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Supplementary Estimates (B) 2026-2027



OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICER
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The Parliamentary Budget Officer supports Parliament by providing economic and financial analysis for the purposes of raising the quality of parliamentary debate and promoting greater budget transparency and accountability.

This report provides a detailed analysis of the Government's secondary Supplementary Estimates for the 2026-27 fiscal year, which seeks Parliament's approval of $22.1 billion.

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Highlights

These Supplementary Estimates propose an additional $24.4 billion in budgetary authorities, which include a $2.3 billion increase in forecast statutory spending. Parliament's approval is required for $22.1 billion of proposed appropriations.

Major areas of proposed spending include defence, Indigenous-related programs and claims, personnel, tariff support, and healthcare. Planned spending on personnel accounts for approximately $1.4 billion of proposed authorities, compared with $4.6 billion for professional and special services, of which $3 billion has been proposed for the Department of National Defence.

These Supplementary Estimates include $520 million in funding for Budget 2025 announcements and $4.5 billion for Spring Economic Update 2026 measures. New measures announced in Budget 2026 are not yet reflected in these Supplementary Estimates.

PBO analysis shows that one in five Budget 2025 measures that were expected to receive funding through the Estimates process in 2026–27 have received less than half of their planned funding to date.

Parliamentarians have approximately 5 weeks from tabling to approve the Government's financial requests through Supplementary Estimates (B).

What Parliamentarians need to know

Supplementary Estimates (B), 2026-27 is the second planned Supplementary Estimates in 2026-27 and supports the fourth appropriation bill for the current fiscal year following interim supply and full supply for Main Estimates, and Supplementary Estimates (A).

These Supplementary Estimates propose an additional $24.4 billion in budgetary authorities, of which Parliament's approval is required for $22.1 billion. Statutory budgetary authorities are forecast to increase by $2.3 billion.

With the tabling of these Supplementary Estimates, the total proposed year-to-date budgetary authorities are $538.3 billion, which represents an increase of $26.7 billion (or 5.4 per cent) compared to the Estimates to date for the preceding year. Of note, the government has sought a total of $35.5 billion in budgetary authorities across the Supplementary Estimates for 2026-27, compared to $19.8 billion at this point in the prior fiscal year. This 79 per cent increase indicates a substantially greater use of Supplementary Estimates to secure in-year funding.

These Supplementary Estimates include $520 million for Budget 2025 measures and $4.5 billion for Spring Economic Update (SEU) 2026 measures. As a result, up to $3.5 billion in planned 2026-27 spending for Budget 2025 measures and $4.7 billion for SEU 2026 measures could still be sought through Supplementary Estimates (C). Under the new fall budget cycle, funding requests for new Budget 2026 measures are not expected to appear until Supplementary Estimates (C) at the earliest.

Major expenditures in these Supplementary Estimates include defence, Indigenous-related programs and claims, personnel, tariff support, and healthcare.

Of note, planned spending on personnel accounts for approximately $1.4 billion of proposed authorities, compared with $4.6 billion for professional and special services.

PBO is available to offer briefings or answer questions on any items included in the Government's Estimates.

Why the Government is seeking an additional $24.4 billion

Government spending is authorized either by Parliament through annual appropriation bills or through legislation that provides ongoing spending authority. Supplementary Estimates (B), 2026-27 supports the fourth appropriation bill of this fiscal year.

Proposed Spending

Supplementary Estimates (B), 2026-27 proposes an additional $24.4 billion in budgetary authorities (Table 1). Voted authorities, which require approval by Parliament, total $22.1 billion. Statutory authorities, for which the Government already has Parliament's permission to spend, are forecast to increase by a total of $2.3 billion.

Table 1

Supplementary Estimates (B), 2026-27: Total Authorities, billions of dollars

Authorities	Budgetary	Non-budgetary
Voted	22.1	0.0
Statutory	2.3	0.9
Total	24.4	0.9

Source:
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

Including these Supplementary Estimates, the total proposed year-to-date budgetary authorities are $538.3 billion, which represents a $26.7 billion (or 5.4 per cent) increase compared to the Estimates-to-date for the preceding year. Table 2 presents budgetary proposed authorities as of the Supplementary Estimates (on a cash basis) organized by major expense component, consistent with the presentation of total expenses in the Outlook for Expenses in the Federal Budget and the SEU.

Table 2

Estimates to date, 2026-27: Proposed authorities, billions of dollars

	These Supplementary Estimates	Proposed Authorities to Date
Major transfers to persons		
Elderly benefits	0.0	89.3
Total	0.0	89.3
Major transfers to provinces, territories, and municipalities		
Canada Health Transfer	0.0	57.4
Canada Social Transfer	0.0	17.9
Equalization	0.0	27.2
Territorial Formula Financing	0.0	5.8
Health agreements with provinces and territories	0.0	4.6
Canada-wide early learning and child-care	2.4	11.6
Canada Community-Building Fund	0.0	2.5
Other fiscal arrangements	0.0	-8.1
Total	2.4	119.0
Pollution pricing proceeds returned to Canadians	0.0	0.0
Direct program expenses		
Other transfer payments	9.8	112.0
Other direct program expenses	12.2	165.8
Total	22.0	277.8
Public debt charges	0.0	52.2
Total budgetary expenses	**24.4**	**538.3**

Source:
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Supplementary funding requests are 79 per cent higher than at the same point last year. This fiscal year, the government has sought an additional $35.5 billion through Supplementary Estimates above the amounts initially requested in the Main Estimates,

compared with $19.8 billion at the same stage in the previous fiscal year. This increase is notable given that one rationale for shifting to a fall budgeting cycle was to better align the Budget with the Main Estimates.[1]

The major areas of planned spending in these Supplementary Estimates relate primarily to defence, Indigenous-related programs and claims, tariff support, and healthcare. Other major items sought in these Supplementary Estimates include:

- $2.4 billion for Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) to address funding gaps in the Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care system[2];
- $631 million to ESDC for Team Canada Strong to recruit, train, and hire new Red Seal skilled trades workers;
- $615 million to VIA Rail Canada Inc. for operating and capital requirements; and,
- $600 million in horizontal funding for Canada's audio and audiovisual sectors[3]

Together with other large areas of spending covered in this report, specifically defence spending, Indigenous programs, the Regional Tariff Response Initiative, and the Canadian Dental Care Plan, these measures account for approximately $16.1 billion, or 66 per cent of the proposed budgetary authorities sought through these Supplementary Estimates.

> **Issues for Parliamentarians**
>
> For the third year in a row, the Public Accounts (the government's financial statements for the previous fiscal year) were tabled with or after the Supplementary Estimates (B). This means that parliamentarians have very little time to review the government's financial results when assessing the government's spending plans and Estimates. The advanced practice set out by the International Monetary Fund fiscal reporting guidelines recommend publishing the Public Accounts six months after fiscal year-end, which would be September 30 in Canada. Should this not be feasible in Canada for technical reasons, the government could be encouraged to report all material year-end results as of June 30 and September 30 to facilitate parliamentary scrutiny of its financial proposals.

Budget 2025 and SEU 2026 measures

The Budget sets out the government's overall fiscal plan and introduces new policy measures. The SEU can also be used to introduce new policy measures between budgets. However, appropriated spending measures still require Parliament's approval through the Estimates process and subsequent appropriation bills. In contrast, "statutory" spending, such as Old Age Security or Employment Insurance payments,

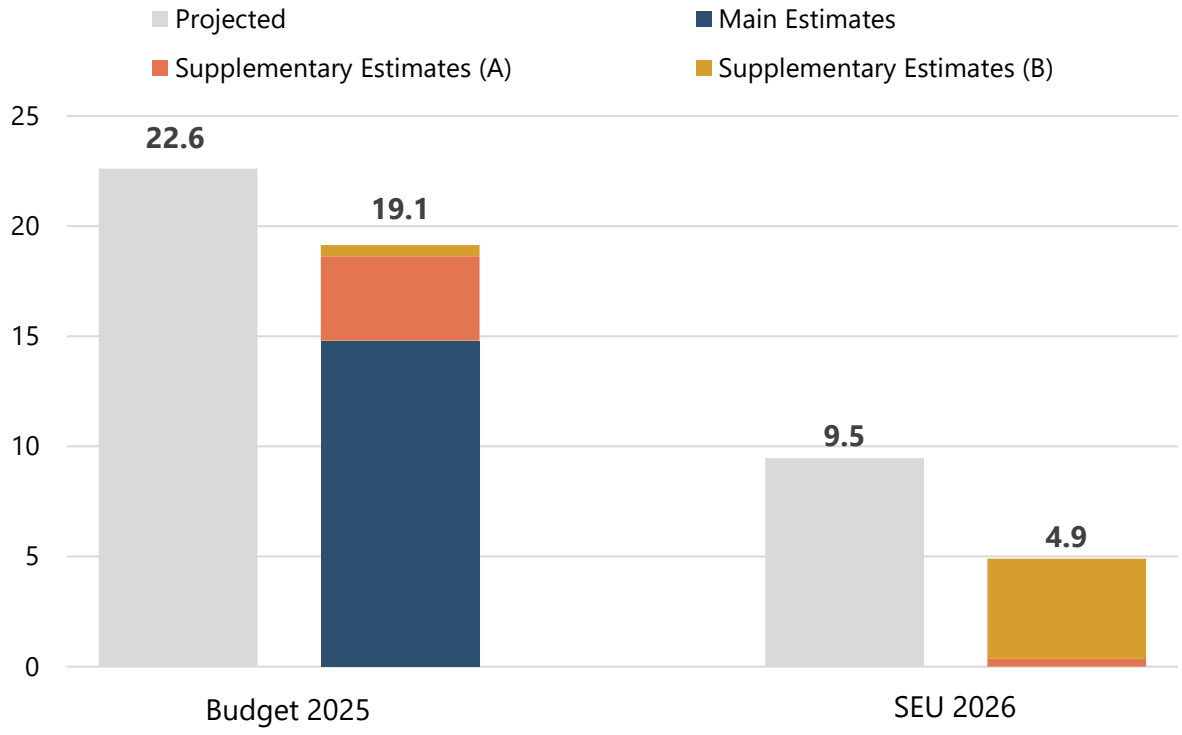
have a standing legislated basis that allow Ministers to spend public funds as aligned to program rules set forth in legislation and regulation.

These Supplementary Estimates contain $520 million in funding for Budget 2025 measures, bringing total proposed authorities to $19.1 billion (Figure 1). This means that parliamentarians can still expect the government to seek up to an additional $3.5 billion in authorities for Budget 2025 measures in Supplementary Estimates (C), assuming funding is ultimately allocated as planned.

For SEU 2026, the government has sought $4.9 billion in authorities to date, including $4.5 billion through these Supplementary Estimates (B). This represents roughly half of the $9.5 billion in planned spending for 2026-27, with the remaining funding likely to be sought through Supplementary Estimates (C).

Figure 1

Progress in funding Budget 2025 and SEU 2026 measures respecting 2026-27, billions of dollars



Source:
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Department of Finance Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Note:
This figure shows projected cash spending and corresponding proposed authorities. It covers 55 Budget 2025 measures and 42 SEU 2026 measures that have positive cash allocations for fiscal year 2026-27.

Under the new fall budget cycle, appropriations for new Budget 2026 measures are not expected to appear until Supplementary Estimates (C), should they be tabled.[4] To support parliamentary oversight, the PBO publishes tracking tables that monitor appropriations for budget and SEU measures by department and Estimates document.

Where the public money will be spent

A quarter of proposed spending is for military procurement and support

Military procurement and support continues to be a major component of proposed spending in these Supplementary Estimates, with $5.1 billion in additional budgetary spending (24 per cent of total budgetary spending). This includes funding for several ongoing activities by the Department of National Defence (DND):

- $1.9 billion for the Program Icebreaker Project;
- $1.6 billion for the Enhanced Satellite Communications Project – Polar;
- $676 million for Ukraine;
- $436 million for previously approved defence investments through the Capital Investment Fund; and,
- $244 million for digital tools and capabilities

The Program Icebreaker Project will provide a new class of ice breakers to the Canadian Coast Guard. This project was originally under the management of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans but is now under the DND following the transfer of the Canadian Coast Guard. Spending on this project contributes towards Canada meeting its NATO 5 per cent commitment.[5]

Indigenous portfolio to receive another quarter of proposed spending

The Indigenous portfolio represents 23 per cent of proposed budgetary expenditures in these Supplementary Estimates ($5.1 billion). This includes $2.2 billion for Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and $2.8 billion for Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). The major items consist of:

- $1.2 billion in funding for the Federal Indian Boarding Homes (Percival) litigation;

- $760 million in funding for the Specific Claims Settlement Fund;
- $735 million in funding for the Non-Insured Health Benefits Program; and,
- $600 million in funding for the First Nations Elementary and Secondary Education Program.

A notable portion (34 per cent) of the budgetary authorities sought by ISC pertains to the Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) Program. Since 2023-24, three fiscal policy documents have proposed additional funding for the program, including $794 million in the SEU 2026. This coincides with substantial growth in program expenditures, from $1.3 billion in 2017-18 to $2.5 billion in 2025-26. The NIHB's 2024-25 annual report notes that costs have increased across all benefit categories, with particularly strong growth in mental health services.[6]

CIRNAC's spending authorities across this year's Estimates have increased significantly, largely driven by litigation and settlement costs. To date, CIRNAC has sought $17.8 billion in spending authorities, 50 per cent more than the $11.9 billion requested in the Main Estimates. In these Supplementary Estimates, funding for litigation and settlements accounts for $2.1 billion, or 74 per cent, of the additional authorities sought.

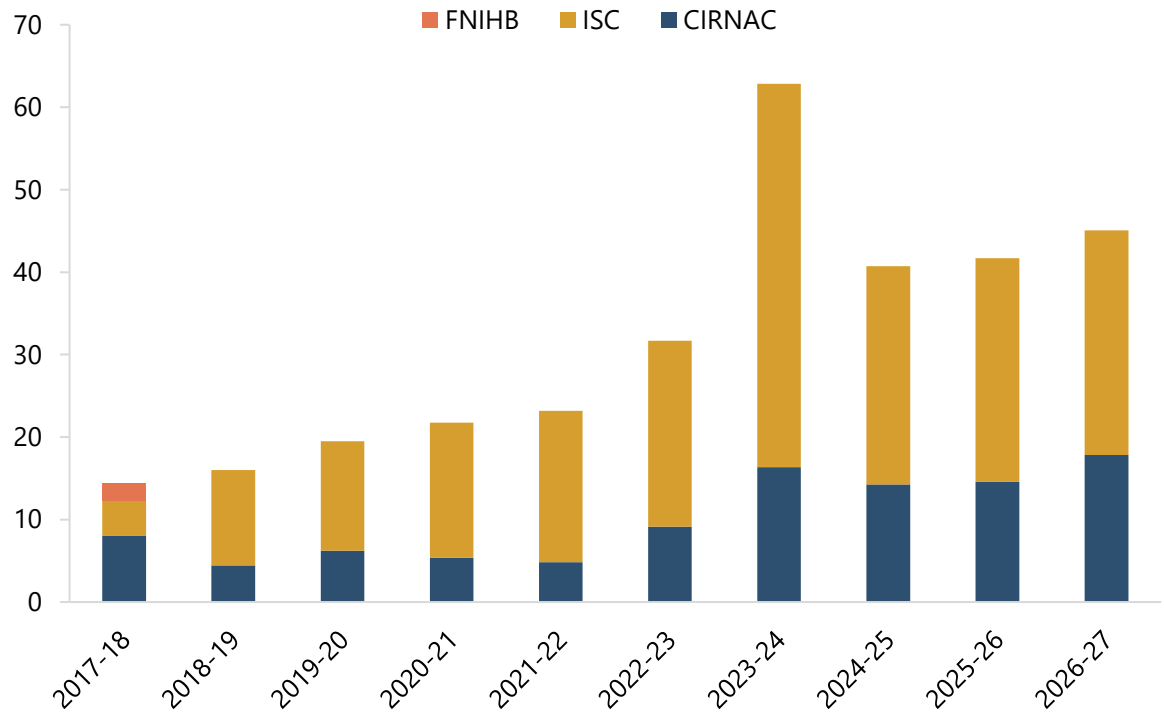
Issues for Parliamentarians

Parliamentarians may wish to seek additional details or disclosures to better track contingent liabilities across the different financial documents. As noted in PBO's report, Overview of Contingent Liabilities, tracking contingent liabilities, a large portion of which is attributable to Indigenous claims, is challenging.[7] As of now, it is still difficult to capture and track the share of these provisions that relate to Indigenous claims, and to understand whether these have already been accrued and expensed and in which year. This particularly becomes relevant when a department is requesting new authorities for such claims in the Estimates. Given the $50 billion in outstanding contingent liabilities (net of settlements) as of March 31, 2026, additional requests for spending authorities to settle such claims can be expected in future Estimates.

Including these Supplementary Estimates, the total proposed budgetary authorities to date for the two organizations is $45.1 billion, triple their combined budgetary expenditures in 2017-18 (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Indigenous spending, 2017-18 to 2026-27, billions of dollars



Source:

Receiver General for Canada and Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

Note:

Data up until and including 2025-26 are actuals. Values for 2026-27 are proposed authorities as of Supplementary Estimates (B), 2026-27.

The significant increase in actual spending in 2023-24 is due to an increase in claims and settlements, namely $23.3 billion for the First Nations child welfare settlement (Jordan's Principle).

Prior to the creation of CIRNAC and ISC, the First Nations Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) existed under Health Canada.

Proposed tariff support totals $842 million

These Supplementary Estimates also propose $842 million in additional spending for the Regional Tariff Response Initiative. Spending is spread across several regional development organizations:

- $312 million to the Federal Economic Development Agency of Southern Ontario, and Northern Ontario;
- $182 million to the Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec;
- $152 million to the Department of Western Economic Diversification[8];
- $121 million to the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada;
- $67 million to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; and,
- $7 million to the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency

The share of authorities related to tariff support sought by these different regional development organizations broadly corresponds to the population shares of the provinces or territories that they serve (Table 3). This may not necessarily align to relative tariff impacts on workers and firms in those regions.

Table 3
Regional Tariff Response Funds, and Population

Organization	Provinces or Territories covered	Amount of Authorities Sought (millions)	Population (thousands)	Amount of Authorities (per cent)	Population (per cent)
Federal Economic Development Agency of Southern Ontario, and Northern Ontario	ON	312	16,262	37.1	38.9
Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec	QC	182	9,067	21.6	21.7
Prairies Economic Development[1]	AB, MB, SK	152	7,897	18.1	18.9
Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada	BC	121	5,711	14.4	13.7
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency	NB, NL, NS, PE	67	2,722	8.0	6.5
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency	NT, NU, YT	7	139	0.8	0.3
Total[2]	-	841	41,798	100	100

Source:

Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer and Statistics Canada, Table 17-10-0009-01.

Note:

1. Prairies Economic Development is used in this table for presentation purposes. The Department of Western Economic Diversification was split into Prairies Economic Development Canada, and Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada following Budget 2021. The Department of Western Economic Diversification is still used for legislative purposes for Prairies Economic Development.

2. The amounts to the different development organizations sum to less than the total $842 million due to an additional $1 million statutory component.

Proposed personnel spending is declining while professional services spending grows

Personnel spending accounts for $1.4 billion (or 6 per cent) of budgetary authorities sought in these Supplementary Estimates, bringing total personnel authorities to date for this fiscal year to $67.8 billion.

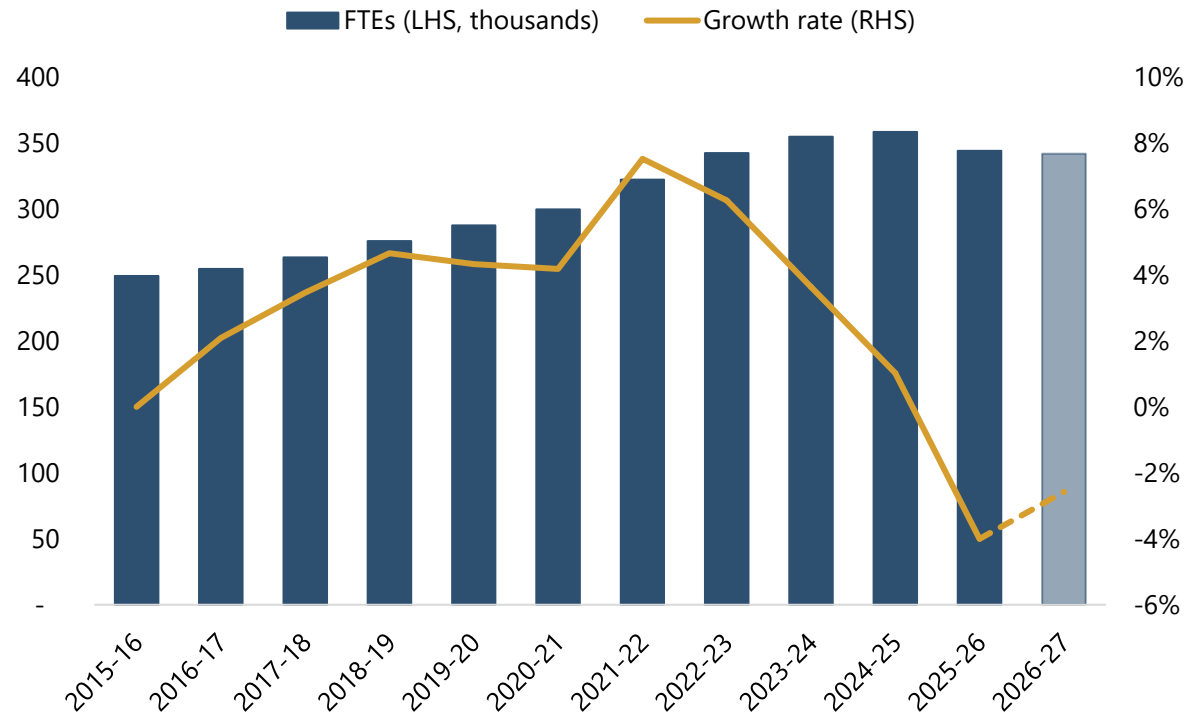
In 2025-26, personnel spending totaled $75.9 billion, down 0.5 per cent relative to 2024-25 and representing the first year-over-year decline since 2019-20. According to the August 2026 Fiscal Monitor, personnel spending in the first five months of 2026-27 totaled $30.6 billion, a decrease of 1.9 per cent relative to the same period in 2025-26.

The decline in personnel spending coincides with a reduction in the size of the public service following the implementation of the Comprehensive Expenditure Review (CER).[9] In 2025-26, the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) averaged 344,000, down 4.0 per cent relative to 2024-25. From April to June 2026, the number of FTEs averaged 342,000, down 2.6 per cent over the same period in 2025-26.

Notably, the above figures pertain to the core public administration, which excludes Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Regular Force and Civilian Members as well as Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) Members. Recent developments within the CAF, including strong recruitment growth and significant enhancements to compensation and benefits, point to upward pressure on personnel costs.[10] As a result, changes in the government's overall labour-related expenditures may diverge from trends within the core public service.

Personnel expenditures by enterprise Crown corporations are also not included in the government aggregate, as they are consolidated into the government's financial results on a net income basis. While personnel spending within these organizations remains low, recent plans to create additional entities and alter the structure of existing corporations may introduce new pressures.[11]

Figure 3
FTEs in the Federal Public Service



Source:
Receiver General for Canada, Department of Finance Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Note:
FTE figures are PBO calculations based on average monthly FTE counts over each fiscal year for the core public administration organizations under *Financial Administration Act* (FAA) Schedules I, IV, V, for which Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat is the employer. These FTEs exclude RCMP Regular Force and Civilian Members, Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) Members and Enterprise Crown Corporations. The 2026-27 estimate is the average of monthly counts from April to June 2026.

In addition to public servants, the government relies on external providers for a range of activities, with associated spending generally recorded under professional and special services. This category accounts for $4.6 billion (or 21 per cent) of budgetary authorities sought in these Supplementary Estimates, of which nearly two thirds ($3.0 billion) is sought for the DND, with much of it being related to procurement.[12] Professional and special services spending has grown steadily in recent years and is projected to increase in 2026-27 (Figure 4).

Issues for Parliamentarians

Budget 2026 announced the government's intention to reduce spending on external management consulting, a component of professional and special services, by 20 per cent over the next three years to achieve annual savings of $0.9 billion by 2028-29.[13] The trajectory of planned spending for other components of professional and special services, as well as for the category as a whole, has not been profiled for the government. Parliamentarians may wish to seek updates on the government's progress against the commitment to reduce external management consulting spending by 20 per cent while seeking $4.6 billion in new authorities in Supplementary Estimates B, with $3 billion for DND alone.

Figure 4
Spending by standard object, billions of dollars



Source:
Receiver General for Canada, Department of Finance Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Note:
Figures for 2015-16 through 2025-26 are from the Public Accounts. The 2026-27 figures are projected using the year-to-date growth from the August 2026 Fiscal Monitor.

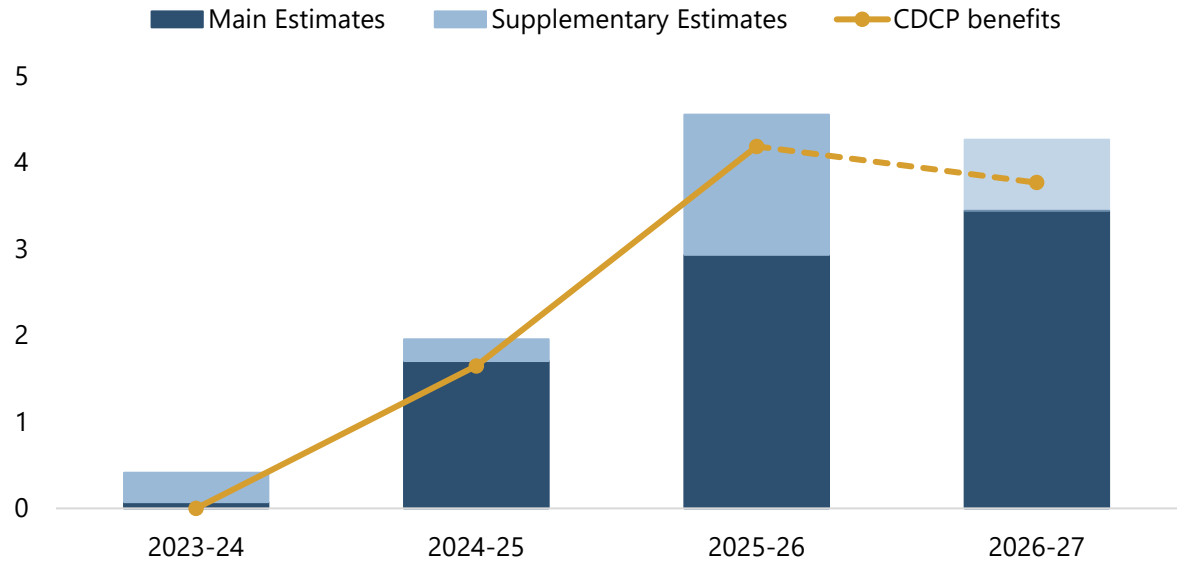
Canadian Dental Care Plan to receive $822 million

These Supplementary Estimates request an additional $822 million for the Canadian Dental Care Plan (CDCP), now in its third year of benefit provision.[14] In the previous fiscal year, $1.6 billion was sought for the program in the 2025-26 Supplementary Estimates (B).

Total requested authorities to date for this fiscal year remain unknown, as the Main Estimates do not specify amounts for the CDCP. However, authorities sought by Health Canada for subsidies and other payments have moved in line with CDCP benefit payments and may provide insight into expected spending in 2026-27 (Figure 5). PBO has observed significant growth in dental costs of different federal dental care plans, including the Interim Federal Health Program (IFHP).[15]

Figure 5

CDCP benefit payments relative to Health Canada authorities sought under subsidies and other payments, billions of dollars



Source:
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Receiver General for Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Note:
Supplementary estimates for 2026-27 reflect requested authorities to date. CDCP benefit payments for 2024-25 and 2025-26 come from the Public Accounts, while those for 2026-27 are PBO estimates.

Some Budget 2025 measures and organizations have yet to receive substantial funding

One in five Budget 2025 measures (11 of 55) that were expected to receive funding through the Estimates process in 2026-27 have received less than 50 per cent of their planned funding to date. Together, these measures make up more than one-third ($1.3 billion) of the $3.5 billion in Budget 2025 funding that has yet to appear in the Estimates for this year (Table 4).

Table 4

Budget 2025 measures that have received less than half of planned funding for the 2026-27 fiscal year

Measure	Budget 2025 Amount ($ millions)	Department Responsible ($ millions)	Authorities Sought to Date ($ millions)
Protecting Workers and Transforming Canada's Strategic Industries - Equipping Companies for Growth and Diversification	950	ISED (601), Unallocated (202), FedDev Ontario (55), PrairiesCan (30), CED (30), PacificCan (18), ACOA (8), FedNor (6)	357.3
Investing to Build High-Growth Companies and Emerging Fund Managers	250	No details	0
Catalysing Investment in Airports and Ports	38	TC	19.0
Delivering Automatic Federal Benefits for Low-Income Individuals - Administration	22	CRA	0
Modernising the Meteorological Service of Canada	17	ECCC (11), SSC (6)	0
Renewing Canada's National Public Alerting System	14	PS	6.6
A New Defence Investment Agency	13	PSPC	5.2
A More Competitive and Innovative Financial System	8	CSIS	0
Workforce Renewal	12	PSPC	0
Landfill Methane Regulations	4	ECCC	0
Migrating the Canada Tariff Finder Software	3	GAC	0

Source:
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Department of Finance Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Note:
Amounts in parentheses next to departments represent share of Budget 2025 amount allocated to that department. Department allocations were provided by Department of Finance in IR0940.

Similar funding gaps are evident at the organizational level. While 55 organizations have received appropriations for Budget 2025 measures, 7 organizations have sought less than 60 per cent of the funding allocated to them in Budget 2025, based on departmental allocations provided to PBO by the Department of Finance Canada in IR0940 (Table 5). Figure 6 highlights the organizations that still require additional spending authorities to support their planned 2026-27 Budget 2025 commitments, while Figure 7 highlights organizations that have sought all or nearly all their funding requirements for Budget 2025 measures.

In some cases, organizations have received appropriations that exceed their Budget 2025 departmental allocations. This can occur for a few reasons, such as:

- not all funding decisions related to a measure are allocated to the relevant departments at the time of the budget;
- departments have some flexibility in shifting allocations for budget measures from future years into the current year; and,
- budget allocations continue to be refined during the Treasury Board submission process.

This also explains why some organizations have received authorities for Budget 2025 measures despite not having an allocation in Budget 2025 for 2026-27 at the time PBO received IR0940. PBO identified the following organizations in this situation, for which funding amounts are modest:

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada ($61.5 million);
- Canadian Air Transportation Security Authority ($3.4 million); and,
- Atomic Energy Canada Limited ($1.5 million).

Table 5

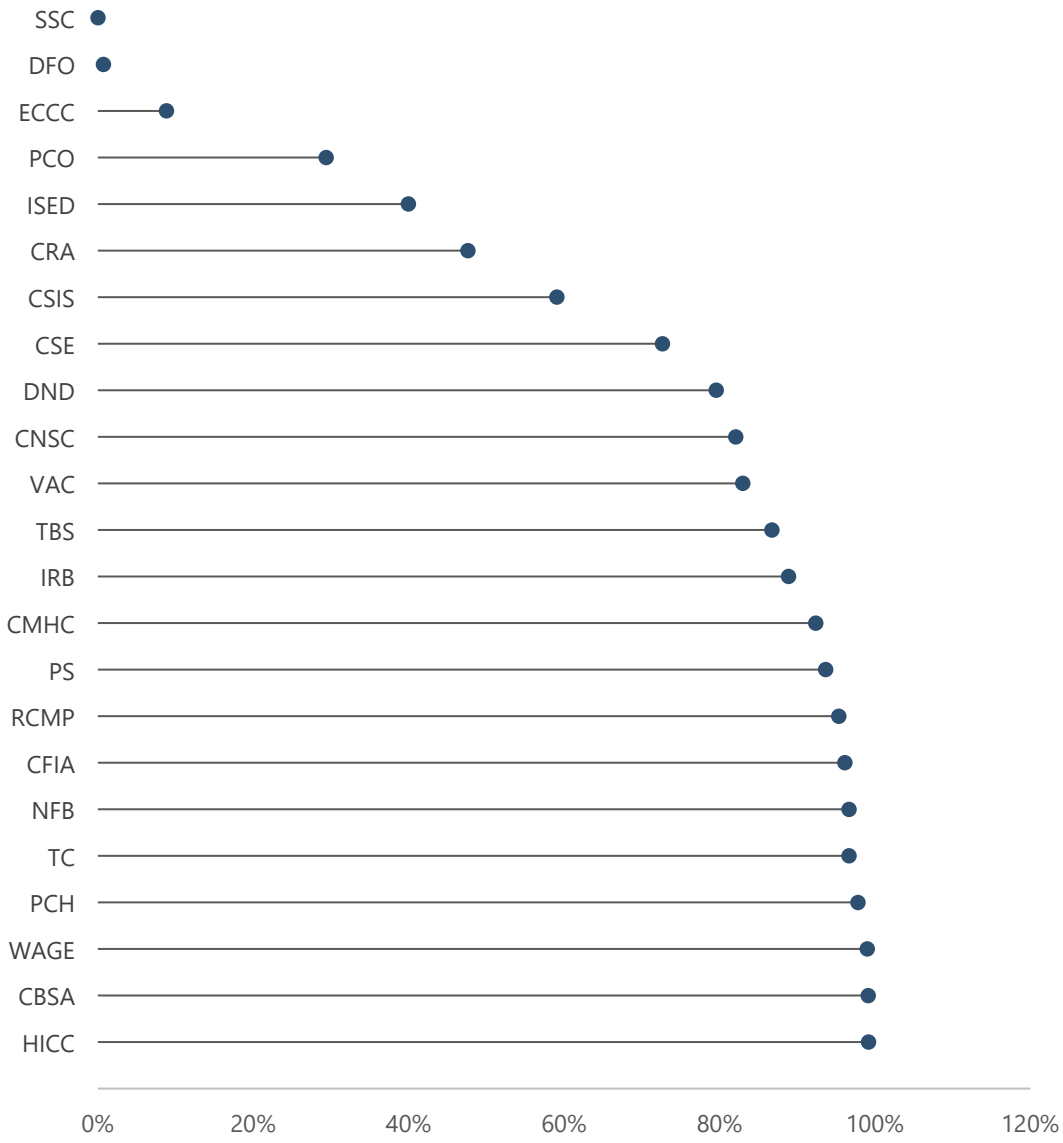
Organizations that have sought less than 60 per cent of the funding allocated to them in Budget 2025

Organization	Portfolio	Budget 2025 Amount ($ millions)	Budget 2025 Amount Appropriated or Sought (per cent)
CSIS	Public Safety	21	59
CRA	Finance and National Revenue	171	48
ISED	Innovation, Science and Industry	708	40
PCO	Privy Council	147	29
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change	34	9
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans	183	1
SSC	Public Services and Procurement	6	0

Source:
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Department of Finance Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Figure 6

Organizations which have received or sought authorities in 2026-27 for Budget 2025 measures



Source:

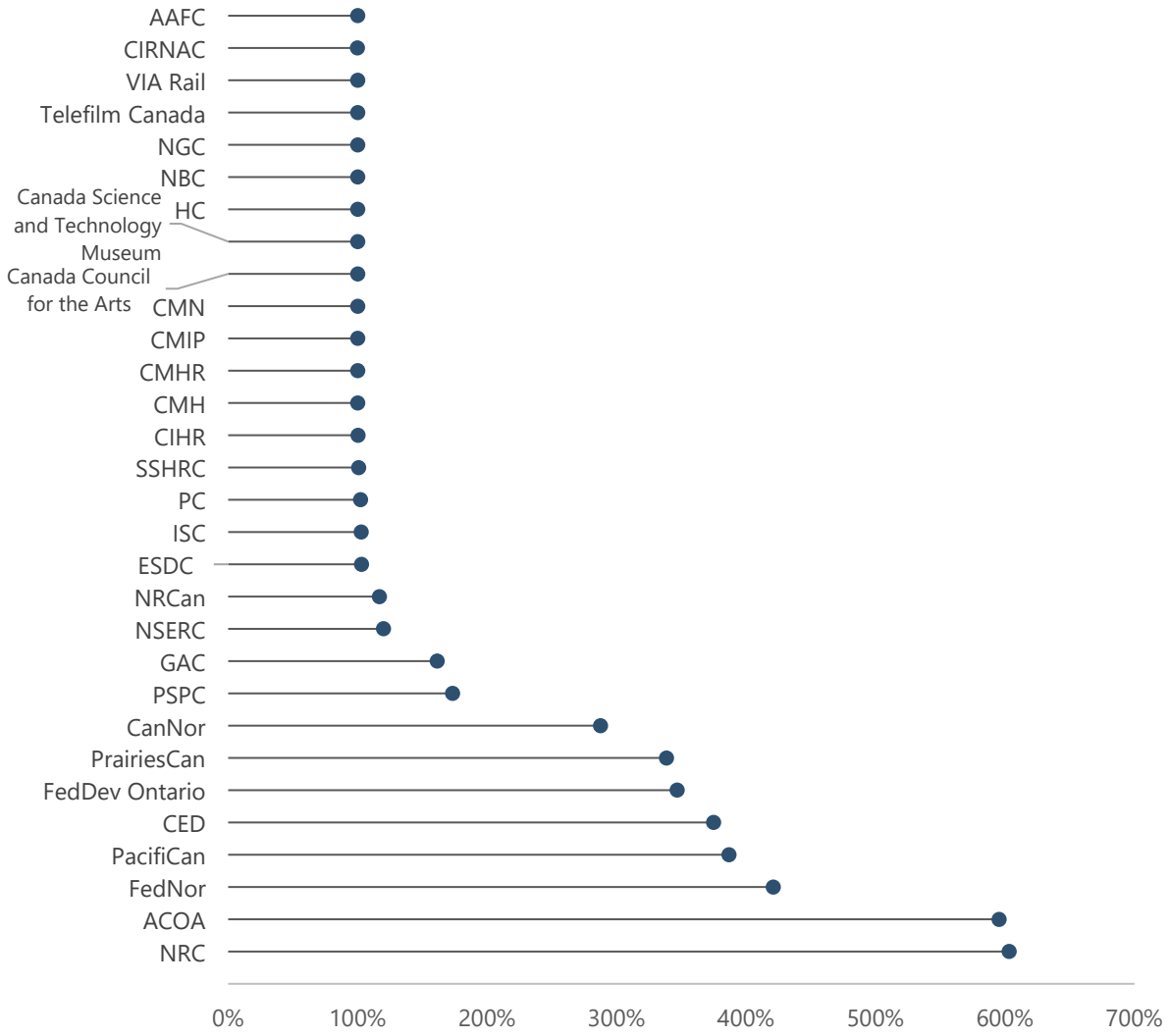
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Department of Finance Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Note:

The chart shows organizations that have obtained or are seeking spending authorities to fund Budget 2025 measures allocated to them, based on information provided in IR0940. For each organization, the share of its total Budget 2025 allocations that could be financed through such authorities is expressed as a percentage.

Figure 7

Organizations which have received or sought authorities in 2026-27 for Budget 2025 measures



Source:

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Department of Finance Canada and Parliamentary Budget Office.

Note:

The chart shows organizations that have obtained or are seeking spending authorities to fund Budget 2025 measures allocated to them, based on information provided in IR0940. For each organization, the share of its total Budget 2025 allocations that could be financed through such authorities is expressed as a percentage.

Note

[1] Modernizing Canada's Budgeting Approach.

[2] This brings total proposed authorities to date for this fiscal year to $11.6 billion.

[3] Funding is split between the Department of Canadian Heritage ($533 million) and Telefilm Canada ($69 million).

[4] This would be the only opportunity for new measures announced in Budget 2026 that have spending for 2026-27 to receive authorization this year.

[5] The Standing Senate Committee on National Finance, March 25, 2026.

[6] Non-Insured Health Benefits program: Annual report 2024-2025. Expenditures for 2025-26 are from the Public Accounts of Canada 2026.

[7] Overview of Contingent Liabilities

[8] Budget 2021 separated the Department of Western Economic Development into the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada and Prairies Economic Development Canada. For legislative purposes, the Department of Western Economic Diversification is used in place of Prairies Economic Development Canada.

[9] The CER was announced as part of Budget 2025 and aims to reduce the population of the federal public service to roughly 330,000 by 2028-29. Evidence of the CER's impact on operating expenditures is explored in this PBO report.

[10] Canadian Armed Forces reach highest recruitment in 30 years

Improvements to compensation and benefits for the Canadian Armed Forces

[11] This includes the creation of the Defence Investment Agency, as well as the proposed merger of the Business Development Bank of Canada and Export Development Canada.

[12] Object codes for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027.

[13] Budget 2026

[14] This request reflects the Budget 2026 measure entitled *Sustaining the Canadian Dental Care Plan*, which expands the fiscal framework by $477 million in 2026-27 and realigns $345 million in existing CDCP funds from 2025-26 to 2026-27.

[15] Reviewing the Administrative and Fiscal Impacts of the Interim Federal Health Program

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