa DeLauro

Ms. DeLauro:

Department of Labor Personnel

In March, I sent a letter to you, along with Senator Murray, Senator Baldwin, Senator Sanders, and Congressman Bobby Scott, expressing our serious concerns about staffing reductions and office closures. We sent the letter two months ago. You waited until yesterday to send a reply — a one-page letter which included no information about the number of employees you have fired, placed on administrative leave, or who took early retirement options.

1. Please provide to this subcommittee a list of all grants and contracts that have been cancelled or terminated since January 20, 2025.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department has been providing weekly updates to the Committee with the list of terminated grants, cooperative agreements and contracts. The attached file, labeled "DeLauro Question 1a – Terminated Grants and Contracts" provides the universe of contracts, grants, and other agreements that were terminated between January 20, 2025 and May 30, 2025.

Ms. DeLauro:

2. Please provide to this subcommittee a list of all programs, projects, and activities whose funding level has been reduced below its corresponding fiscal year 2024 funding level, along with the specific criteria for reducing the funding level.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

On April 29, the Department transmitted the FY 2025 Operating Plan to Congress. In that letter and accompanying table, the Department outlined the following:

- A transfer of $3.0 million from the Youth formula grants to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Federal Enforcement to avoid furloughs. In FY 2024, the Department had transferred $0.970 million for this same purpose.

- A transfer of $4.050 million from the Community Service Employment for Older Americans to OSHA Federal Enforcement to avoid furloughs. In FY 2024, the Department transferred the same amount for the same purpose.
- A transfer of $5.0 million from the Employment Service formula grants to States to the Office of the Solicitor to avoid furloughs. This transfer was not executed in FY 2024.
- Within the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Productivity and Technology budget activity is lower than FY 2024. In FY 2024, BLS had reprogrammed additional funding to that budget activity. Within the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the following activities are lower than FY 2024: Educational Policy and Development and Program Evaluation and Information Resources. MSHA's FY 2025 operating plan aligns with how the agency intends to operate.
- Within the Departmental Management account, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs and Women's Bureau are lower than FY 2024, with additional funding directed to the Office of the Solicitor (SOL) and Program Direction and Services (PDS). The funding shift reflects the funding needed to cover estimated higher staffing costs in SOL and PDS.

Ms. DeLauro:

3. Please provide to this subcommittee the number of employees, by agency, who have been placed on administrative leave since January 20, 2025.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Administrative leave is an authorized absence from duty without loss of pay or charge to other leave that is granted at the discretion of the agency head or other authorized agency officials in any circumstance based on agency judgments regarding mission needs. Since January 20, 2025, DOL placed approximately 2,707 employees on administrative leave for various ad hoc, event-specific, or time-limited reasons. This includes approximately 2,500 Deferred Resignation Program participants as well as other employees involved in investigative matters or separate workforce events where it was determined by the Department that the absence was in the interest of the agency or of the Government as a whole.

Ms. DeLauro:

4. Please provide to this subcommittee the number of probationary employees, by agency, whose employment has been terminated since January 20, 2025.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

There are no terminations based on the OPM guidance at issue in active federal court litigation. There have been 28 terminations of probationary staff for other reasons.

Sub Agency	Count of Employees
ALJ	1
BLS	6

EBSA	1
ETA	1
MSHA	6
OASAM	4
OLMS	1
OWCP	2
WB	1
WH	5
Grand Total	**28**

Ms. DeLauro:

5. Please provide to this subcommittee the number of employees, by agency, who accepted early retirement offers, including VERA, VSIP, or the fork-in-the-road since January 20, 2025.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The table below reflects the staff who will retire under the Deferred Resignation Program (DRP) with the VERA authority. This table excludes people who took the DRP but were not eligible to retire or who took the DRP and were eligible for regular retirement.

Agency	DRP Retirement VERA
ALJ	6
BLS	66
BRB	1
EBSA	42
ECAB	1
ETA	62
ILAB	10
MSHA	32
OASAM	98
OASP	4
OCFO	3
OCIA	1
ODEP	2
OFCCP	71
OLMS	11
OPA	4
OSEC	2
OSHA	62
OWCP	102

SOL	32
VETS	9
WB	4
WHD	63
TOTAL	**688**

Ms. DeLauro:

6. Please provide to this subcommittee the number of Department of Government Efficiency employees working at the Department of Labor (as of May 15, 2025).

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Pursuant to presidential executive orders, the Department of Labor is focused on rooting out waste, fraud, and abuse to ensure the Department operates effectively and efficiently to better serve American workers. DOL has three full-time Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) employees, some of these employees have been detailed to other federal agencies. There are three additional DOGE employees detailed to the Department via a Memorandum of Understanding. These officials are DOL employees and detailees and are subject to the same rules, training requirements, and accountability as other DOL employees.

Ms. DeLauro:

Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)

Congress has enacted a statutory mandate for ILAB to produce three regular reports on child labor and forced labor. In addition, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation of $180 million for ILAB to administer technical assistance grants related to the United States- Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and tasked ILAB with supporting the implementation of the Section 307 forced labor import ban and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

Please provide to this subcommittee the number of ILAB employees on January 19, 2025, as well as the number of ILAB employees on May 15, 2025.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

On January 19, 2025, the Department's Bureau of International Affairs (ILAB) had 149 employees. On May 15, 2025, ILAB had 146 employees, which includes 58 employees who accepted the Deferred Resignation Program.

Ms. DeLauro:

How will you ensure that ILAB fulfills its congressional mandates to produce reports on child labor and forced labor?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

In alignment with the America First Trade Policy, ILAB is addressing child labor and forced labor practices that harm U.S. workers and businesses and undermine fair competition by forcing them to compete with unfair labor practices abroad. ILAB has produced its Congressionally-mandated child labor and forced labor reports since 2001 and will continue to leverage its deep knowledge and expansive networks to ensure that American workers are not undercut by unfair labor practices.

Ms. DeLauro:

> How will ILAB administer technical assistance grants to ensure that companies in Mexico are abiding by the labor provisions of the USMCA?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The period of availability for the $180 million provided to ILAB to administer technical assistance grants related to the USMCA ended on December 31, 2023. ILAB had fully obligated all its USMCA technical assistance funding by that deadline. For any future allocation of FY 2025 technical assistance funding, ILAB will evaluate how such assistance can address labor law enforcement in states and sectors where American workers face unfair competition, including within the context of the USMCA.

Ms. DeLauro:

> How is the Department planning to obligate $81,725,000 in congressionally-appropriated funds provided to ILAB in fiscal year 2025, including $60,350,000 for programs to combat exploitative child labor internationally and to implement model programs that address worker rights issues through technical assistance in countries with which the United States has free trade agreements or trade preference programs?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

In alignment with the America First Trade Policy, the Department plans to obligate ILAB's FY 2025 technical assistance funds for projects that address unfair labor practices that undermine fair competition for American workers and businesses. ILAB's renewed technical assistance will strengthen labor law enforcement in priority trade partner countries, focusing on strategic sectors where systemic labor abuses and weak enforcement artificially depress wages and labor costs, placing American workers in the same sectors at a competitive disadvantage.

Ms. DeLauro:

WIOA Formula Grants to States

In fiscal year 2025, Congress appropriated $2,929,332,000 for grants to States for adult employment and training activities, youth activities, and dislocated worker employment and

training activities.

> Do you commit to following the law and fully obligating funding that Congress appropriated for WIOA State grants in fiscal year 2025?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Yes, the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is committed to following the law. ETA published Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 11-24 on May 20, 2025, which provides states with information regarding the amounts and how to receive their allotments for the WIOA Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth programs; Title III Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service; and the Workforce Information Grants to States. ETA anticipates these funds to be awarded to states and outlying areas shortly after receipt of the appropriate SF-424 (Application for Federal Assistance) from the state workforce agencies, which need to be submitted within 30 days of the issuance of the TEGL.

Ms. DeLauro:

Job Corps

> Have officials from the Department of Government Efficiency been involved in Job Corps contracting decisions?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

All officials who have been involved in assessing the Department's commitment to ensuring federal workforce investments deliver meaningful results for both students and taxpayers are DOL employees.

Ms. DeLauro:

> Have officials from the Department of Government Efficiency been involved in the decision to halt Job Corps background checks?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

All officials who have been involved in assessing the Department's commitment to ensuring federal workforce investments deliver meaningful results for both students and taxpayers are DOL employees.

Ms. DeLauro:

> Were officials from the Department of Government Efficiency involved in the development of the Job Corps transparency report?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

All officials who have been involved in assessing the Department's commitment to ensuring the federal workforce investments deliver meaningful results for both students and taxpayers are DOL employees.

Ms. DeLauro:

> How many Job Corps contracts are operating on extensions different from the three single-year option years required by section 147(f) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act? Were officials from the Department of Government Efficiency involved in decisions regarding these extensions?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Twenty-three contracts have been extended pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation's (FAR) provisions. All officials who have been involved in assessing the Department's commitment to ensuring the federal workforce investments deliver meaningful results for both students and taxpayers are DOL employees.

Ms. DeLauro:

> How many students currently enrolled in Job Corps were homeless, in foster care, or a runaway prior to enrollment in Job Corps?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As of June 10, 2025, 3,305 Job Corps students identified as homeless at the time of their enrollment. An additional 154 Job Corps students are identified as foster children or runaways. All students provided at least an address and at least one contact person at the time of enrollment. The Department is committed to ensuring all participants are supported through the transition and connected with the resources they need to succeed as we evaluate the program's possibilities.

Ms. DeLauro:

> Does the Department commit to resuming background checks for the Job Corps Program? If so, does the Department have a timeline for resuming background checks?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

No, the Department does not currently have a timeline for resuming background checks.

Ms. DeLauro:

Women's Bureau

Please provide a list of grants administered by the Women's Bureau that have been cancelled since January 20, 2025.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department has been providing weekly updates to the Committee with the list of terminated grants and contracts. The attached file, labeled "DeLauro Question 1a – Terminated Grants and Contracts" provides the universe of contracts and grants that were terminated between January 20, 2025 and May 30, 2025. The Women's Bureau grants are listed on rows 2 through 26 on the attachment on the tab labeled "Terminated DOL Grants".

Ms. DeLauro:

Silica

Do you believe mine workers should be protected from silica?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Yes. The Department plays a critical role in ensuring the health and safety of our nation's miners, which includes protecting miners from unsafe exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

Ms. DeLauro:

Why did you issue an order saying the Department of Labor will not enforce its own silica rule?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

On April 8, 2025, the MSHA issued a temporary enforcement pause of its final rule titled, "Lowering Miners' Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica and Improving Respiratory Protection," 89 Fed. Reg. 28,218 (Apr. 18, 2024) ("Silica Rule"). The temporary pause only affects coal mines; it does not impact metal and nonmetal mines. The temporary pause extends the scheduled compliance for coal mines until August 18, 2025 -- four months after the original scheduled compliance date of April 14, 2025.

Given the unforeseen NIOSH restructuring, and other technical reasons, MSHA initiated the temporary four-month pause to provide time for operators to secure necessary equipment and otherwise come into compliance. This temporary pause is also intended to provide MSHA time

to assist mining industry compliance, e.g., help accredited laboratories gain proficiency in MSHA analytical methods.

Ms. DeLauro:

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In fiscal year 2024, OSHA issued almost 40,000 citations for serious hazards. Many of those serious hazards led to serious injuries.

> Do you agree with the Occupational Safety and Health Act's requirement that employers be penalized if an OSHA inspection finds they are responsible for workplace hazards that could hurt or kill workers? Do you have any plans to weaken that requirement?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

I commit to following OSHA's important mission of ensuring that employees work in safe and healthful environments by setting and enforcing standards. I fully believe employers must comply with all applicable OSHA standards. Accordingly, compliance assistance, outreach, training, and education are at the core of OSHA's mission. The agency engages proactively with employers, workers, and their representatives to ensure they have the information, tools, and resources needed to assure the safety of all American workers in workplaces across the United States.

Ms. DeLauro:

> How many whistleblower investigators does OSHA need to enforce the 25 whistleblower laws—and the many thousands of annual whistleblower complaints—that OSHA is required to investigate?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

While OSHA is responsible for enforcing 25 whistleblower statutes, the vast majority of complaints are filed under Section 11(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act). This year, OSHA has seen a decrease in the backlog of cases pending due to improvements in case screening procedures, automation, and streamlined investigation processes.

OSHA continues to explore new approaches to promote quality, consistency, and efficiency. For example, OSHA recently revised its online complaint form, which now provides an automatic redirect to other enforcement agencies when OSHA is the wrong forum. This update has reduced the number of whistleblower complaints that OSHA receives that are outside its jurisdiction. By immediately redirecting users to the proper agency, OSHA anticipates a 3% decrease in the number of complaints received this year, which better positions the agency to focus resources on investigating cases within its jurisdiction.

Ms. DeLauro:

Hiring Freeze Executive Order

The President's Hiring Freeze Executive Order explicitly states that the executive order does not apply to positions related to public safety.

> Are you applying the hiring freeze executive order to OSHA inspectors or MSHA inspectors, or to Wage and Hour Division inspectors who enforce federal laws against child labor? Or are those positions exempt from the hiring freeze executive order?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department is committed to fully executing President Trump's executive orders. Should the need to backfill a vacant inspector position arise, within appropriated funding levels, the Department will confer with the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of Management and Budget to determine the availability of an exemption.

Committee on Appropriations
Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

Hearing on the FY 2026 Budget Request for the Department of Labor

May 15, 2025

Questions for the Record for Secretary Lori Chavez-DeRemer

Submitted by Rep. Hoyer

Mr. Hoyer:

Federal Employees

I represent over 70,000 federal workers, many of whom are employees of the Department of Labor. There has been a lot of confusion with employees being fired, some rehired, and still others taking the deferred resignation offer. Congress has not received a clear accounting of these devastating cuts to date.

Question:

1. How many FTEs has the Department of Labor lost since January 20th, 2025?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department has had 505 employee separations since January 20th, 2025, as of May 31, 2025. This number excludes staff who accepted the Deferred Resignation Program and are still in pay status. In addition, the Department was subject to a Preliminary Injunction in place from May 22, 2025, until July 8, 2025, which enjoined any actions (including potential Reductions-in-Force (RIFs) relating to the Department's Agency RIF and Reorganization Plan (ARRP).

Mr. Hoyer:

2. How many Department of Labor employees have been fired since January 20th, 2025?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Excluding political appointees from the prior Administration who were terminated after January 20, 2025, 46 employees have been involuntarily separated for reasons including, but not limited to, conduct or performance-based matters such as AWOL, excessive absence, failure to follow instructions or policy, etc. In addition, the Department was subject to a Preliminary Injunction in place from May 22, 2025, until July 8, 2025, which enjoined any actions (including potential

Reductions-in-Force (RIFs) relating to the Department's Agency RIF and Reorganization Plan (ARRP).

Mr. Hoyer:

3. How many Department of Labor employees have accepted a deferred resignation?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As of June 6, 2025, 2,511 employees have accepted the Deferred Resignation Program. The final number may differ slightly from that point in time. In addition, the Department was subject to a Preliminary Injunction in place from May 22, 2025, until July 8, 2025, which enjoined any actions (including potential Reductions-in-Force (RIFs) relating to the Department's Agency RIF and Reorganization Plan (ARRP).

Mr. Hoyer:

4. How many Department of Labor employees who were previously fired have been hired back?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department reinstated three employees who were involuntarily separated based on their probationary end date; however, DOL never effectuated the actual termination and there was no official disruption in their employment status. In addition, the Department was subject to a Preliminary Injunction in place from May 22, 2025, until July 8, 2025, which enjoined any actions (including potential Reductions-in-Force (RIFs) relating to the Department's Agency RIF and Reorganization Plan (ARRP).

Mr. Hoyer:

5. If those employees who were rehired were so important to the functioning of the Department of Labor – which I believe they are – why were they fired in the first place?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Due to ongoing litigation relating to probationary terminations executed since January 20, 2025, I cannot provide information on this topic at this time.

Mr. Hoyer:

6. On what basis is the administration deciding whom should be fired?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Due to ongoing litigation relating to the Department's RIF and Reorganization Plans (ARRPs)

and workforce optimization in general, I cannot provide information on this topic at this time.

Mr. Hoyer:

7. To your knowledge, are there studies that have pinpointed which employees are no longer necessary and should therefore be fired?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Due to ongoing litigation relating to the Department's RIF and Reorganization Plans (ARRPs) and workforce optimization in general, I cannot provide information on this topic at this time.

Mr. Hoyer:

8. On March 27, President Trump signed Executive Order 14251 to take away collective bargaining rights from thousands of federal employees. Do you support the President's efforts to eliminate collective bargaining for federal employees, nearly 30 percent of whom are military veterans?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As a Department within the Executive Branch, we highly respect and support the President's authority to issue Executive Orders. We remain focused on carrying out our mission while adhering to all applicable laws, regulations, and Executive directives. We also defer to the Office of Personnel Management, which provides government-wide guidance on personnel policy, including implications for labor-management relations. Any questions regarding the broader impact or implementation of Executive Order 14251 are more appropriately addressed by OPM, which serves as the lead agency on Federal workforce policy and oversees Government-wide labor relations frameworks.

Mr. Hoyer:

9. Do you support your own employees' rights to collectively bargain?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As a Department within the Executive Branch, we highly respect and support the President's authority to issue Executive Orders. We remain focused on carrying out our mission while adhering to all applicable laws, regulations, and Executive directives. We also defer to the Office of Personnel Management, which provides government-wide guidance on personnel policy, including implications for labor-management relations. Any questions regarding the broader impact or implementation of Executive Order 14251 are more appropriately addressed by OPM, which serves as the lead agency on Federal workforce policy and oversees Government-wide labor relations frameworks.

Mr. Hoyer:

10. If the Administration succeeds in implementing Executive Order 14251, what rights would the affected employees have when seeking improvements to their working conditions? Would it be legal for the government to terminate employees in retaliation for a complaint regarding their working conditions or harassment by a manager?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Even without collective bargaining coverage, Federal employees remain protected under laws such as the Whistleblower Protection Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Uniform Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, and the Civil Service Reform Act. These laws provide many protections to Federal employees seeking to improve their working conditions and prohibit retaliation for reporting harassment, unsafe conditions, or other concerns. Employees may also seek recourse through the Office of Special Counsel for prohibited personnel practices, appeal unfavorable Equal Employment Opportunity Commission decisions to Article III courts, and appeal adverse employment actions and whistleblower reprisal allegations to the Merit Systems Protection Board. These laws protect employees' rights when raising workplace complaints regardless of an employee's bargaining status.

Mr. Hoyer:

Intimidation and First Amendment Rights

On April 21, the Secretary of Labor's Chief of Staff, Jihun Han, sent out a department-wide memorandum threatening employees with "serious legal consequences" for unauthorized contact with the media.

Question:

1. Please describe in detail what constitutes "unauthorized communication with the media," as it pertains to Mr. Han's memo from April 21.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department's Office of Public Affairs is the authorized point of contact for all media communications. This process helps ensure that public statements are accurate, consistent, and appropriately reflect the Department's official positions. Given the sensitive nature of much of the Department's work, employees may have access to non-public or pre-decisional information that is subject to legal, policy, and confidentiality requirements. Inappropriate disclosure of such information, whether intentional or inadvertent, may violate Department policy and applicable law(s) that the Chief of Staff outlined in his memorandum.

Mr. Hoyer:

2. What criteria is the Department of Labor evaluating in adjudicating cases of unauthorized contact with the media?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As directed by the Department's Chief of Staff, the Department of Labor follows guidelines that designate the Office of Public Affairs as the sole point of contact for all media communications. Additionally, as noted in the memorandum in question, there are several government-wide and DOL statutory authorities related to the proper handling of confidential government information and usage of nonpublic information, including the Privacy Act of 1974; the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552; Disclosure of Confidential information, 18 U.S.C. § 1905; the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act, 44 U.S.C. § 3561; the Use of Nonpublic Information, 5 C.F.R. § 2635.703; Basic Obligations of Public Service, 5 C.F.R. § 2635.101.

Mr. Hoyer:

3. Will employees have any right to appeal decisions stemming from this policy? If so, please describe their rights of recourse in detail/

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

In the event that an employee is found to have disclosed confidential DOL information without authorization, the Department will follow appropriate procedures to hold the employee accountable. The memo provides a clear reminder that employees will be disciplined for violations of these requirements. The memo did not change any rights that the employee may have related to disciplinary actions.

Mr. Hoyer:

4. Why did the Department feel that this memorandum was necessary?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department's Office of Public Affairs is the authorized point of contact for all media communications. This process helps ensure that public statements are accurate, consistent, and appropriately reflect the Department's official positions. Given the sensitive nature of much of the Department's work, employees may have access to non-public or pre-decisional information that is subject to legal, policy, and confidentiality requirements. Inappropriate disclosure of such information, whether intentional or inadvertent, may violate Department policy and applicable law(s) that the Chief of Staff outlined in his memorandum.

Mr. Hoyer:

5. Does the Secretary's Chief of Staff believe that federal employees forfeit their first amendment rights when they choose to work for the federal government?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

No.

Mr. Hoyer:

6. Do you or your Chief of Staff agree with the sentiment of OMB Director Russell Vought, who said that he wanted federal workers to be "traumatically affected?"

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

I am not familiar with this comment or the context in which it was given. I have always, and will always, treat our federal workforce with respect and dignity, along with members of my staff.

Mr. Hoyer:

7. Do you hope that your own employees will be "traumatically affected?"

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

No.

Mr. Hoyer:

Sub-minimum Wage

In December of 2024, the Labor Department proposed a rule to phase out the sub-minimum wage for people with disabilities, a move that I have supported for many years.

Question:

1. What is the status of this proposed rule?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

On December 4, 2024, the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) proposing to cease issuance of new section 14(c) certificates to employers that permit them to pay workers with disabilities at a wage rate below the federal minimum wage, and to phase out existing certifications within three years. The public comment period closed on this NPRM on January 17, 2025. WHD announced on July 3 that it would withdraw the 2024 14(c) NPRM and continue to issue 14(c) certificates consistent with Congress's mandate in the FLSA. WHD formally withdrew the NPRM on July 7, 2025.

Mr. Hoyer:

2. Will you commit to working with disability advocates to find a path forward?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

WHD remains committed to working with all stakeholders on this issue, including disability advocates, individuals with disabilities and their families, service providers, Section 14(c) certificate holders and their employees who work with individuals with disabilities, Members of Congress, and others.

Mr. Hoyer:

Cuts to the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)

On his first full day of his term, President Trump revoked an executive order from 1965 ensuring that federal contractors could not discriminate against their employees on the basis of race, gender, veteran status, or disability. We have since heard that the Department plans to cut the staff of OFCCP, which enforces these regulations, by 90 percent.

Question:

1. How do you plan to keep federal contractors across the country from discriminating against employees with just one tenth of the staff?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Nation's non-discrimination laws apply to federal contractors. Those non-discrimination laws are in full force and effect and are enforced by agencies with the relevant authority to do so. Due to ongoing litigation relating to the ARRPs and workforce optimization in general, we cannot provide information on this topic at this time.

Mr. Hoyer:

2. How do you plan to ensure that disabled Americans are not discriminated against by federal contractors and enforce the relevant sections of the Rehabilitation Act?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The FY 2026 President's Budget proposes to transfer the Rehabilitation Act enforcement responsibilities from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. However, until Congress transfers the responsibility, I will ensure that disabled Americans receive the statutory protections to which they are entitled under Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 793 (Section 503), including those provided through filing a complaint for investigation with OFCCP.

Mr. Hoyer:

3. In the past, OFCCP has engaged in proactive measures to prevent discrimination. Does DOL plan to continue proactive review or only investigate complaints going forward?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department of Labor will continue to fulfill all statutory obligations under Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 793 (Section 503), and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. § 4212 (VEVRAA), until Congress changes the law. Consistent with recent case law and President Trump's executive orders, OFCCP continues to ensure that its actions and regulations do not exceed the statutory enforcement authority delegated to it by Congress.

Mr. Hoyer:

4. Do you plan to prioritize enforcement against certain types of discrimination over others? If so, which ones?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department of Labor is committed to applying the law in each case equally, and without preference to any group or interest, as mandated and required by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Department, consistent with the statutory authority delegated to it, will continue to enforce and investigate complaints filed under both Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 793 (Section 503), and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. § 4212 (VEVRAA).

Mr. Hoyer:

Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP)

One of the proudest moments in my career was shepherding the passage of the ADA, because I truly believe we have a responsibility to make reasonable accommodations so that our fellow Americans can live full and rewarding lives. For the same reason, I have always been supportive of the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP), which serves to develop practices that improve employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

Question:

1. How many employees have you fired from ODEP, how many have accepted deferred resignations, and how many do you plan to cut?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As of today's date, twenty-one ODEP staff voluntarily accepted deferred resignation. No ODEP

employees have been fired, and there have been no final decisions to eliminate ODEP staff. In addition, the Department was subject to a Preliminary Injunction in place from May 22, 2025, until July 8, 2025, which enjoined any actions (including potential RIFs) relating to the Department's ARRP.

Mr. Hoyer:

2. Without these employees, how do you plan to carry out ODEP's mission, which is your obligation under the law?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

ODEP continues to be able to meet its statutory obligation of providing leadership and developing policies and initiatives to further the elimination of barriers to employment and training for individuals with disabilities. I am committed to ensuring that ODEP meets its statutory obligations and continue to provide exemplary resources, technical assistance, and policy development work that the office is known for. I will also review and seek ways to improve all the Department's employment and training programs to ensure that job seekers with disabilities have access to those programs and the workforce system.

Mr. Hoyer:

3. We don't have any details about the administration's plans for ODEP. How much is the administration requesting for ODEP?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The FY 2026 President's Budget requests $33,810,000 for the Office of Disability Employment Policy.

Mr. Hoyer:

4. Earlier this year, the administration ordered most federal employees to return to work in-person. However, we have heard concerning reports that some workers with disabilities – especially those with difficulty commuting or with specialty equipment – have had difficulty getting accommodations or exceptions. What is DOL's policy on accommodating employees with disabilities who have been ordered to return to the office?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department is committed to providing reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities or pregnancy-related medical conditions for those situations in which accommodations are required by applicable law. Efforts will continue to be made both to provide effective accommodations and to comply with the Presidential Memorandum, "Return to In-Person Work," and associated Office of Personnel Management guidance.

Mr. Hoyer:

5. Has DOL received any complaints from its employees regarding accommodations and, if so, how has it responded?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

All Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaints, including those that have alleged delay or denial of reasonable accommodation, are handled pursuant to 29 CFR Part 1614, the EEOC's Federal Sector complaint processing regulations.

Committee on Appropriations
Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

Hearing on the FY 2026 Budget Request for the Department of Labor

May 15, 2025

Questions for the Record for Secretary Lori Chavez-DeRemer

Submitted by Rep. Lois Frankel

Ms. Frankel:

Reorganization Plans

Office of Management and Budget Director Vought and Office of Personnel Management Acting Director Charles Ezell issued a memo to the heads of Executive Departments and Agencies on February 26, 2025, memo titled, *"Guidance on Agency RIF and Reorganization Plans Requested by Implementing The President's 'Department of Government Efficiency' Workforce Optimization Initiative."*

Question:

1. Please provide a copy of your Phase 1 and Phase 2 Agency Reduction in Force and Reorganization Plan (ARRP).

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Due to ongoing litigation relating to the Department's RIF and Reorganization Plans (ARRPs) and workforce optimization in general, I cannot provide information on this topic at this time.

Ms. Frankel:

2. Please provide a table which includes the following information regarding the status of employees at the Department of Labor by subagency:
   - Total number of employees on January 20, 2025;
   - Total number of employees who took the deferred resignation program as of February 12, 2025,
   - Total number of employees who have received Reduction in Force notices as of May 15, 2025, and
   - Total number of employees on staff as of May 15, 2025.

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

- Total number of employees on January 20, 2025: 14,267
- Total number of employees who took the deferred resignation program, as of February 12, 2025: 727
- Total number of employees who have received Reduction in Force notices as of May 15, 2025: 170
- Total number of employees on staff as of May 15, 2025: 14,031 (Note, this number includes people who took the DRP but are still in pay status.)

In addition, the Department was subject to a Preliminary Injunction in place from May 22, 2025, until July 8, 2025, which enjoined any actions (including potential RIFs) relating to the Department's ARRP.

Ms. Frankel:

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) was created to prevent discrimination, including gender discrimination, by federal contractors. The federal government gives contractors over $600 billion a year. Over the past 10 years, OFCCP recovered over $260 million for over 250,000 employees and job seekers who were discriminated against by federal contractors. Reports say you are planning to slash the agency's staff by 90 percent, and President Trump signed an Executive Order to limit OFCCP's ability to hold contractors accountable.

Questions:

1. What specific financial constraints led to the decision to downsize OFCCP, and were alternative solutions explored before making these cuts?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

Due to ongoing litigation relating to the Agency RIF and Reorganization Plans (ARRP) and workforce optimization in general, we cannot provide information on this topic at this time.

Ms. Frankel:

2. Do you believe the federal government has a responsibility to stop discrimination by its contractors?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Nation's non-discrimination laws apply to federal contractors. Those non-discrimination laws are in full force and effect and are enforced by agencies with the relevant authority to do so.

Ms. Frankel:

3. What will you do to stop discrimination among federal contractors?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As the Secretary of Labor, I will continue to enforce all applicable laws within the jurisdiction of this Department.

Ms. Frankel:

4. What measures will be put in place to ensure that federal contractors continue to meet their obligations under Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act (VEVRAA)?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The FY 2026 President's Budget proposes to transfer the Rehabilitation Act enforcement responsibilities from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. However, until that occurs, the Department of Labor is committed to carrying out the statutory functions which Congress has delegated to the Department to investigate and enforce Section 503 and VEVRAA. The Department will continue to ensure that adequate information and assistance are provided to contractors to ensure they understand their obligations under these laws.

Ms. Frankel:

5. Does OFCCP have any investigations into Elon Musk and his companies, including Tesla and SpaceX? If so, how many?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

As of January 24, 2025, any components of routine compliance reviews or open investigations of complaints involving Executive Order 11246 were ordered closed and any and all compliance reviews or investigations based on Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 793 (Section 503); and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. § 4212 (VEVRAA) were being held in abeyance. This order applied to any federal contractor equally, including any company with federal contracts that is owned by, related to, or affiliated with Elon Musk, the same as any other company or individual with federal contracts. On July 1, 2025, I issued Secretary's Order 08-2025 lifting the abeyance and permitting OFCCP to resume its delegated functions to conduct complaint investigations and compliance reviews under Section 503 and VEVRAA. The records of the Department of Labor indicate that OFCCP has no Tesla or SpaceX investigations based on complaints with confirmed Section 503 or VEVRAA bases.

Ms. Frankel:

6. Has DOL closed any investigations into Elon Musk and his companies since January 20, 2025?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

No.

Ms. Frankel:

International Labor Affairs Bureau

The Department of Labor has cut about $577 million from the International Labor Affairs Bureau (ILAB) used to fight child labor, forced labor, human trafficking, and enforce our trade agreements. By enforcing our trade agreements and fighting against forced labor, ILAB protects U.S. workers from unfair competition and cheaper imports from countries with these labor practices.

Question:

1. How will the U.S. stepping back from combating exploited labor help ensure fair competition and fulfill the administration's promise to lower costs for Americans and strengthen our economy?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The Department of Labor remains committed to combating child labor, forced labor and other exploitative labor practices around the world to protect U.S. workers and companies from being undercut by unfair competition. ILAB leads our efforts in this area through its production of three congressionally-mandated reports identifying child and forced labor in over 150 countries around the world, engaging directly with U.S. trading partners to prevent and remediate labor abuses, and working with other U.S. Government Agencies for a government-wide approach to ensure labor rights are considered at the most relevant and impactful points in U.S. policymaking and actions. ILAB also focuses on supply chains with a direct nexus to the United States and priority U.S. trading partners. Through these methods, ILAB continues to sharpen its focus and enhance its effectiveness in advancing the Administration's America First Trade Policy.

Ms. Frankel:

2. With fewer resources, what is your plan for holding foreign manufacturers to the same labor standards as employers in the United States?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

In alignment with the America First Trade Policy, and in close coordination with the Office of

the U.S. Trade Representative, ILAB is ensuring that American workers and businesses benefit from the Administration's trade agenda by combating unfair labor practices overseas that undermine American competitiveness, including vigorously enforcing labor provisions in trade agreements. In doing this, ILAB will continue to prioritize the enforcement of labor provisions in the USMCA, including by administering the Rapid Response Labor Mechanism, which allows the United States to take enforcement actions against factories in Mexico that are denying workers the right of freedom of association and collective bargaining under Mexican law, undermining U.S. workers' and businesses' ability to compete fairly in trade.

Ms. Frankel:

Heat-related injury and illness prevention in the workplace

Extreme heat is the leading cause of weather-related fatalities in the United States. Under the Biden Administration, the Department of Labor took steps to protect workers from extreme heat by proposing the Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings rule (89 FR 70698).

Question:

1. How and when does the Occupational Safety and Health Administration plan to promulgate the Heat Rule and protect people from heat stress?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

The public comment period closed on January 14, 2025, and OSHA received over 40,000 comments. An informal hearing began on June 16, 2025, and concluded July 2, 2025. Once OSHA has analyzed the hearing transcript as well as all the written comments, the agency will determine a path forward regarding this rulemaking.

Ms. Frankel:

WIOA Allocation to Workforce Boards

Workforce boards, which administer workforce development programs and serve both jobseekers and employers, are awaiting annual allocations of funding for their program year beginning July 1. This information is typically released in March to give workforce boards time to make funding decisions. The delay is causing uncertainty about summer youth employment programs and other programmatic choices.

Question:

1. When will Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Workforce Board allocations be announced?

Ms. Chavez-DeRemer:

On May 20, 2025, the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) published Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 11-24, which provides information to states and outlying areas regarding the amounts and how to receive their allotments for the WIOA Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth programs; Title III Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service; and the Workforce Information Grants to States. ETA anticipates these funds to be awarded to states shortly after receipt of the appropriate SF-424 (Application for Federal Assistance) from the state workforce agencies, which need to be submitted within 30 days of the issuance of the TEGL.

Reporting Savings From Canceled or Terminated Grants, Contracts, Loans, or Other Awards												
	Terminated Contracts											
Reporting Agency	**Reporting Bureau**	**Funding Agency (if Different)**	**Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)**	**Contract Title**	**Contract Summary Description**	**Reason for Termination**	**Date of Termination**	**Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)**	**Base & All Option Value**	**Exercised Contract Value**	**Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)**	**Unliquidated Obligations (As of Stop Work Order)**
DOL	SOL	N/A	1605C3-22-D-0004	N/A	Professional Language Assistance Services	Non-Essential Contracts	5/6/2025	NA This is a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) so no money was ever obligated to it. When there are BPA calls against the BPA, then the money would be obligated to the calls. By terminating this BPA, no calls (some time refers to as orders) would ever be place again this BPA.	$4,000,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
DOL	SOL	N/A	1605C3-22-F-00052	N/A	Professional Language Assistance Services for the Civil Rights Center	Non-Essential Contracts	Terminate 5/6/2025	016-X-4601	$1,340,657.00	$ 439,000.00	$ 198,238.19	$ 240,761.81
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-22-C-0024	N/A	Subject Matter Expert and Communication Support Services for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)	Non-Essential Contracts	4/18/2025	016-2024-2025-0165	$3,870,675.60	$ 484,960.00	$ 333,247.60	$ 151,712.40
DOL	ILAB	N/A	1605C2-25-F-00003	N/A	Monitoring and Evaluation Service to Support Final Performance Evaluation of Vamos Tejiendo Project	Non-Essential Contracts	4/18/2025	016-2024-2025-0165	$75,323.00	$75,323.00	$ 10,453.35	$ 64,869.65
DOL	ILAB	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00047	N/A	ILAB Migrant Worker Evaluation	Non-Essential Contracts	4/18/2025	016-2024-2025-0165	$710,886.00	$710,886.00	$ 164,631.70	$ 479,659.18
DOL	ILAB	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00053	N/A	Plan and conduct one (1) thematic evaluation of a range of judicial interventions in nine (9) OTLA-funded technical assistance projects	Non-Essential Contracts	4/18/2025	016-2024-2025-0165	$645,401.79	$645,401.79	$ 122,758.16	$522,643.63
DOL	ILAB	N/A	1605C2-25-F-00012	N/A	Graphic design and production support services with Graphic Visions Associates	Non-Essential Contracts	4/18/2025	016-2024-2025-0165	$199,998.31	$ 99,999.28	$ 11,939.37	$ 87,999.91
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-24-F-00043	N/A	Business Intelligence for Advanced Data Service and Analytics Support Services	Non-Essential Contracts	4/21/2025	016-2025-2026-0162	$2,534,637.79	$ 1,519,292.95	$ 1,013,022.69	$ 489,895.65
DOL	OCFO	N/A	1605C2-23-P-00004	N/A	Annual Subscription to Wolters Kluwer VitalLaw	Non-Essential Contracts	4/10/2025	016-2025-2025-0172	$192,191.12	$ 107,991.12	$ 69,704.90	$ 38,286.22
DOL	OCFO for ASP/CEO	N/A	1605C2-21-F-00025	N/A	Develop Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluation and Research (CLEAR)	Non-Essential Contracts	4/14/2025	016-2023-2027-0165	$5,435,479.64	$ 5,435,479.64	$ 3,851,385.48	$ 1,370,372.01
DOL	OHR	N/A	1605C3-25-P-00003	N/A	Arbitration Services	Non-Essential Contracts	4/17/2025	016-X-4601	$6,750.00	$6,750.00	$ -	$6,750.00

Reporting Agency	Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (if Different)	Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Contract Title	Contract Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)	Base & All Option Value	Exercised Contract Value	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Stop Work Order)
DOL	HRC	N/A	1605C3-25-F-00005	N/A	Task Order for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM), Office of Administration Review Board's (ARB) climate assessment -- assessing the climate of its work environment.	Non-Essential Contracts	4/8/2025	FY 2025 - Departmental Management	$41,741.12	$41,741.12	$ -	$41,741.12
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-20-C-0011	N/A	Expansion of Registered Apprenticeship Program through Industry Intermediaries - contracts to Industry Intermediaries to launch, promote, and expand multi-employer Registered Apprenticeship models that shall: 1) scale Registered Apprenticeship Program (RAP) expansion opportunities in high-growth industries, including those that have not traditionally used apprenticeship to meet employer and sector needs; 2) increase the percentage of Registered Apprenticeship opportunities for under represented populations; and 3) leverage Registered Apprenticeship stakeholder resources to support the long-term sustainability of programs developed through this initiative after project completion.	Non-Essential Contracts	4/9/2025	FY 2024 - TES Apprenticeship	$ 6,716,980.85	$ 6,716,980.85	$ 5,775,062.36	$ 941,918.49

Reporting Agency	Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (if Different)	Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Contract Title	Contract Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)	Base & All Option Value	Exercised Contract Value	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Stop Work Order)
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00023	N/A	This requirement supported the Department's goal to expand, modernize, and diversify Registered Apprenticeship (RA). Vendor provided the following: •Develop comprehensive technical assistance to assist grantees with achieving RA goals; •Connect grantees to technical assistance resources and provide individualized coaching support; •Facilitate peer learning and knowledge sharing activities to achieve RA expansion goals; including utilization of interactive and diverse modalities in dynamic learning communities; and •Develop technical assistance resources for advancing RA goals. For each technical assistance strategy, the Vendor shall identify the needed resources and appropriate mechanism for delivery to stakeholders. The Vendor shall develop a mechanism for tracking, cataloguing, and storing the resources developed.	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 16,589,335.05	$ 10,215,177.05	$ 8,614,672.69	$ 1,452,217.70
DOL	OALJ	N/A	1605C1-21-F-00034	N/A	Legal Support Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/18/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 3,805,000.00	$ 3,005,000.00	$ 1,074,562.30	$ 607,985.20
DOL	OSHA	N/A	1605C1-22-F-00033	N/A	An online subscription service for research information	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2024-2024-0400	$ 112,546.80	$ 80,766.36	$ 79,043.53	$ -
DOL	EBSA	N/A	1605C1-23-C-0016	N/A	EBSA LinkedIn Learning Training Licenses	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/19/2025	016-2023-2023-1700	$ 187,290.00	$ 124,860.00	$ 124,860.00	$ -
DOL	EBSA	N/A	1605C1-23-F-00031	N/A	Politico Pro Plus subscription services	Media	2/6/2025	016-2024-2024-1700	$ 81,478.00	$ 29,528.00	$ 29,528.00	$ -
DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C1-23-F-00057	N/A	Change Management, Communication, and Engagement strategies and execution	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/7/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 1,564,638.26	$ 770,923.26	$ 598,429.96	$ 70,532.70
DOL	EBSA	N/A	1605C1-23-P-00013	N/A	Full-service mentoring software and mentoring educational services to develop and facilitate a mentorship program	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2024-2024-1700	$ 205,011.00	$ 154,071.00	$ 79,359.00	$ -

Reporting Agency	Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (if Different)	Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Contract Title	Contract Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)	Base & All Option Value	Exercised Contract Value	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Stop Work Order)
DOL	OALJ	N/A	1605C1-24-C-0007	N/A	Mediation services in support of cases arising from Longshore, Whistle Blower and other cases within OALJ's jurisdiction.	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 1,240,000.00	$ 260,000.00	$ 171,692.96	$ 78,187.04
DOL	EBSA	N/A	1605C1-24-C-0033	N/A	Medical expert services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2023-2024-1700	$ 249,632.00	$ 249,632.00	$ 188,212.50	$ 61,419.50
DOL	SOL	N/A	1605C1-24-P-00006	N/A	Team Building and Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) training services	DEIA	1/22/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 40,840.00	$ 40,840.00	$ 40,840.00	$ -
DOL	OSHA	N/A	1605C1-24-P-00020	N/A	Talkwalker subscription Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2024-2024-0400	$ 149,325.00	$ 29,865.00	$ 29,865.00	$ -
DOL	ASP CEO	N/A	1605C2-22-C-0009	N/A	Strengthening Community College (SCC) grant initiative	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 2,630,475.46	$ 2,630,475.46	$ 1,503,344.74	$ 127,130.72
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00029	N/A	Evaluation of Registered Apprenticeship Initiatives	DEIA	1/22/2025	016-2022-2023-0174	$ 4,097,657.60	$ 9,967,497.00	$ 2,883,058.83	$ 7,084,437.57
DOL	OASP	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00008	N/A	Support in Designing, and Implementing a modern Communication, Dissemination and Outreach Strategy	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 4,855,834.69	$ 2,646,985.69	$ 2,029,911.12	$ 617,091.50
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00023	N/A	Online Subscription Service	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2024-2024-0172	$ 10,018,961.04	$73,666.00	$73,666.00	$ -
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00032	N/A	WIOA Performance Accountability Technical Assistance	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 14,921,358.42	$1,111,862.32	$920,657.31	$191,205.01
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00036	N/A	Secretaries Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship Support Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2024-2025-0174	$ 14,175,515.10	$879,476.10	$485,497.47	$394,016.32
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00042	N/A	OA FEDERAL REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP ENGAGEMENT AND OUTREACH SUPPORT (FRAEOS)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2024-2024-0172	$ 16,589,335.05	$700,000.00	$511,808.30	$188,191.61

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DOL	ASP CEO	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00027	N/A	Advance DOLs exploration of and understanding in the application of behavioral science principles to selected programs and populations of the Department.	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2021-2022-0165	$ 6,177,493.00	$1,497,493.00	$463,227.97	$1,028,567.29
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-C-0003	N/A	Statistical Adjustment Model Technical Assistance Center (SAMTAC) Support	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 9,967,497.00	$246,628.99	$187,666.61	$58,962.38
DOL	OASP	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00069	N/A	OASP CEO Restricted Use Data Access Order	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 3,524,164.00	$1,724,164.00	$465,760.80	$1,058,327.20
DOL	OASP	N/A	1605C2-23-C-0006	N/A	Evaluation Training for Chief Evaluation Office	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 1,079,205.12	$1,079,205.12	$663,136.49	$333,246.51
DOL	ILAB	N/A	1605C2-23-C-0025	N/A	Administrative support and strategic planning to M-POWER.	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2025-0165	$ 4,254,840.00	$1,632,894.00	$867,057.57	$669,916.31
DOL	OASP	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00009	N/A	Evidence-to-Action (E2A) at DOL: Portfolio Project and Process Study	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 5,030,979.73	$3,030,976.25	$1,031,326.51	$1,957,673.13
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00012	N/A	Intermediary Technical Assistance Support (ITAS) Services to the Office of Apprenticeship (OA)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 4,034,024.00	$1,112,562.40	$1,806,082.72	$262,676.28
DOL	ILAB	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00035	N/A	Executive Leadership Coaching Services, Materials for 360 Assessments and Classroom Materials	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 208,294.33	$208,294.33	$188,608.30	$19,686.03
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00053	N/A	OASP Sectoral Strategies and Employer Engagement Portfolio BPA Order	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 21,449,974.00	$7,199,974.00	$2,036,574.81	$4,920,060.19
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00015	N/A	The Native American Employment and Training Council (NAETC) Support 2024	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 170,949.24	$170,949.24	$143,909.38	$27,039.86
DOL	ETA OJC	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00018	N/A	Policy and Requirements Handbook (PRH) Modernization Support	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2023-2024-0181	$ 4,352,159.16	$831,477.50	$457,731.04	$373,746.46
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00021	N/A	OA Equity Support Equity Expansion Support for Registered Apprenticeship (EESRA).	DEIA	1/22/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 9,679,268.90	$1,823,149.80	$882,043.93	$935,276.75

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DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00024	N/A	Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) Technical Assistance	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 401,074.54	$130,408.87	$44,313.34	$86,095.53
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00026	N/A	WIOA Wage Interchange Systems contract	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 2,899,435.05	$704,784.50	$465,155.30	$230,048.67
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00028	N/A	SWA Real Property Data and SWA Certifications	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2024-2024-0172	$ 94,654.70	$94,654.70	$11,585.00	$83,069.62
DOL	OASP	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00029	N/A	Defending Women From Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government. Inclusive Strategies for Economic Mobility Research Portfolio	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 674,993.00	$22,681.00	$12,180.52	$10,500.48
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00032	N/A	Employment and Training Administration Communications Support	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0172	$ 194,998.88	$97,499.44	$84,974.93	$ -
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00033	N/A	Defending Women From Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Fed Gov't Aspiring Leaders: Foundations in Public Service Leadership Cohort #4	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2024-2024-0172	$ 270,000.00	$135,000.00	$44,006.10	$90,993.90
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00042	N/A	OA Industry Engagement and Outreach Support	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2024-2025-0174	$ 8,085,259.45	$2,763,549.80	$388,802.60	$2,374,747.20
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-25-F-00013	N/A	Study of Unemployment Insurance Modernization Efforts, Impacts, and Lessons Learned under the American Rescue Plan Act Insights, Assessment, Implementation Reporting	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-X-0179	$ 464,756.30	$464,756.30	$8,659.71	$456,096.59
DOL	OWCP	N/A	1605C3-22-F-00014	N/A	RELX Inc. - LexisNexis Legal Research Subscription Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0163	$ 53,311.29	$30,415.32	$30,415.32	$ -
DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C3-22-F-00056	N/A	Subscription access to web-based recruitment platform	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-X-4601	$ 230,818.89	$230,818.89	$230,818.89	$ -

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DOL	OWCP	N/A	1605C3-22-P-00015	N/A	Digital subscription for Sixth Edition of the AMA Guides for the Division Federal Employees, Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation (DFELHWC)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-X-1521	$ 69,750.00	$ 41,850.00	$ 27,900.00	$ 13,950.00
DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C3-23-C-0003	N/A	Conference Center Scheduling Tool Data Entry Specialist Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-X-4601	$ 1,062,758.40	$ 605,510.40	$ 289,087.16	$ 135,533.87
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C3-23-C-0006	N/A	Provide training and technical assistance to the American Job Centers local boards, operators, and workforce partners through leveraging existing resources, implementing data-informed strategies, and by supporting improved and a coordinated customer-centered service delivery design	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-2023-2024-0179	$ 2,589,997.90	$ 1,628,053.60	$ 1,087,979.44	$ 540,074.16
DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C3-23-C-0009	N/A	24x7 access to general business, general sociology, and the EconLit full text databases	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 486,327.00	$ 180,430.00	$ 180,430.00	$ -
DOL	OWCP	N/A	1605C3-23-P-00008	N/A	Full-service mentoring software and mentoring educational services to develop and facilitate a mentorship program for up to seventy (70) Federal Users for the United States Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Workers' Compensation Program (OWCP)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/11/2025	016-2024-2024-0163	$ 41,026.65	$ 41,026.65	$ 35,026.65	$ 2,047.00
DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C3-24-F-00034	N/A	Office of Human Resources (OHR) Interagency Training	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-X-4601	$ 407,789.00	$ 407,789.00	$ 273,508.40	$ 123,944.72

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DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C3-24-F-00035	N/A	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Training for OASAM / Civil Rights Center Training on Bystander Intervention, Trauma-Informed Investigative Skills, Disrupting Microaggressions and Promoting Inclusive Language, and Community Interpreter.	DEIA	1/22/2025	016-X-4601	$ 154,083.72	$ 154,083.72	$ -	$ 88,263.69
DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C3-25-P-00001	N/A	Contractor shall provide course completion and webinars related to suicide awareness and prevention. Within the webinars/training sessions, the contractor shall provide a multi-level scientifically validated approach, or roadmap, to help volunteers identify and assist in transitioning an employee in crisis from stress to well-being, and overall improved relationships and health. The scope of work shall include training services for DOL employee volunteers. Services include in person or online training for participating employees, and (where practicable) adopting some of the vocational and professional competencies into SGT and promoting a culture of competence.	DEIA	1/22/2025	016-X-4601	$ 55,093.00	$ 55,093.00	$ 32,089.64	$ 23,003.36
DOL	OCFO	N/A	1605C4-21-F-00025	N/A	The Contractor shall provide The U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) all personnel, equipment, tools, materials, supervision and other items and non-personal services to accomplish HR operational task such as administration, technical and analytical consultant work to execute HR daily functions in accordance with departmental project schedules and delivery requirements	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/11/2025	016-X-4601	$ 754,428.54	$ 598,620.66	$ 523,553.04	$ 21,614.79

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DOL	OCFO	N/A	1605C4-22-F-00010	N/A	G-Invoicing Support Services for OCFO	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-X-4601	$ 5,191,276.80	$ 5,191,276.80	$ 5,086,977.39	$ 104,299.41
DOL	VETS	N/A	16D5C4-22-F-00050	N/A	Veteran's Employment and Training Services (VETS) Customer Experience (CX) using Human Centered Design (HCD) to help VETS to understand how our customers experience our services, the moments that matter most to them in those experiences, and the pain points they encounter when accessing our services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/11/2025	016-2024-2024-0164	$ 7,288,480.41	$ 5,150,293.21	$ 4,101,975.82	$ 488,770.58
DOL	WHD	N/A	1605C4-23-C-0006	N/A	The contractor shall provide the US Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division (WHD) with Newspaper Publication Services per the attached PWS.	Media	2/5/2025	016-2024-2024-0143	$ 47,312.00	$ 22,550.00	$ 22,550.00	$ -
DOL	WHD	N/A	1605C4-24-F-00003	N/A	Services to support WHD in determining prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits under the Davis-Bacon Act (DBA) and McNamara-O'Hara Service Act (SCA)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2025-2025-0143	$ 4,052,868.26	$ 2,038,564.26	$ 1,824,470.68	$ 214,093.58
DOL	VETS	N/A	1605C4-24-F-00029	N/A	Continuation of Veterans' Employment and Training (VETS) support with Customer Experience (CX) using Human Centered Design (HCD) Methodologies for the Homeless Veterans Reentry Program analytical and consulting professional support	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/11/2025	016-2024-2024-0164	$ 3,892,351.06	$ 1,166,194.94	$ 385,244.01	$ 768,178.78
DOL	BLS	N/A	1605CS-20-P-00004	N/A	Telecommunications Services Sampling Data	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0200	$ 225,000.00	$ 225,000.00	$ 225,000.00	$ -
DOL	MSHA	N/A	1605C5-21-F-00057	N/A	Registration Support Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/11/2025	016-2021-2021-1200	$ 1,384,791.80	$ 260,873.53	$ 57,527.21	$ -

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DOL	ODEP	N/A	1605C5-22-F-00006	N/A	Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) Strategic Communications, Education, Outreach, Policy Development, and Dissemination Services (SCEOP)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0166	$ 2,204,114.58	$ 1,633,607.00	$ 1,565,089.77	$ 68,517.23
DOL	ODEP	N/A	1605C5-22-F-00015	N/A	Strategic Communications and Outreach, Product Development and Editing support for the Office of Disability Employment Programs (ODEP)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0166	$ 1,270,800.24	$ 743,691.17	$ 660,914.96	$ 82,776.21
DOL	OFCCP	N/A	1605C5-24-F-00008	N/A	Management Analyst inthe Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) Front Office	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/11/2025	016-2025-2025-0148	$ 447,628.80	$ 105,792.00	$ 57,304.00	$ 48,481.00
DOL	OPA	N/A	1605C5-24-F-00012	N/A	A multi-user subscription service to search for real-time updates on analysis of policy and sector-specific news for OPA, OSEC and OCIA users	Media	2/5/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 118,380.00	$ 21,600.00	$ 21,600.00	$ -
DOL	BLS	N/A	1605C5-24-F-00025	N/A	Keypunch data services to help states by putting information reported on forms into an electronic format for easier processing	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0200	$ 64,197.00	$ -	$ -	$ -
DOL	BLS	N/A	1605C5-24-F-00027	N/A	For measuring the cognitive and social skills of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0200	$ 220,725.00	$ 220,725.00	$ 158,186.01	$ 62,538.99
DOL	BLS	N/A	1605C5-24-F-00028	N/A	Provide survey non-response follow-up and customer service to PPI survey respondents	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0200	$ 720,140.57	$ 135,641.77	$ 50,597.46	$ 84,110.30
DOL	OCFO	N/A	1605DC-20-F-00099	N/A	Employee Coaching and Development	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/11/2025	016-2023-2023-0165	$ 3,786,844.11	$ 2,937,649.57	$ 2,895,782.73	$ 41,866.84
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-22-F-00047	N/A	Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) program, project, technical, and IT support to create a Learning Management System (LMS)	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-X-4601	$ 6,422,061.12	$ 5,299,389.12	$ 5,023,056.69	$ 275,100.95

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DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-24-C-0006	N/A	Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) Information Technology (IT) Project Support Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/18/2025	016-X-4601	$ 2,018,420.24	$ 371,255.00	$ 143,355.00	$ 209,162.00
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-24-F-00023	N/A	Change Management and Communications Services	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/14/2025	016-X-4601	$ 4,149,133.40	$ 790,964.31	$ 648,722.68	$ 142,241.63
DOL	OFCCP	N/A	1605TB-20-F-00064	N/A	Thomson Reuters Westlaw Edge and CLEAR legal research and investigation software licenses	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0148	$ 190,449.60	$ 190,449.60	$ 138,108.00	$ 52,341.60
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TB-23-F-00028	N/A	KnowBe4 Security Awareness Training Subscription Diamond	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/18/2025	016-X-4601	$ 266,013.30	$ 266,013.30	$ 266,013.30	$ -
DOL	OFCCP	N/A	1605TA-23-F-00059	N/A	Compliance Management System (CMS) Technical Support Services	Non-Performing/Non-Essential Contract	2/21/2025	016-X-4601	$ 3,745,647.84	$ 3,745,647.84	$ 3,689,825.27	$ 55,822.57
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-22-C-0002	N/A	Installation and maintenance of the Open Systems Interconnections (OSI) Layer 1 at DOL buildings in the Washington, D.C. Open Systems Interconnections	Non-Essential Contracts	2/27/2025	016-X-4601	$ 2,023,103.00	$ 1,279,503.00	$ 1,028,283.63	$ 88,290.37
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-22-F-00090	N/A	Compliance Management, System (CMS) Program Support Services	Non-Essential Contracts	2/26/2025	016-X-4601	$ 6,549,340.95	$ 5,693,869.64	$ 4,875,976.52	$ 380,833.91
DOL	OPA	N/A	1605C3-22-F-00022	N/A	This contract provides photography services to include (1) photographer on-site at DOL FPB to document a variety of events, locations, and people which include, but are not limited to the following: summits, meetings, retreats, internal DOL programs, individuals, portraits, passport photos, documentary photos, etc.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/28/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 1,072,452.16	$ 613,795.16	$ 575,591.55	$ 27,670.72
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-23-F-00008	N/A	Perform DOL Section 508 Program Office support	Non-Essential Contracts	3/3/2025	016-X-4601	$ 11,423,016.96	$ 3,808,335.36	$ 2,343,475.19	$ 350,379.05
DOL	OWCP	N/A	1605C3-21-F-00017	N/A	Provides financial, performance, attestation and control audit support services	Non-Essential Contracts	3/3/2025	016-2025-2025-0163	$ 1,444,046.91	$ 1,436,676.89	$ 1,185,757.11	$ 25,024.24
DOL	SOL	N/A	1605C1-25-F-00008	N/A	Legal Advocacy Training Program: in-person trial skills and online trial advocacy training	Non-Essential Contracts	3/7/2025	016-2027-2002-7501	$ 132,600.00	$ 132,600.00	$ -	$ 132,600.00
DOL	ASP/CEO	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00065	N/A	Re-entry research and evaluation portfolio	Non-Essential Contracts	3/7/2025	016-2023-2023-0174	$ 9,983,222.00	$ 9,983,222.00	$ 2,155,911.34	$ 7,685,224.55

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DOL	ASP/CEO	N/A	1605C2-24-F-00034	N/A	Evaluation Technical Support for the Chief Evaluation Office	Non-Essential Contracts	3/7/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 9,668,720.00	$ 293,744.00	$ 12,924.36	$ 280,819.64
DOL	ASP/CEO	N/A	1605C2-24-C-0005	N/A	Supplemental Evaluation Support Services for the Chief Evaluation Office	Non-Essential Contracts	3/7/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 849,873.55	$ 299,873.55	$ 168,611.73	$ 126,395.40
DOL	BLS	N/A	1605TB-25-F-00026	N/A	Subscription for IT Research Licenses	Non-Essential Contracts	3/11/2025	016-2025-2025-0200	$ 211,158.00	$ 211,158.00	$ -	$ 211,158.00
DOL	ASP/CEO	N/A	1605C2-23-F-00054	N/A	Work Opportunity Tax Credit Evaluation Services	Non-Essential Contracts	3/11/2025	016-2023-2023-0179	$ 1,874,837.70	$ 544,837.70	$ 414,607.07	$ 49,666.34
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00010	N/A	BPA Business Imitative Engagement	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2023-2024-0181	$ 10,018,961.04	$10,018,961.04	$-	Amount fully obligated.
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-22-C-0020	N/A	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Consultation services and training for the Job Corps program.	DEIA	1/22/2025	016-2024-2025-0181	$ 3,109,203.06	$4,097,657.60	$ 3,109,203.06	$ -
DOL	ASP CEO	N/A	1605DC-18A-0032/1605C2-22-F-00027	N/A	DOL's exploration of & understanding in Application of behavioral science principles	Consulting	2/14/2025	016-2021-2022-0165	$ 5,151,442.73	$6,177,493.00	$ 4,680,000.00	$ -
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00021	N/A	Order for OA Performance and TA support.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/12/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 14,806,017.53	$14,921,358.42	$ 8,442,987.88	$ 930,496.76
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-22-F-00022	N/A	An Order for Office of Apprenticeship (OA) Grants and Cooperative Agreements Technical Assistance and Coaching Support.	Consulting & Research Services - Non-essential	2/12/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 14,175,515.10	$14,175,515.10	$ 8,163,393.50	$ 995,683.57
DOL	BLS	N/A	1605C5-22-A-0005/**1605C5-24-F-00027**	N/A	The National Longitudinal Surveys Program Office seeks services to provide recommendations for measuring the cognitive and social skills of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97) sample members during mid-life.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0200	$ 220,725.00	$220,725.00	$ 220,725.00	$ 14,938.99

Reporting Agency	Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (if Different)	Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Contract Title	Contract Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)	Base & All Option Value	Exercised Contract Value	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Stop Work Order)
DOL	BLS	N/A	47QTCA20D00ER/**1605C5-24-F-00028**	N/A	The PPI requires contract work to assist with survey non-response follow-up and customer service activities with survey respondents. The contractor firm must have more than two years of experience managing similar contracts in the past. The contractor personnel will perform the following activities: • Contacting survey respondents who have not responded to monthly/quarterly survey requests • Assisting survey respondents with setting up Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF) web accounts to allow them to transmit survey data • Contacting survey respondents to correct email bounce back problems • Data entry to support the above activities • Other data entry activities to support the PPI Program	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0200	$ 720,140.57	$720,140.57	$ 135,641.77	$ 84,110.30
DOL	EBSA	N/A	1605C1-23-F-00031 (Politico)	N/A	Subscription for Politico Pro Plus which includes: Pro Edge platform, tools (Directories, Document Drawer, Policy Calendar, Campaign Race Dashboard, Legislative Compass, Regulatory Compass), customizable alerts for topics included in the platform, subscription calls to enable policy and push content including newsletters, news content, breaking news alerts, and teleconferences.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/6/2025	016-2024-2024-1700	$ 29,528.00	$81,478.00	$ 29,528.00	$ -
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C1-23-P-00037	N/A	ETA Consultation services in support of the Developing a Staff Skills Training Program for Todays Workforce System-DSSTP	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0172	$ 99,153.86	$99,153.86	$ 99,153.86	$ 12,596.02
DOL	ETA	N/A	47QRAD20D8188/**1605C2-23-F-00012**	N/A	OA Intermediary Technical Assistance Support (ITAS)	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 4,034,024.00	$4,034,024.00	$ 2,068,468.00	$ 256,120.43

Reporting Agency	Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (if Different)	Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID)	Contract Title	Contract Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)	Base & All Option Value	Exercised Contract Value	Total Payment Amount (As of Termination)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Stop Work Order)
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C2-21-A-0004/**1605C2-24-F-00015**	N/A	The Native American Employment and Training Council (NAETC) Support 2024	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2023-2024-0174	$ 170,949.24	$170,949.24	$170,949,324.00	$ 25,399.73
DOL	ETA	N/A	1605C1-23-A-0002/**1605C2-24-F-00032**	N/A	Employment and Training Administration Communications Support	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0172	$ 194,998.88	$194,998.88	$ 97,499.44	$ -
DOL	OASAM	N/A	1605C1-23-A-0002/**1605C1-23-F-00057**	N/A	Support for DOL/OASAM to develop strategic and tactical approaches to disseminate key communications internally and externally to the Department on behalf of OASAM.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/7/2025	016-2024-2024-0165	$ 1,493,149.66	$2,727,379.16	$ 598,426.96	$ -
DOL	OASAM	N/A	NNG15SD00B/**1605C3-22-F-00056**	N/A	Subscription access to web-based recruitment platform	Non-Essential Contracts	2/12/2025	016-X-4601	$ 230,818.89	$230,818.89	$ 230,818.89	$ -
DOL	OASAM	Multiple	1605C3-22-A-0002/**1605C3-24-F-00034**	N/A	Office of Human Resources (OHR) Interagency Training	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-X-4601 016-X-4601 016-2025-2025-0172 016-2025-2025-0163 016-2083-200X-1521 016-2025-2025-0200 016-2025-2025-0165 016-2025-2025-0165 016-X-4601 016-X-4601 016-2025-2025-0181 016-2025-2025-0166 016-2025-2025-0106	$ 273,538.40	$407,789.00	$ 273,538.40	0
DOL	OASP	N/A	47QRAA19D003X/**1605C2-22-F-00008**	N/A	Communication, Dissemination, and Outreach Support	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 4,254,579.40	$4,855,834.69	$ 2,045,730.40	$ -
DOL	OASP	N/A	1605C2-23-A-0018/**1605C2-24-F-00029**	N/A	Inclusive Strategies for Economic Mobility Research Portfolio	Non-Essential Contracts	2/14/2025	016-2022-2026-0165	$ 669,199.62	$674,993.00	$ 16,887.62	$ -
DOL	OCIO	N/A	1605TA-22-A-0001/**1605TA-22-F-00047**	N/A	Follow-On Task order for OFCCP Learning Management Systems (LMS) support services.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-X-4601	$ 6,602,685.12	$6,422,061.12	$ 5,478,781.64	$ 401,725.90
DOL	ODEP	N/A	1605C5-22-A-0001/**1605C5-22-F-00006**	N/A	Management of ePolicyWorks On-line Media Communications	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0166	$ 2,135,597.35	$2,204,114.58	$ 1,565,089.77	$ -
DOL	ODEP	N/A	1605C5-22-A-0001/**1605C5-22-F-00015**	N/A	New strategic Communications requirement to be awarded against BPA 1605C5-22-A-0001. PoP to start 6/11/2022.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0166	$ 1,270,800.24	$1,270,800.24	$ 743,691.17	$ 82,776.21

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DOL	OFCCP	N/A	GS-02F-026DA/**1605TB-20-F-00064**	N/A	This is a new requirement for OFCCP seeking internet subscription with access, to legal, news, financial, and business and public records, database. The contract OFCCP is seeking is for one base year with 4 option years. The period of performance is 9/29/2020-9/30/2021.	Non-Essential Contracts	2/13/2025	016-2024-2024-0148	$ 190,449.60	$190,449.60	$ 190,449.60	$ 52,341.60

Reporting Savings From Canceled or Terminated Grants, Contracts, Loans, or Other Awards															
	Terminated Contracts														
Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Enhancing Transparency and Accountability in Uzbekistan's Cotton Industry	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/13/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/336295	OTHER to AMERICAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOR SOLIDARITY	USAspending	$3,100,000	$1,593,224.00	$1,593,224.00	$1,506,776.00	IL389082275K	$ 1,978,527.10	016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2025-2026
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Expand and Assess the Fair Food Program Model for Promotion of Human Rights and Labor Rights Protections in International Agricultural Supply Chains	Failure to meet federal grant management requirements as supported by preliminary findings of a recent project audit	3/13/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/344432	OTHER to THE FAIR FOOD STANDARDS COUNCIL INC	USAspending	$2,500,000	$1,612,811.00	$1,612,811.00	$887,189.00	IL394612275K	$ 2,500,000.00	016-0165-2022-2023
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	My-PEC: Myanmar Program on the Elimination of Child Labor	Project will not meet all of its planned objectives due the ongoing political situation in Myanmar	3/13/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/344410	OTHER to INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION	USAspending	$10,750,000	$9,672,000.00	$9,672,000.00	$1,078,000.00	IL252631475K	$1,500,000; $250,000; $500,000; $1,000,000; $500,0000; $900,000; $500,000; $0	016-0165-2019-2020; 016-0165-2014-2015; 016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2013-2014; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Research, Innovation and Strategic Engagement Project (RISE-global)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/14/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349003	GRANT to INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION	USAspending	$18,000,000	$1,109,600.00	$1,109,600.00	$16,890,400.00	23K75IL000004	$ 1,109,600.00	016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Promoting a Just Transition for All Workers	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/14/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/355443	GRANT to AMERICAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOR SOLIDARITY	USAspending	$7,000,000	$157,019.00	$157,019.00	$6,842,981.00	25K75IL000020	$0	016-0165-2024-2025

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Reducing Barriers that Impede Access to Education and Decent Work for Vulnerable Youth in Brazil and the Latin American and Caribbean Region	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/14/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/354898	GRANT to INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION | USAspending	$4,000,000	$-	$0.00	$4,000,000.00	25K75IL000016	$0	016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Engaging Workers and Civil Society to Strengthen Labor Law Enforcement (Georgia)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/14/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/348337	GRANT to AMERICAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOR SOLIDARITY | USAspending	$2,000,000	$1,499,888.00	$1,499,888.00	$500,112.00	23K75IL000003	$ 1,499,888.16	016-0165-2023-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Supporting Safe and Inclusive Work Environments in Lesotho	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/19/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347962	GRANT to INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION | USAspending	$3,000,000	$426,882.00	$426,882.00	$2,573,118.00	24K75IL000005	$ 426,882.00	016-0165-2023-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Help Protect Armenians' Rights Together	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/19/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328220	OTHER to INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION | USAspending	$2,500,000	$1,416,950.00	$1,416,950.00	$1,083,050.00	IL356312075K	$1,477,346.97;	016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Supporting Progress on Labor Standards in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/19/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/334740	OTHER to INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION | USAspending	$3,000,000	$2,148,500.00	$2,148,500.00	$851,500.00	IL373192175K	$ 2,148,500.00	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Campos de Esperanza (Fields of Hope)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/285887	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL299931675K11_1609	$11,000,000	$ 10,905,215.00	$ 10,905,215.00	$ 94,785.00	IL299931675K11	$1,750,000; $1,831,400; $323,815; $7,000,000	016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2019-2020; 016-0165-2020-2024; 016-0165-2016-2017

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Combating Forced Labor and Labor Trafficking of Adults and Children in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana (FLIP)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/297316	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3147417_75K25_1605	$7,362,897	$ 5,615,083.25	$ 5,615,083.25	$ 1,747,813.75	IL31474175K25	$872,579; $3,490,318; $1,238,022.85	016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025; 016-0165-2025-2026
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	The Senderos Project: Sowing Rights, Harvesting Better Futures (Sembrando Derechos, Cosechando Mejores Futuros)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/319075	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3420919_75K_1605	$10,000,000	$ 7,820,108.25	$ 7,820,108.25	$ 2,179,891.75	IL342091975K	$7,522,651.41; $284,334.28	016-0165-2019-2020; 016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Vamos Tejiendo: Equal Access to Quality Jobs for Women and Girls in Agriculture (EQUAL) in Colombia	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/315939	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3398919_75K_1605	$6,100,000	$ 5,170,577.19	$ 5,170,577.19	$ 929,422.81	IL339891975K	$5,000,000; $170,577.19	016-0165-2019-2020; 016-0165-2024-2025; 016-0165-2025-2026
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Improving Worker Rights in Rural Sectors of the Indo-Pacific with a focus on Women	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/26/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328859	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3563220_75K_1605	$11,000,000	$ 3,389,357.51	$ 3,389,357.51	$ 7,610,642.49	IL356322075K	$3,389,357.51	016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	STREAMS – Supply Chain Tracing and Engagement Methodologies	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328321	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3580520_75K_1605	$4,500,000	$ 3,578,442.41	$ 3,578,442.41	$ 921,557.59	IL358052075K	$3,564,487.77	016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	MATE MASIE – Making Advances to Eliminate Child Labor in More Areas with Sustainable Integrated Efforts	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328101	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3553720_75K_1605	$4,500,000	$ 4,128,904.90	$ 4,128,904.90	$ 371,095.10	IL355372075K	$3,851,243.21; $277,661.69	016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Global Trace Protocol	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328321	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3580820_75K_1605	$4,600,000	$ 3,729,511.65	$ 3,729,511.65	$ 870,488.35	IL358082075K	$3,729,511.65	016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2025-2026
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	She Thrives: Reducing Child Labor in Ethiopia's Agricultural Sector using a Gender-Focused Approach	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328084	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3562920_75K_1605	$6,250,000	$ 4,393,232.56	$ 4,393,232.56	$ 1,856,767.44	IL356292075K	$4,393,232.56	016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2025-2026

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	LOCAL: Project to Increase Municipal Collective Action to Address Child Labor and Forced Labor in Mexico	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/348613	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL000006_1605	$4,455,000	$ 835,349.48	$ 835,349.48	$ 3,619,650.52	24K75IL000006	$ 824,658.97	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	PATH: Proyecto de Asistencia Technical para Trabajadoras del Hogar	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349598	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL000009_1605	$5,000,000	$ 597,095.00	$ 597,095.00	$ 4,402,905.00	24K75IL000009	$ 597,095.00	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Observation and Engagement for Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining Rights Realization (Mexico)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347186	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23K75IL000002_1605	$5,000,000	$ 1,064,732.59	$ 1,064,732.59	$ 3,935,267.41	23K75IL000002	$ 1,064,732.59	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Improving Gender Equity in the Mexican Workplace (GEM)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/335236	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3795321_75K_1605	$10,000,000	$ 7,200,050.00	$ 7,200,050.00	$ 2,799,950.00	IL379532175K	$ 7,100,050.00	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Sustentar: Project to Build and Strengthen Sustainability Systems in the Tomato and Chile Sectors in Mexico	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/336010	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3803622_75K_1605	$4,999,883	$ 2,073,179.20	$ 2,073,179.20	$ 2,926,703.80	IL380362275K	$ 2,023,179.20	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	ACCIONAR: Building a Comprehensive Government of Mexico Approach to Combating Child Labor and Forced Labor	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/335083	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3804122_75K_1605	$13,000,000	$ 6,296,609.00	$ 6,296,609.00	$ 6,703,391.00	IL380412275K	$ 6,296,609.00	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Una Cosecha Justa: Project to Reduce Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Other Forms of Labor Exploitation in the Chile Pepper and Tomato Sectors in Mexico	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/335645	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3890722_75K_1605	$7,000,000	$ 2,165,691.00	$ 2,165,691.00	$ 4,834,309.00	IL389072275K	$ 2,165,691.00	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Strengthening Workers' Ability to Exercise their Labor Rights in Mexico	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328969	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3586620_75K_1605	$10,000,000	$ 9,678,639.03	$ 9,678,639.03	$ 321,360.97	IL358662075K	$ 9,678,639.03	016-0165-2020-2024

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Labor Reform Awareness Raising Campaign (MAP)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328965	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3586821_75K_1605	$10,000,000	$ 9,150,000.00	$ 9,150,000.00	$ 850,000.00	IL358682175K	$ 9,050,000.00	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Strengthening Mexican Inspectorate for Labor Enforcement	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/338307	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3897322_75K_1605	$15,000,000	$ 5,263,750.83	$ 5,263,750.83	$ 9,736,249.17	IL389732275K	$4,219,048.11; $1,005,994.63	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Improving Workers' Occupational Safety and Health in Selected Supply Chains in Mexico – A Vision Zero Fund	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328653	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3587220_75K_1605	$6,150,000	$ 4,351,700.00	$ 4,351,700.00	$ 1,798,300.00	IL358722075K	$ 4,351,700.00	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Engaging Mexico's Auto Sector Employers in Labor Law Reform Implementation	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/26/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/327260	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3546920_75K_1605	$7,250,000	$ 3,574,836.00	$ 3,574,836.00	$ 3,675,164.00	IL354692075K	$3,000,000; $574,836	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Supporting the Democratic Transformation of Labor Relations to Building an Independent and Democratic Labor Movement to Protect Worker Rights in Mexico	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/336664	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3890522_75K_1605	$20,750,000	$ 12,452,943.92	$ 12,452,943.92	$ 8,297,056.08	IL389052275K	$ 2,452,943.92	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Enhancing Labor Conciliation in Mexico (Mexico)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/334742	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3794921_75K_1605	$10,800,000	$ 8,085,234.24	$ 8,085,234.24	$ 2,714,765.76	IL379492175K	$7,528,300.74; $514,021.5	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Towards Effective Courts and Coordinated Labor Justice (Mexico)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/341533	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3954823_75K_1605	$10,945,260	$ 5,714,022.19	$ 5,714,022.19	$ 5,231,237.81	IL395482375K	$4,543,482.76; $623,928.46	016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	EQUAL: Equal Access to Quality Jobs for Women and Girls in Mexico	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/317144	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3423219_75K_1605	$6,250,000	$ 5,994,938.00	$ 5,994,938.00	$ 255,062.00	IL342321975K	$1,046,882; $4,948,056	016-0165-2020-2024; 016-0165-2019-2020
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Strengthening Civil Society to Protect and Advocate for Migrant Workers	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/348945	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL000013_1605	$3,000,000	$ 351,500.00	$ 351,500.00	$ 2,648,500.00	24K75IL000013	$341,500; $5,000	016-0165-2020-2024; 016-0165-2023-2024

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	My Voice: Improving Worker Voice and Access to Remedy to Combat Child Labor and Forced Labor in Malaysia Palm Oil and Garment Sectors	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/334534	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3732121_75K_1605	$5,000,000	$ 3,056,658.29	$ 3,056,658.29	$ 1,943,341.71	IL373212175K	$ 3,006,658.29	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Increase Collective Action to Address Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Other Unacceptable Conditions of Work in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/334993	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3789021_75K_1605	$8,400,000	$ 4,290,367.00	$ 4,290,367.00	$ 4,109,633.00	IL378902175K	$ 4,290,367.00	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Catalyzing Civil Society to Accelerate Progress Against Child Labor (Catalyst)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/335528	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3795121_75K_1605	$4,000,000	$ 1,773,500.00	$ 1,773,500.00	$ 2,226,500.00	IL379512175K	$ 1,773,500.00	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Addressing Labor Exploitation in Fishing in ASEAN (ALFA)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/336403	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3795421_75K_1605	$2,500,000	$ 1,812,222.95	$ 1,812,222.95	$ 687,777.05	IL379542175K	$ 1,812,222.95	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Advancing Labor Compliance in Colombia's Ports Sector	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/26/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/328942	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3574220_75K_1605	$5,000,000	$ 5,000,000.00	$ 5,000,000.00	$ -	IL357422075K	$ 5,000,000.00	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	All Hands in Kenya: Advancing Labor Standards through Cooperative Action	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328934	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3586320_75K_1605	$3,000,000	$ 2,276,800.00	$ 2,276,800.00	$ 723,200.00	IL358632075K	$ 2,276,800.00	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	CACAO: Cooperatives Addressing Child Labor Accountability Outcomes	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/328101	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3553620_75K_1605	$4,000,000	$ 2,599,001.22	$ 2,599,001.22	$ 1,400,998.78	IL355362075K	$2,599,001.22	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Madagascar Shines: Reducing Child Labor in Mica-Producing Communities	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/327356	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3802422_75K_1605	$4,500,000	$ 3,316,091.25	$ 3,316,091.25	$ 1,183,908.75	IL380242275K	$ 3,316,091.25	016-0165-2021-2022
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Improving Respect for Workers' Rights in Agricultural Supply Chains in Honduras and Guatemala, and the Maquila Sector in El Salvador - Guatemala	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/335289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3788321_75K_1605	$6,250,000	$ 4,548,400.16	$ 4,548,400.16	$ 1,701,599.84	IL378832175K	$50,000; $4,498,400.16	016-0165-2021-2022; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Global Accelerator Lab 8.7 Project – Intensifying Action Against Forced Labor and Child Labor Through Innovation (GALAB)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/334115	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3795021_75K_1605	$15,000,000	$ 5,476,617.47	$ 5,476,617.47	$ 9,523,382.53	IL37950217 5K	$5,476,617.47	016-0165-2021-2022; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025; 016-0165-2025-2026
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Preventing & Addressing Labor Violations in the Fishing Sector	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/335252	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3732221_75K_1605	$10,000,000	$ 1,712,750.00	$ 1,712,750.00	$ 8,287,250.00	IL37322217 5K	$1,712,750	016-0165-2021-2022; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Promoting Safe and Healthy Workplaces in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/335111	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3731821_75K_1605	$8,520,000	$ 5,117,234.64	$ 5,117,234.64	$ 3,402,765.36	IL37318217 5K	$5,117,234.64	016-0165-2021-2022; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Strengthening Worker Engagement, Empowerment and Trust (Dominican Republic)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/343327	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3944922_75K_1605	$3,000,000	$ 1,525,454.27	$ 1,525,454.27	$ 1,474,545.73	IL39449227 5K	$ 1,525,454.27	016-0165-2022-2023
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Elevating Women's Participation in the Workplace in Liberia and Nigeria	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/341396	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3944322_75K_1605	$5,000,000	$ 3,523,401.21	$ 3,523,401.21	$ 1,476,598.79	IL39443227 5K	$ 3,523,401.21	016-0165-2022-2023
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	ACLAWA Project - Action against Child Labor in Agriculture in West Africa	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/342611	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3944222_75K_1605	$4,000,000	$ 932,600.00	$ 932,600.00	$ 3,067,400.00	IL39442227 5K	$ 932,600.00	016-0165-2022-2023
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Project to Increase Worker Voice and Address Forced Labor, Child Labor, and Other Labor Violations in Cattle Raising Areas of Brazil and Paraguay (AMPLIAR)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/342594	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3944422_75K_1605	$5,000,000	$ 1,838,600.00	$ 1,838,600.00	$ 3,161,400.00	IL39444227 5K	$ 1,838,600.00	016-0165-2022-2023
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Improving Respect for Workers' Rights in Bangladesh	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/341376	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3897122_75K_1605	$3,000,000	$ 2,157,477.26	$ 2,157,477.26	$ 842,522.74	IL38971227 5K	$ 2,157,477.26	016-0165-2022-2023

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	ENHANCE: Technical Support for Enhancing National Capacity to Prevent and Reduce Child Labor in Vietnam	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/339505	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL266821475K11_1605	$13,000,000	$ 12,468,460.00	$ 12,468,460.00	$ 512,179.31	IL266821475K11	$2,487,820.69; $2,000,000; $7,980,639.31	016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2014-2015
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	From Protocol to Practice: A Bridge to Global Action on Forced Labor - Phase II (The Bridge Project II)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/344167	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL394602275K_1605	$9,650,000	$ 4,150,061.90	$ 4,150,061.90	$ 5,499,938.10	IL394602275K	$4,150,061.90	016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Global Unified Assistance and Resources for Development, Inspiration and Academic Navigation (Guardian) Project	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/343427	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL393792375K_1605	$1,538,923	$ 911,435.00	$ 911,435.00	$ 627,488.00	IL393792375K	$911,435	016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Improving Enforcement of Labor Laws in the Agricultural Export Sector of Costa Rica	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/26/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/296580	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL314651775K1_1605	$3,500,000	$ 3,236,160.23	$ 3,236,160.23	$ 263,839.77	IL314651775K1	$569,133.42; $500,000; $2,000,000; $101,630.78	016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Worker Empowerment in South America	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/342738	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL394362275K_1605	$12,213,870	$ 8,811,476.15	$ 8,811,476.15	$ 3,402,393.85	IL394362275K	$8,811,476.15	016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2025-2026
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Promoting Quality Jobs in Infrastructure Development in Indonesia and the Philippines	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/348388	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL000007_1605	$6,000,000	$ 1,569,124.34	$ 1,569,124.34	$ 4,430,875.66	24K75IL000007	$ 1,569,124.34	016-0165-2023-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Research to Action II (RTA II): Using Knowledge to Inform Action for the Elimination of Child Labor and Forced Labor	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349442	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL000008_1605	$6,950,000	$ 695,448.00	$ 695,448.00	$ 6,254,552.00	24K75IL000008	$ 695,448.00	016-0165-2023-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Strengthening Social Compliance in Indonesia's Palm Oil Sector	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/348804	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL000011_1605	$2,000,000	$ 315,500.00	$ 315,500.00	$ 1,684,500.00	24K75IL000011	$ 315,500.00	016-0165-2023-2024

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ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	AgroJusto: Project to Improve Adherence to International Labor Standards in the Agricultural Sector in Ecuador	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/348617	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL000012_1605	$4,740,000	$ 940,000.00	$ 940,000.00	$ 3,800,000.00	24K75IL000012	$ 840,000.00	016-0165-2023-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Support for Labor Law and Industrial Relations Reform in Malaysia (LLIR)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/282785	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL2958016 75K11_1605	$5,000,000	$ 3,261,455.65	$ 3,261,455.65	$ 1,738,544.35	IL295801675K11	$1,738,544.35	016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2016-2017; 016-0165-2020-2021
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Cooperation On Fair, Free, Equitable Employment (COFFEE)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/297315	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3147617 75K_1605	$3,100,000	$ 2,636,469.76	$ 2,636,469.76	$ 463,530.24	IL314761775K	$469,472.93	016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2021-2022; 016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Building the Capacity of Civil Society to Combat Child Labor and Improve Working Conditions in Colombia (Proyecto "Pilares")	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/297298	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3147717 75K_1605	$4,250,000	$ 4,144,498.98	$ 4,144,498.98	$ 105,501.02	IL314771775K	$894,498.98; $750,000; $2,000,000; $500,000	016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2020-2021;
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Working in Freedom in Jordan's QIZs: Supporting Fundamental Labor Rights through the Al-Hassan Workers' Center	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347521	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23K75IL00 0001_1605	$2,000,000	$ 509,000.00	$ 509,000.00	$ 1,491,000.00	23K75IL000001	$509,000	016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Tatpartaa: Increasing Responsiveness to Child Labor & Forced Labor in the Context of Climate Change	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/348801	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24K75IL00 0010_1605	$4,260,000	$ 434,143.76	$ 434,143.76	$ 3,825,856.24	24K75IL000010	$434,143.76; $260,000	016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Strengthening Workers' Rights in Malaysia's Electronics Supply Chain	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/354901	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_25K75IL00 0018_1605	$3,000,000	$ 157,019.30	$ 157,019.30	$ 2,842,980.70	25K75IL000018	$ 157,019.30	016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Better Work Global (II)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/356300	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_25K75IL00 0015_1605	$1,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,000.00	25K75IL000015	$0	016-0165-2024-2025

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	PACTOS: Addressing Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Improving Working Conditions in Select Supply Chains in Brazil and parts of Latin America and the Caribbean	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/355379	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_25K75IL000014_1605	$5,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000,000.00	25K75IL000014	$0	016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Watoto ni Hazina (Children Are Treasure): A Project to Combat Child Labor and Promote Acceptable Conditions of Work in Tanzania's ASGM (gold mining) Sector	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/354752	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_25K75IL000019_1605	$4,000,000	$ 62,785.12	$ 62,785.12	$ 3,937,214.88	25K75IL000019	$ 62,785.12	016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Migrants Resilience Cooperative	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/355702	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_25K75IL000021_1605	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000,000.00	25K75IL000021	$0	016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Promoting the Voices and Engagement of Persons with Lived Experience to Prevent Labor Exploitation	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/356208	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_25K75IL000022_1605	$2,000,000	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 1,750,000.00	25K75IL000022	$ 250,000.00	016-0165-2024-2025
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Bridging Barriers and Unlocking Potential (B-UP) Improving Access to Decent Work for People with Disabilities	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/354845	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_25K75IL000017_1605	$3,000,000	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000,000.00	25K75IL000017	$0	016-0165-2024-2025

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Global Better Work Program (I)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/332341	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL211871075K_1605	$49,999,528	$ 45,286,923.44	$ 45,286,923.44	$ 4,712,604.56	IL21187107 5K	$5,360,000; $1,283,000; $870,000; $1,874,160; $6,327,094.9; $2,487,000; $3,325,840; $4,089,543; $4,286,001; $250,000; $3,526,503; $2,850,000; $900,000; $1,500,000; $1,225,000; $2,900,000; $500,000; $2,211,480	016-0165-2010-2011; 016-0165-2011-2011; 016-0165-2012-2012; 016-0165-2014-2014; 016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2013-2014; 016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2021-2022; 016-0165-2019-2020; 016-0165-2015-2016; 016-0165-2018-2019; 016-0165-2016-2017; 016-0165-2014-2015; 016-0165-2022-2023
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	New Industrial Relations Framework (Vietnam)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/282785	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL2969016 75K11_1605	$9,750,000	$ 6,239,000.00	$ 6,239,000.00	$ 3,511,000.00	IL296901675K	$1,000,000; $3,000,000; $100,000; $1,000,000; $1,150,000	016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2016-2017; 016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2023-2024; 016-0165-2022-2023
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Strengthening Government Labor Law Enforcement - Mexico	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/306830	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL3280918 75K_1605	$33,451,000	$ 28,504,137.10	$ 28,504,137.10	$ 4,946,862.90	IL328091875K	$1,000,000; $16,755,427.21; $7,000,000; $750,000; $2,851,857.19	016-0165-2019-2020; 016-0165-2018-2019; 016-0165-2020-2024
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Protecting Rights of Migrant Workers through Empowerment and Advocacy Project (MWEA)	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/27/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/282785	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL2809915 75K11_1605	$4,335,957	$ 2,273,957.00	$ 2,273,957.00	$ 2,062,000.00	IL280991575K11	$15,500; $1,000,000; $250,000; $70,457; $938,000	016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2015-2016; 016-0165-2021-2022; 016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2022-2023

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ILAB			17.401, International Labor Programs	Futuros Brillantes: Project to reduce child labor and improve labor rights and working conditions in Honduras	Lack of alignment with Agency priorities and national interest	3/28/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/254090	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IL2625914_75K_1609	$13,500,000	$ 12,315,587.00	$ 12,315,587.00	$ 1,184,413.00	IL262591475K	$643,824; $2,859,235; $450,000; $6,550,000; $1,750,000; $62,528	016-0165-2022-2023; 016-0165-2020-2021; 016-0165-2014-2014; 016-0165-2014-2015; 016-0165-2017-2018; 016-0165-2024-2025
ETA	N/A	ETA	17.265: WIOA, Section 166, Native American Employment and Training Program	The funding supports employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals in order to: 1) develop more fully the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of such individuals; 2) make such individuals more competitive in the workforce and equip them with the entrepreneurial skills necessary for successful self-employment; and 3) promote the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities in accordance with the goals and values of such communities.	This termination is based on the WIOA authority/INAP regulations.	The grantee was provided a notice of termination 60 days in advance of the termination date, per Indian and Native American Program regulations at 20 CFR 684.250. The termination letter was transmitted 4/14/25. **The termination date will be 6/13/25.**	Search Results Detail | Grants.gov	GRANT to MATTAPONI-PAMUNKEY-MONACAN CONSORTIUM | USAspending	$261,984	$261,984	$261,984	0	AB388862260A51	$261,984	016-2022-2023-0174

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	N/A	ETA	17.265: WIOA, Section 166, Native American Employment and Training Program	The funding supports employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals in order to: 1) develop more fully the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of such individuals; 2) make such individuals more competitive in the workforce and equip them with the entrepreneurial skills necessary for successful self-employment; and 3) promote the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities in accordance with the goals and values of such communities.	This termination is based on the WIOA authority/INAP regulations.	The grantee was provided a notice of termination 60 days in advance of the termination date, per Indian and Native American Program regulations at 20 CFR 684.250. The termination letter was transmitted 4/14/25. **The termination date will be 6/13/25.**	Search Results Detail | Grants.gov	GRANT to MATTAPONI-PAMUNKEY-MONACAN CONSORTIUM | USAspending	$275,842	$275,842	$275,842	0	23A60IA000063	$275,842	016-2023-2024-0174
EBSA	N/A	N/A	17.150 - Employee Benefits Security Administration	IAA with OPM (Doc ID 2825OPMNOTRN) for the purchase of open enrollment leadership training courses during FY2025	Closure of OPM's Center for Leadership Development (CLD)	4/30/2025	N/A	N/A	$ 171,000	$ -	$ -	$ 171,000	N/A	$ 171,000	Requesting Agency: 016-2025-2025-1700 Servicing Agency: 024-4571-024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347530	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000002_1605	$714,518.00	$563,370.10	$563,370.10	$151,147.90	23760WW000002	$563,370.10	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347530	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000003_1605	$713,892.00	$376,651.37	$376,651.37	$337,240.63	23760WW000003	$376,651.37	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347530	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000004_1605	$713,518.00	$407,629.16	$407,629.16	$305,888.84	23760WW000004	$407,629.16	016-0165-2023-2023

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Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347530	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000005_1605	$714,518.00	$467,244.67	$467,244.67	$247,273.33	23760WW00005	$467,244.67	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347530	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000006_1605	$714,518.00	$400,643.49	$400,643.49	$313,874.51	23760WW00006	$400,643.49	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347530	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000007_1605	$714,518.00	$518,495.00	$518,495.00	$196,023.00	23760WW00007	$518,495.00	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347530	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000008_1605	$714,518.00	$458,121.61	$458,121.61	$256,396.39	23760WW00008	$458,121.61	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347682	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000009_1605	$313,711.00	$238,682.60	$238,682.60	$75,028.40	23760WW000009	$238,682.60	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347682	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000010_1605	$257,613.00	$195,723.01	$195,723.01	$61,889.99	23760WW000010	$195,723.01	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347682	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000011_1605	$250,000.00	$250,000.00	$250,000.00	$0.00	23760WW000011	$250,000.00	016-0165-2023-2023

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Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/347682	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23760WW000013_1605	$350,000.00	$129,527.95	$129,527.95	$220,472.05	23760WW000013	$129,527.95	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	LINE is actively engaged with 3 communities: Lansing, San Antonio, and St. Louis to expand pathways to high-quality infrastructure careers for women and people of color through federally funded infrastructure projects.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	Not applicable	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23775WW000014_1605	$499,800.00	$458,150.00	$458,150.00	$41,650.00	23775WW000014	$458,150.00	016-0165-2023-2023
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351373	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000015_1605	$350,000.00	$31,635.75	$31,635.75	$318,364.25	24760WW000015	$31,635.75	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351373	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000016_1605	$350,000.00	$61,110.92	$61,110.92	$288,889.08	24760WW000016	$61,110.92	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351373	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000017_1605	$350,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$350,000.00	24760WW000017	$0.00	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This program will allow award recipients to undertake projects to assist marginalized and underserved women workers who have been impacted by gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351373	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000018_1605	$350,000.00	$33,450.41	$33,450.41	$316,549.59	24760WW000018	$33,450.41	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000020_1605	$714,435.00	$377,252.00	$377,252.00	$337,183.00	24760WW000020	$377,252.00	016-0165-2024-2024

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Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000021_1605	$597,065.00	$74,652.65	$74,652.65	$522,412.35	24760WW000021	$74,652.65	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000022_1605	$716,701.00	$45,424.71	$45,424.71	$671,276.29	24760WW000022	$45,424.71	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000023_1605	$716,701.00	$62,000.00	$62,000.00	$654,701.00	24760WW000023	$62,000.00	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000024_1605	$716,701.00	$0.00	$0.00	$716,701.00	24760WW000024	$0.00	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000025_1605	$716,030.00	$215,132.96	$215,132.96	$500,897.04	24760WW000025	$215,132.96	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000026_1605	$398,019.00	$69,399.74	$69,399.74	$328,619.26	24760WW000026	$69,399.74	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.701	The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions support women's full and effective participation in apprenticeable and non-traditional occupations.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/351374	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24760WW000027_1605	$707,647.00	$159,875.00	$159,875.00	$547,772.00	24760WW000027	$159,875.00	016-0165-2024-2024
Womens Bureau (WB)	N/A	WB	17.7	This grant will focus on the states who have passed paid leave programs, supporting the implementation of more inclusive and equitable paid leave programs that reduce racial and gender disparities in access to paid leave.	Grant no longer effectuates DOL's priorities for its grant funding, including with regard to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.	5/6/2025	Not applicable	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24775WW000028_1605	$249,900.00	$5,687.56	$5,687.56	$244,212.44	24760WW000028	$5,687.56	016-0165-2024-2024

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000104_1630	11,250,000.00	4,799.95	4,799.95	11,245,200.05	23A60UB000104	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000105_1630	11,250,000.00	75,770.05	75,770.05	11,174,229.95	23A60UB000105	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000106_1630	11,250,000.00	-	-	11,250,000.00	23A60UB000106	11,250,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000107_1630	11,250,000.00	-	-	11,250,000.00	23A60UB000107	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000108_1630	11,250,000.00	1,851,242.76	1,851,242.76	9,398,757.24	23A60UB000108	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000109_1630	11,250,000.00	-	-	11,250,000.00	23A60UB000109	11,250,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000110_1630	11,250,000.00	3,597,071.74	3,597,071.74	7,652,928.26	23A60UB000110	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000111_1630	11,250,000.00	1,073,643.82	1,073,643.82	10,176,356.18	23A60UB000111	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000112_1630	11,250,000.00	4,128,572.70	4,128,572.70	7,121,427.30	23A60UB000112	11,250,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000113_1630	11,250,000.00	313,000.00	313,000.00	10,937,000.00	23A60UB000113	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000114_1630	11,250,000.00	18,345.87	18,345.87	11,231,654.13	23A60UB000114	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000115_1630	10,200,000.00	-	-	10,200,000.00	23A60UB000115	10,200,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000116_1630	11,250,000.00	-	-	11,250,000.00	23A60UB000116	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000117_1630	11,250,000.00	1,735,211.00	1,735,211.00	9,514,789.00	23A60UB000117	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000118_1630	11,250,000.00	400,909.75	400,909.75	10,849,090.25	23A60UB000118	11,250,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000119_1630	6,012,676.00	931,859.00	931,859.00	5,080,817.00	23A60UB000119	6,012,676.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000120_1630	8,000,000.00	-	-	8,000,000.00	23A60UB000120	8,000,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000121_1630	11,250,000.00	7,058.22	7,058.22	11,242,941.78	23A60UB000121	11,250,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA IT Modernization Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349289	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000122_1630	11,250,000.00	719,233.11	719,233.11	10,530,766.89	23A60UB000122	11,250,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000070_1630	1,491,750.00	990,641.53	990,641.53	501,108.47	23A60UB000070	1,491,750.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000071_1630	1,491,750.00	334,296.24	334,296.24	1,157,453.76	23A60UB000071	1,491,750.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000072_1630	4,473,550.00	-	-	4,473,550.00	23A60UB000072	4,473,550.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000073_1630	4,473,550.00	1,253,202.91	1,253,202.91	3,220,347.09	23A60UB000073	4,473,550.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000074_1630	4,473,550.00	771,729.00	771,729.00	3,701,821.00	23A60UB000074	4,473,550.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000075_1630	2,994,702.00	603,951.33	603,951.33	2,390,750.67	23A60UB000075	2,994,702.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000076_1630	1,790,805.00	822,504.19	822,504.19	968,300.81	23A60UB000076	1,790,805.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000077_1630	1,064,950.00	148,168.11	148,168.11	916,781.89	23A60UB000077	1,064,950.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000078_1630	2,981,800.00	783,625.94	783,625.94	2,198,174.06	23A60UB000078	2,981,800.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000079_1630	1,942,504.00	1,054,147.21	1,054,147.21	888,356.79	23A60UB000079	1,942,504.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000080_1630	1,432,764.00	826,519.52	826,519.52	606,244.48	23A60UB000080	1,432,764.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0_00081_1650	5,965,300.00	2,223,118.81	2,223,118.81	3,742,181.19	23460UB000081	5,965,300.00	1650179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0_00082_1650	1,491,750.00	630,442.46	630,442.46	861,307.54	23460UB000082	1,491,750.00	1650179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0_00083_1650	1,491,750.00	584,245.28	584,245.28	907,504.72	23460UB000083	1,491,750.00	1650179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending.gov Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_1630	1,491,750.00	-	-	1,491,750.00	23460UB000084	1,491,750.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_1630	1,902,261.00	1,180,468.07	1,180,468.07	721,792.93	23460UB000085	1,902,261.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_1630	1,491,750.00	453,847.75	453,847.75	1,037,902.25	23460UB000086	1,491,750.00	1630179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000087_1630	3,151,787.00	1,448,450.05	1,448,450.05	1,703,336.95	23A60UB000087	3,151,787.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000088_1630	10,499.00	10,499.00	10,499.00	-	23A60UB000088	10,499.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000089_1630	1,302,652.00	338,249.23	338,249.23	964,402.77	23A60UB000089	1,302,652.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000090_1630	2,981,800.00	775,087.25	775,087.25	2,206,712.75	23A60UB000090	2,981,800.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000091_1630	1,491,750.00	21,266.53	21,266.53	1,470,483.47	23A60UB000091	1,491,750.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	UIPL 11-23 Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000092_1630	1,491,750.00	107,816.38	107,816.38	1,383,933.62	23A60UB000092	1,491,750.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000093_1630	4,473,550.00	228,943.09	228,943.09	4,244,606.91	23A60UB000093	4,473,550.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000094_1630	498,478.00	-	-	498,478.00	23A60UB000094	498,478.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000095_1630	2,086,034.00	634,846.30	634,846.30	1,451,187.70	23A60UB000095	2,086,034.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000096_1630	4,473,550.00	1,634,870.67	1,634,870.67	2,838,679.33	23A60UB000096	4,473,550.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000097_1630	263,413.00	-	-	263,413.00	23A60UB000097	263,413.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000098_1630	1,491,750.00	637,961.64	637,961.64	853,788.36	23A60UB000098	1,491,750.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_00088_1630	267,019.00	120,627.95	120,627.95	146,391.05	23460UB000099	267,019.00	1600179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_00100_1630	4,473,550.00	568,968.73	568,968.73	3,904,581.27	23460UB000100	4,473,550.00	1600179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349288	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_00101_1630	4,046,753.00	1,483,320.91	1,483,320.91	2,557,432.09	23460UB000101	4,046,753.00	1600179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 ARPA-UI Tiger Team Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349258	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0001102_1630	572,944.00	572,944.00	572,944.00	-	23460UB000102	572,944.00	1600179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349267	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000221_1630	869,000.00	399,027.28	399,027.28	469,972.72	23460UB000021	869,000.00	1600179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349267	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000222_1630	1,739,000.00	1,414,674.85	1,414,674.85	324,325.15	23460UB000022	1,739,000.00	1600179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000023_1630	869,000.00	-	-	869,000.00	23A60UB000023	869,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000024_1630	869,000.00	1	1	868,999.00	23A60UB000024	869,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000025_1630	869,000.00	339,664.25	339,664.25	529,335.75	23A60UB000025	869,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_00128_1630	3,479,760.00	1,955,302.66	1,955,302.66	1,524,447.34	23460UB000026	3,479,760.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_00127_1630	869,000.00	-	-	869,000.00	23460UB000027	869,000.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_00128_1630	2,609,000.00	-	-	2,609,000.00	23460UB000028	2,609,000.00	1630179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UBO00029_1630	2,609,000.00	700,558.93	700,558.93	1,908,441.07	23460UB000029	2,609,000.00	1600179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UBO00030_1630	869,000.00	-	-	869,000.00	23460UB000030	869,000.00	1600179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UBO00031_1630	1,739,000.00	1,618,241.60	1,618,241.60	120,758.40	23460UB000031	1,739,000.00	1600179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_1630	2,609,000.00	331,068.00	331,068.00	2,277,932.00	23460UB000032	2,609,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_1630	1,739,000.00	571,622.79	571,622.79	1,167,377.21	23460UB000033	1,739,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UB0_1630	3,479,750.00	1,532,221.20	1,532,221.20	1,947,528.80	23460UB000034	3,479,750.00	1610179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UBO0038_1630	1,739,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	1,719,000.00	23460UB000035	1,739,000.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UBO0038_1630	2,609,000.00	1,495,695.27	1,495,695.27	1,113,304.73	23460UB000038	2,609,000.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UBO0037_1630	2,609,000.00	272,907.22	272,907.22	2,336,092.78	23460UB000037	2,609,000.00	1630179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349236	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UI0_1630	1,739,000.00	1,212,985.88	1,212,985.88	526,014.12	23460UB000038	1,739,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349236	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UI0_1630	2,609,000.00	1,564,991.64	1,564,991.64	1,044,008.36	23460UB000039	2,609,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349236	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UI0_1630	1,739,000.00	676,940.20	676,940.20	1,062,059.80	23460UB000040	1,739,000.00	1610179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000041_1630	2,609,000.00	-	-	2,609,000.00	23A60UB000041	2,609,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000042_1630	2,609,000.00	2,608,045.89	2,608,045.89	954.11	23A60UB000042	2,609,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000043_1630	2,609,000.00	67,161.63	67,161.63	2,541,838.37	23A60UB000043	2,609,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349216?r	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000_1630	2,609,000.00	1,244,079.36	1,244,079.36	1,364,920.64	23460UB000044	2,609,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349216?r	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000_1630	2,609,000.00	485,967.45	485,967.45	2,123,032.55	23460UB000045	2,609,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349216?r	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000_1630	869,000.00	611,428.82	611,428.82	257,571.18	23460UB000046	869,000.00	1610179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349216?r	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000_1630	869,000.00	71,401.09	71,401.09	797,598.91	23460UB000047	869,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349216?r	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000_1630	2,609,000.00	-	-	2,609,000.00	23460UB000048	2,609,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349216?r	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000_1630	869,000.00	408,091.21	408,091.21	460,908.79	23460UB000049	869,000.00	1610179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000050_1630	2,606,190.52	1,381,172.65	1,381,172.65	1,225,017.87	23460UB000050	2,606,190.52	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000051_1630	2,609,000.00	2,609,000.00	2,609,000.00	-	23460UB000051	2,609,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000052_1630	869,000.00	261,927.10	261,927.10	607,072.90	23460UB000052	869,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000053_1630	3,479,750.00	1,096,761.34	1,096,761.34	2,382,988.66	23460UB000053	3,479,750.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000054_1630	869,000.00	481,246.15	481,246.15	387,753.85	23460UB000054	869,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000055_1630	2,609,000.00	1,444,144.43	1,444,144.43	1,164,855.57	23460UB000055	2,609,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UI0_1630	2,609,000.00	1,048,398.91	1,048,398.91	1,560,601.09	23460UI000068	2,609,000.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UI0_1630	1,739,000.00	1,474,188.45	1,474,188.45	264,811.55	23460UI000057	1,739,000.00	1630179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_2346UI0_1630	2,609,000.00	2,113,663.73	2,113,663.73	495,336.27	23460UI000058	2,609,000.00	1630179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000059_1630	869,000.00	356,235.82	356,235.82	512,764.18	23A60UB000059	869,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000060_1630	3,479,750.00	649,801.87	649,801.87	2,829,948.13	23A60UB000060	3,479,750.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000061_1630	1,739,000.00	1,033,214.77	1,033,214.77	705,785.23	23A60UB000061	1,739,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UI0_1630	1,739,000.00	356,993.82	356,993.82	1,382,006.18	23460UB000062	1,739,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UI0_1630	869,000.00	168,581.14	168,581.14	700,418.86	23460UB000063	869,000.00	1610179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349230	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UI0_1630	1,739,000.00	1,739,000.00	1,739,000.00	-	23460UB000064	1,739,000.00	1610179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000065_1630	869,000.00	821,870.00	821,870.00	47,130.00	23A60UB000065	869,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000066_1630	1,739,000.00	281,469.99	281,469.99	1,457,530.01	23A60UB000066	1,739,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000067_1630	869,000.00	472,378.16	472,378.16	396,621.84	23A60UB000067	869,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000068_1630	1,739,000.00	655,176.53	655,176.53	1,083,823.47	23A60UB000068	1,739,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	FY 2023 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Integrity Grant	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.grants.gov/search-results-detail/349287	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A60UB000069_1630	869,000.00	167,150.62	167,150.62	701,849.38	23A60UB000069	869,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI370502155A2_1630	1,228,000.00	102,004.24	102,004.24	1,125,995.76	UI370502155A2	1,228,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Untiquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3705521 55A9_1630	2,456,000.00	2,266,800.99	2,266,800.99	189,199.01	UI370552155A9	2,456,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3705621 55A10_1630	1,228,000.00	1,116,943.21	1,116,943.21	111,056.79	UI370562155A10	1,228,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3705821 55A12_1630	4,914,000.00	4,829,961.90	4,829,961.90	84,038.10	UI370582155A12	4,914,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3706221 55A17_1630	3,684,000.00	2,668,539.41	2,668,539.41	1,015,460.59	UI37062155A17	3,684,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3706821 55A23_1630	1,228,000.00	1,193,643.23	1,193,643.23	34,356.77	UI37068155A23	1,228,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3707321 55A28_1630	2,456,000.00	733,425.88	733,425.88	1,722,574.12	UI37073155A28	2,456,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3707421 55A29_1630	3,684,000.00	1,629,255.61	1,629,255.61	2,054,744.39	UI30742155A29	3,684,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3707621 55A31_1630	1,228,000.00	1,228,000.00	1,228,000.00	-	UI30762155A31	1,228,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3707621 55A33_1630	1,228,000.00	462,080.00	462,080.00	765,920.00	UI30782155A33	1,228,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI370882155A72_1630	1,228,000.00	539,100.00	539,100.00	688,900.00	UI370882155A72	1,228,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI370952155A50_1630	1,228,000.00	223,862.15	223,862.15	1,004,137.85	UI370952155A50	1,228,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-22-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI371002155A55_1630	3,684,000.00	2,226,024.71	2,226,024.71	1,457,975.29	UI371002155A55	3,684,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Navigator Program Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-11-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385802275A53_1630	3,000,000.00	2,631,702.31	2,631,702.31	368,297.69	UI385802275A53	3,000,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Navigator Program Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-11-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385812275A55_1630	3,000,000.00	1,978,241.93	1,978,241.93	1,021,758.07	UI385812275A55	3,000,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Navigator Program Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-11-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385822275A42_1630	3,000,000.00	2,035,389.96	2,035,389.96	964,610.04	UI385822275A42	3,000,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Navigator Program Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-11-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385832275A41_1630	3,000,000.00	838,111.39	838,111.39	2,161,888.61	UI385832275A41	3,000,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Navigator Program Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-11-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385842275A40_1630	227,038.56	76,107.33	76,107.33	150,931.23	UI385842275A40	227,038.56	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Navigator Program Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-11-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385852275A35_1630	2,801,230.00	1,352,721.45	1,352,721.45	1,448,508.55	UI385852275A35	2,801,230.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Navigator Program Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-11-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385862275A23_1630	2,997,237.00	1,341,637.37	1,341,637.37	1,655,599.63	UI385862275A23	2,997,237.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000001_1630	4,562,000.00	2,312,142.02	2,312,142.02	2,249,857.98	23A55UB000001	4,562,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000002_1630	8,456,845.00	4,318,236.33	4,318,236.33	4,138,608.67	23A55UB000002	8,456,845.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000006_1630	4,562,000.00	2,377,251.54	2,377,251.54	2,184,748.46	23A55UB000006	4,562,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000007_1630	6,840,000.00	4,773,841.00	4,773,841.00	2,066,159.00	23A55UB000007	6,840,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000008_1630	2,162,040.00	108,787.29	108,787.29	2,053,252.71	23A55UB000008	2,162,040.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000009_1630	4,562,000.00	704,602.90	704,602.90	3,857,397.10	23A55UB000009	4,562,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000010_1630	4,562,000.00	3,191,286.58	3,191,286.58	1,370,713.42	23A55UB000010	4,562,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000016_1630	2,283,000.00	1,656,713.07	1,656,713.07	626,286.93	23A55UB000016	2,283,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl-employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23455UB000017_1630	2,282,982.00	660,843.16	660,843.16	1,622,138.84	23455UB000017	2,282,982.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl-employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000018_1630	2,661,616.00	660,180.57	660,180.57	2,001,435.43	23460UB000018	2,661,616.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl-employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000019_1630	2,283,000.00	934,129.62	934,129.62	1,348,870.38	23460UB000019	2,283,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/un employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB0000020_1630	4,562,000.00	365,988.70	365,988.70	4,196,011.30	23460UB000020	4,562,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23460UB000103_1630	3,018,424.00	131,395.00	131,395.00	2,887,029.00	23460UB000103	3,018,424.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3803322554A41_1630	4,562,000.00	4,510,431.91	4,510,431.91	51,568.09	UI3803322554A41	4,562,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI380352255A51_1630	6,840,000.00	6,840,000.00	6,840,000.00	-	UI380352255A51	6,840,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI380382255A16_1630	2,283,000.00	2,180,150.64	2,180,150.64	102,849.36	UI380382255A16	2,283,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI381632255A53_1630	6,840,000.00	5,697,919.76	5,697,919.76	1,142,080.24	UI381632255A53	6,840,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382362255A18_1630	6,770,631.00	1,125,912.79	1,125,912.79	5,644,718.21	UI382362255A18	6,770,631.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382382255A20_1630	4,562,000.00	4,562,000.00	4,562,000.00	-	UI382382255A20	4,562,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN - UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382392255A21_1630	4,562,000.00	2,891,406.54	2,891,406.54	1,670,593.46	UI382392255A21	4,562,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382432255A44_1630	2,282,164.00	1,924,726.33	1,924,726.33	357,437.67	UI382432255A44	2,282,164.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382442255A54_1630	2,283,000.00	1,349,976.60	1,349,976.60	933,023.40	UI382442255A54	2,283,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382462255A37_1630	6,840,000.00	4,539,920.62	4,539,920.62	2,300,079.38	UI382462255A37	6,840,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3824822_1630	6,840,000.00	3,875,515.76	3,875,515.76	2,964,484.24	UI382482255A8	6,840,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3825022_1630	1,838,047.00	1,516,147.98	1,516,147.98	321,899.02	UI382502255A49	1,838,047.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3825222_1630	4,562,000.00	4,561,999.71	4,561,999.71	0.29	UI382522255A32	4,562,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382552255A55_1630	6,840,000.00	3,765,638.68	3,765,638.68	3,074,361.32	UI382552255A55	6,840,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI383992255A19_1630	2,937,758.00	2,128,896.14	2,128,896.14	808,861.86	UI383992255A19	2,937,758.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	American Rescue Plan - UI Equity Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI386582255A31_1630	2,283,000.00	896,312.06	896,312.06	1,386,687.94	UI386582255A31	2,283,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3866022 55A24_1630	6,840,000.00	393,800.00	393,800.00	6,446,200.00	UI386602255A24	6,840,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Equity Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3878322 55A10_1630	2,283,000.00	1,074,084.68	1,074,084.68	1,208,915.32	UI387832255A10	2,283,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Equity Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3878522 55A17_1630	6,840,000.00	3,795,831.71	3,795,831.71	3,044,168.29	UI387852255A17	6,840,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI EQUITY GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl-employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3878622_5SAB_1630	6,779,261.00	3,856,202.85	3,856,202.85	2,923,058.15	UI3878622SAB26	6,779,261.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Equity Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl-employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3878722_5SA4_1630	6,840,000.00	6,440,000.00	6,440,000.00	400,000.00	UI3878722SSA4	6,840,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Equity Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl-employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI3878922_5SA6_1630	9,120,000.00	3,001,974.37	3,001,974.37	6,118,025.63	UI3878225SA6	9,120,000.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Equity Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl/employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI389232255A56_1630	2,283,000.00	2,283,000.00	2,283,000.00	-	UI389232255A56	2,283,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI Equity Grant	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/uipl/employment-insurance-program-letter-no-23-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI390672255A36_1630	9,120,000.00	4,125,533.58	4,125,533.58	4,994,466.42	UI390672255A36	9,120,000.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) MODERNIZATION PROJECT - CLAIMANT EXPERIENCE PILOT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/training-and-employment-notice-no-16-21	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000014_1630	155,134.00	69,068.61	69,068.61	86,065.39	23A55UB000014	155,134.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER TEAM GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000003_1630	993,272.00	-	-	993,272.00	23A55UB000003	993,272.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER TEAM GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000005_1630	1,679,148.00	1,228,416.32	1,228,416.32	450,731.68	23A55UB000005	993,272.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER TEAM GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000011_1630	2,714,780.52	2,381,245.52	2,381,245.52	333,535.00	23A55UB000011	993,272.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER TEAM GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000013_1630	3,698,450.18	3,399,064.61	3,399,064.61	299,385.57	23A55UB000013	993,272.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER TEAM GRANT	UI - Supplemental Budget Requests	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_23A55UB000015_1630	1,321,763.00	1,211,170.78	1,211,170.78	110,592.22	23A55UB000015	993,272.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER TEAM GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI382372255A55_1630	4,210,136.52	3,140,772.31	3,140,772.31	1,069,364.21	UI382372255A55	993,272.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385112255A53_1630	432,797.00	392,020.09	392,020.09	40,776.91	UI385112255A53	993,272.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI385132255A32_1630	2,971,301.24	2,971,301.24	2,971,301.24	-	UI385132255A32	993,272.00	16X0179
ETA	NA	17.225	AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN-UI TIGER GRANT	Unemployment Insurance	All active UI ARPA awards are terminated because it no longer effectuates the U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) priorities for its grant funding. The Department is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the uses of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to ensure that the use of such funds is done in the most efficient and effective manner to achieve the objectives of ARPA, and in a manner that aligns with agency and administration priorities.	5/22/2025	https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/unemployment-insurance-program-letter-no-02-22	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_UI394572355A10_1630	1,755,000.00	1,138,334.24	1,138,334.24	616,665.76	UI394572355A10	993,272.00	16X0179

Reporting Bureau	Funding Agency (If Different from Department of Labor)	Assistance Listing Agency	Assistance Listing Number & Title	Award Summary Description	Reason for Termination	Date of Termination	Weblink to Notice of Opportunity Website	Weblink to USAspending Award Information	Total Amount Obligated ($)	Total Amount Expended ($)	Total Payment Amount*** (As of Termination)) ($)	Unliquidated Obligations (As of Termination) ($)	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN)	Total Amount Awarded (As of Termination)	Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS)
ETA	N/A	17.287	Job Corps Experimental Projects and Technical Assistance	Partial Termination/de-scope. Job Corps Information Technology Academy	Partial termination at the request of the grantee to decrease the scope of the project and serve less participants	6/11/2025	https://grants.gov/search-results-detail/351930	https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_24A75JB00001_1630	$9,996,468.00	$1,495,049.65	$1,495,049.65	$8,501,418.35	24A75JB000001	$ 9,996,468.00	016-2023-0181

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2026

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 2025.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WITNESS

HON. LINDA McMAHON, SECRETARY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mr. ADERHOLT. Good morning.

Madam Secretary, welcome to the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. We are honored to have you here today.

As you know, it is a busy day today on Capitol Hill, but we look very forward to your testimony and talking about the Department of Education as we hear more about the Department of Education's budget request for fiscal year 2026.

Secretary McMahon has wasted no time implementing President Trump's bold agenda to restore education to the States, and I want to commend her for her efforts on hitting the ground running.

First, I think we need to acknowledge the situation that the Trump administration had to face on day one, and that was plummeting test scores for K–12 students and millions of borrowers who had never paid one dollar on their student loans.

This subcommittee examined a number of these problems earlier this year. Despite increasing Federal spending on education, our students are not getting ahead academically. In fact, despite record spending, they have lost ground compared to other nations around the world.

The latest National Assessment of Educational Progress scores show that one third of eighth graders nationwide are reading below the basic level. Student test scores overall are below the 2019 levels, evidence that students have not recovered from the pandemic despite $200 billion in Federal COVID education spending. This was on top of annual Federal spending for education, including almost $19 billion for Title I schools.

Most alarming, the scores reveal a widening achievement gap. In reading, for example, lower-performing students in the fourth and eighth grades scored lower than students back in 1992, more than 30 years ago.

Students deserve better. But ever-increasing Federal spending has not proven to be the solution. Just earlier this year, one expert

told the subcommittee that education spending per pupil has more than tripled in real terms since Lyndon Johnson's "War on Poverty" began back in 1965. More spending, yet worse results.

Students need reading, writing, math, and critical thinking for everyday activities to succeed in their jobs and to make life's big decisions. Too many schools, encouraged and facilitated by Federal funding, have let things like social justice advocacy and divisive issues crowd out the focus on teaching students the core subjects.

Thankfully, some States have pursued choice options for students whose traditional public schools have not served them well, including through charter schools.

Department data shows that as of 2021, public charter school enrollment had more than doubled from a decade before, growing by about 2 million students, while enrollment at traditional public schools declined by 4 percent.

I look forward to hearing from you, Madam Secretary, about increased support for charter schools.

However, this administration sees value in reassessing our approach so we can do better for all students around the country. It also recognizes a limited Federal role for education. After all, only about one in ten education dollars come from the U.S. Federal Government.

Education fundamentally remains within the purview of the States and the local communities. At the same time, I should note that we can still make priority key areas, such as support for schools that are near Federal military installations and underresourced schools in rural areas, while limiting the overall Federal role.

In higher education, there are bright spots with bipartisan support, such as Pell grants, which help lower-income students pay for college.

But the prior administration somehow made a broken financial aid system worse, injecting more politics into the student loan program.

The disastrous Federal student loan program is the direct result of the partisan Affordable Care Act, which included a Washington takeover of student loans.

As we all know, a Washington takeover of anything is rarely a good idea.

The ACA converted the guaranteed loan program into a federally run program. At the same time, Members of Congress were told that it would save $60 billion over 10 years.

However, in projections released last year, the CBO reported that it expects the government will lose 18 cents on every dollar it lends in 2025. Not a dollar of savings to be had.

Thankfully, the Republican-led reconciliation efforts this year seek to address some of these shortcomings.

Against this backdrop, the prior administration put untold amounts of taxpayer resources into executive actions, waivers, and programs it created without congressional authority, to try to cancel loans and make loan payments more generous. It told borrowers that forgiveness was always on the horizon, while also going through the motions to restart repayment.

The result? Massive confusion for 43 million borrowers who were supposed to begin monthly payments after a more than three-year pause and confusion in the loan servicing system.

Because of the mass confusion that was created under the previous administration, the Department estimates that nearly one in four of these borrowers, more than 10 million people, are in default or late on their payments, putting them at risk of future default. Just 38 percent, or 16 million borrowers, are in repayment and current on their loans.

Secretary McMahon, you have inherited an absolute mess in the Department, but I hope you can correct the course.

You have taken swift action to restore common sense to our college campuses. The Department has made clear that all students should be able to access their campuses without fear of their safety, while still allowing peaceful exercise of free speech. Too many students in recent memory have been subjected to severe campus disruption, including at some of our Nation's most elite universities.

The Department has also taken steps to return to the original purpose of Title IX: ensuring that women and girls have equal opportunity to compete in sports.

I would also like to thank you and President Trump for your actions to protect women and girls in sports.

Madam Secretary, thank you for your Department's bold initiatives as you carry out the President's America First agenda. We must consider new approaches to longstanding problems, both for the sake of our students and to be good stewards of taxpayer dollars.

I look forward to working with you and look forward to your testimony this morning.

And with that, I would now like to recognize the ranking member, Rosa DeLauro, for her opening statement.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And to you and to the Secretary, my apologies for being late. But I want to thank you, Chairman Aderholt, for holding this critically important hearing on the Trump administration's budget request for the Department of Education.

Secretary McMahon, good morning. I welcome you to the House Appropriations Committee for your first budget hearing as Secretary of Education.

Public education is deeply important to me. When I was a kid, my mother took me to work with her. She worked in the old sweatshops in the city of New Haven, and I know you know Connecticut.

The conditions there were horrific. Dangerously hot, unsanitary, mostly immigrant women bent over sewing machines trying to pump out the dresses as fast as they could because they were on piecework.

If you know anything about the needle trades, you get your finger caught in those high-powered machines, you just pull back, you wrap your hand up, because if you get a drop of blood on the garment you don't get paid for it.

I recognized the method to her madness when she asked me to be there every day after school, and what she said to me is, "Get an education so that you don't have to do this."

My dad came as an immigrant from Italy in 1913, was put in the seventh grade. He couldn't read or write the language. They laughed at him, his teachers and his classmates. He left school in the seventh grade and never went back to formal education. Served in the United States military, served on the city council in New Haven, and always was invested in his community.

And, again, he said to me, "Get an education." And he said, "If you get an education, you can make $10,000 dollars a year."

So the whole issue of public education is critical to me and to my parents as they sacrificed to get me the finest of education, and so allowed me to realize my dreams and my aspirations.

And that is true of the nine out of ten students in our country who attend public schools, and it is truly the stories of pretty much the entire population, understanding what public education means to their lives and how it is the key to success.

And I might just say that this budget, in my view, should be described as leaving every child behind. And that is why I strongly oppose your proposal to cut investments in the education of our Nation's children by $12 billion, or 15 percent.

It is clear that your mission is to dismantle our Federal investments in the Nation's public education. You and President Trump explicitly seek to eliminate the Department of Education, which Republicans have proposed for decades.

But let me be clear with you: You will not have the partnership of Congress in your efforts to destroy the Department of Education and eliminate public education in this Nation. Not on our watch.

We will go over your plans to suffocate your own Department and slash our investments in the education of our children and in students hoping to obtain a college degree.

But before we discuss next year, I want to talk about what you are doing right now.

The American people demand help with the cost of living, but President Trump is not laser focused on the cost of living. He is actually making it worse.

He promised to fight for the middle class and working families, but instead put Elon Musk and wealthy billionaires like yourself in charge of the government that is meant to be of and by and for the American people.

Madam Secretary, the administration is recklessly and unlawfully freezing and stealing congressionally appropriated funds from agencies, programs, and services across the government that serve the American people. You, President Trump, and Elon Musk are attacking public education to pay for tax cuts you stand directly to benefit from.

Congress alone holds the power of the purse. It is right there in the Constitution, Article I, section 9, clause 7. Congress, not the President, determines how the taxpayers' dollars are spent.

The law of the land is the 2024 budget. We are living in 2025 under a continuing resolution that carries forward the 2024 budget, and that is the law that you are bound to follow.

Furthermore, the Department of Education was created by the Congress and it can only be undone by the Congress.

Under your leadership of the Department hundreds of millions of dollars have been frozen and entire programs have been termi-

nated. Funding for vital research, protection of student civil rights, and programs that support the recruitment and professional development of effective educators has been terminated.

Madam Secretary, if Congress agreed with your determinations that these programs do not deserve funding, we would have decreased the funding for these accounts accordingly. We did not.

Nor did we remove funding for the Department staff. But you took it upon yourself to eliminate half of the Department of Education's workforce.

By recklessly incapacitating the Department you lead, you are usurping Congress' authority and infringing on Congress' power of the purse, and you will continue to lose these battles in the courts.

You have been blocked from letting DOGE access student loan borrowers' private information, from interfering with local school curricula, from punishing school districts for curricula you disagree with, and from stealing COVID relief aid from States and school districts, and there are many more.

For as long as you continue to deliberately and flagrantly defy the law, you will continue to lose in court.

But let us be clear about who is losing most of all. That is the children and the families of this country. The consequences will be felt by students losing access to school psychologists, counselors, and social workers due to your shameful decision to cancel hundreds of grants for mental health services in public schools.

These grants were created and funded by a bipartisan basis of this subcommittee and the Bipartisan Safer Communities, including a mental health program that I created after hearing how desperately it was needed in schools across Connecticut.

We are not talking about hypotheticals, of "what ifs" or worst-case scenario. This lawless and cruel destruction has happened and is happening under your watch today.

Turning to your budget request for 2026, I want to note that the administration has provided sparse detail about your proposal to cut the Department of Education by $12 billion. We have no idea where that $12 billion is coming from.

A central component of your plan for elementary and secondary education is to eliminate 18 unspecified competitive and formula grant programs, replace them with a $2 billion block grant to States, yet at the same time you propose that we provide $4.5 billion less to educate our Nation's children overall.

A block grant is a cut. All of my colleagues here know that the States cannot afford to pick up the slack.

Your vision for students aspiring to access and pay for college is particularly grim. You take away need-based financial aid for 1.7 million students and you eliminate the Federal Work-Study Program, opportunities for more than 500,000 students who need it to help finance their education.

They are from working families, middle class families, vulnerable families, and they work in order to be able to pay for their education.

These are students from working class families. They are working their way through college. Some families do not need financial assistance to go to college, but that is not true for the rest.

Madam Secretary, in the middle of a cost of living crisis, you are pulling up the ladder for everyone who has not found their way to extraordinary wealth or even enough to simply make ends meet.

What will happen if you get your way? What will happen if your Department is dismantled and our investments in education vanish?

Madam Secretary, your grandchildren, my grandchildren, Elon Musk's grandchildren, President Trump's grandchildren will be just fine, but it is the children and the grandchildren of hardworking Americans who will suffer, and they will fall further behind those whose families enjoy enormous wealth and privilege.

I do not believe the American people want larger classes, fewer teachers, but that is exactly what you are aiming to deliver.

I do not believe students and families want you to turn a blind eye to predatory for-profit charter schools and colleges, but you appear prepared to continue to let scammers steal the money and the educational dreams of hardworking families and aspiring graduates.

I understand the administration is eager to find a way to give yourselves a tax cut, but doing so and dismantling public education is indefensible.

Your actions are lawless, they reek of disdain for public education, and they are hurting the most vulnerable in our Nation.

Education is not a handout. Education is not waste, fraud, or abuse.

As a leading Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, I assure you that I will never stop fighting against this dangerous dismantling of public education which is undermining and jeopardizing the futures of millions of children in this country.

I look forward to your testimony.

I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Ranking Member.

And I now would like to turn to our witness, Secretary McMahon.

You will have five minutes to deliver your opening remarks. You submitted written testimony. It will be included in the full record. But we do recognize you and look forward to your comments.

Secretary MCMAHON. Thank you very much.

Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member DeLauro, and distinguished members of the subcommittee, thank you for having me today to represent a Department on a mission—its final mission—to wind down the Department of Education responsibly, cut waste, and give education back to the States, parents, and educators, all in a lawful fashion.

With your partnership, the fiscal year 2026 budget will take a significant step toward that goal. We seek to shrink Federal bureaucracy, save taxpayer money, and empower States, who best know their local needs, to manage education in this country.

We have reviewed our programs and identified spending that does not fulfill the mandate of trust the American people have placed in President Trump.

We have reduced a Department that was overstaffed by thousands of positions, cut old contracts that were enriching private parties at taxpayer expense, suspended grants for illegal DEI pro-

grams. And now we are putting forward a budget request that reduces Department funding by more than 15 percent.

At the same time, we are working to make American education great again. In our conversations with governors, teachers, and parents across the country we hear calls for accountability and more local control.

That is our goal—to give parents access to the quality education their kids deserve; to fix the broken higher education industry that has misled students into degrees that don't pay off; and to create safe learning environments for our students.

We are holding institutions to account when they facilitate discriminatory or hostile environments on campus.

A level playing field with limitless opportunity is a vision I think we all can share.

Our budget reflects this vision. Its cuts reflect a bureaucracy that is getting out of the way and its continuations and increases represent smart spending that will help improve student achievement, not serve bureaucratic interests.

Our goal is clear: make education better, fairer, and more accountable by ending Federal overreach and empowering families, schools, and States, who best know the needs of their students.

I am eager to partner with you to make this vision of the future a reality and to ensure every child is part of it.

Thank you, and I look forward to your questions.

[The information follows:]

Statement by Linda McMahon
Secretary, U.S. Department of Education
on
The President's Fiscal Year 2026 Budget
before
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies
U.S. House of Representatives
May 21, 2025

Introduction

Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member DeLauro, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, thank you for having me today to represent a Department on a mission—its final mission. As you know, President Trump appointed me as his Secretary of Education to "put myself out of a job," and with the partnership of Congress, I will do so, beginning with the sensible cuts outlined in this budget.

I would like to begin by thanking all of the members for their time today, and by thanking all of the dedicated career staff and appointees whose hard work over several months has produced the Department of Education's Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 budget request. All of us at the Department share the goal of fulfilling the campaign promises of President Trump—our boss—to responsibly eliminate Federal bureaucracy and return education to the states, as envisioned by our Constitution. We also understand our fiduciary responsibility to Congress, and we hope to arrive at a position that aligns the President's goals with the insights of the legislative branch.

Since January 20 of this year, we have operated on an accelerated timeline to review our programs and identify non-statutory activities, impose austerity on spending, and apply additional accountability measures across the board. We have reassessed all contracts with third parties, executed a downsizing and reduction in force of nearly 50 percent, and suspended grants that violated Federal law or conflicted with the priorities of most Americans, as reflected in President Trump's electoral mandate.

At the same time, we have been hard at work delivering on the President's confident vision to make American education great again. We have been in constant conversation with governors, state superintendents, and educators across the country, working together on a plan to empower

states to take back the reins of education. We have placed families at the forefront, emphasizing parental choice through our support for charter schools and other education freedom policies. We have taken fiscally sound measures to correct the deficiencies in repayment guidelines for the student loan portfolio, while beginning to address the root cause of colleges' runaway costs. Finally, we have redoubled the efforts of the Office for Civil Rights, which has been streamlined to more efficiently address dangerous and repeated infractions of federal anti-discrimination laws against women and girls, Jewish students, and others singled out for their race, ethnicity, or background.

To carry out these decisive measures in an environment of renewed fiscal discipline, we have worked diligently to develop a FY 2026 proposal that accurately reflects our transformative vision for the American education system. The era of indiscriminately spending money without correcting underlying problems must end. In the proposed budget under review today, we prioritize fiscal responsibility, evidence-based programs, state-led innovation, education choice, and ensuring that every dollar serves students, not bureaucracy.

To this end, we are requesting that Congress adopt our FY 2026 discretionary request of $66.7 billion—a 15.3 percent reduction from FY 2025. This budget reduction marks a pivotal step toward responsibly winding down the Department while preserving key programs and empowering states, parents, and educators to deliver a world-class education.

We are consolidating and creating efficiencies in the bureaucracy as it exists: which means less taxpayer money is needed to fund it. This is an outcome that all should celebrate.

We look forward to partnering with you as we move toward revolutionizing the American system, from classroom to career.

Eliminating Bureaucracy and Sending Education Back to the States

America is currently in an educational crisis. Taxpayers have afforded the Federal education bureaucracy over $3 trillion since 1980, but it has failed to deliver for students. Seventy percent of 8th graders are below proficient in reading, and 72 percent are below proficient in math, according to the latest Nation's Report Card. Federal educational assistance to those who need it most should not be crowded out by flawed or ideological programs with a poor track record of helping students.

First and foremost, in our proposed budget, we recommend that programs rife with waste, fraud, or abuse be eliminated to keep our spending focused on improving student outcomes, not perpetuating a failing system. For example, we do not need to spend $4.6 million for a third-party contractor to coordinate the Department's video meetings, or $3 million for a research project that shows our prior research projects were not utilized. Eliminating these and other wasteful expenditures is a necessary first step in eliminating the self-perpetuating education bureaucracy and returning power to the states, where it belongs.

At the same time, this budget maintains full funding for Title I to school districts for children from low-income families (Title I, Part A), and special education funding under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). By consolidating various disparate K-12 programs into a single streamlined program, we provide states flexibility to fund activities that make the most sense for their respective communities, including improving school leader quality, expanding choice, and building teacher capacity.

Eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy doesn't mean cutting Federal education funding—in fact, it ensures that more funding reaches its intended recipients—students—by reducing administrative overhead.

National education data collection and progress reporting is a good example. We fully support the use of high-quality data by educators, but are finding ways the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) can better accomplish its statutory duties more efficiently. We began this year by canceling and renegotiating a number of contracts and we are now redirecting those resources toward a leaner operation that will provide useful data and tools for teachers, education experts, and school administrators. This is part of our plan to reimagine IES as a more effective and efficient research organization—one that delivers resources and best practices directly to teachers to improve student learning outcomes. Additionally, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) will continue to meet its statutory responsibility to provide high-quality Federal statistical products, including the Nation's Report Card (National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)).

Strengthening Enforcement of Federal Law and Ending Discrimination in Schools and Colleges

Reductions in spending may give the wrong impression about this Department's capability for ensuring that federally-funded institutions comply with Federal law. I want to reassure the members of this committee that our FY 2026 budget request reflects a leaner, more focused

Office for Civil Rights (OCR) that has already established a strong track record under President Trump's leadership. Despite a 35 percent reduction in OCR funds, we are setting a new standard for prompt and effective investigations.

Past administrations have muddled the enforcement of laws designed to protect students, creating administrative confusion and hostile environments. Massive backlogs of legitimate civil rights complaints languished in OCR, while legal staff were directed to focus on cases based on transgender ideology and other progressive causes.

The Trump Administration is taking decisive action to provide clarity on the widespread problem of illegal discrimination in our education system. We are strengthening oversight to ensure that both K-12 and higher education institutions adhere to civil rights laws, especially those addressing discrimination. To receive Federal funding, these institutions must comply with Federal law. Every student deserves an education free from bias, unfair treatment, or ideological agendas that undermine equal opportunity.

To this end, we have revised OCR's case processing manual to ensure the timely evaluation of civil rights complaints. We have also reorganized personnel by specialized topics, not regions, a more focused approach that aligns well with the urgent yet legally diverse priorities being addressed.

The success of the dedicated task force for Title IX investigations is an example of how specialization creates greater efficiency. These reforms have enabled us to stay on pace with past administrations in our processing of civil rights complaints, including disability complaints, with a leaner OCR staff. As long as the Department exists and continues to oversee civil rights enforcement, we will never advocate for reductions in budget or staff that would debilitate this all-important charge.

Reversing Decline by Emphasizing School Choice and Meaningful Learning

Furthermore, the President's FY 2026 budget seeks to reverse decades of educational decline by prioritizing school choice and meaningful learning, empowering parents and states to drive student success through the innovative teaching of core subjects. School choice is primarily an issue for Governors and state legislatures, but there are some investments that we make on the Federal level. This budget invests $500 million—a $60 million increase—in high-quality charter schools, proven to boost academic achievement and expand parental choice. Specialized local

charter models have long served as a path for parents of all backgrounds to offer educational excellence to their children.

Simultaneously, the budget introduces the K-12 Simplified Funding Program, consolidating 18 grant programs into a $2 billion formula grant. This streamlines bureaucracy, reduces compliance costs, and empowers states to provide flexibility to districts and allocate funds to initiatives that will increase scores in core subjects like math, reading, science, and history. Again, full funding for Title I, Part A is preserved, and the increased decision-making authority on the state level will incentivize more evidence-based pedagogy that prioritizes academic quality. Together, choice and local control will create a system that equips students with the knowledge and skills to succeed after they graduate.

Treating Postsecondary Education as an Investment in America's Future

To better serve these high school graduates, the FY 2026 budget strengthens postsecondary education by prioritizing affordability, accountability, and opportunity while responsibly managing Federal resources. In it, we continue to support Pell Grants for low-income students and Career and Technical Education grants, aligning with this Administration's vision—expressed in multiple executive orders—of postsecondary pathways that include both four-year college and non-college options, such as work-based learning and apprenticeship opportunities.

To rectify the disarray of our $1.6 trillion student loan portfolio, we are enforcing return-to-repayment policies, not debt bailouts that drive up the cost of college. This effort involves working with the U.S. Department of Treasury to restart involuntary collections and proactively reaching out to struggling borrowers to help them get out—and stay out—of default. We will no longer allow borrowers to transfer their student loan debt to taxpayers. And, we are introducing cost savings by following the commonsense policy of excluding non-citizens from all forms of Federal higher education assistance.

Working with Congress and through executive action, we are also tackling the root causes of soaring college costs. We have begun a wholesale reform of higher education regulations through the negotiated rulemaking process to promote competition and innovation while ensuring institutions meet rigorous standards. Colleges must be transparent and accountable to students so they can ascertain whether a particular program will yield a good return on investment. Matching college costs with career outcomes and high-paying jobs will ensure that the student loan portfolio does not slip into mass non-payment again in the future.

Conclusion

President Trump's vision is to make American education freer, fairer, and more competitive globally by eliminating Federal bureaucracy and empowering states, parents, and educators. Our FY 2026 budget request delivers on this promise by reducing spending for ineffective programs and prioritizing effective ones, while fully enforcing Federal law and giving power back to states, parents, and educators.

We ask that you support us in fulfilling the President's goal of responsibly winding down the Department of Education, and that you also work with us to ensure every child has access to a world-class education that prepares them for a prosperous future.

I look forward to your questions and to collaborating with this Subcommittee to arrive at clarity on this budget and to achieve these shared goals.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Madam Secretary. And, again, we appreciate your attendance here today before the subcommittee.

The latest National Assessment of Educational Progress report results are, quite honestly, pretty unacceptable. Too many students have fallen behind in basic subjects and they have not realigned learning lost during the time of the pandemic.

For the sake of students and their parents, I appreciate your call for bold change. As we reexamine our approach to education, I think it is important to recognize that we can appropriately limit the Federal role in education while continuing supporting key areas. As I mentioned earlier, schools near military installations and underresourced rural schools.

Could you talk to us a little bit about the Department's plan to refocus on the core educational achievement while reducing the bureaucracy overall?

Secretary MCMAHON. Sure. Thank you very much.

I have really three priorities as the Secretary of Education, and that is to increase school choice. But I really want to focus everything we are doing, our competitive grants, on literacy. I think that is the absolute basis of what we need to do.

And we want to increase school choice for students so that we don't have children trapped in our failing schools. And we want to return education to the States, and that is really our priority. So it is threefold and very simple.

Let's focus on literacy. What we are seeing in those scores that you are talking about, Congressman Aderholt, is the failing of our students to learn to read. From first through third grade, or pre-K into third grade, you are learning to read, and after that you are reading to learn.

And if you cannot read, you cannot learn. And that is one of the reasons I believe sincerely that we have seen such decreases or failing in our schools, because we are not teaching our children to read.

We have lost the fundamental basics. And I want to see our schools return to the science of reading, which focuses on phonics, which focuses on understanding and fluency in reading. Because if we can get that right, I think we are going to see a great deal of improvement in our schools across our country.

But we are not doing it, and I think there have been programs that have been tried with the best of intentions, but they have not succeeded.

Here we are today with a Department of Education that was really stood up in 1980 by President Carter. We have spent over $3 trillion during that time, and every year we have seen our scores continue to either stagnate or fall.

It is clear that we are not doing something right. We need a change. We need a shake-up. We need to do things differently than what we are doing.

And let's get back and focus on what was successful. Let's focus on our public schools as well as charter schools, as well as other schools that can deliver homeschooling.

The President is absolutely focused on making sure that children have the right to an education that is best for them and that par-

ents should be deciding where their children can go to school and get the best education.

They should have those opportunities, whether they are private schools, charter schools, public schools, homeschooling. They need to have the choice so that they can succeed.

I believe that parents know what is best for their children. I think that parents, working with local educators and local superintendents, can develop those programs for schools which will deliver the best results.

The President and I certainly agree that the best education is that which is closest to the child. Who better to know and understand what a child's needs are than that teacher working in the classroom, than that parent, in cooperation with the teachers in that classroom, to help understand what that child needs?

So, clearly, my focus is definitely going to continue on bringing education closest to the States.

And I, like you, Ranking Member DeLauro, am a product of public school systems. My parents had dreams for me as well. I was an only child. They really wanted to make sure that I went to college and had the opportunity for the American Dream. So I appreciate very much that background and where you were coming from as well.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I noted earlier in my comments about one-quarter of the Federal student loan portfolio is in default or late stage of delinquency.

Borrowers who are very behind on their repayments would be in this category. Only about four in ten borrowers are actually in repayment or current on their loans.

And I think we need to be clear that the impact of this situation that was set in motion by the previous administration is both individual and corporate.

Individuals across the country are at risk of damaging their own credit ratings and going into default. This kind of financial damage can be devastating to countless constituents across the country. And our country is at risk of losing billions of dollars because of the previous administration's disastrous messaging about loan forgiveness and repayment.

My time is fading away. But if you could just briefly tell us how the Department is facilitating an orderly return to repayment, including directing struggling borrowers to available resources to help them get back on track.

Secretary MCMAHON. Thank you.

And I think that is one of the keys. We are directing them through our website studentaid.gov. They can go and look at the different payment option plans that they can be part of to repay their loan.

You are absolutely correct that we have lost hundreds of millions of dollars. I understand that COVID was part of some of those programs. It was right, I think, to take a step back during COVID. But once COVID ended, we should have resumed collection on those payments and voluntary payments.

And I do believe that the past administration, with confusing messages that they were sending about loans being forgiven, et

cetera, I am not too sure why anybody would have stepped up and paid if they thought it was going to be forgiven.

But we have put a program back on track now. We sent letters on May 5. We are working through Treasury, through their collection efforts, to make sure that we have programs to collect that money.

And I can report that today, since May 5 and those letters going out, we have now collected almost $100 million in back loans, some on a voluntary basis and then some as we are restructuring the way those folks are going to repay their loans. So we are on the right track to get that.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Okay. Thank you.

My time is expired. And Like I said, every member will be recognized for five minutes. I am one to understand that sometimes the Secretary can be finishing a question, and so I won't gavel down exactly five minutes.

But I would ask you to be respectful of the chairman as I do this to not go over too much. So when I start tapping, if you could start winding up, I would sincerely appreciate it.

With that, Ranking Member DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I just might quickly make this comment, Madam Secretary: The State and local taxes today overwhelmingly pay for education in this country.

Madam Secretary, you testified that we should not, quote, "spend money without correcting underlying problems." That is what I love about serving on the Appropriations Committee, delivering appropriations to correct underlying problems.

We have a nationwide psychologist, counselor, social worker shortage in our schools, which is why this subcommittee worked with Secretary DeVos to create new school-based mental health grants, bipartisan grants funded by Congress for years, the very grants that you canceled on the eve of the National Mental Health Awareness Month.

What is the, quote, "underlying problem" you thought we were not correcting when you canceled $1 billion in grants to train and increase school-based mental health professionals nationwide?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, thanks very much for the question.

I think when we look at mental health nationwide, it undertakes many particular facets. We have to understand, in communities, I do realize that there are shortages of teachers, there are shortages of healthcare workers.

But I think what we need to focus on is what are the needs of the community, how can they best be served. And so we want to make sure that we have healthcare professionals in place.

But what we were finding was there were a lot of instances where the money was not being used really for healthcare programs.

But I think if we are looking at healthcare, we would look more, I think, at funding locally so that——

Ms. DELAURO. Well, it would be——

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. These people could be brought in.

Ms. DELAURO. Excuse me for interrupting, because the chairman has talked about time.

But I would then be very happy if you could provide to us—one of the things we can't seem to get any information on is why the programs were canceled, what criteria was used in order for you to say yea or nay to a program. So that information would be enormously helpful.

I would just say, I don't know, but I know the State of Wisconsin here had multiple grants canceled that have reduced the ratio of mental health professionals to students by more than 10 percent. You have not answered the question about the issue of mental health and that we have got a nationwide problem in mental health and we have let all these people go.

Guilford County, North Carolina, used their grant to help provide mental health services to a thousand additional students, reducing rates of chronic absenteeism.

Did you consider the success of these programs before you canceled them?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, they are not being canceled. They are continuing at this point. But they might not be continued as we go forward, and I will get back to you on that.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, please do, because these grants, as I understand it, were canceled, as I said, on the eve of the National Mental Health Awareness Week. And in Wisconsin the grants were canceled, North Carolina. There are many, many other examples of grants that were canceled, and we, too, will look into that effort.

In 2024–2025 Congress appropriated more than $200 million for School-Based Mental Health Services Grants and the Mental Health Service Professional Demonstration Grants.

Are you freezing or withholding funding that Congress appropriated in 2025 for mental health services for students?

Do you commit to us to following the law fully obligating the funding that Congress appropriated for mental health services for students and to obligate those funds by September 30 of this year or are you planning to break the law by impounding congressionally appropriated funds?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I can certainly report to you, Ranking Member, that we are evaluating every single program. We are looking at it very carefully. We are continuing or not continuing some funds as we look at them. And as we go forward in the budget, I am happy to get back to you——

Ms. DELAURO. But the point is——

Secretary MCMAHON[continuing]. With a careful evaluation of the programs that are going forward.

Ms. DELAURO. I understand.

With all due respect, this is money that was appropriated—appropriated. It is in the 2024 budget, which is what we are now dealing with.

And so I have to understand from your answer that, in fact, you are not going to abide—maybe you are not going to abide by the 2024 numbers. So that means that you plan to break the law by impounding congressionally appropriated funds. Yes or no?

Secretary MCMAHON. We are going to abide by the law.

Ms. DELAURO. You are going—that means—I just want to just say that means that you are going to spend the dollars appropriated by this subcommittee to carry out those programs as directed in the 2024 budget that we are living under for 2025. So that means by September 30 that that money will be expended for all of the programs that are listed.

Secretary MCMAHON. We will abide by the law.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. Thank you. I am happy to do that.

Will we have a second round, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. We are going to try.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Moolenaar.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Secretary, appreciate you being with us today.

I, along with Senator Tim Scott, co-chair the School Choice Caucus, and I was really pleased to hear your priorities, your focus on accountability, local control, empowering parents and students.

And one of the things that become clear—very clear—to me is this need for families to have options, and you have spelled out a number of different options that are available.

Can you tell me what you plan to do and any initiatives you might take that would expand options for parents and students?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, certainly we are going to support—you look at the numbers that are in the President's budget, he is also including an increase of $60 million for charter schools.

The President absolutely believes, as do I, that the more choices that parents have, the better off the students are, and we have seen that repeatedly in different States.

Governor Reynolds in Iowa has talked about how in introducing school choice programs in her State that public schools have improved. There is competition among the schools. Scores are better when they have the opportunity to compete and schools can do what they need and parents can put—they can put students where they know they will thrive—whatever that school program is.

I mean, we have looked at different schools. I was talking to Governor Stitt from Oklahoma yesterday, and he was telling me about one of the special schools that they have set up in Oklahoma is relative to—now I forget the exact title—but it was mechanics for airplanes. And he said, "Look, in my community, this is very, very strong."

And so part of the schooling that we are developing for those is to having these students in secondary education already looking at these kind of programs so that when they graduate they are ready to move right into the economy.

So I think we have to reimagine education totally, because, look, when I was coming along, when my kids were coming along, everything I said to them was you need to go to college, you have to have a four-year college degree in order to get a foot in the door to start your life, to make a good wage.

And while I still believe in secondary education—in higher education for many, many students—I think that is not the right pathway for every single student. And I think we need to focus on the programs in those communities, in those schools, and give local communities the opportunity to develop their curriculum, as I men-

tioned with Governor Stitt, around what are necessary needs for their community.

We will have more success, we will have higher graduation rates, we will have students stay in school when they can focus on subjects that are of interest to them. And I just think that that is going to be incredibly important as we move forward in how we look at our education landscape.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you very much.

I want to turn to the influence of the Chinese Communist Party in our educational system.

Two years ago I asked your predecessor, Secretary Cardona, if he was aware of efforts by the Chinese Communist Party to influence the U.S. education system, and I was surprised he told me he wasn't really aware of that.

Are you familiar with the efforts by the CCP to influence American education?

Secretary MCMAHON. By things I have heard, yes. And one of the things that we are stressing very much under Section 117 is to make sure that these colleges and universities are complying with the law and reporting to us when they have received donations over the $250,000 minimum. We found that there are many that are not doing that.

One of the things that we put in place is to make sure that as universities are looking at their hiring practices, what kind of vetting are they doing with those particular professors that they are bringing in or students that might be coming in on campus? What can be that effect and that influence?

But it is very important, I think, for us to know how much money is coming in from foreign countries.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

Last year our Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party released a report, "CCP on the Quad," and it detailed how federally funded research at universities has advanced the CCP's military goals. We also highlighted concerns about how many American universities have joint institutes in China where they partner with Chinese universities.

As a result of this scrutiny from our committee, UC Berkeley, University of Michigan, Georgia Tech, and Oakland University have all ended these joint institutes, and there are a number more that could be ended.

I am asking if you would consider leading an effort across the administration to work with those remaining universities with joint institutes to close them so we don't have continued efforts by our, in many cases, taxpayer dollars helping with the Chinese military-industrial complex funding.

Secretary MCMAHON. We certainly are investigating a lot of those universities who do still have those ties, and I would like to work with you to make sure that we are operating our universities in the best interest of the people of the United States and our government.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

And I am sure the Confucius Institutes are on your radar screen. Sometimes their efforts morph into something very similar called the Confucius Classroom.

Is that something that we can work with you on to prevent that malign influence into our K–12 system?

Secretary MCMAHON. Sure. I would like to and enjoy working with you on that.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you very much.

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you Mr. Moolenaar.

Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And, again, as I promised, I came back.

The President instructed you to take all necessary steps to facilitate the closure of the Department of Education. Did you check with your counsel or legal advisers as to whether or not you had authority to accomplish that request?

Secretary MCMAHON. The President's executive order and his direction to me was to take those steps to lawfully shut down the Department of Education and to work with Congress to do that.

Mr. HOYER. I understand what you said, but his quote was, "take all necessary steps to facilitate the closure of the Department of Education." It was not, as you suggest, from reading of his quote and his executive order, inclusive of consistent with the law. But that is your interpretation of what he said?

Secretary MCMAHON. I would like to look at it again and get back to you, but I do believe he said to lawfully close down the Department of Education.

At least let me rephrase and say that is clearly his direction to me. We both know and understand that the Department of Education cannot be closed unless Congress votes to do that.

So my goal, when I came on board and he asked me how I thought we could do that, and I said my goal would be to work with Congress so that we could have transparent programs. I would like to, at the end of this program that I am working on, as we try to bring up our test scores and work with our local States to bring education back to the States, to make sure that States have best practices and the tools to deliver those best practices.

And so by sharing them with Congress, I would hope that Congress would look at them and say eventually I believe that this is going to be in the best interest of our students.

This is not taking away funding. This is having funding go to the States for Title I-A, for IDEA. That is continuing. It may flow through in a different tranche.

Mr. HOYER. Okay. As you know, we have time constraints.

Secretary MCMAHON. Okay.

Mr. HOYER. I hear you.

Having said that, does the budget that is submitted to the Congress of the United States for fiscal year 2026 include full funding for those programs that the Congress has authorized and directed be established and carried out?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, as you know, Congressman, we are dealing with a skinny budget at this point. Not all of the programs have been put into the full budget of the President. But I can tell you that the Title I-A funding and IDEA funding is fully funded under the——

Mr. HOYER. Let me ask you about that. I have a table that shows me about $4.3 billion were established for those programs and are going to be—those 18 programs to which I think you refer are going to be put down into a single grant of $2 billion.

Can you tell me—now, that is 2.3 billion. That is about a 55 to 60 percent reduction.

What will not be done—excuse me. Is it accurate that we have taken 4.3 down to 2.8 or 2 billion? Is that accurate?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, let's be clear about one thing, though. The Title 1-A funding and IDEA funding is in full.

Mr. HOYER. Correct.

Secretary MCMAHON. So they are not part of the 18 that is being compressed.

So the 18 programs that you mentioned——

Mr. HOYER. Yes.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. Are really—they will be compressed into $2 billion, which will operate like a block grant to the States where I think they can best be utilized by understanding what is needed in the States and the communities.

Mr. HOYER. So when you say we are not—I understand Title I. But almost always when we talk about block granting programs, we make very, very substantial, substantive cuts in the availability of resources for the programs that are covered. That is my reading of 18 programs going into—which we are now spending $4.3 billion on—down to $2 billion.

It seems to me that is eliminating very substantially, without authority from the Congress, programs that the Congress has enabled and directed be undertaken for the American people.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, let's look at it this way if we could. We are eliminating regulations and red tape that a lot of these different grants had with them, and therefore they are going to require less compliance with regulations in order to fulfill the mission of those grants.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Secretary?

Secretary MCMAHON. If I could just finish this one thing.

Mr. HOYER. Sure.

Secretary MCMAHON. One stat that I think was impressive to me was that 47 cents of every dollar that goes in for these kinds of programs is spent on regulatory compliance. We want to get rid of that. Let the money flow to the States. And I think we are going to see more money available in the States with less red tape.

Mr. HOYER. My time has expired.

But I came here in 1981. President Reagan talked about getting rid of fraud, waste, and abuse. The deficit was increased by 189 percent under President Reagan.

Fraud, waste, and abuse, nobody on this panel, on this side or that side, wants to have fraud, waste, and abuse. We all agree on that. But that is not what you are cutting out when you take a 55 percent or 60 percent reduction in 18 programs, I guarantee you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mrs. Bice.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Secretary, for being here this morning with us.

Let me start by saying it is amazing to me that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to defend an agency that I believe has become an abject failure.

If you look at the stats of students across the United States, the reading scores have plummeted, the math scores have plummeted, we are not doing well in science, and we have to do something different.

You mentioned Oklahoma and Governor Stitt. In Oklahoma we have certainly adopted charter school programs and have expanded school choice. And I think it is important to talk about why school choice is so important.

You have students attending Good Shepherd, which is a school in Oklahoma that is focused on making sure that our students with developmental disabilities, particularly with autism, have the opportunity to attend a school that meets their needs.

You have Mission Academy, which is a school that helps children who are battling substance abuse. It is a very unique environment for them to be able to leave a public school in many cases they have been in and be able to get a specialized education, but also address the issues of substance abuse with these young people.

So I applaud what you are trying to do. I think it is important that we look at the results. That is what we are looking for here.

As a mother myself who decided to send my children to a private Catholic school because I wanted them to get a faith-based education, that was my choice, and I appreciate that.

And it is frustrating to me to hear my colleagues talk about how great education is when we know the numbers say something very different.

So I want to start with that.

I applaud your efforts to return education to the States and reduce the bloated D.C. bureaucracy. In 2023, the average U.S. Department of Ed employee made $112,000 and the average teacher in my home State of Oklahoma made $61,000. As you know, under President Trump the Department was the smallest Cabinet-level agency that controlled the sixth-largest budget.

I would like you to maybe in more detail describe some of the reforms you are implementing to cut waste, fraud, and abuse at the Department and return education to the States.

And, particularly, I want to make it very clear, you said something in a previous response that I think is worth noting, and that is you are not eliminating Title I-A funding and you are not eliminating IDEA funding, which is important to students and families in my State.

But can you elaborate a little bit on what you are looking at restructuring for the Department of Ed?

Secretary MCMAHON. Certainly.

Well, first of all, we did look at numbers of employees we had at the Department of Education, and based on the fact that we are looking to wind down the Department, we started looking at was there overlap in the number of people that we had.

So we did reduce the Department by about half. But we brought some back when we really evaluated all of our programs. I think we have looked at them very carefully. We wanted to make sure we had the right number of people doing the right number of jobs.

We are doing that. We are delivering on all of our statutorily required programs. We haven't missed a beat on those. And so I am happy to report that. And so I think that was a big thing.

But when you also look at rent, when you look at utilities, when you look at building space, we have decreased that footprint. So we are having savings there.

But other ways we are looking at savings. We have examined some of the contracts.

One of the things we have talked about here, the NAEP scores, the Nation's Report Card, and I want to assure everyone the NAEP scores are going to continue. The contracts are in place to take us through the next four or five years. It is important to have a national report card.

But what we found out in looking at all of the IES contracts was that we were spending about a billion dollars a year on programs and contracts and surveys and research that stayed on the shelves in schools. Teachers didn't use them. Other superintendents didn't use them.

So we have taken a good, close look at that, and as we enter into the new contracts, we have cut that by over 40 percent already. So that is one big cost savings.

And those are the kinds of things we are doing. We are taking a look at what has just been kind of status quo. We can no longer have status quo.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you for that.

And one quick other point I want to bring up, and I don't think we have time for a full response.

But under the Biden administration, there were 2,500 antisemitic incidents on college campuses and K–12 schools.

I have a friend who lives here in the Washington, D.C., metro area. His daughters were attending a public school. They are Jewish. They were targeted by other students. The public school did nothing, and they were forced to remove their children from that public school and put them in a private school.

So I hope you will continue to fight, to stand up for our friends, so that they don't continue to see this antisemitic rhetoric across the country in schools.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Pocan.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Madam Secretary.

Secretary MCMAHON. May I just——

Mr. POCAN. No, I think it is my question time, if I can. They will start the clock. I just don't want to lose my clock. If we can do short-term answers rather than long-term ones, too, that would be helpful, just because I have got a lot I would like to talk about.

Let's talk about waste, fraud, and abuse a little more, about DOGE.

Secretary MCMAHON. Some need an explanation.

Mr. POCAN. So you fired 1,300 people; another 600 people took Elon Musk's deferred resignation offer.

Did you fire the people or did DOGE fire the people? I am not completely clear on that.

Secretary MCMAHON. Most of that restructuring happened under the acting——

Mr. POCAN. Short-term. Did you fire or did DOGE fire?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I am going to tell you who I fired.

Mr. POCAN. I know. That why I am trying to get short-term to the questions.

Secretary MCMAHON. So the short-term is——

Mr. POCAN. One or the other.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, you are using our time.

Most of that was done before I came on board. However, the decisions in the Department—I run the Department. DOGE does not run the Department.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. Okay. So you didn't answer the question. Did you fire them or did DOGE? It is real simple.

Secretary MCMAHON. A good majority of that happened before I came on board.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. A good majority. Two thirds? Three quarters?

Secretary MCMAHON. Yes, I would say.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. Fair. Okay.

And how many times did you meet with Elon Musk about firings?

Secretary MCMAHON. I have met with Mr. Musk probably three to four times now.

Mr. POCAN. Okay.

Secretary MCMAHON. Not including when I was on the transition committee and had several opportunities to speak with him.

Mr. POCAN. Sure. And then, if I understand it right, on your Department of Education employee roster you have right now at least there are about 16 DOGE employees, is that correct, right now working with you?

Secretary MCMAHON. I can get back to you to the exact number. I don't think it is that high.

Mr. POCAN. Okay.

Secretary MCMAHON. But we do have—they are employees. Those that we have are employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. POCAN. And when you did their background checks to see how they are qualified about education, how many had undergraduate degrees and how many had graduate degrees in education?

Secretary MCMAHON. I can get back to you on that.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. So you don't know offhand?

Secretary MCMAHON. No.

Mr. POCAN. Did you ask that question?

Secretary MCMAHON. No.

Mr. POCAN. No. Okay.

Did you ask if any of them were teachers previously?

Secretary MCMAHON. I did not interview those people that are part of the DOGE group.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. And did you ask if any of them worked in schools? Do you know if——

Secretary MCMAHON. I had a conversation with one of them yesterday who did have a background in education, technology education, and had worked across several different aspects and was

really schooling me a little bit on some of the AI things that we could bring in.

Mr. POCAN. So one of them had a good background. Good.

Any of them work in universities, that you know of, prior?

Secretary MCMAHON. I don't know.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. Fair enough.

So part of my concern is I know yesterday there was this big splash: Elon Musk is stepping back. We call that horse hockey where I come from. We know it is not real. He is in the back closet. I understand you guys don't want him front and center. But he is still in the room and he is still making a lot of these decisions.

And that is the real problem that I have, is you have got a bunch of folks that he brought in that you have admitted you haven't—you didn't hire, you didn't—you don't know their backgrounds, if they have anything on education, if they are helping you fire half your employees right now. And I am really concerned about that.

Do you know if any of them have requested or gained access to any sensitive data held by the Department, including student loan borrower data?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, as government employees now, they have been vetted through the same process that any other government employee would, and so what access would be granted to other government employees they have.

Mr. POCAN. They would have. Okay. That is fine.

And then do you know the number of people that you have had to reinstate of those fired?

Secretary MCMAHON. About—it is about 74.

Mr. POCAN. About 74.

So how did that happen? Because I have been an employer for 37 years. The dumbest thing I could possibly do is fire someone just to rehire them, because you have given them no job security. It is like beyond stupid. I am not saying that you, because you didn't do it. Clearly, it sounds like this is from Elon Musk.

But how did that happen, that people got fired and no one thought you might need them in your Department?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, some of that did happen when I returned.

Mr. POCAN. Okay.

Secretary MCMAHON. Now, I was in the private sector. I have done restructuring in firms. And it is painful to do that.

Mr. POCAN. Yeah. But fire people to rehire them?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, here is the thing. When you are restructuring a company you hope that you are just cutting fat. Sometimes you cut a little in the muscle and you realize it as you are continuing to do programs and you can bring people back to do that. So that is what we did.

Mr. POCAN. Yeah. Or you can plan ahead and not fire people to rehire them. That would be another strategy that I think is more often used. Would you agree?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I am saying that I have been on both sides of that coin and I have found both to be effective.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. Interesting. We have a different perspective on that. But maybe the world of all-star wrestling is different than my world of business-to-business.

You talked about—I agree with you about contracts, enriching private contractors at public expense.

Does Elon Musk have any contracts with the Department of Education?

Secretary MCMAHON. First of all, I just need——

Mr. POCAN. It is a simple question. Please.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, not that I know of.

Mr. POCAN. This is my time. I have 38 seconds. Please.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I don't know if he does or not.

Mr. POCAN. You don't know if Elon Musk has any contracts in your Department and you have met with him multiple times?

Secretary MCMAHON. Elon Musk doesn't have contracts in my Department.

Mr. POCAN. So Department of Education, there are no contracts with any Elon Musk company? That is what I am asking.

Secretary MCMAHON. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. POCAN. Okay. All right. You want to check a blue card real quick, or are you pretty sure of that?

Secretary MCMAHON. I said not to my knowledge.

Mr. POCAN. Okay.

Secretary MCMAHON. If I find out differently, I will be happy to get back to you.

Mr. POCAN. All right. And just in the last few seconds I have, just real quick on private schools getting public dollars.

Just so you know, something like three quarters of the students that wind up going to those schools already attend those schools and they are getting tax money. So if we get rid of the Department of Education, should we put the private voucher program under Ways and Means because it is really more of a tax benefit than an education benefit?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I am happy to get back to you on that as to how we restructure the Department of Education going forward and how those programs are handled.

Mr. POCAN. Great. Appreciate it. Thank you, Madam Secretary.

Secretary MCMAHON. You are welcome.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Madam Secretary, for being here.

Typical line of questioning. Someone is a little obsessed with one guy. That is interesting. It is every hearing now.

So thank you so much for being here.

I did want to just for the committee highlight a program that I stood up in the State of West Virginia, it is called the Hope Scholarship program, when I was State treasurer of West Virginia.

It was actually one of the most expansive ESA programs in the country. We offered our per pupil student funding formula—State money, obviously—to children that decided to leave the public education system. And this has been a tremendous win for the State of West Virginia.

They can either choose home school or they could choose some private school institution. And we have seen, just since I started that program in 2021, our standard—or, pardon me, our academic achievement in our test scores has increased by 3 percent. So a State like West Virginia, that is a really big deal.

Now, our State, my State of West Virginia, we are one of the poorer States in the country. So we receive per capita more Federal funding than most of the States compared to, say, like a wealthy State, like Connecticut or New Jersey or Massachusetts. They are not receiving the same type of money that we are because we struggle in this.

Now, that said, we spend more per capita on our kids on education than most States in America, and it has been a failure. And ever since the Department of Education has been instituted we have seen academic achievement just plummet year after year. Every year it gets worse.

Now, one of my questions for you is, as you talk about national school choice, which I am a huge advocate for, how would you see the States being able to access those Federal dollars?

For example, the Hope Scholarship program, which is obviously a law at the State level, how could we pull down those Federal dollars to have those students that have elected for school choice to be able to have access to those as you start to, God willing, wind down this Department and return education to its rightful position back to the States?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, thank you very much. And I certainly agree that States should have the opportunity to do that.

What we are looking at more, and as we discussed a little bit before, in winding down some of the programs and doing block-granting to Governors of States, to take a look at some of the programs that they need to fund. And I have talked to so many Governors who have said that they would welcome the opportunity to have funds block-granted to them. Because they know what is best for their State. They know, working with the local superintendents, what is needed. So, if the money was block-granted, with fewer strings, less regulation for those Governors, they have indicated how successful they believe they would make their States.

Now, I am the first one to admit, some Governors are going to do a better job at this than others; some State superintendents are going to do a better job than others. But look at some of the programs you have already talked about—the HOPE Scholarship program, programs in Oklahoma, some of the programs in other States as well. These are done by innovative Governors and innovative superintendents. This is not the Department of Education coming in and saying, "Hey, you ought to try this, you ought to do it"—no. It is because these people in these States look at their programs and look at what they need and they will allocate that money here.

If a grant comes with strings that say, "You have to spend the money here," and a Governor says, "Man, if I just had that money and I could put it over here, I could have a lot more effect," or that State superintendent, that chief of education working with the students, I want to give them that opportunity.

The President wants to make sure that Governors and States have the opportunity to compete with one another but to service the people in their State the way that they see best.

Mr. MOORE. Well, thank you for that answer. And myself, my children, we use the HOPE Scholarship. We have elected for school choice. My kids are in Catholic school, just like Representative Bice here, as her children are in as well.

But it is not so much about my kids that I want to highlight, but in the southern coalfields of West Virginia, we have had children driving with their parents an hour, an hour and a half, to just be able to access better educational opportunities and outcomes for their kids.

And the thing that drives me crazy is, so many people are like, "Oh, this a giveaway to the rich so they can send their kids to private school." News flash: They are already sending their kids to private school if they are rich. It is not really a determinant factor.

This is going to raise a lot of families, to me, out of poverty and give them choice that they would otherwise not have.

So, please, anything you can do to help us be able to have access to those Federal dollars, to these school choice programs at the State level would be hugely beneficial.

And I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Moore.

Ms. Frankel.

Ms. FRANKEL. Thank you.

Welcome.

I am going to just start by saying—I am going to echo my ranking member here—how deeply troubling it is that the Trump administration is dismantling the Department of Education, an agency that was established by Congress, and you are blatantly disregarding the funding priorities we set in the 2025 budget without our consultation or agreement.

I am going to move on.

I speak to you today not just as a Member of Congress but I am also a mother and a grandmother, and I share the values of millions of Americans who believe that educating our children is one of our most sacred responsibilities.

So I have a few questions. I am going to help answer them, and then I have a big one for you at the end.

So my first question to myself is: Why should we have a strong public education system?

And the answer to that is because, when we educate our children, we invest in their future and ours. A quality public education empowers children with the knowledge, the skills, and the confidence to pursue their dreams. It opens the doors to better jobs, higher earnings, and more fulfilling lives. It fuels economic growth and strengthens our democracy.

Now, let me be clear: I am not opposed to parents using their own money to send their children to private school. But it is a strong public school education system that ensures that every child, no matter their background or ZIP Code, has a fair shot at success.

So my next question for me is: Should education only be a State issue.

And I answer "no." Because education is not just a State issue. It is a national responsibility, one that requires a shared commitment from local, State, and Federal governments and from civil society. Federal support helps close the gaps, enforce civil rights, and ensure all schools have the resources they need. Without it, those gaps will only grow wider.

And while the States administer education policy and local control is important, it is the Federal oversight that guarantees fairness, accountability, and equal opportunity. From desegregating schools, to supporting students with disabilities, to protecting children from discrimination based on race and sex, disability, national origin, or shared ancestry, the Federal Government has played a vital role.

And that is why I strongly object to this administration's effort to dilute funding for the Office of Civil Rights, the very agency tasked with enforcing those protections.

And my next question which I will answer: Is the claim that public schools are failing our children a false narrative? And that answer is "yes."

A child's ability to learn is shaped by more than what happens in the classroom. It is shaped by a lot of factors, including access to early education, food security, healthcare, family engagement. And this administration, with the Republicans, are attacking all of it—slashing food assistance, driving up costs with chaotic tariffs, cutting healthcare, of course, for our most vulnerable children and families. Can you believe? Hungry children do not learn, I don't care what school they are in.

And did you know—or, do I know? Yes, I know—there are hundreds of thousands—hundreds of thousands of children on waiting lists to get into Head Start, a proven program that leads to a child's success in school.

And in my home county, Palm Beach, where the President lives, millions in education funding in the 2025 budget are being illegally held, which means our school district is going to be forced to cut tutoring, after-school summer programs, social services, college readiness, teacher trainings, and student aid for college students are going to be gone.

So my next question is: Is the Trump administration shifting money out of public schools into unregulated, private institutions? That answer is "yes."

You are cutting billions from public schools and pushing a new scheme, this tax scheme. Here is how it works: Wealthy donors give money to private scholarship groups, and then that money gets right back to them through a special tax break. So, in the end, the taxpayers are paying the bill. There is no oversight. There is no accountability.

Madam Secretary, 90 percent of our children attend public schools. So I ask you, is your final mission, to get rid of the United States Department of Education, cruel and foolish?

Oh, yes, I am going to answer that: Yes, it is cruel and foolish.

But I have a question for you. If Congress refuses to go along with your misguided plan to dismantle public education, will you commit to spending the money we appropriate in the 2026 budget as directed by law?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, that was a lot to unpack, but thinking——

Ms. FRANKEL. Well, just answer that last question, if you could, because you have 2 seconds.

Secretary MCMAHON. We will abide by the law.

Ms. FRANKEL. Good answer. Thank you.

I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Ellzey.

Mr. ELLZEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member.

Thank you, Madam Secretary, for being here.

Let's go back in history a little bit. The creation of Department of Education came about after the 1976 election in which Jimmy Carter got elected and he promised the NEA, the Nation's largest teachers' union, the Department of Education. Previously, those roles had been Department of Health and Human Services and a couple of others. So, in order to get that done and get the endorsement to win in 1980, we created the Department of Education.

I am pretty sure that my well-spoken, well-regarded colleagues on the other side of the aisle who have questioned you previously, with the exception of one, not one of them got their public education under this Department of Education on the Federal level. They were all educated by public education without having the Department of Education—Health and Human Services, Department of Justice. They all had different roles, and then we put it all into one.

So we have spent billions and trillions of dollars, as you mentioned. Meanwhile, the State of Texas—I checked with my friend in the legislature—the State of Texas, which is perfectly capable of taking care of kids in the valley in west Texas, in the panhandle in north Texas, down on the coast, all of which have different demographics and different needs—we are going to spend $100 billion in the State of Texas over the next 2 years providing for our own public education according to our standards, because our local school districts know how to educate their kids.

So, if this is a question of mental health, well, that belongs at Department of Health and Human Services. If it is about civil rights, that belongs at the Department of Justice. Ten percent of the funding that goes to public education in this country is sent from the States back here, Washington employs a whole bunch of people, has some strings attached, and then goes back down.

So this existed prior to 1980. All of my colleagues on the right—except maybe Steny Hoyer, because he is pretty young—were educated without the Department of Education.

So, being a Navy pilot, I tend to watch a few movies. One of my favorites is "Office Space." So let me ask you, what do you think—as the Secretary of Education, "What would you say you do here?" What would you say the Department of Education does? And is it accomplishing that mission, Madam Secretary?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, thank you very much. You have made my case quite a bit for me already.

But what I have found in talking with so many people when I took on this position was the misunderstanding of what the Department of Education doesn't do. It does not set curriculum. It doesn't hire teachers. It doesn't specify books. It doesn't do all of those things. It is actually a pass-through mechanism for funding that is appropriated by Congress.

And whether the channels of that funding are through HHS or whether they are funneled through the DOJ or whether they are funneled through Treasury or SBA or other departments, the work is going to continue to get done.

So what I have been focusing on, as the Secretary of Education, is really understanding where these grants are, where these programs are, how do we make sure that they aren't wasteful, how do we reevaluate the contracts, as I talked before. Let's do savings going in, as we are recommending, you know, our budget cuts. Let's make sure that the programs that we are putting in place are best serving the students of those States.

And that is the work that I am focused on every day.

Mr. ELLZEY. Thank you.

I want to make it clear to my colleagues that I think there is a lot of waste, fraud, and abuse in the Federal Government. Remember, 1980, Department of Education; 2001, Department of Homeland Security, which basically just added another level of bureaucracy and cost to the American taxpayer with a questionable amount of return on that investment on safety, because all those agencies underneath already existed, just like they do in the Department of Education.

I would argue that I don't think that the folks in Connecticut want somebody like me telling them how to educate their kids any more than I want anybody from Connecticut telling me how to educate my kids in the State of Texas. This is better done at the State level.

There is nothing about education in the Constitution, not one word. So my case is, if it is not in the Constitution, let's start with that.

Let's reabsorb the functions of the Department of Education and the other agencies, just like it was before, and I think we are going to be just fine, as my well-spoken, highly intelligent colleagues on the right side, who were not educated under the guidelines of the Department of Education as it currently exists, can attest.

Thank you, and I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Harder.

Mr. HARDER. Thank you so much.

And, Secretary McMahon, thank you for being here.

I want to talk about early-childhood education. I probably think more about early-childhood development than some of my colleagues because I am still living it every day. I have two young daughters, Lillian and Karina, ages 3 and 1.

Like millions of parents, I know firsthand how critical access to early learning is, not just for kids but for working families and the future of our communities.

Secretary McMahon, do you believe every child deserves access to a high-quality early-childhood education?

Secretary MCMAHON. I believe that every child deserves access to a high-quality—equal access to education.

Mr. HARDER. Great. Then I think we agree. I think every child and every family should be able to enroll their kids in high-quality, safe preschools.

As you know, research shows that children who attend preschool are 18 percent more likely to go to college than those who didn't. We know that early-childhood education shapes lifelong outcomes. It impacts literacy, graduation rates, employment, even health and public safety. These are real facts.

But I am concerned about what is happening with Head Start, a program that makes preschool a reality for over 800,000 families. I know this technically falls under HHS, but, as Secretary of Education, I can imagine you would care deeply about this topic because you are responsible for the future of every kid in America.

Have you discussed Head Start funding with the administration in the budget? And what are your views on what is happening with the current freezes and the challenges with the Head Start program?

Secretary MCMAHON. I have not had conversations with the Department of HHS. And so, no, they are not part of my budget considerations at this point.

Mr. HARDER. Well, do you have a view on whether or not preschool through Head Start is important as a grounds for a student's education?

Secretary MCMAHON. I think the earlier we can start education, the better it is for every child. I look at mothers who spend time with their children, you know, reading to them, when other children may not have that benefit. I think those children definitely have an advantage, and you would like to see that.

But I don't think that the Federal Government has the responsibility for that. I think that that should be looked at more in State budgets and how States can best set up their programs.

Mr. HARDER. I hear you. I did a lot of reading with my daughters and continue to do so.

But did I understand that you do not believe that the Federal Government should be supporting programs like Head Start, and that should be the job of other organizations and States and parents?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, currently, it is the responsibility of a different agency, and I am sure that they are looking at what aspects they are funding as they go through their budget process.

Mr. HARDER. Well, I think this has real implications on the work that you do. This is a cornerstone of American education.

And I think that what is happening with Head Start is very concerning. We are seeing these delays, these freezes that ultimately hurt kids. We have seen Head Start schools close across the country because they only have 3 days of funding right now. Every Head Start program in the country has 3 days of funding. And I think that is going to have an implication on our kids' ability to read, write, and do math.

And so I would think, as the Secretary of Education, that you should have a perspective on this and a real goal towards committing to the parents of Head Start students in my district and across the country to fight to make sure that this program is fully funded.

Is that something that you believe in, that this program should be funded, and pushing back on any attempt to cut it?

Secretary MCMAHON. I am going to let the Department and the agencies that are responsible for those parts of the budget do their job.

Mr. HARDER. I think it has an implication for the Department of Education that is real.

Let me tell you what is at stake. In my district, 1,600 kids rely on Head Start. This is the first type of education that any student

receives. And I think passing it off on some other department is unacceptable, because we know that Head Start students are 13 percentage points less likely to commit a crime, they are more likely to graduate high school, less likely to experience a teen pregnancy. This is our kids' futures, and our entire communities are lifted up because of this program.

So I think that saying that this part of the education system isn't your responsibility doesn't make a whole lot of sense to me. I think you should be terrified at the idea of Head Start being gutted, because it is going to have major ramifications on our students' ability to have the future that we want. It is your duty to make sure that programs like this continue.

And so I hope that you see that our kids aren't line items, they are not pawns in a political game, they are not disposable, and that we need to make sure that Head Start is continuing to be strong and that cuts like the ones we have seen over the last couple months don't happen if we are going to be able to make sure that every kid has a quality education in the United States. I hope you remember that.

And I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Simpson.

Mr. SIMPSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for being here today. I appreciate your testimony.

And just very, very quickly, for Mr. Pocan's education, is professional wrestling a business?

Secretary MCMAHON. Sir, I—it very definitely is a business.

Mr. SIMPSON. So you ran a business. Okay.

Just so that you are aware of that.

Anyway, let me ask you a couple of questions.

I don't disagree with what my colleagues on the right have been saying. I agree with what Mr. Ellzey said. Education—and I have no problem with trying to move much of this education back to the States. I had a couple of superintendents tell me a couple years ago that their problem was that they got 5 percent of their funding from the Federal Government and 95 percent of their rules came from the Federal Government.

But there are some successful programs that we want to maintain.

You said in your statement that you encouraged all of your children to go to post-secondary school, that they needed to continue their education to be successful.

You said that you evaluated and looked at these programs and wanted to get rid of those that were ineffective. And in the skinny budget, you specifically said, "TRIO and GEAR UP are a relic of the past, when financial incentives were needed to motivate institutions of higher education to engage with low-income students and increase access."

I would like to see some of those studies and evaluations, because every one that I have seen says it is one of the most effective programs ever.

In fact, when we had Secretary Spellings here 20 years ago, they tried to put all these programs together and just send them out to the States. She said they had studies that showed that they were not a very effective program, and I asked her for a copy of those

studies. It was 20 years ago, and I am still waiting. Because there are no studies out there that show that it is ineffective. It is one of the most effective programs in the Federal Government.

These are for—you know, one of the best programs in the history of education, and most meaningful, has probably been the GI Bill. We took veterans from World War II and gave them opportunities to go to college. This is the GI Bill for low-income, minority communities. And it is supported by many, many Members of Congress.

We have about 800,000 low-income, potential first-generation college graduates. And I don't know if you have ever gone and talked to any of these students. These are people that had never thought of going to college because nobody in their family had and nobody in their community had ever done that.

We got a problem in the Indian Health Service trying to get doctors and dentists to go out on reservations. The only way you are going to do that and solve that problem is when Native American children go to college, go on to medical school, go on to dental school, and come back to their reservation to serve their people. That is how you are going to solve it in the long run.

So can you speak to me on how the Department arrived at this funding level and how you plan to ensure that TRIO remains accessible to the students who rely upon it?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, thank you very much.

And I understand that there are many services that are served—I mean, TRIO started out as three programs; it is now about eight. And it first started when there were first generation of students who were going to college, you know, for the first time. And I agree with you, there are a lot of parts of TRIO that talked about those students and what their possibilities could be and interested them.

I did see in one example of TRIO recently that one child was brought on board and talked about going to college but part of the TRIO program was taking them to Disney World at that time. So I am not sure that all the expenses in TRIO should be there.

I think TRIO, you know, those moneys are going to be going out, you know, for this program for this year.

So we are looking at all of the programs. The need for TRIO I don't think is nearly as strong, because there are outreaches from colleges now into local communities. And there should be more of the universities and secondary-education levels reaching into those communities. They should be talking to them about college.

But I think they should also be talking to them about other ways that they could have skills, that they could support, whether it is the Tribal Nations that you were talking about or whether it is their community.

As I mentioned a little earlier—it might have been before you came in—that I think we need to reimagine and look at education differently in our country. I think we need more work-based projects, teaching, in our middle schools and high schools to prepare people to get into the economy.

I mean, we kind of made—we focus on college and degrees and we kind of made trade skills, "Hey, that is something that you go into if you can't really make it at college." We need this workforce.

Mr. SIMPSON. Yes, we do.

Secretary MCMAHON. We need this workforce. So let's train a lot of those different kind of programs. Let's give them skills that can make it available for them to go to work right away and be in the economy. And maybe they will also put themselves through school.

Mr. SIMPSON. Before you eliminate TRIO, though——

Secretary MCMAHON. So I think——

Mr. SIMPSON [continuing]. I need to see what those programs are that you are proposing that we are going to change them to. Because——

Secretary MCMAHON. I would be happy to get back to you.

Mr. Simpson [continuing]. This is the most important program for the low-income people who had never thought of any—you know, you gave the example of 1 individual out of 800,000. The program is highly successful. I would like to see—other government programs could learn from this program, frankly.

And I would like to know, if we are going to change it, how it is going to change and how we are still going to have access to those kids.

And I understand that the Department has not yet released the continuation awards for the TRIO Upward Bound Program even though those grants expired on May 31st. Could you tell us where we are on those awards?

Secretary MCMAHON. Yeah, I believe that they will be going out by July 1. I think that is correct. If it is not, I will get back to you.

Mr. SIMPSON. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mrs. Watson Coleman.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Thank you, Chairman.

And thank you to my colleague who just asked those questions about important programs to get students ready for college.

Good morning, and——

Secretary MCMAHON. Good morning.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. Thank you for being here.

I am going to ask you a couple of questions that I just need "yes" or "no."

Do you believe that there is illegal discrimination against people who are Black, Brown, and other types of discrimination in jobs and education in this country? Yes or no?

Secretary MCMAHON. I think it still exists in some areas.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Then can you tell me why the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Education is being decimated?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, it isn't being decimated. That——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. What is it being?

Secretary MCMAHON. We have reduced the size of it. However——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Do you think——

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. We are taking on a backlog of cases that were left over from the Biden administration and——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Then why would you reduce their resources if you have a backlog in addition to having confronted those cases that are going to come before you now?

Secretary MCMAHON. Because we are working more efficiently in the Department.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Okay. Thank you.

I have real serious questions regarding your commitment to civil rights, to our students, to our teachers, to our faculty, and places of that nature.

Do you believe that migrant students should have access to public education resources?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, migrant students do have access at this point——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Do you believe that they should continue?

Secretary MCMAHON. In some instances, yes.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Okay.

Do you believe that the position of this administration, to reduce the resources and the support to migrant students at the same time that they have encouraged and perhaps facilitated the coming to this country of White South Afrikaners——

Secretary MCMAHON. I am not sure I——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. Is an issue of favoritism and prioritization of White over color?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, if—I am going to have to take a couple minutes to answer this.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Well, answer it.

Secretary MCMAHON. Because this administration—President Trump has made it very clear that he will not tolerate discrimination, whether it is antisemitism, whether it is race-related, at all, on any of our school——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Okay. I am asking you——

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. In any of our schools——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. I am asking you about your opinion——

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I am going to answer this question——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. Because let me just tell you, I know what the President's position is. He has made it quite clear.

I am asking you, as the Secretary of Education, how you perceive this. Yes or no? If this is not an illustration——

Secretary MCMAHON. I am the Secretary——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. Of replacement and favoritism, say, "No." If it is, say, "Yes."

Secretary MCMAHON. I am the Secretary of Education who has been approved to run this agency by Congress, and I was appointed by the President, and I serve at his pleasure, under his mandate. So, therefore, the direction——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Thank you.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. Of his administration——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Thank you. I appreciate it.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. Is what I will follow.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Do you recognize the fact that one of the important reasons that the Federal Government got into public education was to establish that there would be standards so that children would be treated equally in pursuing education? That States had been found to discriminate against Black students, in particular, in many of the States? And that to send that responsibility and authority back to the States would just enhance those

disparities again, considering the environment in which this President continues to foster about who is important and who is not? Yes or no?

Secretary MCMAHON. Congresswoman, there are laws on the books in Title VI that totally——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Laws don't mean anything to this administration.

I am asking you, do you realize that to send authority back to the States, to eliminate your oversight, to eliminate your accountability, to eliminate your determination as to resources going to schools that are better-teaching, public schools that are teaching underserved communities——

Secretary MCMAHON. I——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN [continuing]. That this will result in the very reason that we had to get the involvement of the Federal Government in this issue?

And that is a "yes" or a "no." Either you believe it or you don't.

Secretary MCMAHON. It isn't a "yes" or "no," but I will not respond to any question based on the theory that this administration doesn't care anything about the law and operates outside it.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. This administration——

Secretary MCMAHON. So that is a mischaracterization, and I will not——

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Okay. I reclaim my time for 5 seconds.

Because you can say anything you want; your rhetoric means nothing to me. What means something to me is the actions of this administration, from the President of the United States conducting himself in a corrupt manner, to his family enriching him and himself corruptly.

To determine that this administration can tell you what is right and what is wrong, what is lawful, what is not, that it can arrest judges, it can arrest lawyers, it can use its power to bully people—and I am telling you, the Department of Education is one of the most important departments in this country, and you should feel shameful to be engaged with an administration that doesn't give a damn.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Letlow.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. I yield back.

Ms. LETLOW. Secretary McMahon, thank you for being here, and thank you for your dedication towards furthering education in our country. We are so grateful to have you in that chair.

And I think all my colleagues on this dais and most in Congress would agree that education is the answer. Education is the answer to lifting communities out of poverty. If you educate a child, you give them a future. And I know you believe that wholeheartedly.

And one thing that we have seen happen across our State of Louisiana is, when parents don't have a choice, that is a travesty. And so, for those parents who public education was failing their students, they had the opportunity to form charter schools. And what a blessing that has been to Louisiana.

I would like to give a shout-out to one of my most impressive charter schools that I have had the opportunity to tour; it is called the ACE Charter School. It is a group of concerned parents, especially mamas, mama bears, who came together and said, we need

an option for our autistic children to be able to have a place where they can grow and thrive and receive special education directed straight towards them. And it has been an incredible honor to witness them thrive. They have a waiting list that blows my mind, how many parents are eager to get their children into those schools.

And so, while we wait on what the final plan will be for the Department of Education to send more power back to the States, I was encouraged that in the skinny budget you plussed up a bit for charter schools, and would just like to hear your thoughts on how we move forward with that option for parents.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, thanks very much for your question.

And with the increase in the budget, I think the President is showing his commitment to wanting to make sure that all students had the opportunity of choice.

There are about a million students on the waiting list now for charter schools. And hopefully this plus-up in the budget—which is not going to cover all of the needs for sure, but—will give more opportunity for charter schools and other options, you know, for choice.

I have seen the results, what happened in Louisiana. I know Cade Brumley——

Ms. LETLOW. Yes.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. Who is your chief of education in the State, and I have talked to Governor Landry about a lot of the accomplishments that have been—that have happened.

Ms. LETLOW. Yes.

Secretary MCMAHON. I have toured ACE and spent some time there——

Ms. LETLOW. Oh, that is wonderful.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. And was totally amazed with those students, who many had said were uneducable——

Ms. LETLOW. Right.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. And looking at the things that they have been able to do because they did have the opportunity to go to that particular school.

And I am very, very pleased that, actually, the founder of ACE has come on board with us for a short term at the Department of Education for her consult. So I am very pleased about that.

So I do believe that, with more choice, with more opportunity, we will see our scores go up. Because what has happened is, there are many children that have been trapped in failing schools and—well, my esteemed Congresswoman has left. I was going to say, one of the things that I think is the most detrimental to underprivileged students or any child that doesn't have equal access is, they get trapped in a failing school. And that should not happen. Their parents should have the ability to say, "My child should be able to go to this school over here because they are doing better." They can do better if they have that opportunity. And if we continue to pigeonhole students in failing schools and not give them that opportunity, we are failing them.

And, quite frankly, we have failed in education in our country. When we see these scores continue to decline and the answer is,

"Well, throw more money, create more programs, let's do more of this"—it has not worked.

Ms. LETLOW. Right.

Secretary MCMAHON. It has not worked. The scores continue to go down.

Where we have seen the most successes are in States with innovation policies. And I have the most ultimate respect for teachers. I think teaching is one of the most respectful professions that we have. It should be the most honored. And when teachers are allowed to teach and be creative and innovative in their classroom and not spend half of their day in compliance with regulatory requirements because of the programs that are there, we will see better outcomes and results.

And I am a firm believer in that. I am a firm believer that education is the cornerstone of our country. It is the cornerstone for developing our economics, our defense, and every other thing we do. But there does not have to be a bureaucracy in Washington that is dictating how our students and our children throughout our country do get educated.

Ms. LETLOW. I could not agree with you more. And thank you for supporting our Governor and superintendent. I think they are doing a fabulous job. And the numbers prove it——

Secretary MCMAHON. They did.

Ms. LETLOW [continuing]. As our scores continue to climb.

Real quickly, I have a bill that I introduced, H.R. 3453, the Empower Charter School Educators to Lead Act, that would provide modest, targeted planning grants, using existing charter school programs' funds, to help experienced educators with the early stages of designing a high-quality charter school.

Do you agree that a small amount of planning funding can make a big difference in helping strong local applicants get their innovative charter schools across the finish line?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I do hope that this plus-up with the President's budget has funds, and it can be used for many different kinds of programs.

Ms. LETLOW. Okay. Thank you for your time.

I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Dean.

Ms. DEAN. Thank you, Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member DeLauro, for holding this hearing.

And I thank you, Secretary McMahon, for being here today.

I want to start with the role of the Department of Education. I come at this as a mother, as a grandmother, a former teacher myself, a former State legislator, with two grandmothers who were public schoolteachers. I have a lot of experience with the education system in Pennsylvania as well as the country.

First, the history of the Federal education involvement. And Mrs. Watson Coleman was getting at some of this that I would like to build upon.

Federal investments in education began to increase dramatically in the 1950s and 1960s and 1970s in tandem with the rise of the success of the civil rights movement. Americans finally began to recognize the vast inequalities in our education system. Thus, Federal funding was used to improve education access for students

from poor backgrounds or minority students, for women, for people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.

Finally, Congress established the Department of Education in 1979, replacing the Office of Education.

Secretary McMahon, it is alarming that you and the President want to turn that clock back. You take us back to a time before any Federal oversight of education, before many of the programs that guarantee free and equal access to education for all Americans. You said as much in your testimony.

After all the Department of Education's work to ensure equal access to education, you are embarking on the Department's final mission? You intend to put yourself out of a job? That is a little jarring to me. If you were a pediatric oncologist, I would welcome that. Let's get you out of a job—through cures, through healing, through ending of pediatric cancer. But ending a department that is supposed to oversee the education of our very youngest, to guide their future?

Have you taken the time to educate yourself about this history? I would encourage you, go ask students who attended school back then—Black students, Brown students, students with disability, students from poor families—what was access like for them before the Department of Education?

Frankly, eliminating the Department of Education, to me, is rather Orwellian. The President and his administration don't want an educated populace. Why don't we just go back to the book "1984," if it hasn't been banned? It is clear to me that you, this administration, wants an uneducated electorate so that Mr. Trump and his courtiers can control thought, therefore control votes and control the population.

I will note a secondary measure here that is going on: the increase in funding for charter schools. We know that charter schools originally were supposed to be incubators of the best ideas, great practices, to be brought back into the public school education system so that every kid had an access to such things. But this administration and you, who want to put yourself out of a job, following the playbook, page 319 of "Project 2025"—first sentence: "Shutter the Department of Education"—you are all following that book. Too bad that one wasn't banned.

And yet privatizing is really the other ambition. An uneducated electorate, and profit and privatization of our education system.

Do you promise us that that isn't your ambition?

Secretary MCMAHON. That clearly is not my ambition. I think I have stated that very well today.

Ms. DEAN. Then why, in God's name, do you want to shutter it?

Why don't you want to protect kids with disabilities? Why don't you want to protect kids who have been, every decade, denied equal access simply because of how much their parents make, the ZIP Code they live in, the color of their skin?

Why are you shuttering a department that is supposed to lift up those children?

Secretary MCMAHON. Because those programs don't have to flow through the Department of Education, and they——

Ms. DEAN. They can flow through the State? I was a State legislator. That is called "shift and shaft." I have spoken with the Gov-

ernor of Pennsylvania. They can't pick up the tab anymore for education of our students. Not to mention, it would be inequitable, State by State by State.

Why are you in this job at all if you don't have a dedication to the future of our children? Why are you in this job?

Secretary MCMAHON. I, too, am a mother and a grandmother, and I want the best for my family going forward——

Ms. DEAN. Vouchers.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. For my grandchildren, for my great-grandchildren. And I hope to leave a legacy that we have established best practices for education that all the States can use. That would be a great legacy to be able to leave, to be able to show States, these are some of the things that they can do.

I think States have to look at their budgets——

Ms. DEAN. Madam Secretary, the legacy you will be leaving is that "I shut down the Department of Education."

How we educate our children determines not just their future but our own.

Secretary MCMAHON. The Department——

Ms. DEAN. I think it is a sad legacy you will leave.

I yield back.

Secretary MCMAHON. The Department of Education is——

Ms. DEAN. I yielded back.

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. Not educating anyone.

Ms. DEAN. I yielded back.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I can say this, and I will.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Dr. Harris.

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

Let's pick up where you just left off.

If I read the test results correctly, we are getting worse, not better, is that right, as a country? Let's——

Secretary MCMAHON. That is true.

Mr. HARRIS [continuing]. Take reading, fourth grade.

Secretary MCMAHON. That is true.

Mr. HARRIS. Oh, okay. So the Department of Education is failing. I mean, as it is currently structured, it fails.

Because the purpose of the Department of Education is to improve America's scoring, our collective American scoring—and we will talk about reading in the fourth grade in a second—is to actually improve education, right?

So, when we spend 20 percent more than we did a few years ago, we would expect, like, a 20-percent improvement in test scores. A little improvement in test scores? No. We actually got a decrease in test scores.

I just want to remind people that, kind of, the best example of American education are our private universities, right? I mean, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth—go down the list—they are all private. We are demonizing privatized education? We are demonizing private education, which is actually the crown jewel of the American system, are our private universities. This is a little bizarre.

If we wanted to create an uneducated electorate, we would juice up the Department of Education, because it is actually winding

down the education. If you look at test scores—I am just, look, objective.

You know, it has been years since we put the NAEP in place. Let's just look at the trend lines. If you wanted to create an uneducated electorate, you would continue doing exactly what we are doing. Because we have schools in Baltimore City, where we spend an inordinate amount of money, that have zero reading proficiency—like, zero.

Oh, but they spend $57,000 on cell phones from the E-S-S-E-R, the ESSER, funds during the pandemic. So they had money to buy cell phones for administrators but not to actually improve scores.

I don't know. I think we have a horrible record in this country of failing our children.

And, you know, the thing that—"Well, States can't pick up the tab." Oh, no, no, no. The Federal Government can't pick up the tab, because we are running a $2 trillion deficit. And as I remind my colleagues frequently—I might sound like a broken record—we had a Moody's downgrade last week, and they basically said we have to stop Federal spending largesse.

And I think you pick the department that is an abject failure, and you go, "Look, we gotta stop spending. You either make it better or you stop." And I don't care—if you could block-grant, maybe the States know how to do it better. Clearly, Washington does not know how to do it better. That is just my opinion.

Charter schools are great. As you know—and I am sorry I am late. I missed part of—you know, we are negotiating this little reconciliation bill, and it does include, for the first time, a Federal voucher program.

Now, I would advocate that charter schools are okay, but in some States, like mine, the public school system has a stranglehold on charter schools, and they look, in the end, mostly just like public schools and perform only a little bit better.

But the voucher program, I think—and the gentlelady from Louisiana is absolutely right—I think that is the answer, is always competition. That is what makes America great. That is what makes almost every aspect of America great, is competition.

I will ask you about the "Mississippi miracle." And I want you to describe it and how important it is that we actually convince all the States to do what Mississippi did because of its tremendous improvement in test results as a result.

Madam Secretary, if you could explain the "Mississippi miracle"? And I am sorry, maybe you did already, but if not——

Secretary MCMAHON. I didn't.

Mr. HARRIS [continuing]. Please explain it.

Secretary MCMAHON. And I am happy to.

The "Mississippi miracle" was really about their reading program. What they did was return to basics—what they have done in Louisiana, what Texas is now looking at, what other States are looking at too, and that is, the returning to the science of reading.

I did talk about that a little bit earlier, the science of reading, which is getting back to phonetics and teaching the way that students learn to read better in the beginning.

And we are seeing incredible improvements. "Mississippi miracle"—I think Mississippi was number three from the bottom in

terms of their proficiency in reading. And through this program that they launched, they have come up to number 20, maybe a little higher by now. But that was a huge jump. And that was just being——

Mr. HARRIS. And my understanding, Madam Secretary, if I could just remind everyone, the miracle was, they didn't do social promotion on reading. You had to learn to read——

Secretary MCMAHON. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS [continuing]. When you left the third grade. Because the studies are pretty clear, the STAR study in Tennessee, pretty clear: If you don't read by the end of the third grade, forget it. Everything beyond there requires reading skill. You will fail in the rest.

And I am sorry I interrupted you. If you want——

Secretary MCMAHON. No, but that is exactly right. And as I said earlier, up through third grade, you are learning to read, and beyond that, you are reading to learn.

Mr. HARRIS. Yeah.

Secretary MCMAHON. And you are right; you cannot be successful if you cannot read.

Mr. HARRIS. Yeah. And our current policy just condemns, unfortunately, frequently, inner-city youth to a life that is—we condemn them to a life where they can't read, and because they can't read, they won't succeed like everyone else does.

So I congratulate you for your efforts, Madam Secretary.

And I yield back.

Secretary MCMAHON. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Clyde.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Secretary McMahon, for being here in our committee hearing this morning. You know, I believe we are very fortunate to have you. And I think President Trump made an amazing pick when he nominated you.

Secretary MCMAHON. Thank you.

Mr. CLYDE. And I think you will take the Department of Education to where it needs to be, and that is, supporting the States, sending education back to the States.

You know, for decades, the Department of Education has grown far beyond its original intent, imposing mandates, funding ideological programs, and entangling schools in red tape that distracts from its core mission of education—but not education at the Federal level, but education at the State level. All the while, student performance has declined, as has been mentioned plenty of times, costs have ballooned, and bureaucratic overhead has exploded.

President Trump's fiscal year 2026 budget request is a strong step in the right direction, as it cuts wasteful and duplicative programs, and it lays the groundwork for an education system that is more accountable and far more responsive to students than the one we currently have right now. This budget would spend less, centralize less, and return power to where it belongs—to the States, to the parents, and to the local communities.

But, first, I want to address the radical gender ideology promoted by the Department of Education during the last 4 years of the Biden-Harris administration.

In April 2024, the Department finalized a new Title IX rule, redefining sex-based discrimination to include gender identity.

Protecting all students is essential for a strong learning environment, and yet this extreme policy puts female students at great risk. We have seen the left force female students and athletes to share spaces such as bathrooms, locker rooms, and sports with biological males.

They have no interest in protecting young girls or women. After all, if you cannot define a woman, you cannot defend a woman. In fact, at last year's budget hearing, former Education Secretary Cardona repeatedly refused to define what a woman was, dodging my question three separate times.

So, Secretary McMahon, can your Department of Education now define for me what a woman is?

Secretary MCMAHON. Me.

Mr. CLYDE. Perfect.

Secretary MCMAHON. I was born a girl, and I grew to be an adult woman.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you. Thank you.

It is refreshing to see that the Trump administration and the Department of Education, with you at the helm, is returning to commonsense policies grounded in biological reality to protect young girls in schools.

I was proud to see President Trump, on his first day in office, sign an executive order to push back against gender ideology and restore biological truth in Federal policy.

Surrounded by young female athletes, he also signed an order effectively banning biological males from women's sports and spaces.

President Trump took swift action to end the left's harmful agenda that has endangered and devalued women across the country.

Remarkably, just 1 day after the order was signed, the NCAA updated its eligibility policies to prohibit biological males from competing in women's sports.

Secretary McMahon, as you know, President Trump signed an executive order on March 20, 2025, to dismantle the Department of Education, and I would like you to clear up some misconceptions about this executive order.

Can you confirm that the President's budget fully preserves critical funding for schools, specifically Title I, part A for low-income districts and special-education funding under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, while also targeting wasteful bureaucracy but not the essential resources that students and teachers rely upon?

Secretary MCMAHON. Yes.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you. Thank you.

Since 1980, taxpayers have spent nearly $3 trillion on Federal education funding. Per-pupil spending in public schools has skyrocketed since then. Yet test scores, as has been mentioned many times, have failed to improve meaningfully. Reading and math scores have either flatlined or declined, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Does streamlining bureaucracy at the Department of Education mean students and teachers will receive less funding? Or does it

actually mean—does it actually ensure that more of each dollar reaches the classroom?

Secretary MCMAHON. More of each dollar will reach the classroom, because we are eliminating a lot of the bureaucratic red tape that takes time and money to comply with.

Mr. CLYDE. Thank you. Thank you.

My last question: How does this budget begin the long-overdue work of returning educational control to parents and local communities? And how does it support school-choice initiatives that expand parental options and improve academic outcomes?

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, thank you, sir, for that question.

As we said, it does protect Title I–A funding and also IDEA funding, so those streams are going to continue to come to provide that necessary budget requirements for those students.

But just by—as I have been speaking about, the President is looking at making sure that no student is imprisoned, if you will, in a failing school. That should not happen. So he wants to have more options, more opportunities.

One of those is through increasing the charter school budget. He doesn't say charter schools are the be-all and end-all. He is simply saying it is a choice.

Mr. CLYDE. Uh-huh.

Secretary MCMAHON. If the public school is not providing the kind of education that a student needs and there is an opportunity for a charter school, or there is an opportunity for that child to attend a Catholic school, or to be home-schooled, how can that child, under the supervision of its parents and working with the local school system, get the best education possible? It can't happen efficiently from Washington, D.C. It needs to happen on a local level.

And that is the President's goal and intent: to improve education in our country. He was absolutely angered and embarrassed when he saw what the national scores were.

Mr. CLYDE. Uh-huh.

Secretary MCMAHON. And he said openly when he was campaigning that this cannot stand, that America, in order to continue to be the superpower and the number-one country in the world, we have to have the best education in the world. We have to provide equal access to quality education for every child in America. And that is his goal.

Mr. CLYDE. Well, thank you. That is very refreshing to hear. And thank you for your strong leadership.

And I yield back.

Mr. MOOLENAAR [presiding]. Thank you.

We will now move to the second round of questioning. And we will cut back on the timing a little bit to make sure everyone gets their questions in, so we will go with a 3-minute round.

And I will start with Ranking Member DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to hit back on TRIO for a second.

Your budget justifies the elimination of two bipartisan college-access programs—there is TRIO and GEAR UP. And you claim—this is a quote—"access to college is not the obstacle it was for students of limited means."

What is your basis for that claim?

Secretary MCMAHON. Simply because we have more programs reaching into the communities, and schools are being more active in recruiting those schools. And if they are not, they should be. Because it is, I believe, up to schools also to be reaching in their communities and at the State level.

And so, if we can be helpful in looking at programs that can help with that, that kind of outreach from the State level, then that is what we should do.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, let me just—the data is clear. Students from wealthy families are almost three-and-a-half times more likely to attend college than students from low-income families. And 76 percent of students from the upper income bracket complete college in 6 years, versus 48 percent of students from the bottom income bracket.

As Secretary of Education, you cannot look away from the needs of youngsters from low-income backgrounds hoping to get a college education or a technical education. How can you justify the elimination of TRIO and GEAR UP when we have so much more work to do on college access?

And I refer you to a document by the Brookings Institute that talks about, the college enrollments vary depending on the socioeconomic status of a student's family.

So TRIO and GEAR UP, which has been a bipartisan effort—I can still hear the voice of the chair at the time of this subcommittee, Ralph Regula, who spoke eloquently about the benefits of TRIO and GEAR UP, and the chairman of the full committee, with whom I have put bills together over the years, a mutual support of the issues of TRIO and GEAR UP because of what kind of access it provides to youngsters from lower-income families.

And to deny people that opportunity because of some—I don't know what your decision is based on. What is the study, what is the scholarship, except some construct that you or the President or Elon Musk has come up with, that it is not an obstacle for students of limited means?

Do you have any idea how people live here in this country today? People are living paycheck to paycheck. Their wages have not gone up. And they find themselves wanting to figure out how they can pay their healthcare costs, how they can pay their housing costs, how they can put the food on the table, and how they can get their kids educated.

Let us see the studies, as Mr. Simpson pointed out. We just want to see it and the decision-making. What was this based on, except someone's whim or idea?

I yield back.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

And I will now recognize myself for 3 minutes.

Madam Secretary, I appreciate your emphasis on reading, and I think that is really very important. It certainly opens up a whole opportunity for students.

Another area where there is an opportunity for students that if they don't make the most of that opportunity it really limits their capabilities, and that is in middle school math. And by that, I mean, if someone engages in middle school and learns math and is competent in math, that opens up doorways for math, for science

at the upper levels. If they don't, they consider themselves not a math person and disengage, and we lose a lot of people who could be very strong in the STEM fields.

I wonder if that is something that you and the Department could factor in, in terms of innovative partnerships with States as well as the private sector. Because I do believe math and science students are going to be vital to compete in the years to come.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, that is—I would like to see more public-private partnerships especially, clearly, at the State level.

I have visited a few schools now, and I have seen some of the private partnerships, where the companies are coming in and they are bringing, let's say, for instance, one of the ones that I saw just recently, robots, robotics, into schools. I went into a school classroom where kids were not very much engaged in math, and suddenly they had the opportunity now to work with these robot components and these robot kits. In fact, I think former Governor Sununu up in New Hampshire actually activated one of these programs in New Hampshire.

The company provided these kits, and the kids who suddenly took these kits, they had to have motor skill coordination, they had to learn what the spatial relationship was to attach all of the parts. And so then they would have competitions. And, suddenly, when they had to figure out, oh, I need a 2-inch piece for this or a 1-1/2-centimeter for that, whatever the math they were looking at, they suddenly were making that connection with the math because they were doing something with hands-on skills.

I think we can just look at how we are teaching things differently and looking at a lot of those projects that are being brought in by the private sector. They get great results.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

And I just want to get your thoughts on the activities of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association in America that is collectively overseen by the CCP's United Front Work Department.

According to one academic estimate, the China Scholarship Council funds around 18 percent of all Chinese national students in the United States. The CSC is the Chinese Government-run talent recruitment program, overseen by the Ministry of Public Security, among other government agencies, that directs students' research priorities and requires students to sign loyalty pledges to the CCP.

I am wondering if there are rules and procedures that you have in place to mitigate the risk posed by the CSC to research security and student safety and if it is something that we can strengthen those rules by working with you and the Department.

Secretary MCMAHON. I would like to work with you on that. I need to learn more about it. I am not all that familiar with it at this point. But I would look forward to working with you on that.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hoyer.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you very much.

Madam Secretary, in three minutes we can't really do much in terms of these questions.

Let me say, as somebody who is a strong supporter of education, Frederick Douglass said, "It is easier to build strong children than it is to repair broken men."

Agnew, Ted Agnew, said, "The cost of failure far exceeds the price of progress."

If we fail in educating our children—let me make sure that maybe we ought to be a little humble. Many of the countries that score much better than we do, how is their education system organized? Now, I know the question is rhetorical. By nations. Not by this group.

Why did Mississippi do so badly? Because they were poor. Why did Louisiana do so poorly? Because they were poor. Not totally. They are getting greater wealth now.

But we ought to be working together, because I can't believe there is a member of this dais or sitting before us that doesn't want children to do better. Why? Because we are in a very competitive world.

And we ought to be humble enough to understand that the nations we are competing with—you mentioned China. They are turning out some pretty damn good people. They are competing very heavily with us in a Federal Government-organized system.

Does that mean we ought to go to that system? Absolutely not. Do we like our freedom and individual effort and innovation? We do.

But yelling at one another and pretending that, "You Democrats are all for just mediocrity," it is absurd, any more than I would look to the Republican side of the aisle and don't think they want Frederick Douglass' vision to be realized. We all do.

But this is not a cooperative administration that says they want to close down the Department of Education without saying how we are going to replace it, without doing some study, without coming to the Congress and saying let's talk about this.

Let us presume that we do want similar objectives, and that is a well-educated, healthy country. And so I would urge you to be part of that conversation, not part of that directive that we are going to shut down this agency.

I don't think this agency is going to be shut down. I don't think the will of the people as reflected by the Congress is going to effect that end.

And I think you have been very articulate. I care deeply about this, as I told you. There are 86 Judith P. Hoyer Early Childhood Education Centers in our State. She brought everybody together, full service, not stovepipe, not you are a teacher, you are a nurse, you are a social service, you help parents have housing. She brought them together. We have 86 of those centers.

We need to bring America together in saying we are not accomplishing an objective we all know is critically important, and that is making sure that every one of our children is not a cost to us, but a contributor to the welfare of our country. Then America will be great.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well said. I certainly appreciate that.

The fact is, sir, with all due respect, we have failed with everything that we have put in place, with programs of the best of intentions, and working together, and we have not done it well enough.

We have failed our students, to look at these scores. We have to do something different.

I definitely want to work with Congress, because that is the only way I think that we can achieve our goals, is working with Congress, and I look forward to that.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

Representative Bice.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you.

And thank you, Madam Secretary, for staying some additional time.

I want to circle back on my final question in the earlier round in regards to the antisemitism we have seen across the country, not only in colleges and universities, but also in elementary schools across the country.

I mentioned I have an individual, a friend of mine, whose daughters were at a public school. They were harassed and the issues are not addressed, and the parents were forced to take their children out of a public school and put them into a private school for their own safety.

And so I would like to—you wanted to, I think, follow up on that issue and I wanted to give you the opportunity.

Secretary MCMAHON. Thank you.

Certainly, the President has made it very clear that he does not condone any kind of discrimination, racial, and especially, we have seen it, religious, we have seen it across our college campuses, some of the most elite in the country.

And we took very strong and very decisive action against those universities who clearly were not protecting Jewish students against antisemitism, where they were antisemitic, those that were attacking them.

When you have seen students barricaded in a library and others pounding on the glass, going, "Death to Jews, death to Israel, death to the United States," that is unacceptable in our college campuses.

And we reacted. We reacted to Columbia, who at first did not. That happened, this incident happened at Columbia.

And I met with the president of Columbia. I have had two conversations now with the current president of Columbia. We have talked about things that we need to do at those universities. We want to be able to be supportive.

But those universities, albeit they are private, do receive Federal funding. We have leverage to withhold some of that Federal funding or to cancel some of the grants, and we will do that unless it can be proven that these colleges and universities are going to respect all rights and set their policy in place and enforce them.

And I was complimentary to the acting president now at Columbia, Claire Shipman, when I talked to her last week, and I said, "You reacted just as you said you would to the recent uprising on campus. You are looking at whether or not you have suspended students. Are you going to expel them?" And that is still what she is looking at.

So we have seen that that kind of action can deliver results.

Mrs. BICE. And I appreciate that very much. I want to make sure that we also focus on elementary, K–12, because it is happening in our public school system as well.

The last thing is I have introduced legislation the last two Congresses titled the Workforce and Education Partnership Act, which incentivizes public-private partnerships between educational institutions and employers to improve workforce development. You mentioned it earlier in your testimony, that this is something your agency is looking at. I would love to work with you on that legislation.

Secretary MCMAHON. Thank you. I look forward to that.

Mrs. BICE. Thank you, Madam Secretary.

I yield.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

Representative Frankel.

Ms. FRANKEL. Listen, I am not going to ask, myself, any questions. So you can listen carefully. But thank you. We might not agree on everything, but thank you so much for being here.

A couple of follow-ups.

First on this discrimination, the antisemitism and so forth. My understanding is that half of the Office of Civil Rights is now on what is called a RIF. That means they are going to be fired in June. Half of your staff are going to be fired in June. And there is a cut, a proposed cut of $49 million, which is a 35 percent cut.

So what I am asking you to do, if you are sincere about fighting antisemitism and also all kinds of unlawful discrimination, that you please take a look at that.

And there are a couple of other things I would like you to take a look at.

Near and dear to my heart, as the mom of a United States marine veteran who actually did go to college, but I saw him when he came back, and I have known other veterans, and I see the difficulty sometimes they are having transitioning to everyday life.

He is good. He is fine now. That is not the problem here. But a lot of veterans come back. They want to go to college. They haven't been to college. And it is, for lots of them, the transition is difficult.

So we have a small amount of money set up, these student veteran centers at colleges around the country, and they are very, very successful, and they are at risk of being cut. They are in the current budget.

I would like you to take a look at that and see whether or not you can fund them, because applications are supposed to go out now for the grants. Please look at that.

The other thing I would like you to look at, yesterday I was in a meeting with healthcare professionals, and they are concerned with this, the limit on the Pell grant eligibility, the cap on the amount students can borrow, and especially eliminating the grad PLUS loan program, which helps the graduate students, including those in medicine and nurses, to cover the full cost of tuition and living expenses while exhausting standard loans.

And they were very, very, very concerned, and they said we have a big shortage—I think we are in a—there is a shortage of doctors and nurses. And they believe that by eliminating this PLUS program we are going to lose lots of people from entering the medical field.

So I would just ask you to please take a look at that. You can answer, but I really don't have a question, other than would you please take a look at those items?

Secretary MCMAHON. Yes, we will, because I do think it is really incumbent. We do know that we have a shortage of nurses and doctors.

And I think there are a lot of educational programs that we can look at to train nurse technicians to get them into the marketplace faster to service a lot of the needs. And so a lot of those different kind of programs I would like to discuss with you.

Ms. FRANKEL. Okay. And take a look at those loan programs, because that is what they are worried about. And, again, let's enforce the discrimination and let's help our veterans.

And with that, I yield back.

Secretary MCMAHON. Thank you.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

Representative Letlow.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Madam Secretary, I know you have addressed it multiple times today, but just to put my constituents at ease.

I represent a mostly rural district, and I know there has been a lot of fearmongering out there about Title I funding.

Can you help me put their minds at ease that those dollars will find a way to get down to the rural districts who don't always have access to a different option for their children?

Secretary MCMAHON. Title I funding is—Title 1–A funding is totally intact.

Ms. LETLOW. Wonderful. I will be sure to let them know that.

Last year I actually questioned Secretary Cardona on his handling of providing more administrative staff to work on student loan forgiveness as opposed to the disastrous FAFSA rollout that we were dealing with.

I come from higher education, so I know how detrimental that can be for higher ed, and especially for parents and students trying to figure out what college they are going to go to.

So can you kind of put our minds at ease, that what is the Department doing to ensure that the Federal student aid offices are returning to its focus—to its core mission, which is serving students, administering aid, and supporting successful loan repayment, making sure that they are doing their jobs?

Secretary MCMAHON. Yeah. Well, we have spent quite a bit of effort with FSA and with the FAFSA program as well. That kind of went off the rails.

So it is back on. It is up and running and ready. The current year is proceeding as it should. We are getting the year after that and year after that ready to be in place. And we have made great strides in doing that. And so we are back up and running and functioning fully.

Ms. LETLOW. Thank you so much. My universities will be ecstatic to hear that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

Representative Dean.

Ms. DEAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Secretary McMahon, I wanted to hit quickly two topics.

Mental health cuts. The administration cut a billion dollars—well, actually, let's put it this way, just stopped paying a billion dollars allocated for the Mental Health Service Professional Demonstration Grant and School-Based Mental Health Services Grant.

Do you recognize that our schoolchildren are struggling with mental health, many of our children are struggling with mental health?

Secretary MCMAHON. I think mental health is——

Mr. DEAN. Do you recognize our students are struggling?

Secretary MCMAHON. I think it is a critical component around the country.

Mr. DEAN. Our students?

Secretary MCMAHON. Some students, yes.

Mr. DEAN. Yes. It was made worse during the time of COVID. It is exacerbated by school shootings.

I noted that you said you were going to meet with parents and children who had struggled and suffered the trauma of school shootings.

I have done that. Over the years, sadly, I have had the opportunity to meet with Uvalde parents, with Parkland parents, with Sandy Hook parents.

Are you meeting with parents and children, students, in those places?

Secretary MCMAHON. I have only in Sandy Hook because that happened in my State of Connecticut. So I have met with some of those parents shortly after, and I can't imagine a more horrible tragedy than that.

Mr. DEAN. How about the students to see how they are affected?

Secretary MCMAHON. I have not talked to many of the students, no.

Mr. DEAN. Do you plan to do that?

Secretary MCMAHON. Sure. I would enjoy doing that.

Mr. DEAN. How soon can you do that? Because you did talk about doing that on CNN recently.

Secretary MCMAHON. I am not sure how quickly.

Mr. DEAN. You are the Secretary, you could do whatever you want, because, after all, you are cutting all this funding. You have got time.

Secretary MCMAHON. I have got a lot of responsibilities to do, and we are going to focus on the things that I think are going to ensure that we are providing equal education for all of the students in our country.

Mr. DEAN. That is great, which is just in contrast to actually what you have said and what you said the President cares about. He wants the best-educated students, right? He wants to make education great again, right?

Secretary MCMAHON. Yes.

Mr. DEAN. I don't understand. It seems like a logic fallacy to me. You think the Federal Department of Education is not living up to what it ought to be doing and you cite some statistics for students who are not doing as well as they ought to be, and yet you decide that the answer to that is not to check on these investments and

make sure students are achieving, it is shut the whole doggone thing down.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, the fallacy——

Mr. DEAN. That doesn't make any sense.

Secretary MCMAHON. Well, I think the fallacy is the way you are stating it. And what I have looked at and said from the very beginning, we have failed. This system we have in place does not work.

Mr. DEAN. So it is your mission to shut it down.

Secretary MCMAHON. It is to remove that. It is the mission to shut down the bureaucracy of the Department of Education and return it to——

Mr. DEAN. To shut down the Department of Education.

Secretary MCMAHON. To shut down the bureaucracy.

Mr. DEAN. What is the balance right now——

Secretary MCMAHON. To shut down the bureaucracy of the Department of Education.

Mr. DEAN. What is the balance right now in the funding for education? What is the split, the pie chart? How much is Federal? How much is State and local?

Secretary MCMAHON. Federal is about 8 to 10 percent.

Mr. DEAN. Correct. The rest is State and local. The burden is already there. And you don't want to come up with the 8 percent to help our kids succeed, to help their mental health, to help kids with disabilities.

Secretary MCMAHON. No, you are wrong. You are misstating.

Mr. DEAN. It is a logic fallacy.

Secretary MCMAHON. No, no, no, you are misstating. The funding, it is not taking away all of this funding. I have already said Title I–A funding, IDEA funding is still going to come——

Mr. DEAN. How about the mental health funding?

Secretary MCMAHON. There may be some more of that funding. If HHS oversees them, the mental funding——

Mr. DEAN. But the President has unconstitutionally cut off that——

Secretary MCMAHON [continuing]. then, therefore, that funding may come into those States. So I think we have to see how the full budget happens.

Mr. DEAN. How about students with disabilities?

Secretary MCMAHON. And I think we have to see what those programs are that are going to best serve every student and not just be put by the wayside.

Mr. DEAN. As I said, on page 1 of your testimony you said——

Mr. MOOLENAAR. The gentlelady's time has expired.

Mr. DEAN [continuing]. The President's vision is to make education great again. It is a logic fallacy, but I guess we are not going to teach our kids about logic fallacies.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you.

Secretary MCMAHON. We haven't yet with the Department of Education in place the way it has been since 1980. I am on the record of ruling for change.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. I now recognize the ranking member for her closing statement.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Madam Secretary, for being here. I appreciate your time and your effort.

Let me just repeat, State and local taxes overwhelmingly pay for education in this country. And what we do know is that if you block grant current Federal funding and you get it to the States, there is a cut. There will be programs cut.

What we do not know anything about at the moment is what is going to be cut. We have no knowledge and we are doing this hearing about appropriating dollars on a budget that we know nothing of at the moment.

So given that—but block grants we know are cuts, everybody at this dais, people who are here and people who are gone. And more than anything else, the States know that. You talk to any governor and they will tell you they are going to cut our funding.

And I dare to say there are not a lot of States today and a lot of governors who have the resources that they will need in order to be able to continue these programs.

Let me also say, Madam Secretary, as I said in my remarks, you have no authority to dismantle the Department of Education. The President has no authority to dismantle the Department of Education.

And, yes, the Supreme Court has opined on that, with Supreme Court Justice Scalia saying there is no inherent authority. And there are plenty of other cases and court determinations that it is not there. So you don't have the authority. You do not have the authority to steal congressionally appropriated dollars. That is in the United States Constitution.

I hear people in the administration talking about adhering to the Constitution. Article I, it is there.

So what you are doing now—we will get to your budget for 2026—what has happened right now is unlawful. It is unlawful.

And you have really unlawfully created and recklessly canceled grants for mental health, for the professionals in our schools, psychologists, counselors, social workers. Grants to support effective educator development. Teacher Quality Partnership Grants to make sure that more qualified educators are entering classrooms and relieving local teacher shortages.

The Institute of Education contracts through researchers so we can learn about what works and what doesn't work, to improve student literacy, which you care about, reduce chronic absenteeism, ensure college students complete their degrees so that they can get a good job.

You have no authority. If children, teachers, principals benefited from a federally appropriated program in the last school year, they should benefit from that program this school year and not be subjected to any unlawful chaos that you seek to impose on them.

You said right here, and several times this morning, that you will abide by the law, and I believe that. The law, the 2025 budget, is under a continuing resolution based on the 2024 budget, which has pages of directives as to what can be—what are the resources for, what the programs are for.

I understand you and your commitment to abide by the law, which means that we are going to reverse these efforts that apply to 2025, and we will hold you accountable to that.

I am glad to hear that you will abide by the law. And we all know what the law is. It was passed in the House. It was passed in the Senate. Civics 101. And the President signed it. It is the law of the land. You can't back off it willy-nilly.

Let me mention just I have a copy here of the table, Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, here, and this is—and most of the 2026 budget. And people need to know this.

Impact Aid, we have no information about. Comprehensive Literacy Development Grant, eliminated. Innovative Approaches to Literacy, eliminated.

We go to School Improvement Programs, most of it to be determined. We don't know where it is all going here. Indian Education, no info, to be determined.

Innovation and improvement, basically there is money for the charter schools, but everything else is to be determined.

Safe Schools and Citizenship Education, no information. English Language Acquisition, eliminated.

I go back to my father. Couldn't read or write the language. They laughed at him and he left school. We do have kids in our schools who need to have English language and to do it quickly. That is what we talk about here.

Special education. Rehabilitation services—I am sorry, rehabilitation services and disability research, no info. Special Institutions for Persons With Disabilities, no info.

Career, Technical, and Adult Education, training, no info. And we had the Secretary of Labor here just a few days ago and they have eliminated adult training and youth training in the WIOA programs here.

Adult education here, eliminated. We don't know what will happen to Pell grants. That is to be determined. The FSEOG program, Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant, eliminated. Student Aid Administration, to be determined.

This is—higher education, eliminated, parts of it, or there are—or no specifics.

International education in foreign language, no specifics. Postsecondary Programs for Students with Intellectual Disabilities, you got Federal Work-Study, you got TRIO and GEAR UP, eliminated. No specifics.

Teacher Quality Partnership, eliminated. Childcare Access Means Parents in School, eliminated. Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, eliminated. Howard University, no real specifics in that effort.

Long and the short of it, this is the table that this committee with appropriations, what we are doing without any information. Without any information we are being asked to provide resources and resources that have been cut by 15 percent. The $12 billion, we have no idea where it is coming from.

So the 18 programs are getting eliminated, replaced with a block grant that is cutting $4.5 billion, and we have no idea and no detail of what is on the chopping block. That should say something to my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, because this is our job.

The role of Secretary of Education is an enormous responsibility. The American people look to the man or woman who holds this post as someone who performs their responsibilities with deep knowledge of our public schools and colleges.

But when you opine about strategies to improve literacy, how to improve academic achievement, or help people get a college degree, I struggle to see why the public should look to you as such an authority.

What experiences, what knowledge that you bring into this role that should give them any confidence that what you say or what the administration is saying is credible in terms of the future of their children.

It is beyond distressing, Madam Secretary, to see public education decimated. And as I said in my remarks, not on our watch.

I yield back.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Thank you, Ranking Member.

And, Madam Secretary, I want to thank you for being with us today and for your testimony. I have been very encouraged to hear about your efforts to make American education great again, and you are doing it by empowering States to take back the reins of education from the Federal Government in Washington, D.C.

Also encouraged by your efforts to put families at the forefront of their children's education, which is where it should be, and by emphasizing parental choice, charter schools, and other education freedom policies.

Nothing is more important to parents than the education of their children.

Similarly, I am pleased to hear about your efforts to rein in waste, fraud, and abuse within the Department.

And finally, I would like to thank you for your efforts to ensure that both K–12 and institutions of higher education adhere to civil rights laws, especially to address discrimination.

As you noted in your testimony, every student deserves an education free from bias, unfair treatment, or ideological agendas that undermine equal opportunity.

So thank you again, Madam Secretary, for your hard work and for joining us today, and we look forward to partnering with you as we consider the Department's budget request.

And with that, the hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:33 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

Committee on Appropriations
Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

Hearing on the FY 2026 Budget Request for the Department of Education
May 21, 2025

Questions for the Record for Secretary Linda McMahon

Submitted by Rep. Hoyer

Federal Employees

I represent over 70,000 federal workers, many of whom are employees of the Department of Education. There has been a lot of confusion with employees being fired, some rehired, and still others taking the deferred resignation offer.

Question:

1. How many FTEs has your department lost?

   On January 20, 2025, the Department's workforce stood at 4,133 workers. Once the workforce restructuring actions are final and in effect, the Department's workforce will total roughly 2,290 workers.

2. How many have accepted a deferred resignation?

   259 staff accepted the deferred resignation offer.

3. How many were fired?

   1,358 staff received reduction in force notices for involuntary separation. The effective date of the RIF notices is August 1, 2025.

4. How many of those employees have been hired back?

   Of the 1,358 staff who received reduction in force notices, 70 employees' RIF notices were canceled.

5. On what basis is the administration deciding whom should be fired?

   These reductions are strategic cuts to offices and programs that will not directly impact students and families. Across the Department, management and operation roles were streamlined to reduce duplicative functions, and to make the workforce more efficient and effective. These reforms are the first step in removing bureaucratic excesses from the Department. Eliminating red tape and

bureaucratic barriers imposed by the Department and decreasing spending on duplicative Department functions will provide more opportunities for state and institutional leaders to innovate and best serve their students.

6. Are there studies that have pinpointed which employees are no longer necessary?

The reduction in force process is a careful process regulated by the Office of Personnel Management and is conducted in line with workers' rights under their collective bargaining agreements. The process involves notifying the union and providing official notices to workers.

The Department identified positions and organizations to eliminate whose core functions were redundant or unnecessary; the purpose of the reduction in force is a fundamental restructuring of the Department.

7. I understand that the largest number of Reductions in Force were aimed at three offices: Federal Student Aid, the Office for Civil Rights, and the Institute of Education Sciences. Is that correct?

These reductions are strategic cuts to offices and programs across the Department that will not directly impact students and families. Due to ongoing litigation regarding the work of the various offices of the Department of Education, we are unable to comment on this issue at this time.

8. However, in your testimony today, you claimed that you are "strengthening oversight" through OCR. You also make references to "reduced spending", but none to the hundreds of employees you have fired in that office. How does firing employees fit into your plan for "strengthening oversight?"

The Department revised OCR's case processing manual to ensure the timely evaluation of civil rights complaints. We have also reorganized personnel by specialized topics, not regions, a more focused approach that aligns well with the urgent yet legally diverse priorities being addressed.

The success of the dedicated task force for Title IX investigations is an example of how specialization creates greater efficiency. These reforms have enabled the Department to stay on pace with past administrations in our processing of civil rights complaints, including disability complaints, with a leaner OCR staff. As long as Congress charges the Department with overseeing civil rights enforcement, we will take steps to effectuate this all-important duty.

9. Why are you here requesting funds for the Department if you believe you can eliminate offices and initiate mass firings without Congress' consent?

The FY 2026 budget request represents the commitment to responsibly eliminate Federal bureaucracy and return education to the states. We also understand our fiduciary responsibility to Congress, and we hope to arrive at a position that aligns the President's budgetary goals with the insights of the legislative branch.

10. Congress created the Department of Education by statute in 1979, and yet some in your administration are determined to eliminate it. Do you believe you can ignore Acts of Congress?

    As routinely communicated, the Secretary commits to following the law.

11. The administration has said that the responsibilities of your Department are to be picked up by HHS and other agencies. If that is the case, what is your plan to help fired federal workers from the Department of Education become established in new roles so that we don't lose their expertise and experience?

    When we work with other federal agencies, the identified agencies work together to plan and execute the actions to be taken, including decisions regarding the employees performing the functions. The Department will continue to follow applicable law and workforce restructuring regulations.

12. Do you believe that the Administration has the legal authority to eliminate or abolish the Department of Education without the consent of Congress?

    As routinely communicated, the Secretary commits to following the law.

Pandemic Recovery Funds

On March 28, the Department of Education sent a letter canceling late liquidation requests related to pandemic recovery funds with zero notice. This is despite prior approvals by the Department after President Trump took office.

Question:

1. Why did the Department suddenly change course?

   On May 6 and June 3, 2025 a district court entered a preliminary injunction, enjoining the Department from "enforcing or implementing as against Plaintiffs" the Secretary's March 28 revocation of the extension period and the creation of the project-specific liquidation extensions for 16 plaintiff states and the District of Columbia. As announced in the Department's June 26, 2025 letter, all States can continue to liquidate funds per any previously-approved liquidation extensions for the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) programs in place prior to March 28, 2025 during the pendency of litigation and unless and until the Department is allowed to uniformly apply the policy described in the March 28 letter to all States.

2. On May 6, you were enjoined by a federal judge ordering your Department to comply with the law and consider the late liquidation requests. What is your Department's timeline for implementation of this injunction?

   The Department is currently complying with the injunction. As announced in the Department's June 26, 2025 letter, all States can continue to liquidate funds per any previously-approved liquidation extensions for ESF programs in place prior to March 28, 2025 during the pendency of litigation and unless and until the

Department is allowed to uniformly apply the policy described in the March 28 letter to all States.

3. What criteria will the Department of Education be using to evaluate these requests?

On May 6 and June 3, 2025 a district court entered a preliminary injunction, enjoining the Department from "enforcing or implementing as against Plaintiffs" the Secretary's March 28 revocation of the extension period and the creation of the project-specific liquidation extensions for 16 plaintiff states and the District of Columbia. As announced in the Department's June 26, 2025 letter, all States can continue to liquidate funds per any previously-approved liquidation extensions for ESF programs in place prior to March 28, 2025 during the pendency of litigation and unless and until the Department is allowed to uniformly apply the policy described in the March 28 letter to all States.

4. As you know, many of these funds were appropriated by Congress through the American Rescue Plan, with explicit language that said the funds could be used for capital projects, HVAC upgrades, and a services in order to support recovery from the pandemic. Do you believe that you have the authority to change these statutory requirements?

The Department exercised its discretion to approve or deny extensions under 2 CFR § 200.344(c), when justified. On May 6 and June 3, 2025 a district court entered a preliminary injunction, enjoining the Department from "enforcing or implementing as against Plaintiffs" the Secretary's March 28 revocation of the extension period and the creation of the project-specific liquidation extensions for 16 plaintiff states and the District of Columbia. As announced in the Department's June 26, 2025 letter, all States can continue to liquidate funds per any previously-approved liquidation extensions for ESF programs in place prior to March 28, 2025 during the pendency of litigation and unless and until the Department is allowed to uniformly apply the policy described in the March 28 letter to all States.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG)

The Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) is awarded to undergraduate students who demonstrate exceptional financial need to help pay for their college education. Only Pell Grant eligible undergraduate students who have demonstrated the highest financial need – as determined by the FAFSA – are eligible.

Question:

1. Why does the President's budget take aim at the poorest students?

SEOG awards are not optimally allocated based on a student's financial need, despite being a need-based program. Although the Higher Education Act requires that participating institutions give priority in awarding SEOG funds to Pell-eligible students, there is no requirement that the size of these awards be tied to the need of the student. As a result, institutions are given the discretion to provide larger SEOG awards to students who do not exhibit the greatest need. We urge you to support the President's Budget, as these essential reforms are long overdue.

2. Do you propose to replace this program or just leave these students to fend for themselves?

   These students are best served by the Pell Grant program. The President's Budget prioritizes putting Pell back on stable footing by in part working with Congress to eliminate the funding shortfall. We are pleased that the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* provides $10.5 billion to address the immediate shortfall. However, this is only a temporary solution and will require further funding and programmatic considerations to address anticipated shortfalls in future years. The Department looks forward to working with Congress to provide long-term stability to the Pell program.

3. The White House's budget singles out high-cost, private institutions as a reason for eliminating this grant. But many of these students attend public institutions – such as the 2,400 at the University of Maryland, College Park in the last academic year. Why do you want to eliminate this funding from needy students attending a state school?

   The current "hold harmless" provision distorts the allocation of funding among institutions so that certain institutions receive more funds than if the funds were solely distributed based on their students' financial need. Over 36 percent of SEOG aid went to private institutions in the 2022-23 award year. Those same schools served less than 17 percent of Pell recipients that year.

Proposed Financial Aid Rule-Making

Last month, your Department began a process of changing financial aid rules that would be hugely detrimental to Colleges and universities with large numbers of Pell grant-eligible students. I have an HBCU in my district (Bowie State University). These rules will harm HBCUs throughout the country.

Question:

1. Have you discussed the implications of the proposed rules with colleges with large amounts of Pell grant-eligible students?

   To clarify, the Department has not yet issued proposed rules that would impact Pell-eligible students, so the assertation that "[t]hese rules will harm HBCUs..." is incorrect. On April 4th, 2025, the Department announced its intent to commence negotiated rulemaking to address topics which may include Public Service Loan Forgiveness, Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Income-Contingent Repayment (ICR), or other topics that would streamline and improve federal student financial assistance programs and related regulations. As required by Section 492 of the Higher Education Act, the Department held two public hearings and a comment period soliciting feedback on ways to streamline and improve higher education regulations. On May 12, 2025, the Department announced its intention to establish the Student Loans and Affordability Committee (Committee). In the announcement, the Department identified and requested nominations from various constituencies and stakeholders relevant to the committee, including

public institutions of higher education, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-serving institutions (institutions of higher education eligible to receive Federal assistance under title III, parts A and F, and title V of the HEA). From June 30 – July 2, 2025, the Department convened a negotiated rulemaking committee to consider regulatory changes to the Public Service Loan Forgiveness program.[1] The Department will continue to engage stakeholders, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges, through this and future rulemakings.

Additional Questions

Question:

1. The Department has voiced support for the continuation of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), recognizing the critical role that this nationwide assessment plays in shaping both state-based and national education policy. However, recent cuts from the Department to the NAEP project eliminated innovations needed to achieve future cost efficiencies. For example, the Department excised the development of an AI-assisted help desk for the thousands of school staff supporting the NAEP assessment, which could reduce costs and improve efficiencies, and cut the opportunity to modernize computer operating systems utilized by school systems to operate NAEP. Will the Department reevaluate these cuts to ensure that NAEP is able to improve and evolve its processes with technology to be more efficient and cost-effective as expected by policymakers?

   The Department recognizes that NAEP serves as the benchmark by which we measure academic achievement and progress for K-12 students. Efforts to re-scope existing contracts focused on identifying efficiencies within the NAEP program while still ensuring the reliability, validity, and quality of the 2026 assessment through the duration of the data life-cycle, along with future NAEP information. The Department is currently undertaking a full review of the work of Institute of Education Sciences (IES), including the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), to ensure it is collecting and producing high quality and actionable research and relevant and useful data for researchers, educators and education leaders, and elected officials and policy-makers. NCES, in consultation with the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) and IES leadership, will seek to ensure that review includes an ongoing conversation about improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of NAEP, via methods including—but not limited to—new applications of technology.

2. The Department provides key data, consultation, and expertise to State Education Agencies on issues of fundamental importance to child and student development. These data are critical to empowering States to design and execute local education programs that meet their population's needs. One such example is the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, which was designed to provide detailed, comprehensive data to describe and better understand children's early learning and development and how children's early experiences relate to their later development, learning, and school

[1] https://www.ed.gov/about/news/press-release/us-department-of-education-concludes-negotiated-rulemaking-session-restore-public-service-loan-forgiveness

experiences. Though this study was nearing completion of its fifth year of a ten-year study, the Department recently decided to cut this vital data-gathering process. Will the Department reevaluate this cut so as to better inform States of the most effective early childhood education strategies?

The Department is currently undertaking a full review of the work of IES to ensure it is collecting and producing high-quality information, actionable research, relevant and useful data, and evidence-based practices for researchers, educators and education leaders, and elected officials and policy-makers. This review will include how best to support States and other stakeholders in their efforts to strengthen, and build knowledge about, early childhood education.

3. State Education Agencies receive key supports from the Department of Education's Comprehensive Centers. These Centers are primary tools for States to design, implement, and control local educational strategies to best serve their communities. For example, Comprehensive Centers have assisted Louisiana and West Virginia in scaling up effective literacy strategies, recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers, and enhancing other programs of great importance to State Education Agencies. Will the Department commit to re-funding the operations of the National Comprehensive Center and Regional Comprehensive Centers to best empower States to innovate and administer high-quality education to every child?

While I am happy to hear that some States derived some benefit from the work of a handful of the grantees under the program, the President and I believe that States and localities, not the Federal government, are best suited to determine whether to support the activities authorized under the Comprehensive Centers program or similar activities within their own budgets and without the unnecessary administrative burden imposed by the Federal government.

Committee on Appropriations
Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
Hearing on the FY 2026 Budget Request for the Department of Education
May 21, 2025

Questions for the Record for Secretary Linda McMahon

Submitted by Rep. Mark Pocan

***TRIO* Funding**

Across the Universities of Wisconsin, the majority of universities are awaiting TRIO funding decisions. In response to a question from Congressman Simpson, you stated that those Upward Bound programs that are facing a funding expiration on May 31, 2025, will receive funding continuation award notices from the Department of Education by July 1, 2025.

Question: From Alison and Diane at UWM

1. Can you please confirm that a funding decision is forthcoming and provide details on when universities should expect to receive notification? Further, can you provide guidance as to when those who are awaiting funding decisions on TRIO Student Support Services programs with funding expirations on August 31, 2025, will receive confirmation of their funding?

   Eligible Upward Bound grantees with a May 31, 2025, end date received the non-competing continuation award on May 30, 2025. The awards for the Student Support Services Program were issued on July 3, 2025.

Student Loans

The Federal Student Aid office has lost half its staff. This office is responsible for managing over $1.6 trillion in student loans for over 44 million borrowers in this country. This includes 700k borrowers in Wisconsin.

The President promised that student loans would not be affected by efforts to dismantle the Department of Education, but I fail to see how that can be true.

Question:

1. Can you explain how you will ensure that student aid will not be negatively affected, including FAFSA processing, grant and loan funding, and loan repayment servicing?

   Federal Student Aid (FSA) continues to provide all statutorily mandated student aid

activities under the Higher Education Act. This includes ensuring a timely and smooth Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®), which is a top priority for the Trump Administration. The Department recently announced improvements to the 2026-2027 FAFSA to upgrade the user experience for students, parents, colleges, and universities while cracking down on fraudulent activity and planning for the successful release of the upcoming FAFSA form. The Department remains on track to launch the 2026–27 FAFSA by October 1, 2025, as mandated by the FAFSA Deadline Act. Regarding loan servicing, FSA continues to prioritize and improve customer service to student and parent borrowers, particularly following the recent restart of collections on the federal student loan program following a pause in student loan payments for most borrowers for the last five years. Critical servicer oversight responsibilities are continuing by staff across several FSA divisions to ensure servicers are providing quality service to borrowers.

Committee on Appropriations
Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

Hearing on the FY 2026 Budget Request for the Department of Education
May 21, 2025

Questions for the Record for Secretary Linda McMahon

Submitted by Rep. DeLauro

Cooperation with the Office of Inspector General

Pursuant to the Inspector General Act, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is authorized to have "timely access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, or other materials available" to the Department that relate to the Department's programs and operations.

Question:

1. Is the Department providing OIG with "timely access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, or other materials available" to the Department that relate to the Department's programs and operations?

   The Department has responded to the Office of the Inspector General's (OIG's) requests relating to the Department's programs and operations, on a rolling basis as information has become available. Early on, when the OIG was initially requesting the Department to respond, the Department became subject to an injunction from the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts, affecting the Department's actions with regard to its staffing and operations. In light of the Supreme Court lifting one of the injunctions, we expect to continue working with OIG to help ensure that OIG and ED can continue to carry out their functions consistent with the law, including taking into account the status of the litigation.

2. Is the Department withholding any available documents, materials, or information requested by OIG? If so, describe the requested documents or information being withheld and the Department's reasons for withholding such information.

   The Department is not withholding available documents, materials or information from the OIG. As noted in response to question 1 above, the Department is providing some information on a rolling bases, and some of the information is affected by the current litigation in which the Department is involved.

3. Is the Department preventing OIG from interviewing Department staff unless an Office of the General Counsel (OGC) lawyer is present?

Because of the pending litigation, and the issues in the litigation related to the OIG work, Department employees have requested an OGC lawyer to be present in some of the interviews to the extent the issues to be discussed relate to the litigation. Additionally, some interviews had to be rescheduled because of the relationship of the issues to matters being addressed in the litigation. As noted in response to question 1 above, we expect to continue working with OIG to help ensure that OIG and ED can continue to carry out their functions consistent with the law, including taking into account the status of the litigation.

4. From January 2015 through January 2025, share the number of times an OGC lawyer was present for staff interviews with OIG.

   While the Department does not keep records regarding the number of times an OGC attorney was present in staff interviews with OIG, there have been such interviews over the years, and in our view, the presence of the attorneys has made the interviews much more productive, because the attorneys can often clarify questions for staff being interviewed. We also note that Departmental Directive ACSD-OIG-001 at page 4 provides on "Cooperation with and Reporting to the Office of Inspector General," (a document signed by the Inspector General in November 2023), explicitly contemplates OGC attorney involvement when a matter raises "substantive legal question[s]."

5. Does the Department believe the presence of any outside litigation against agency actions allows the Department to preempt its obligations and responsibilities under the Inspector General Act? If so, share the legal analysis that supports this interpretation.

   We do not believe that the presence of any outside litigation preempts the Department's obligations and responsibilities under the Inspector General Act. However, when there is an injunction that applies to all employees of the Department, including OIG staff, and while the injunction is being challenged, the sharing of information and the responses to questions might be affected by the injunction in the litigation.

School-based Mental Health Services and Mental Health Service Professional Grants

Question:

1. For all School Based Mental Health and Mental Health Service Professional Demonstration grants that received non-continuations in Fiscal Year 2025, share the individualized reason why each grant was discontinued.

   These non-continuation decisions are the subject of litigation in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico and the Western District of Washington. Due to the ongoing nature of this litigation, we are unable to comment further on this issue at this time beyond any information provided before those Courts.

Closed School Discharge and Undue Hardship Discharge

Question:

1. Provide the number of automatic closed school loan discharges processed by the Department since January 20, 2025, including total amounts discharged.

   The Department has processed more than $1.3 million in automatic closed school loan discharges for approximately 80 borrowers since January 20, 2025.

2. Provide the number of undue hardship discharges the Department has consented to in bankruptcy filings since January 20, 2025, including total amounts discharged.

   The Department has recommended approximately 80 cases for partial discharge and 320 cases for full discharge, totaling more than $30 million discharged since January 20, 2025.

Financial Value Transparency and Gainful Employment

Question:

1. What percentage of institutions have submitted some or all of their required Financial Value Transparency reporting under the Financial Value Transparency and Gainful Employment Final Regulations?

   - **75 percent of schools required to report non-GE (FVT) student-level data have reported some or all of the required data.**
   - **62 percent of schools required to report non-GE (FVT) program-level data have reported some or all of the required data.**

2. What percentage of applicable institutions have submitted some or all of their required Gainful Employment reporting under the Financial Value Transparency and Gainful Employment Final Regulations?

   - **66 percent of schools required to report GE student-level data have reported some or all of the required data.**
   - **57 percent of schools required to report GE program-level data have reported some or all of the required data.**

NOTE: Many schools are required to report data on both GE and non-GE (FVT) programs so those schools are reflected in the responses to both questions. Considering school reporting without regard to whether they are reporting GE data, non-GE (FVT) data or both, we get the following:

- ***71 percent of all schools required to report student-level data for GE, non-GE, or both types of programs have reported some or all of the required data.***
- ***58 percent of all schools required to report program-level data for GE, non-GE, or both types of programs have reported some or all of the required data.***

Accreditation

The Department has noted that accreditation is in need of competition and called out the American Bar Association (ABA) for being a monopoly for law schools. Yet there are over 60 recognized accrediting agencies, and institutions are free to choose. In fact, several law schools that lost ABA accreditation for low bar passage rates are now accredited by other agencies and continue to receive federal aid despite abysmal performance.

Question:

1. Given the glut of options that already exist, how will bringing in new agencies make the system more rigorous?

   The existing group of Department recognized accrediting agencies have neglected their gatekeeping responsibility to ensure that taxpayer-funded federal student aid flows to colleges and universities which routinely provide quality education. As stated in the Executive Order on *Reforming Accreditation to Strengthen Higher Education,* "The national six-year undergraduate graduation rate was an alarming 64 percent in 2020. Further, many accredited institutions offer undergraduate and graduate programs with a negative return on investment — almost 25 percent of bachelor's degrees and more than 40 percent of master's degrees — which may leave students financially worse off and in enormous debt," underscoring the poor performance outcomes under the current accreditors. Additionally, existing accrediting agencies have focused review of their member institutions on burdensome compliance, stood as barriers to program innovation, and some agencies have forced member institutions to adhere to discriminatory standards, including unlawful diversity, equity, and inclusion standards. Resuming review of new accrediting agencies will increase competition and accountability across all accreditors by providing institutions with the choice to become members of accrediting agencies that support new models of education aligned with the changing postsecondary education environment. The entrance of new accreditors and ability for institutions to change accreditors will also enable institutions to not be coerced into abiding with discriminatory standards.

2. How will you prevent the race to the bottom that exists today?

   The Biden administration fostered a closed accreditation marketplace that helped existing accreditors maintain protectionist policies and standards that have not challenged institutions to improve quality. For example, the ABA has a monopoly as the sole accreditor for juris doctor programs. In this cited example, the current monopoly of one accreditor on one professional degree program means that all law schools seeking program specific accreditation are forced to comply with ABA's standards, regardless of the rigor of ABA's standards and record of performance as an accreditor. In this example, ABA is the bottom. As directed by the Executive Order on *Reforming Accreditation to Strengthen Higher Education*, the Department will take a variety of actions to realign accreditation with high-quality, valuable education for students, such as utilizing program-level outcomes data to assess quality, launching an experimental site to improve accountability through flexible and streamlined quality assurance pathways, and utilizing technology to increase the consistency and effectiveness of accrediting agency reviews. In the spring of 2025, the Department also received public feedback on regulations that inhibit innovation and

contribute to rising college costs and the Department may consider additional regulatory proposals to increase quality in postsecondary education. The *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* also institutes a program-level accountability framework in postsecondary education that the Department looks forward to implementing.

Institute of Education Sciences

For decades, states, colleges, and most importantly, students and families, have relied on the postsecondary data and research developed by the Institute of Education Sciences. Many of those data collections and studies are required by Congressional statute. But the Department has cancelled hundreds of contracts that produce insights and information to inform research-backed and data-driven decision making. To date, the Department has not articulated plans to meet those requirements.

Question:

1. Does the Department have a plan to resume required research and data collections? If so, describe that plan including necessary fiscal and staff resources, and timeline for resumption.

   The Department continues to re-evaluate contracts for potential reinstatement and to explore all potential mechanisms by which it can meet its statutory obligations. How the Department does so will be informed by its ongoing review of IES activities. That review is designed to ensure IES is delivering high-quality and actionable research, relevant data, and evidence-based practices for researchers, educators, and education leaders. Until the Department's review is complete, we are unable to speak to the necessary fiscal and staff resources to meet this mandate or our timeline for resumption.

National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) and the Beginning Postsecondary Study (BPS)

The National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) and the Beginning Postsecondary Study (BPS) yield critical insights about students' enrollment, persistence, affordability, on-campus experiences, degree completion and post-college outcomes. By analyzing these data, we gain a better understanding of how these factors vary across different student characteristics and use that information shape solutions that serve all students better. But earlier this year, the NPSAS and BPS contracts were cancelled by Education Department officials.

Question:

1. Does the Department have a plan to resume collecting the data yielded through these studies? If so, please describe that plan including necessary fiscal and staff resources, and timeline for resumption.

   The Department intends to fulfill its statutory obligations as described in Section 111 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (20 U.S.C. § 1015a(k)). Most immediately, this includes releasing data from NPSAS:2024 as soon as is practicable. How the Department does so in the future will be informed by its ongoing review of IES, including NCES, activities. That review is designed to ensure IES and NCES are delivering high-quality information, actionable research, relevant data, and evidence-based practices for researchers, educators, education

leaders, and elected officials and policy-makers. Until the Department's review is complete, we are unable to speak to the necessary fiscal and staff resources to meet this mandate or our timeline for resumption.

2. Will a new contract be awarded or will Institute of Education Sciences staff be expected to lead these studies?

   Until the Department's review is complete, we are unable to speak to the specific mechanisms by which this statutory mandate will be fulfilled.

Sub-offices

Question:

1. Share a list of sub-offices, housed under the Department's 17 offices, that have been substantially reduced or eliminated since January 20, 2025.

   We encourage you to review the Department's organizational charts posted on May 8, 2025.

2. Provide the justification for the substantial reduction or elimination of each applicable sub-office.

   The goals for all offices impacted by the reduction in force are in line with the Department's commitment to efficiency, accountability, and ensuring that resources are directed where they matter most: to students, parents, and teachers. The reductions were strategic cuts to offices and programs that have not directly impact students and families.

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