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## Analysis of the President's FY 2026 Budget Blueprint

Implications for Research, Technology,  
Education, Workforce, and Health Programs

Prepared by Lewis-Burke Associates LLC  
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### Executive Summary

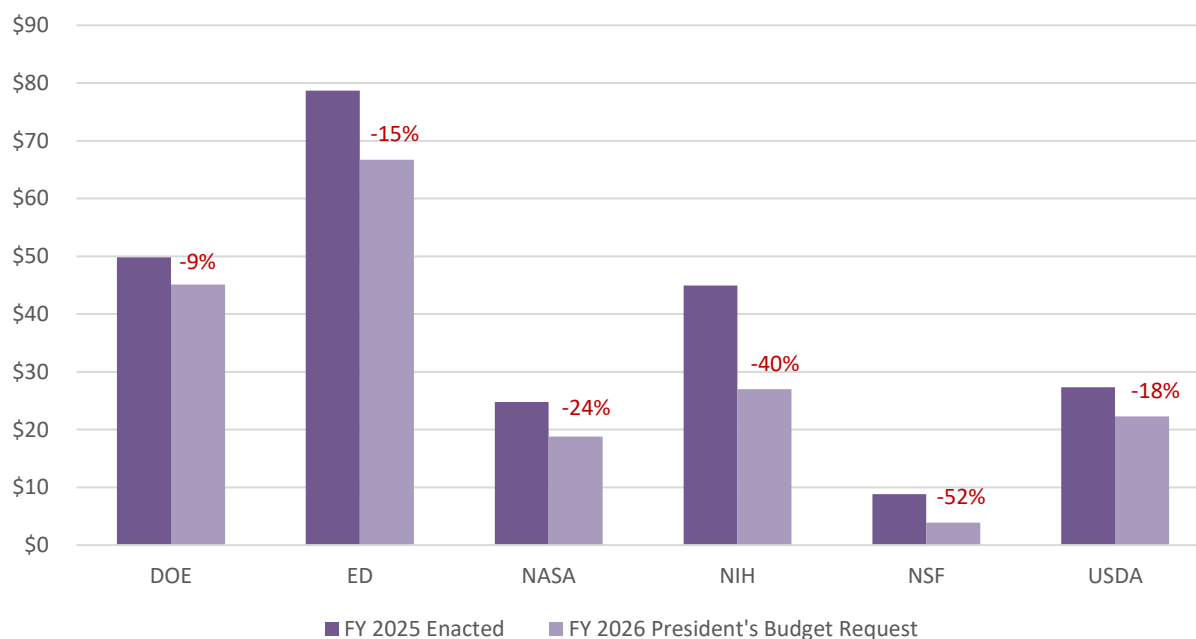
On May 2, 2025, President Trump released the first budget proposal to Congress of his second Administration. The fiscal year (FY) 2026 “skinny budget” provides a high-level overview of funding priorities and proposed cuts with more detailed budget information to come when the full budget request is released later in the month. The Administration has been under pressure by Congress to release this initial blueprint to kick off the FY 2026 congressional appropriations process, especially given the proposed changes in the size and scope of the federal government. While it is ultimately up to Congress to decide which proposals to embrace, modify, or reject as part of the annual appropriations process, Congress has been waiting on the new Administration to highlight its major political priorities and new funding initiatives. While many details on specific federal programs and projects are not available, the budget proposal provides top line funding levels for major federal agencies and a glimpse at the direction of the Administration’s priorities.

As expected, President Trump prioritized defense spending and proposes significant cuts to non-defense initiatives. Not bound by budget caps, the budget proposal includes \$893 billion, the same as FY 2025, for defense and national security programs, while cutting non-defense programs by \$163 billion or nearly 23 percent compared to FY 2025. The budget proposal also assumes Republicans in Congress will pass a reconciliation bill and add at least another \$119 billion to defense discretionary spending, topping \$1 trillion. The main justification for major cuts to non-defense programs cited by the White House Office of Management and Budget Director Russ Vought is that the federal budget was “laden with spending contrary to the needs of ordinary working Americans and tilted toward funding niche non-governmental organizations and institutions of higher education committed to radical gender and climate ideologies antithetical to the American way of life.”

The top funding priorities in the budget blueprint include military spending on the defense industrial base and weapons systems to deter aggression from China, border enforcement and homeland security initiatives, and veterans healthcare. The top science and technology priorities include Artificial Intelligence and quantum science and technology. Of most relevance to the research and education community are massive cuts proposed to science and education agencies. *See graphic below.*

The largest decreases by percentage to science-facing agencies are proposed for the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH), impacting all science and biomedical research programs. Cuts at the Department of Energy (DOE) would disproportionately fall on renewable energy programs and Office of Science climate programs. Many Department of Education programs would be terminated or significantly reduced consistent with plans to shutter the Department completely. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) National Institute of Food and Agriculture would see a \$602 million reduction, eliminating programs associated with climate change, renewable energy, and those promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) in education. Federal environment and international programs would be cut by at least 50 percent and the budget calls for the elimination of cultural agencies, such as the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.

### KEY AGENCIES AT A GLANCE (IN BILLIONS)



Given the scope of cuts and dismantling of Biden Administration and congressionally supported programs, Democrats will be opposed to many of the Trump Administration budget proposals. With a 60-vote majority needed to pass annual spending bills and a final appropriations package, Republicans will need to work with Democrats to find a compromise. If not, it increases the risk of a government shutdown or another full year Continuing Resolution that punts major funding changes to another year. Democrats have long insisted on parity between defense and non-defense spending and the Trump Administration proposal significantly deviates from that parity for the first time in close to two decades.

Below are highlights of major funding proposals of interest to the research, education, and academic medicine communities. Lewis-Burke will provide a more detailed analysis of the FY 2026 President's budget request once the full request is released.



The **National Science Foundation (NSF)** would be funded at \$4.36 billion in FY 2026, which would be a reduction of \$4.7 billion or 52 percent below the FY 2025 enacted level.

- The budget request would reduce “General Research and Education” funding by \$3.48 billion and would specifically cut funding for “climate; clean energy; woke social, behavioral, and economic sciences; and programs in low priority areas of science.”
- NSF’s previous annual spending on these mentioned topics totals \$3.48 billion, and therefore it is likely that research and education efforts in other areas would need to be cut by approximately \$1.61 billion. For reference, in FY 2023, the last year for which there are full details, NSF spent \$897 million on climate, \$472 million on clean energy, and \$309 million on the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate.
- Funding for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Quantum Information Sciences (QIS) research would be maintained at the FY 2025 level. In FY 2023, NSF spent \$267 million on quantum and \$663 million on AI.
- The request would cut funding for Broadening Participation programs by \$1.13 billion and would eliminate all DEI-related programs at the agency. In FY 2023, broadening participation funding was \$1.38 billion, which was split with about 60 percent from the STEM Education Directorate and 40 percent from the research directorates of NSF.

The **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** would be funded at \$18.8 billion, which would be a decrease of \$6 billion, or a 25 percent cut from the FY 2025 enacted level of \$24.8 billion. Some key elements include:

- The budget proposes \$3.9 billion for Science, or a 47 percent cut. Space Science and Earth Science would both be cut by roughly 50 percent. The budget proposes cancelling the Mars Sample Return mission and low priority climate monitoring satellites while restructuring the Landsat Next mission with commercial alternatives.
- The budget would provide over \$8 billion for human exploration with a focus on beating China to the Moon and initiating new investments for human Mars missions. Notably, it calls for the cancellation of the Space Launch System rocket and the Orion capsule after the Artemis III lunar landing mission, as well as the cancellation of the Gateway lunar space station. The budget also calls for reducing International Space Station research and crew size.
- The budget proposes \$569 million for Space Technology, or a 49 percent cut. The budget proposes eliminating space propulsion programs, as well as projects that could be carried out by private sector research and development.
- The budget proposes eliminating the Office of STEM Engagement which included \$143 million in funding for Space Grant, Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) and the Minority University Research and Education Program (MUREP) in FY 2025.

The **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** would be cut by \$325 million in FY 2026, which would be a reduction of around 25 percent below the FY 2025 level. The only detail included in the skinny budget request refers to NIST support for climate programs. Specifically, the budget request states, “NIST’s Circular Economy Program pushes environmental alarmism with its university grants.” The skinny budget does not include detail on previously reported cuts to the Manufacturing Extension Program.



The **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** would face a cut of \$1.52 billion, a nearly 25 percent reduction. While there are very few details, the request indicates significant cuts to “climate-dominated research, data, and grant programs,” as well as any environmental justice or DEI work. The proposed \$1.3 billion cut to Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) is likely to include the bulk of the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) portfolio. Though not nearly as drastic, the first Trump Administration also proposed deep cuts to external programs at OAR and they were largely rejected by Congress. The request would also cut funding \$209 million from Procurement by “rescoping” new satellite purchases. It also removes NASA’s role in procurement by allowing NOAA to negotiate satellite contracts directly.

The budget proposal would provide \$93.8 billion for the **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**, which would be an overall decrease of \$33.3 billion or 26.2 percent below the FY2 025 enacted levels. Major details include:

- **Make America Healthy Again (MAHA):** \$500 million for a new Make American Healthy Again (MAHA) Initiative, providing the Secretary of HHS with discretion over spending these funds 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.” This request builds on the President’s [MAHA Commission](#), which was announced by Executive Order.
- **National Institutes of Health (NIH):** The budget request would fund NIH at \$27 billion, a nearly \$18 billion reduction or 40 percent decrease from the FY 2025 enacted level.
  - The budget would reorganize NIH "in line with the President's commitment to MAHA" into five new focus areas: National Institute on Body Systems Research; National Institute on Neuroscience and Brain Research; National Institute of General Medical Sciences; National Institute of Disability Related Research; and National Institute on Behavioral Health.
  - The request calls for the elimination of the National Institute on Minority and Health Disparities, the Fogarty International Center, the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health, and the National Institute of Nursing Research.
  - The National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the National Institute on Aging may have been left intact, as suggested in leaked drafts of the budget, but that is not made clear in this budget request. Details on the fate and/or funding level of other Institutes and Centers are not included in the skinny budget request.
  - The **Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)** is retained at NIH.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):** CDC would be funding at \$4.35 billion, a reduction of \$3.58 billion or 45.2 percent from FY 2025 enacted levels.
  - The request prioritizes CDC’s efforts on "emerging and infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintaining the Nation’s public health infrastructure.”
  - CDC’s National Center for Chronic Diseases Prevention and Health Promotion, National Center for Environmental Health, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, and Global Health Center would be eliminated.
  - The request would also eliminate CDC funding for Public Health Preparedness and Response, and the Preventive Health and Human Services Block Grant, which it claims can be better addressed at the state level.

HHS has previously announced intentions to [consolidate](#) the **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH)**, **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)**, **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**, **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)**, and **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)** into a new “**Administration for a Healthy America**.”

- **Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA):** HRSA would receive \$7.2 billion, a decrease of \$1.7 billion or 19 percent from the FY 2025 enacted level.





- The budget request would propose a decrease in funding for education and training programs, maternal and child health programs, health workforce programs, and family planning programs. The current budget document does not suggest which programs will be impacted by these cuts, but as suggested in the leaked budget document, programs like the Behavioral Health Workforce Education Training Program (BHWET) are likely among those impacted.
- The budget also suggests eliminating parts of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program due to its contradiction with the Administration's and MAHA's priorities on DEI and health respectively. According to the budget request, the proposed cuts are a "consolidation of programs that do not focus on core healthcare and support services directly to patients."
- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):** SAMHSA would receive \$5.7 billion under the budget request, a reduction of \$1.065 billion or 15.7 percent from the FY 2025 enacted level.
  - The Mental Health, Substance Use Prevention, and Substance Use Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance accounts would all be eliminated. Although not indicated in this budget document, as suggested in the leaked passback, this is likely to impact the Minority Fellowship Program (MFP).
  - The request also criticizes agency spending on harm reduction activities and would have SAMHSA focus on block grants to states, rather than direct grants institutions.
- **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ):** AHRQ would receive \$240 million, a decrease of \$129 million or 35 percent below the FY 2025 enacted level.
  - The request would move AHRQ's core functions into a new HHS Office of Strategy.
  - The request states that AHRQ has strayed from its mission to support research that "examine[s] the quality, safety, and affordability of healthcare delivery from the perspectives of patients, caregivers, and clinical professionals," and would eliminate funding for grants and contracts that do not align with the Administration's MAHA priorities.
  - The request would prioritize funding for statistical work and end new grants, existing contracts, and interagency work that is not associated with this kind of activity.
  - The request would eliminate AHRQ's digital health portfolio.
- **Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR):** The budget request would provide \$3.7 billion for ASPR, a reduction of \$240 million or a 6 percent decrease compared to the FY 2025 enacted level. Part of the reduction is the elimination of ASPR's Hospital Preparedness Program, which the Administration calls "wasteful and unfocused."
- **Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS):** The budget would provide \$3 billion in discretionary funding for CMS' program management account, a \$674 million reduction or 18 percent decrease compared to the FY 2025 level.
  - The Administration makes clear the proposed cut would not impact Medicare or Medicaid benefits, which are funded through mandatory spending.
  - According to the budget request, the Administration is ending unnecessary DEI programs, health equity-focused activities, as well as outreach and education programs from the *Inflation Reduction Act*.



The **Department of Energy (DOE)** would be cut by \$4.7 billion, or a 9 percent reduction compared to the FY 2025 enacted funding level. With funding for the national security program under the National Nuclear Security Administration staying flat at \$24 billion, all of the cuts fall to DOE science and applied energy programs. The largest proposed funding reduction is for renewable energy programs. Of most interest to the research community:

- The Office of Science would be cut by \$1.1 billion, or 13 percent, with the steepest reduction for climate research under the Biological and Environmental Research program. The budget request highlights increased investments in priority areas, including high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, quantum information science, fusion, and critical minerals.
- The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) would be cut by \$2.6 billion, or 75 percent compared to FY 2025. The proposal would cut most energy efficiency programs and significantly reduce funding for renewable energy programs but would increase funding for “firm baseload power” projects, bioenergy, and geothermal.
- The Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) would be cut by \$260 million, or 57 percent. Unlike the first Trump Administration, ARPA-E is not proposed for termination, but the plan is to reduce the scope of programs supported to by ARPA-E to traditional energy technologies and emerging technologies.
- The Office of Nuclear Energy would be cut by \$408 million, or 24 percent, which would eliminate “non-essential research” and prioritize investments in innovative nuclear reactor concepts and advanced nuclear fuels.
- The Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management is renamed the Office of Fossil Energy and would be cut by \$270 million, or 31 percent. The focus would continue to be on funding research that advances technologies that produce more fossil energy and critical minerals in the U.S.

The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** would be reduced by \$5 billion, a 54.5 percent cut relative to prior year levels. In addition to proposed large cuts to programs that support states and municipalities, examples of impacted programs of interest to the research community include:

- A proposed cut of \$235 million to the Office of Research Development, of which, \$281 million would remain to support “statutorily required research in support of core mission areas that help the American people.” The request specifies that “unrestrained research grants, radical environmental justice work, woke climate research, and skewed, overly precautionary modeling that influences regulations” will cease.
- An elimination of support for environmental justice programs, which had been supported at \$100 million in FY 2024.
- Elimination of the Atmospheric Protection Program, which had been supported at \$100 million in FY 2024 to protect the atmosphere and public health, including restoring the stratospheric ozone layer, reducing interstate transport of air pollution, increasing energy efficiency and the use of clean energy, and understanding and addressing climate change.

Within the **Department of the Interior (DOI)**, Surveys, Investigations, and Research programs administered by the **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)** would be cut by \$564 million, nearly 39 percent. This cut would likely include nearly all programs that provide research grants to universities and will instead focus on research that advances the nation’s dominance related to critical minerals and energy. In addition, the request proposes a \$1.1 billion cut to USGS’s Earth Science Mission. This would eliminate support for climate monitoring satellites and lead to a restructuring of the Landsat Next Mission. The request also stipulates that the Administration “consolidate and unify” the Federal wildland fire responsibilities into a new Federal Wildland Fire Service at the DOI, which would require transferring USDA’s current wildland fire management resources and responsibilities.



# Defense and Security



The **Department of Defense (DOD)** budget request is \$892.6 billion, which is flat with the FY 2025 enacted level. However, the Trump Administration notes that – if the reconciliation bill is successful – DOD would be funded at \$961.6 billion for FY 2026, an increase of \$113.3 billion (13.4 percent) compared to the FY 2025 enacted level. As expected, the Administration would prioritize DOD funding to revitalize the defense industrial base and strengthen competition with China. The request notes the importance of deploying the Golden Dome initiative (next-generation missile defense), modernizing shipbuilding and nuclear deterrent, and strengthening air and space dominance. The request would also end climate and DEI investments. While the budget request does not specify funding details related to basic and applied research, Lewis-Burke anticipates that the full budget request will reduce overall funding for research, development, test, and evaluation initiatives (RDT&E) in favor of acquisition and procurement. Notably, Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) Chairman Roger Wicker (R-MS) who has been pushing for a \$200 billion increase for DOD spending in the reconciliation bill – released a disapproving [statement](#) on the budget request’s flat funding for DOD, citing the need for more substantial resources to deter Chinese aggression.

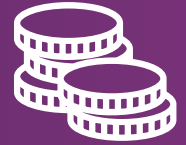
The budget request proposes \$33.2 billion for the **Department of Justice (DOJ)**, a cut of \$2.7 billion or 7.6 percent. This would include the elimination of “nearly 40” grant programs totaling over \$1billion. Although the budget would significantly reduce funding for certain law enforcement priorities, it largely does not specify which grant programs or offices will be eliminated.

- The request does specify elimination of the Community Based Approaches to Advancing Justice program, as well as various programs focused on hate crimes. The budget request also references terminating programs and awards that focus on gender identity or support for transgender/gender non-conforming individuals, as well as those perceived as duplicative. As with President Trump’s first term, efforts to fight violent crime will also be prioritized.

The Administration is seeking a top line figure of \$107.4 billion for the **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** in FY 2026, representing a \$42.3 billion or 64.9 percent increase compared to FY 2025 enacted levels.

- Under the assumption that Congress passes a reconciliation bill in 2025, the request proposes \$43.8 billion for investments to advance immigration and security efforts, such as border-related infrastructure and technology, expanded deportation activities, and enhancements to Coast Guard and Secret Service capabilities.
- The proposal would cut \$491 million for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), eliminating numerous programs unaligned with Administration priorities.
- The request would also cut \$646 million for Non-Disaster Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grant Programs, including the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and the Targeting Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) program.
- While the budget request does not provide details regarding the future of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) within DHS, Homeland Security Secretary Noem reiterated the need for innovation to “come from universities and private sector partners” rather than the federal government in public remarks just days before the budget was released, leading many to speculate that the Department’s research and development arm may be deprioritized.

# Economic Development



The budget request proposes the elimination of the **Economic Development Administration (EDA)** and the recission of unspent funds from the Economic Development Assistance Program. EDA was funded at \$468 million in FY 2025. The Administration cites a desire to “drive economic decision making out of Washington and back to States and localities” as the reason for the proposed elimination of EDA.

The budget request proposes funding cuts and program consolidation at the **Small Business Administration (SBA)**. It would end all “specialized and duplicative” SBA entrepreneurial development programs, leaving only the Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) program active. The budget request proposes \$150 million in funding for the SBDC program, which would be a \$10 million increase over FY 2024 funding, and would direct the SBDC program to provide the services from eliminated programs in a manner that is aligned with the Administration’s priorities. While the SBDC program would receive an increase in funding under the budget request, the proposed consolidation of the rest of the entrepreneurial development programs at SBA would be accompanied by a \$167 million cut in programmatic funding and a \$111 million cut in funding for salaries and expenses at SBA.

The budget request also calls for the elimination of the **Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)**, which was funded at \$68.6 million in FY 2025. This proposal follows the Trump Administration’s [Continuing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy Executive Order](#), which called for the elimination of non-statutorily required functions of several agencies “that the President has determined are unnecessary,” including MBDA. This proposed cut also follows a 2024 [District Court ruling](#) that found MBDA’s “presumption of social disadvantage” for certain applicants to be unconstitutional, leading to an order that MBDA stop using race or ethnicity as a criteria for receipt of services. The Agency was recently [codified in 2021](#) through the Bipartisan infrastructure law, which increased the grant-making capacity of MBDA.

**Regional commissions** provide support for distressed communities in certain geographic regions. The budget request would eliminate nearly all the active regional commissions, stating that investments from the programs would be better carried out by state and local governments. Only the Appalachian Regional Commission would remain.

# Education and Workforce Development

For the **U.S. Department of Education (ED)**, the budget request would reduce funding for programs to prioritize the Trump Administration's goal of "shutting down the Department of Education" and increasing flexibility and control over education at the state level. The budget would propose a 15 percent cut to discretionary spending across the Department including a \$127 million decrease, or 30 percent cut, to the ED's Program Administration covering operations and staff, as well as a \$49 million decrease, or 35 percent cut, to ED's Office of Civil Rights (OCR).

- Related to grant programs of interest, the budget request would provide no funding to the following programs: Teacher Quality Partnership; TRIO and GEAR UP; the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant; the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education; Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need; the Title III Strengthening Institutions Program; and Childcare Access Means Parents in Schools program. The budget request would also cut \$980 million from the Federal Work Study program, providing it with \$250 million. Many programs, including the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), were not referenced in this initial budget request document.

For the **U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)**, the budget request would establish a Make America Skilled Again (MASA) Initiative, which would "give states and localities the flexibility to spend federal workforce dollars to best support workers and economies" and direct States to spend at least ten percent of funds from the MASA program on apprenticeship.

# Agriculture



The **National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)** would face a \$602 million reduction, 36 percent below the enacted FY 2025 level. USDA's research and education programs have a strong track record of bipartisan congressional support, and it is expected Members will work to protect these programs once again. Highlights include:

- Biden Administration priorities, such as climate change, renewable energy, and promoting DEI in education are proposed for elimination.
- The request would propose a reduction in funding for formula grants because according to the request, "they generally do not achieve the same results as competitive programs." Instead, the budget notes that it will "focus on the President's goal of advancing the competitiveness of American agriculture through the merit-based Agriculture and Food Research Initiative."
- No details are provided as to what specifically is reduced in capacity/formula programs, and nor to what level AFRI would be funded.
- The request maintains that it would "protect" funding for youth/K-12 programs, such as 4-H clubs and tribal colleges and "ensures HBCUs are amply funded," but no funding amounts are specified.

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Economic Research Service (ERS), and National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) would collectively be reduced by \$159 million from their current combined enacted total of \$1.96 billion.

- The request notes the disrepair of many ARS facilities and, "reduces funding for research sites across the Nation that have exceeded their ideal lifespan and reduces funding for research projects that are not of the highest national priority."
- ERS and NASS would see "small reductions" to "stop climate-politicized additional scopes added by the Biden Administration while ensuring all critical analysis and data collection continues."
- No breakdown of how much ARS, ERS, and NASS would receive is provided nor what, specifically, would be reduced.

The Forest Service's Forest and Rangeland Research is proposed to be cut by \$300 million, essentially eliminating it and its programs including the Joint Fire Science Program. However, the request states the Forest Inventory Analysis will maintain its funding.

# International and Cultural Agencies



**State and International Programs (State Department and USAID)** would be funded at \$31.2 billion in FY 2026, a reduction of \$28.4 billion or 47.7 percent below FY 2025 enacted levels. The budget request features significant cuts to educational and cultural programs, global health programs, climate initiatives and investments, multilateral aid, and economic development assistance. Some highlights include:

- A proposed reduction in State and USAID Operations funding of \$2.5 billion. This would eliminate State Department personnel deemed non-essential and all DEI-related practices and offices and would support the integration of remaining U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) into the State Department.
- A proposed cut of \$691 million or a 95 percent decrease relative to FY 2025 for Educational and Cultural Exchanges.
- Global Health Programs would be cut by \$6.2 billion, over a 60 percent reduction compared to FY 2025 enacted levels. The request would prioritize infectious disease mitigation and prevention and life-saving assistance.
- Environmental programs would be sharply reduced, including a \$275 million elimination of contributions for multilateral institutions such as the Global Environment Facility and Climate Investment Funds.
- The elimination of the Food for Peace program, with the preservation of other food aid and nutrition programs.
- The request would provide \$2.9 billion for a new initiative, the America First Opportunity (A1OF) Fund, which will focus on making strategic investments that advance U.S. national security priorities.
- The request would provide \$2.8 billion in additional funding for the **Development Finance Corporation (DFC)**, a 35 percent increase relative to FY 2025 enacted levels. The request would create a “revolving fund” that permits the DFC to use and “recycle” investment profits and repaid funds for new investments without requiring new appropriation.

For the federal cultural agency landscape, the president’s budget request would eliminate funding for the **National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)**, the **National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)**, and the **Institute of Museum and Library Sciences (IMLS)**.



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