



Introduction

The annual President's Budget Request to Congress has historically outlined the national budgetary priorities of the Administration in both mandatory and discretionary spending, including spending for the federal government's trust and treaty obligations to Indian Country. Despite existing legal obligations, Tribal programs have never been fully funded and are always susceptible to cuts due to the vast majority of these programs being located in the discretionary budget. While Congress has the ultimate authority to enact appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the priorities of the Administration each Fiscal Year (FY), and it carries immense influence in setting the initial tone for Congressional debate and the formulation of appropriations legislation.

The chronic and ongoing inadequacy of federal funding proposed and authorized for Indian Country must be viewed as unfulfilled trust and treaty obligations. Both the Administration and Congress must recognize that federal funding for Indian Country is not delivered on the basis of poverty or for social welfare purposes. Rather, these funds are payment for the millions of acres of land and extensive resources taken by the United States. Those takings created trust and treaty obligations—many of which are carried forward in the many federal statutes enacted for the benefit of Indian Country. The federal government's trust and treaty obligations establish the legal and moral foundation to provide Tribal programs, including services and funding, to Tribal Nations and Tribal citizens and communities in perpetuity—an obligation that is not discretionary.

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Executive Summary

On May 2, 2025, the Trump Administration began to release the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 President's Budget Request to Congress. As of June 25th, only certain agencies have released detailed budget justifications, and other key Office of Management and Budget (OMB) tables are missing, including estimates of current year and future year spending for certain mandatory programs.

This year, the format of the President's Budget is unique. It presents the budget in more parts and in different arrangements than in past years, each with special caveats. One interpretation of the materials is that the Administration is intentionally making them more challenging to organize and analyze.

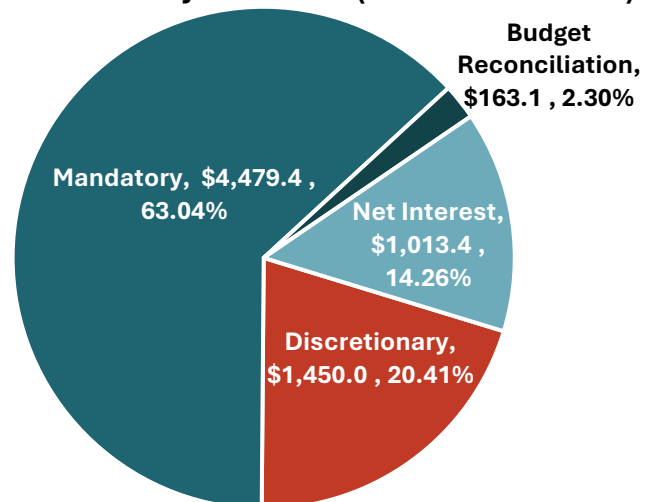
The President's Budget recommends that Congress rescind, or take back, certain funds, and it assumes that Congress will enact additional spending as part of the ongoing Budget Reconciliation process.

Altogether, we have: (1) portions of the President's Budget Request, with more to come; (2) a budget reconciliation bill, with changes underway in the Senate; and (3) multiple "rescission packages" from OMB to Congress requesting cuts.

Since there are portions missing from the President's Budget, the analysis in this memorandum combines prior year estimates of mandatory spending from the FY 2025 OMB Historical Tables with the President's Discretionary Budget Request, proposed Budget Reconciliation spending, and any known rescissions as of June 25, 2025.

Using the information available, the President's FY 2026 Budget Request estimates **\$7.1 trillion (-\$160.1 billion, -4.45%)¹** in total spending for FY 2026, including **\$1.4 trillion (-\$163.1 billion, -10.1%)** requested for discretionary programs and an estimated **\$4.5 trillion (+\$107.6 billion, +2.5%)** in mandatory spending.² The President's Budget also includes **\$163.1 billion** requested in Budget Reconciliation spending, and **\$139.9 billion** in rescissions of prior "non-base" funding.

**FY 2026 President's Budget Request
plus Mandatory Estimates (dollars in millions)**



¹ A minus sign shows funding reductions, and a plus sign shows funding additions.

² This estimate is prior to any changes in mandatory programs made through the Budget Reconciliation procedure.

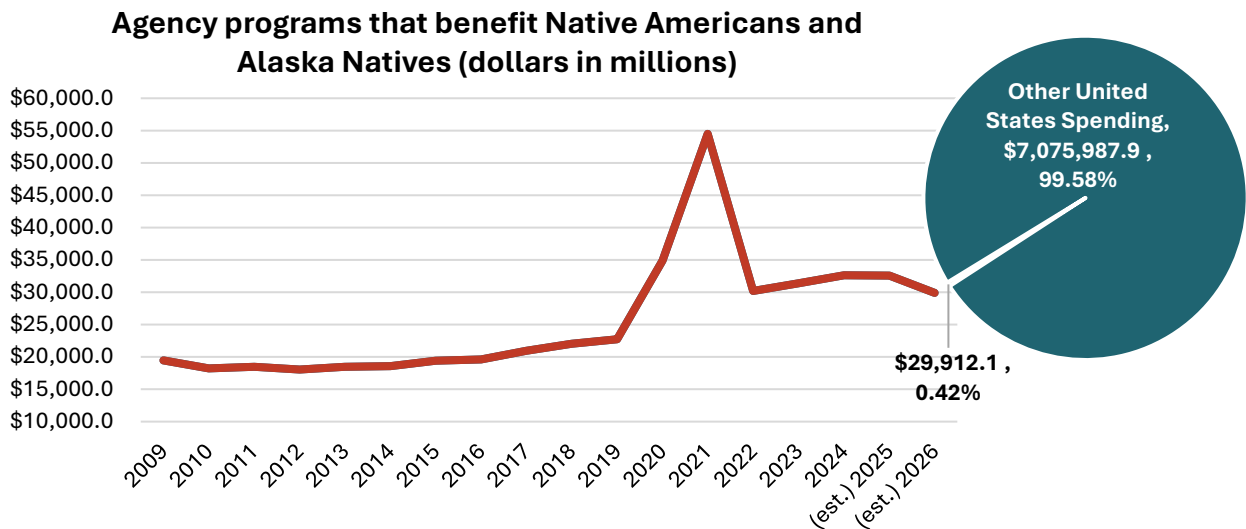
In other reporting, including the President’s own materials, you may see the President’s Budget presented as **\$1.69 trillion, combining discretionary spending and budget reconciliation into a consolidated request**. The Administration proposes to achieve these reductions by:

- Cutting non-defense discretionary spending by **\$163.1 billion (-22.6%)**;
- Increasing Defense, Homeland Security, and Justice spending by **\$163.1 billion** through budget reconciliation; and
- Eliminating or recouping **\$139.9 billion** from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (i.e., the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law), the Inflation Reduction Act, and other supplemental or emergency funding.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Supplemental Defense and Security (+163.1 billion) | – | Regular Non-Defense Discretionary (–163.1 billion) | – | Bipartisan Infra. Law and Supplemental (–\$139.9 billion) | = | FY 2026 President’s Budget and Budget Reconciliation (\$1.69 trillion) |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|

Federal Funding for the Benefit of Native Americans and Alaska Natives

When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President’s Budget would result in an estimated **\$29.9 billion (–\$2.7 billion, –8.2%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



This analysis uses the programs listed in the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut as the framework for analyzing the President’s FY26 Budget Request. For more information, see the Methodology section. The increase in spending for 2020 and 2021 is from emergency COVID-19 response funding.

The President’s Budget achieves its FY 2026 request by significantly reducing funding for all policy areas that benefit Indian Country, with the exception of the Indian Health Service (IHS) and certain Department of Education (ED) programs. Even though portions of IHS and ED programs are funded at the same level as last year or see marginal increases in spending, there are losses as well. Within IHS, the President’s Budget proposes to severely cut Sanitation Facilities Construction and eliminate advance appropriations. And within ED, the

President's Budget proposes to consolidate several grants into a single block grant, without specifying what happens to the Tribal allocations.

Reorganization efforts across federal agencies include changes to federal account structures, meaning ED is not alone in the proposed consolidation of its grants into a block grant in the FY 2026 President's Budget Request. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) proposes to consolidate a variety of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grants that previously had Tribal allocations or set- asides into a consolidated state block grant administered by the newly proposed Administration for a Healthy America (AHA). However, without a formula, it is unclear whether Tribal allocations would continue, potentially resulting in devastating reductions in total funding for behavioral health programs in Indian Country from HHS.

Anywhere the Administration has sought to reorganize a federal agency, a corresponding proposed account reorganization has also taken place. These proposed changes underscore the importance of the President's Budget Request as a document demonstrating the intent of the Administration. In short, based on the President's Budget, the Administration intends to: cut or eliminate programs that fulfill core trust and treaty obligations to Indian Country; change the shape and function of the federal government; and "revitalize federalism" by cutting federal programs and returning authority to state and local governments.

Agency Spending that Benefits Native Americans and Alaska Natives³
Totals by Agency (dollars in millions)

| Federal Agency | FY 2025 | FY 2026 Request | Requested Change | % Change |
|--|------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|
| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) | \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.0 | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Department of Agriculture (USDA) | \$ 3,545.2 | \$ 3,302.6 | \$ (242.6) | -6.8% |
| Department of Commerce (DOC) | \$ 41.9 | Not Available | | |
| Department of Defense (DOD) | \$ 37.6 | Not Available | | |
| Department of Education (ED) | \$ 7,708.6 | \$ 7,393.1 | \$ (315.5) | -4.1% |
| Department of Energy (DOE) | \$ 346.0 | \$ 302.7 | \$ (43.3) | -12.5% |
| Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | \$ 9,389.3 | \$ 10,276.5 | \$ 887.2 | 9.4% |
| Department of Homeland Security (DHS) | \$ 17.6 | Elimination | \$ (17.6) | -100.0% |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) | \$ 1,345.5 | \$ 888.4 | \$ (457.1) | -34.0% |
| Department of Justice (DOJ) | \$ 635.8 | Not Available | | |
| Department of Labor (DOL) | \$ 74.0 | Elimination | \$ (74.0) | -100.0% |
| Department of the Interior (DOI) | \$ 7,152.1 | \$ 5,826.7 | \$ (1,325.4) | -18.5% |
| Department of the Treasury (Treasury) | \$ 36.7 | \$ 1.3 | \$ (35.4) | 96.4% |
| Department of Transportation (DOT) | \$ 1,021.6 | \$ 892.8 | \$ (128.8) | -12.6% |
| Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) | \$ 40.0 | Not Available | | |
| Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | \$ 290.4 | \$ 212.9 | \$ (77.5) | -26.7% |
| Federal Communications Commission (FCC) | \$ 786.8 | \$ 733.0 | \$ (53.8) | -6.8% |
| Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council ⁴ (FPISC) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts (IAIA) | \$ 13.5 | Elimination | \$ (13.5) | -100.0% |
| Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) | \$ 10.0 | Elimination | \$ (10.0) | -100.0% |
| National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) | \$ 2.0 | Elimination | \$ (2.0) | -100.0% |
| National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) | \$ 0.6 | Elimination | \$ (0.6) | -100.0% |
| National Science Foundation (NSF) | \$ 19.2 | \$ 7.1 | \$ (12.1) | -63.0% |

³ This analysis uses the programs listed in the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut as the framework for analyzing the President's FY26 Budget Request. However, we note that the Crosscuts have often been overly inclusive when listing Indian Country funding. For more information, see the Methodology section. For more information, see the Methodology section.

⁴ FPISC is an interagency coordinated effort that accelerates review and permitting for multi-year, multi-phase projects. Eligibility and funding from FPISC are determined by factors other than an annual Tribal-set-aside.

**CONTINUED - Agency Spending that Benefits Native Americans and Alaska Natives
Totals by Agency (dollars in millions)**

| Federal Agency | FY 2025 | FY 2026 Request | Requested Change | % Change |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation ⁵ (ONHIR) | \$ - | Elimination | \$ - | -100.0% |
| Office of Personnel Management (OPM) | \$ 1.3 | \$ 1.3 | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Small Business Administration ⁶ (SBA) | \$ 5.0 | Elimination | \$ (5.0) | -100.0% |
| Smithsonian Institution | \$ 75.0 | \$ 72.7 | \$ (2.3) | -3.1% |
| Estimated Total | \$ 32,596.7 | \$ 29,912.1 | \$ (2,684.6) | -8.2% |

⁵ The Administration proposes the elimination and rescission of prior funding for this agency. OMB's May 2, 2025 budget materials state, "ONHIR began over 50 years ago to facilitate the relocation of Navajo and Hopi people living on each other's land. The statute directs that ONHIR 'shall cease to exist when the President determines that its functions have been fully discharged' and the Congress has already directed ONHIR to begin planning for Office closure. An orderly closure of this office and transfer of residual responsibilities to other agencies is long overdue."

⁶ This analysis excludes any Tribal impacts on the 8(a) Business Development program because the funds are not solely for the benefit of Native Americans and Alaska Natives and there is not an identifiable Tribal allocation or set-aside. As such, this widely-used program is not in the FY 2025 Native American Crosscut.

Procedural Next Steps

This memorandum, containing the Coalition for Tribal Sovereignty’s (CTS) analysis of the President’s Budget, will be updated on the CTS website as additional materials are released by the Administration. Once all the President’s Budget materials are released, the CTS analysis will be made final.

Procedurally, multiple budget-related activities are taking place concurrently. Each is covered below, organized by branch of government and urgency, including: (1) Reconciliation, (2) Regular Appropriations, (3) Reorganization, and (4) Rulemaking.

Congress—Budget Reconciliation

Currently, at the time of publication, the Senate is focused on Budget Reconciliation—a separate, largely partisan procedural tool to make changes in federal spending, revenue, or the debt limit. Congress uses budget resolutions to set revenue, spending, and other budgetary targets. Sometimes, a budget resolution includes special instructions for a named authorizing committee to “reconcile” those targets with changes to laws. Authorizing committees (*not* appropriations committees) named in the Budget Reconciliation instructions submit legislative text to the Budget Committee to compile into a spending, revenue, or debt limit bill for consideration.

The House passed its Budget Reconciliation bill, the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* (OBBBA) on May 22, 2025, and political pressure is now on the Senate to act. Since the [June 2, 2025 CTS memorandum](#) on the federal budget, many of the Senate committees with budget reconciliation instructions have [released text](#), but none of the committees have held markup hearings as of the date of publication. The Senate’s version of its Budget Reconciliation bill is expected to have differences from the House version. With pieces of the Senate version still materializing and changes underway, it is likely that up to another two weeks of Senate procedures will have to play out before a vote on a final version takes place. Presumably, this will happen sometime before members go home for the Fourth of July holiday break. However, chamber leadership has signaled they will stay in session as long as it takes, including over the planned recess.

When the Senate version is eventually sent to the House for consideration, the House likely will make additional changes, resulting in more procedural delays. However, at some point this Fall, political pressure due to the federal government approaching its debt limit (i.e. the debt ceiling) will drive Congressional action on Budget Reconciliation. Currently, Treasury estimates the date when the United States runs out of borrowing authority (i.e. reaches the debt ceiling, sometimes called the “x date” in news and policy) will occur sometime in August 2025. While the federal government can use so-called “extraordinary measures” to make debt payments, doing so is not a permanent solution, and eventually action will be needed. After the Fourth of July break, the next political pressure “deadline” on Budget Reconciliation is the August recess, which coincides with the current August date when the United States runs out of borrowing authority.

Congress—Regular Appropriations

Even with parts of the President’s Budget Request missing, Congressional Appropriations Subcommittees in the House will continue to hold [markup hearings on FY 2026 regular appropriations](#) within their jurisdiction. Thus, the first glimpse of Congressional FY 2026 spending totals and whether they adopt or reject portions of the President’s Budget Request will come from House Republicans. As House Appropriations Subcommittees’ bill text and committee reports become available, CTS members can use this analysis to quickly identify the agencies, accounts, and programs to monitor.

House appropriators continue to express overall support for programs benefiting Tribal Nations and Tribal citizens and communities. However, the political climate in the House is one that supports funding cuts. House appropriators are likely to respond to high volumes of letters, meetings, and other documented communications from Indian Country expressing support for these programs, as well as Congressional Member-to-Member communications.

The Senate will turn its attention back to regular appropriations once it gets Budget Reconciliation off its plate. However, ongoing Budget Reconciliation negotiations as the bill nears a final version may continue to draw Congressional attention from each chamber. Congress has committees so it can work on many things at once, but Budget Reconciliation will continue to consume short-term attention in the Senate, while the House seeks to make progress on regular appropriations until Budget Reconciliation text comes out of the Senate.

Congressional members in each chamber will continue to have a say in: (1) Budget Reconciliation for mandatory and supplemental spending; and (2) regular, discretionary, annual appropriations for FY 2026. Knowing the difference between regular appropriations and Budget Reconciliation lets you know which committees have jurisdiction on these two budget policy issues.

Administration—Reorganization

Now that most of the President’s Budget Request is available, we have a better look at the organizational structure, staff changes, account changes, and mission changes that accompany federal agency reorganization proposals. What may appear simply as office closures on the surface, may also include the redesign and consolidation of laws, regulations, and guidance used to inform federal programs. The underlying question in the President’s Budget is, “can the Administration make these changes without Congress?” The answer is: it depends.

Not all agencies, offices, or programs are expressly authorized by statute; and, for those that are, there may not be an accompanying description of where that function must exist within the federal government. Further, while appropriations laws may bind certain funds to agencies, offices, or programs (forcing them to exist), most program details are found in committee reports and their explanatory statements, which are generally not legally binding.

The net result of these political realities is that the Administration, in many instances, has significant leeway to decide where programs will be housed and how they operate.

The President's Budget is typically viewed as inconsequential to Congressional budget formulation, but it also represents the aspirational goals of the Administration, with organizational charts, employee estimates, and program estimates included within it. However, this President's Budget gives us a real-time update and map of how the Administration hopes to reorganize the federal government. Utilizing information in the President's Budget now allows Indian Country to raise some questions on programs and formulas before agency and program reorganizations are finalized.

Administration—Rulemaking

During a June 1, 2025, morning interview with CNN, OMB Director Russ Vought discussed his belief that indirect costs from federal contract support are unreasonably higher than those found in the private sector for the same type of work. Although this statement was made discussing scientific research funding, if OMB's goal is to lower total allowable grant, cooperative agreement, or contract support, the result could substantially and directly harm all Tribal program interests.

Director Vought's comments were referring to the Code of Federal Regulations' provisions on Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR 200), which would impact all federal award recipients—including those serving Indian Country. If OMB proceeds with formal rulemaking mechanisms on this section of the Code of Federal Regulations, immediate Indian Country action and attention may be required. Fortunately, as of June 25, 2025, there have been no public actions taken to negatively impact indirect costs or other allowable costs for federal awards. The risk for future such actions, however, is significant, and CTS will continue to monitor rulemaking and guidance that seeks to limit allowable costs for federal awards.

Conclusion

With organizational charts and program totals from the President's Budget, CTS presents below materials for assessing agency reorganization, federal Reductions in Force (RIFs), impounded funds, and Congressional appropriations.

Despite the information below, the President's Budget proposal remains incomplete. Moving forward, the President may withhold certain budget request information until Budget Reconciliation negotiations are complete. Doing so would likely keep the political attention on Congress and its budget scoring instead of the Administration and its budget scoring.

However, if Budget Reconciliation talks stall for too long, political pressure may ramp up on the President to provide unreleased portions of the budget in an effort to allow Congress to finalize budget negotiations. Ultimately, a combination of political factors will be at play in producing final estimates of agency spending and, ultimately, in any numbers appearing in a potential final funding bill.

Moving forward, it will be critically important for Indian Country to work in unity and in a bipartisan manner with Congress and the Administration to secure funding at levels that honor trust and treaty obligations.

Analysis as of June 25, 2025.

Agency Budget Details

Methodology

This analysis uses the programs listed in the [FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut](#) as the framework for analyzing the President's FY 2026 Budget Request. Thus, amounts displayed in graphs throughout this document include regular discretionary appropriations, advance discretionary appropriations, mandatory appropriations, and any supplemental or emergency funding included in the Native American Crosscut.

The amounts in parentheses throughout this analysis reflect a change in dollar amount compared to the previous year (FY25 versus FY26) for the programs, or portions thereof, included in the Native American Crosscut. Where there are new programs established or funded, those amounts are included in the FY 2026 Budget Request total. Where programs from the Native American Crosscut are dedicated programs, or the amount is a set-aside that can be calculated from year-to-year (appearing as “grants to tribes”), the amounts for FY 2025 are updated to reflect information from the President’s FY 2026 Budget Request. However, note that the actual costs for some programs cannot be determined until the fiscal year is closed out. These accounts may have “updated actuals” for their total budget authority.

Programs labeled as “Non-Add” do not add to the total amounts in this analysis, nor do they add amounts in the OMB Native American Crosscut. In this analysis, all Non-Add accounts are loan or loan guarantee accounts.

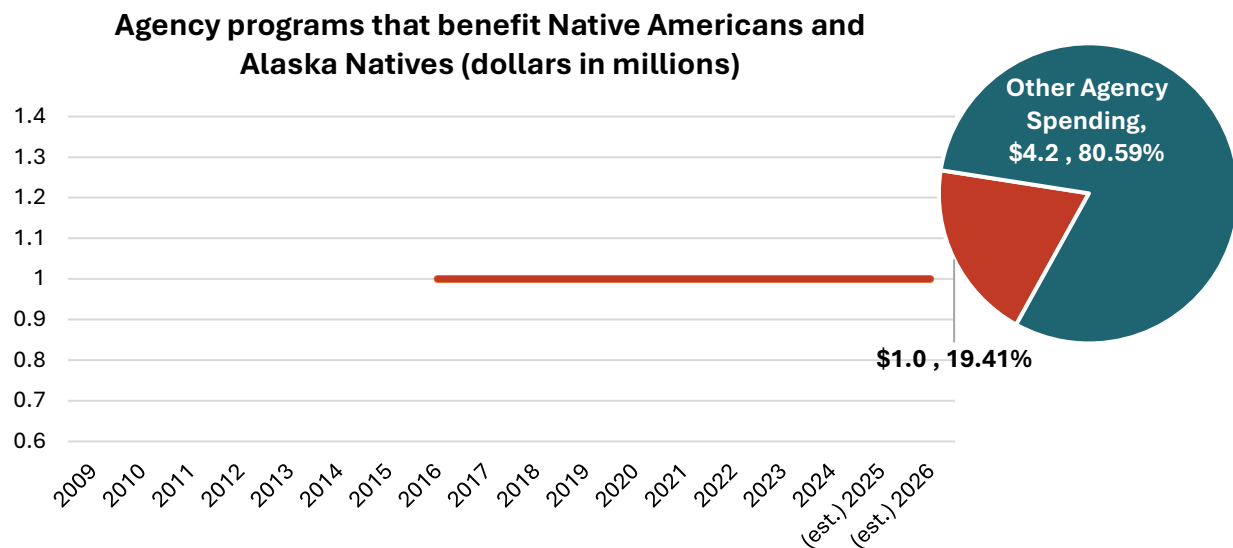
In some instances, we know more about the account structure than has been published due to legislation, accompanying committee reports, and the prior year Congressional Budget Justifications, all of which enhance the Native American Crosscut data by providing additional account details. In other instances, the Native American Crosscut data includes amounts provided as competitive awards for programs that may include both Tribal and non-Tribal applicants. Additionally, if the President's Budget proposal eliminates an entire agency or entire account category of funding, then, for purposes of this analysis, the assumed effect is a one hundred percent reduction in funding (-100%) because there can be no competition for eliminated awards.

Over the years, improvements to OMB’s Native American Crosscut data have resulted in changes in the reported amounts within each federal agency. Descriptions under each section’s graphs in this analysis will identify changes in reporting or other anomalies that make data hard to understand. One change for this analysis is that, beginning in 2024, OMB reported amounts for the Tribal transportation and transit programs that include the obligation limitation deduction—a special mechanism to preserve the Highway Trust Fund that results in automatic rescissions each year. The result is a higher “on paper” amount for Tribal transportation programs that does not reflect reality. Because shifts in OMB Native American Crosscut reporting methods would require a custom recalculation of every account prior to FY 2024, this section shows budget authority trends over time instead of actual budget obligations.

Entries in this analysis refer to the accounts as they exist in the President's Budget or appropriations law, not as they appear in the OMB Native American Crosscut. This is done so CTS members and Tribal Nations may more easily conduct independent research on areas of interest and use provisions when collaborating with Congress or the Administration.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

The ACHP requests **\$5.2 million (-\$4.4 million, -46.0%)** in total budget authority⁷ for FY 2026. The requested level of funding is alleged to permit the agency to cover operational costs, meet principal cybersecurity and information technology needs, and meet projected demands from federal agencies for Section 106 program alternatives. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President’s Budget would result in an estimated **\$1 million (+\$0)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



*The Native American Crosscuts report enacted amounts for 2022-2024. ACHP budget requests suggest the Office of Tribal and Indigenous Peoples and its predecessor office have had the same staffing levels since 2016. This graph assumes similar staffing has similar costs.

Agency Budget Request

<https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/2025-05/ACHPFY2026BudgetJustification.pdf>

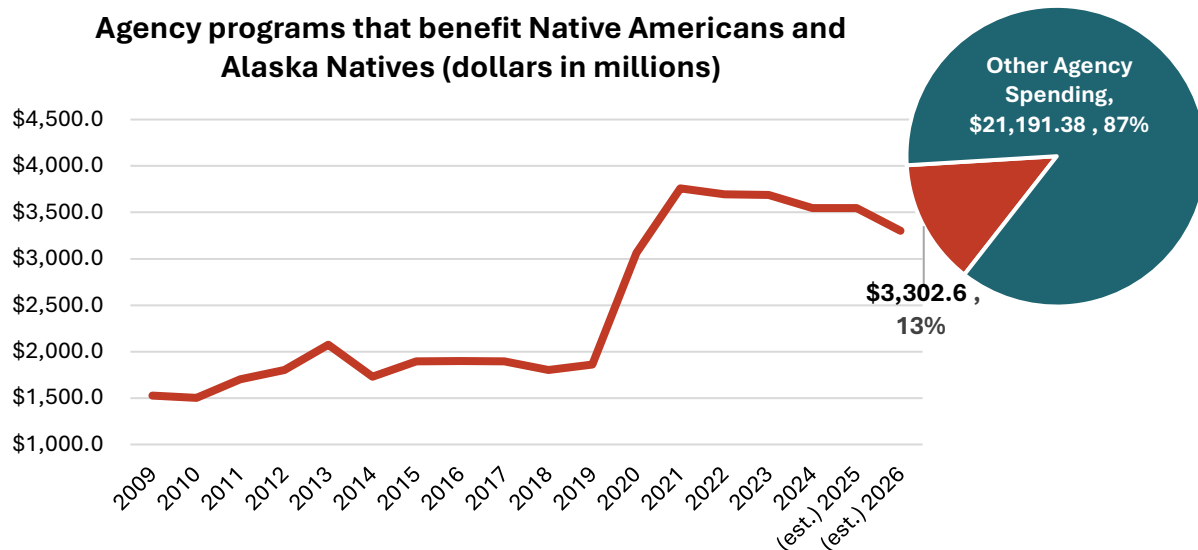
Key Tribal Provisions

- The ACHP budget appears to maintain funding for the Office of Tribal and Indigenous Peoples (**\$1 million**) by referencing its council committee structure and funding to support the Tribal and Indigenous Peoples Committee activity, but it does not expressly name the office in this budget request.
- The budget requests funding to “[p]articipate in the White House Council on Native American Affairs and other interagency working groups to effectuate consideration for and protection of Tribal historic properties and sacred sites in federal decision-making.”

⁷ “Total budget authority” refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President’s FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The USDA requests **\$24.5 billion (-\$17.7 billion, -41.9%)** in total budget authority.⁸ The agency is alleged to achieve these significant reductions by transferring wildland fire functions (with all the prospective emergency disaster money) to the Department of the Interior (DOI) and by substantially reducing or eliminating funding for entire USDA bureaus and offices. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$3.3 billion (-\$242.6 million, -6.8%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.usda.gov/about-usda/general-information/leadership-usda/budget>

Key Tribal Provisions

Office of the Secretary

- **\$5.0 million (-\$190 thousand, -3.7%)** for the Office of Tribal Relations.
 - Includes **\$275 thousand** for the USDA Tribal Advisory Committee.
- **Elimination** of the Intertribal Technical Assistance Network (ITAN).
 - The ITAN did not receive funding in FY 2025 and received \$2 million in FY 2024.
- **Elimination (-\$2 million, -100%)** of the Indian Tribal School Lunch pilot project.

⁸ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

- **\$11.9 million (+\$0)** to the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund (or “Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund”), providing **\$7.9 million (+\$0)** in budget authority from interest earned.
- **\$7 million (+\$0)** for Payments to 1994 institutions (Tribal Colleges and Universities).
- **\$5 million (+\$0)** for Research Grants for 1994 Institutions.
- **\$11 million (+\$0)** for Extension Services at 1994 institutions.
- **\$5 million (+\$0)** for Education Grants for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions.
- **\$5 million (+\$0)** for the New Beginning for Tribal Students program.
 - Would allow for a waiver on matching fund requirements.
- **\$4 million (+\$0)** for the Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program.
- **Elimination (Tribal grants unknown, -100%)** of the Higher Education Multicultural Scholars Program.
 - The program received \$10 million in FY 2025.

Farm Service Agency (FSA)

- **Elimination (-\$20 million, -100%, *Non-Add*)** of the Indian Land Acquisition and Highly Fractionated Land Loan Levels, stating, “there has been no demand over the last several years.”
- **\$2.4 billion (-\$173 million, -6.7%)** for Direct Farm Ownership Loans and **\$1.63 billion (+\$0)** for Direct Farm Operating Loans.
 - While FSA Farm Loan programs are not Tribal specific, the lack of access to commercial lenders means Tribal Nations and Tribal producers heavily rely on FSA for credit.

Forest Service

- **Elimination (-\$16.6 million, -100% of the Tribal portion)** of discretionary State, Private, and Tribal Forestry account funding.
- Transfers functions from Wildland Fire Management and the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund to DOI in 2026 for the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

Food and Nutrition Services

- **\$235 million (+\$2 million, +0.85%)** estimated for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).
 - This is a mandatory program authorized by the Farm Bill that is subject to actual eligibility. The detailed budget justification describes amounts “under current law” and estimates the requested funding will be sufficient for a projected 65,000 individuals per month. FDPIR participation, however, may increase due to changes in SNAP eligibility and benefits.

- **\$3 million (+\$0)** for the FDPIR Self-Demonstration Pilot Program.
- **Elimination (-\$998 thousand, -100%)** of the FDPIR Nutrition Education Program.
- **\$5 million (-\$6 million, -54.5%)** for the FDPIR Tribal Administration Study.
- **\$18.6 million (-\$21.6 million, -53.9%)** for FDPIR commodities.
- **Elimination (-\$76.0 million in Tribal formula grants, -100%)** of the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.
- A **9.5% reduction** in estimated total benefit costs for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) by returning the Cash Value Benefit (CVB) for fruits and vegetables to the level set in the 2014 WIC Food Package Rule, adjusted for inflation (**Approx. -\$13.1 million for total eligible Tribal recipients**).

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- **\$112 million (-\$784 million, -87.5%)** for conservation operations, including elimination of all conservation technical assistance (**-\$776 million, -100%**).
 - While NRCS programs are not Tribal specific, Tribal Nations and Tribal producers rely on NRCS funding and technical assistance to implement conservation programs on their lands.

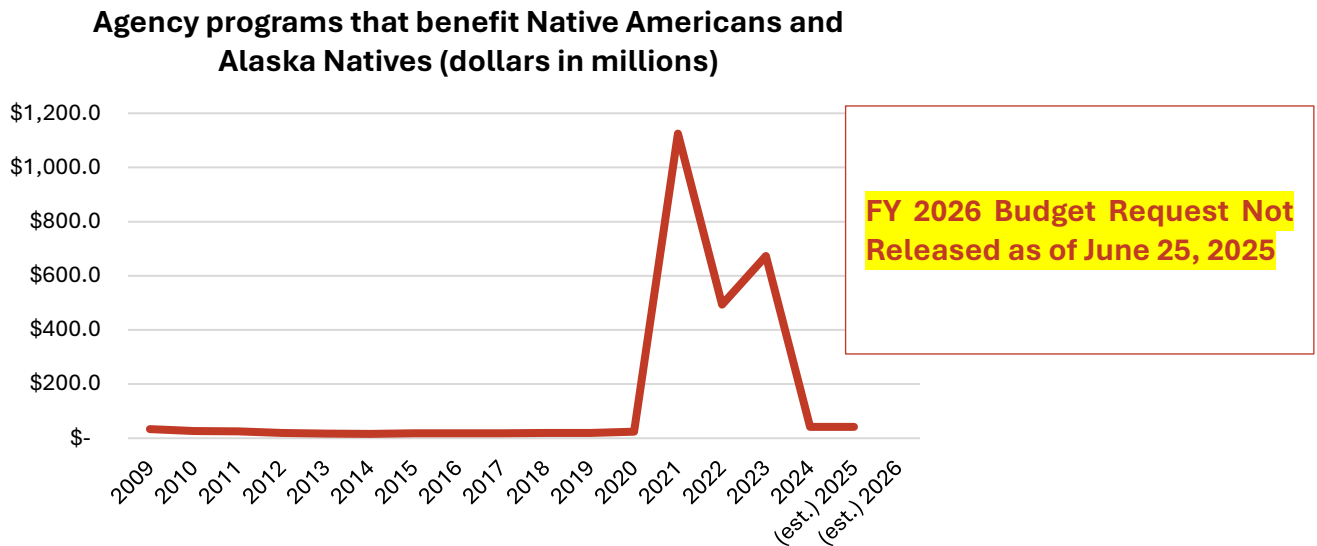
Rural Development

- **Elimination (-\$8 million, -100%)** of Rural Housing Service (RHS) Tribal College Grants.
- **Elimination and rescission of prior obligated balances (-\$4.63 million, -100%)** for the RHS Single Family Housing (Section 502) Relending Program for Native American Tribes.
- **Elimination (-\$4 million, -100%)** of Rural Business Development Grants to Native American Tribes, including transportation accounts.
 - The FY 2026 budget requests zero funding for discretionary programs at the Rural Business-Cooperative Service.
- **\$27 million (+\$2 million, +8%)** for Water and Waste Disposal (WWD) Grants to Native American Tribes and **\$13 million (-\$7 million, -35.0%)** for WWD Grants to Alaskan Villages.
 - The USDA budget in brief suggests \$40 million in total WWD resources for these accounts, but the detailed Rural Utilities Service (RUS) budget request changes the way it reports for accounts, along with its new grant request. Using the FY25 RUS Budget Request to reference prior year amounts, the Alaskan Villages account would be reduced by approximately \$7 million.
- **Elimination** of RUS High Energy Cost Grants, of which Tribal areas are eligible (**Tribal grants unknown, -\$8 million total program funds**).

- **Elimination (up to -\$66.5 million in Tribal grants, -100%)** of RUS ReConnect broadband grants and loans.

Department of Commerce (DOC)

As of June 25, 2025, DOC has only released a summary budget document with notice that detailed justifications will be posted at a later date. There was limited information available in earlier budget releases from President Trump and OMB (see below).



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.commerce.gov/about/budget-and-performance>

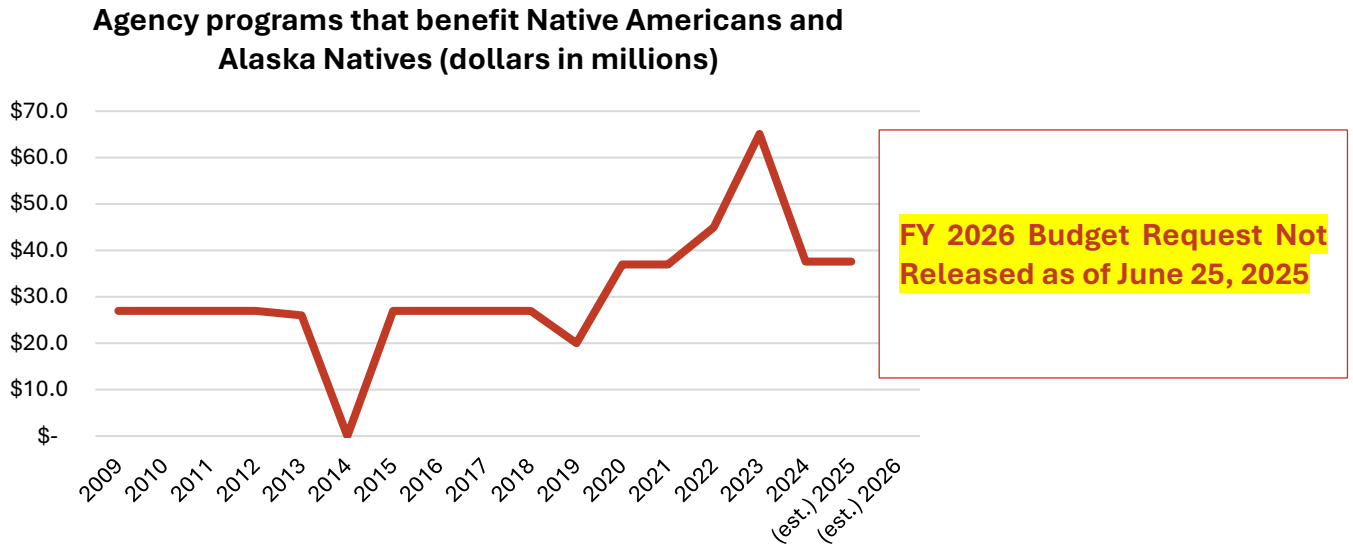
- As of June 25, 2025, none of DOC's detailed budget materials have been released.

Key Tribal Provisions

- Elimination of the Minority Business Development Administration, eliminating Native programs (**-\$6.5 million, -100%**).

Department of Defense (DOD)

As of June 25, 2025, none of the agency's FY 2026 budget materials have been released.



Agency Budget Request

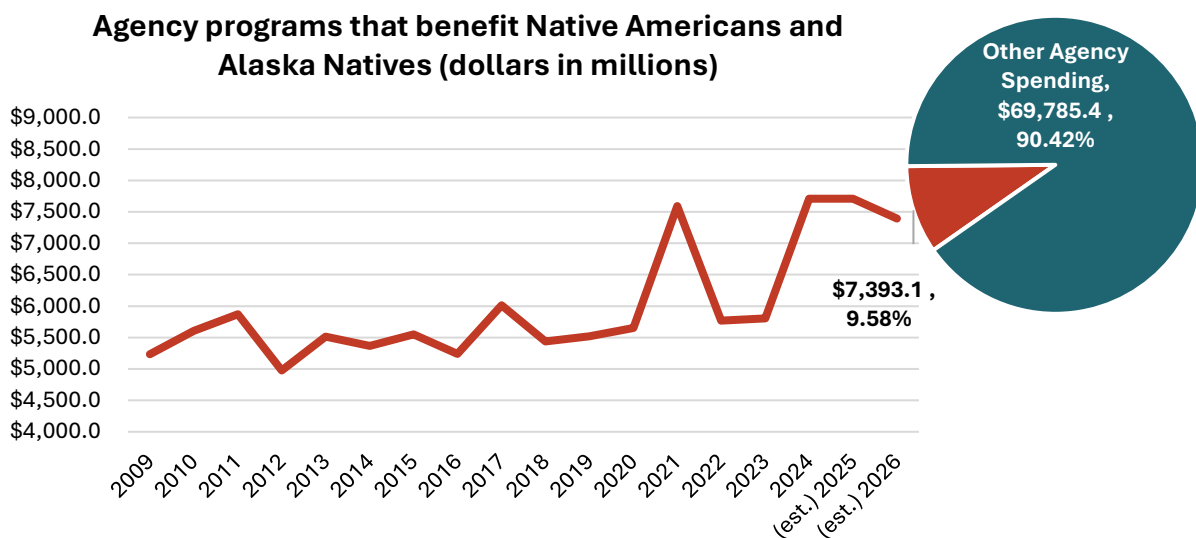
- As of June 25, 2025, none of DOD's FY 2026 budget materials have been released.

Key Tribal Provisions

- As of June 25, 2025, none of DOD's FY 2026 budget materials have been released.

Department of Education (ED)

The ED requests **\$77.2 billion (-\$13.5 billion, -14.9%)** in total budget authority.⁹ The agency is alleged to achieve these reductions by consolidating or eliminating discretionary programs throughout the agency, including a reduction of **\$4.5 billion (-69.4%)** for primary and secondary education programs and a reduction of **\$2.3 billion (-65.8%)** for Higher Education programs. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President’s Budget would result in an estimated **\$7.4 billion (-\$266.1 million, -4.1%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



ED changed the way it reports amounts for 2024 in the OMB Native American Crosscut, adding \$1.72 billion to “Indirect Support, Other.” Since the other program amounts included in “Other” can be identified, the increase appears to be from a change in reporting for Student Financial Assistance and Student Loans.

Agency Budget Request

<https://www.ed.gov/about/ed-overview/annual-performance-reports/budget/budget-requests/eds-fiscal-year-fy-2026-budget-request>

Key Tribal Provisions

This section organizes material in the following order: (1) primary programs, (2) secondary programs, and then (3) postsecondary programs. Certain programs in the first subsection—Indian Education—include amounts for Indian institutions of Higher Education.

Indian Education

- **\$194.7 million (+\$0)** for Indian Education Programs, including:
 - **\$110.3 million (+\$0)** for Indian Education grants to Tribal Local Education Agencies (LEAs).

⁹ “Total budget authority” refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President’s FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

- **\$72 million (+\$0)** for Special Programs for Indian Children, however:
 - **\$46.8 million (-22.5 million, -32.5%) and the elimination of 10** continuation awards for Demonstration Grants.
 - **\$25.2 million (+22.5 million, +750.0%)** and the elimination of one continuation award for Professional Development.
 - Professional Development Grants include primary, secondary, and postsecondary professionals.
- **\$12.4 million (+\$0)** for Indian Education National Activities, however:
 - **\$1.5 million (-\$667 thousand, -30.8%)** for Tribal Education Agency (TEA) continuation awards.
 - **Elimination (-\$3.5 million, -100%)** in new awards for Language Immersion Grants.
 - **\$3.2 million (+2.4 million, +296.5%)** in continuation awards for Language Immersion Grants.
 - **\$2.4 million (+\$1.1 million, +84.0%)** for Native American Language Resource Centers.
 - **\$1 million (+\$0)** for the National Indian Education Study.
 - **\$4.3 million (+\$814 thousand, +23.3%)** for Technical and logistical support.
 - **Elimination (-\$114 thousand, -100%)** for peer review of new award applications.

English Language Acquisition

- **Elimination (-\$4.8 million, -100%)** of Native American and Alaska Native language acquisition grants that support the teaching, learning, and studying of Native American languages while increasing English language proficiency.

School Improvement Program

- The agency proposes to **consolidate or eliminate** 18 currently funded formula and competitive grant programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as well as several related programs, into a consolidated K–12 Simplified Funding Program (SFP).
 - The net effect on programs from year-to-year is a reduction of **\$4.53 billion (-69.4%)**.
 - If this reduction **(-69.4%)** is applied to the amounts for Local Educational Agency (LEA) Grants in the FY 2025 Native American Crosscut (excluding Indian Education LEA accounts), Tribal LEAs would receive **\$115.1 million (-\$266.1 million)**.
 - The newly proposed SFP would reserve **\$10 million (-\$11.6 million, -\$53.6%)** in set-asides for the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) as part of the agency's proposal to reserve one-half of one percent of SFP Grants to States for BIE.
 - **The agency says, "[t]he Administration looks forward to working with Congress to establish the formula to distribute the funding ..."**
- **Consolidation** of the following School Improvement Programs:

- Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants;
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers;
- State Assessments;
- Education for Homeless Children and Youths;
- **Alaska Native Education (-\$45.0 million, -100%)¹⁰**;
- Rural Education; and
- Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants.
- **Elimination** of the following School Improvement Programs:
 - Training and Advisory Services; and
 - Comprehensive Centers.

Impact Aid

- **\$822 million (+\$3.3 million, +0.4%)** for Basic Support Payments for Indian Students.
 - Even though the agency reports a slight increase in Indian student count for 2026, the resulting average payments per child for Indian students would decrease to **\$3,838 dollars (-\$28, -0.33%)**.
- The agency **maintains funding** for Payments for Children with Disabilities, but a projected increase in eligible students will lower the average payment for all eligible students to **\$1,221 dollars (-\$81, -6.2%)**.
 - The agency does not report an eligible Indian student count for this program.

Special Education

- **\$182.6 million (+\$8.3 million, +4.8%)** set aside from Grants to States for BIE-funded schools.
- **\$6.75 million (+\$0)** set aside from Grants for Infants and Families for Tribes, Tribal organizations, or Tribal consortia serving Tribal lands with BIE-funded schools.
 - **Consolidation** of the following National Activities into Grants to States and **elimination of the prior program funding (-\$677.7 million, -100%)**:
 - Personnel development;
 - Technical assistance and dissemination;
 - Personnel preparation;
 - Parent information centers;
 - Educational technology, media, and materials; and
 - Preschool grants.

Education for the Disadvantaged

- **\$1.27 billion (+\$0)** in Tribal set-asides from grants to LEAs.
- **Consolidation** of Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants to BIE and Tribal LEAs **(-\$2 million, -100%)** into the K–12 SFP.

¹⁰ The totals for ED in this analysis include the estimated reduction for the Alaska Native Education Program. This program authority is proposed for consolidation into ED's proposed K–12 SFP, but the SFP analysis of grants to Tribal LEAs does not account for it because it is separately accounted for in OMB's Native American Crosscut. This footnote is for good record keeping and year-to-year comparison.

- **Consolidation** of Innovative Approaches to Literacy Grants to Tribal LEAs (**-\$500 thousand, -100%**) into the K–12 SFP.

Rehabilitation Services

- **\$50.7 million (+\$0)** for Vocational Rehabilitation grants for Indians, however:
 - **\$17.8 million (+13.2 million, +73.8%)** in new awards;
 - **\$31.7 million (-13.2 million, -41.6%)** in continuation awards; and
 - **10-project reduction (-10.5%)** in the total number of projects.

Innovation and Improvement

- **Consolidation or elimination** of every grant program within Innovation and Improvement into the newly proposed SFP consolidated grant, **except \$440 million (+60 million, +15.8%)** for Charter School Grants.
 - Tribal LEAs and BIE schools are competitively eligible for these grants, receiving various amounts from year-to-year.

Schools and Citizenship Education

- **Consolidation** of School Safety national activities grants, the Promising Neighborhoods (PN) program, and the full-service Community Schools program into the newly proposed SFP consolidated grant.
 - Tribal LEAs and BIE schools are competitively eligible for these grants, receiving various amounts from year-to-year.

Student Aid

- A **\$1,685 dollar reduction (-22.8%)** in the maximum Pell Grant award for the 2026–2027 award compared to the 2024–2025 award year.
- **\$250 million (-\$980 million, -79.7%, Tribal grant amounts unknown)** for the Federal Work Study Program.

Higher Education

- **\$51.8 million (+\$0)** for the Strengthening Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs) program discretionary portion (Title III, **Part A**).
- **\$30 million (+\$1.71 million, +6.0%)** estimated for the Strengthening TCCUs program mandatory portion (Title III, **Part F**) (mandatory).
- **\$24.6 million (+\$0)** for the Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions program (Title III, **Part A**).
- **\$15 million (+\$855 thousand, +6.0%)** for the Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions program (Title III, **Part F**) (mandatory).
- **\$11.5 million (+\$0)** for the Strengthening Native American-serving Nontribal institutions program (Title III, **Part A**).
- **\$5.0 million (+\$285 thousand, +6.0%)** for the Strengthening Native American-serving Nontribal institutions program (Title III, **Part F**) (mandatory).

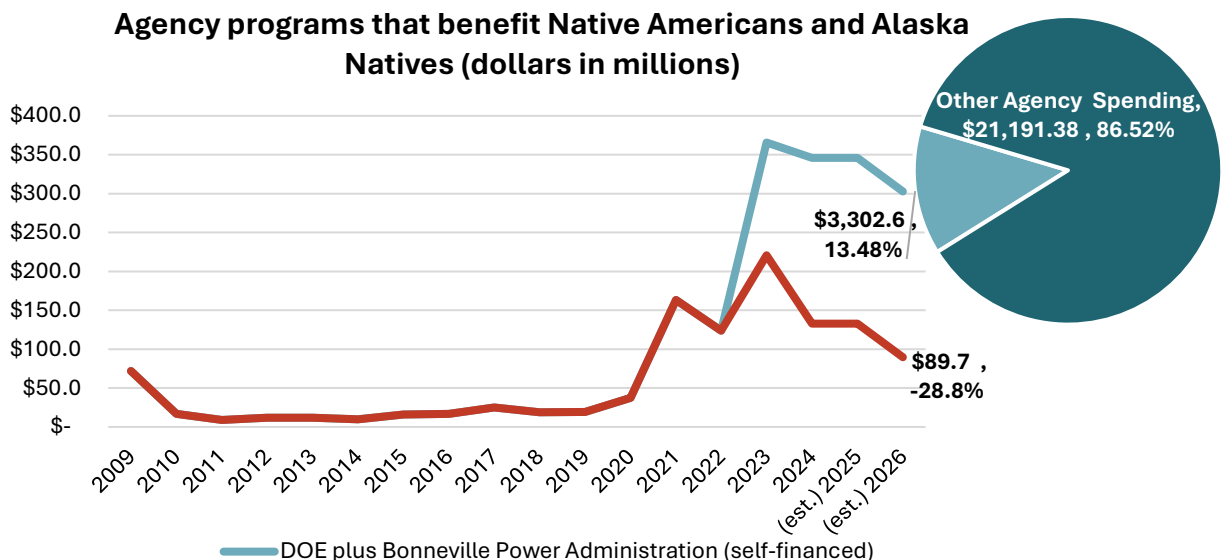
- **\$12.0 million (+\$0)** for the Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions.
- **\$16.4 million (+\$0, Tribal grants unknown)** for the Minority Science and Engineering Improvement Program (MMSEIP) (**Part E**).
- **Elimination** of the following programs used by TCUs:
 - Federal TRIO Programs (**-\$1.2 billion**);
 - The GEAR Up Program (**-\$388 million**);
 - The Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE) (**-\$171 million**);
 - The Teacher Quality Partnership Program (**-\$70 million**); and
 - The Hawkins Centers of Excellence (**-\$15 million**).

Career, Technical, and Adult Education

- **\$18.0 million (+\$0)** set aside from the State Grants account for Tribal Post Secondary Career & Technical Institution grants.

Department of Energy (DOE)

The DOE requests **\$51.6 billion (+\$1.4 billion, +2.8%)** in total budget authority.¹¹ The agency is alleged to achieve these increases by drastically reducing (**-\$2.6 billion, -74.3%**) funding for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, as well as a reduction (**-\$1.1 billion, -13.9%**) in Science program funding. It also proposes the elimination and rescission of various clean or renewable energy programs to increase funds for Nuclear Weapons Activities (**+\$5.6 billion, +28.8%**), renewed focus on Fossil Energy, and investments for the rapid research and commercial deployment of next-generation nuclear technologies. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$307.7 million (-\$38.3 million, -11.1%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives. If the comparison excludes the self-financed Bonneville Power Administration, DOE requests a reduction or elimination of **-28.8%** of its Tribal programs.



In OMB's FY 2025 Native American Crosscut, DOE increases its reported amounts from 2023 to present by including the Bonneville Power Administration (\$213.0 million in 2024).

Agency Budget Request

<https://www.energy.gov/cfo/articles/fy-2026-budget-justification>

- As of June 25, 2025, only some of the detailed justifications are available.

Key Tribal Provisions

- \$50 million (-\$20 million, -28.6%)** for the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs.

¹¹ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

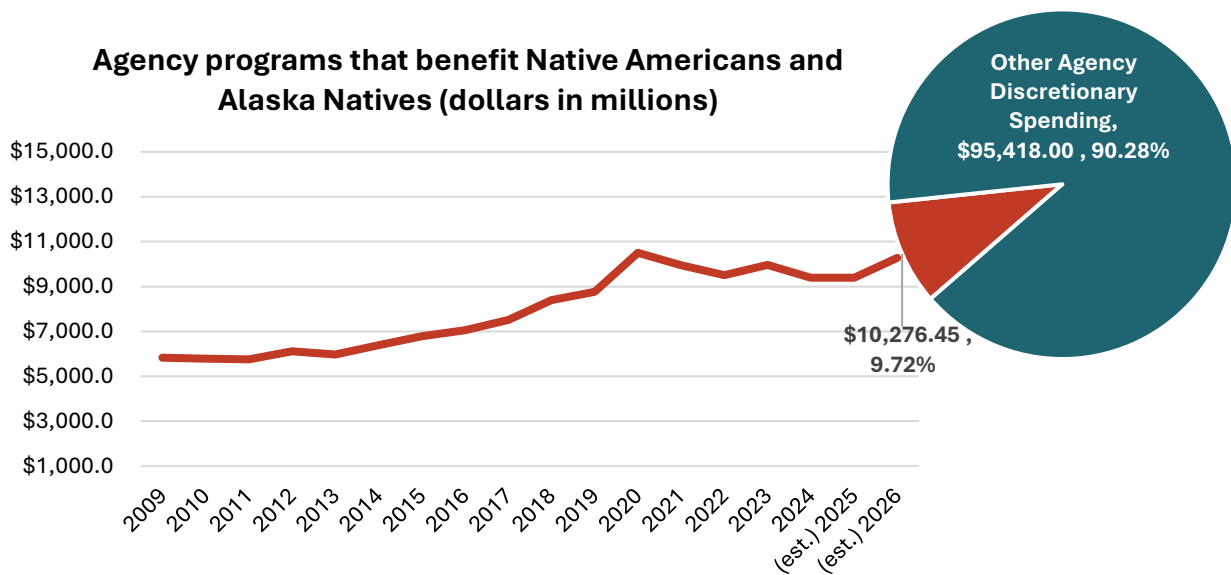
- **Elimination and rescission** of \$12 million in prior balances (**-\$18.3 million, -290%**) for the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program.

National Nuclear Security Administration

- **\$5.0 million (-\$5 million, -50%)** for the Minority Serving Institutions Partnership Program, Tribal Colleges and Universities Academic Alliance Program.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

As of June 25, 2025, HHS has released updated agency justifications for each of its agencies, including certain mandatory programs. However, HHS is only reporting consolidated totals for discretionary programs. HHS requests **\$95.4 billion (-\$32.1 billion, -25.2%)** in discretionary budget authority. The agency achieves this significant reduction by consolidating or eliminating current HHS bureaus, offices, and programs as part of the newly proposed Administration for a Healthy America (AHA). With the exception of the Indian Health Service (IHS), most HHS bureaus and offices have proposed severe cuts to their budgets. Additionally, critical public health fund accounts are proposed for elimination, and the HHS Budget in Brief includes a reduction of **\$21.9 billion in combined FY 2025 and 2026 one-time rescissions**. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$10.3 billion (+\$887.2 million, +9.4%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2026/index.html#bib>

Key Tribal Provisions

Indian Health Service

- **\$7.9 billion (+921 million, +13.2%)** for the Indian Health Service.
 - **Does not request advance appropriations.**
 - Flat-funding beyond contract support costs (CSC), 105(l) leases, new facilities, and New Tribes; with deep cuts to Sanitation Facilities Construction (**-\$93.1 million, -87%**).
 - **Proposes a one-year extension** for the Special Diabetes Program for Indians at **\$159 million (-\$363 thousand, -0.23%)**.
 - See images from the IHS's **FY 2026 Detail of Changes** and **Built-In Decreases** tables on the next page.

| Indian Health Service Detail of Changes (Dollars in Thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sub IHS Activity | FY 2025 Enacted /1 | Changes | | | | | | FY 2026 President's Budget |
| | | Staffing of Newly Constructed Facilities | New Tribes | CSC | 105(l) | Adjustments | Subtotal of Changes | |
| SERVICES | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals & Health Clinics | 2,586,204 | 68,085 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68,085 | 2,654,289 |
| Electronic Health Record System | 190,564 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190,564 |
| Dental Services | 254,117 | 5,384 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,384 | 259,501 |
| Mental Health | 130,114 | 1,194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,194 | 131,308 |
| Alcohol & Substance Abuse | 266,771 | 633 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 633 | 267,404 |
| Purchased/Referred Care | 996,755 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 1,002,755 |
| Indian Health Care Improvement Fund | 74,138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74,138 |
| Total, Clinical Services | 4,498,663 | 75,296 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81,296 | 4,579,959 |
| Public Health Nursing | 112,948 | 2,978 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,978 | 115,926 |
| Health Education | 24,482 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 24,617 |
| Community Health Representatives | 65,212 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65,212 |
| Immunization AK | 2,183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,183 |
| Total, Preventive Health | 204,825 | 3,113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,113 | 207,938 |
| Urban Health | 90,419 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90,419 |
| Indian Health Professions | 80,568 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80,568 |
| Tribal Management | 2,986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,986 |
| Direct Operations | 103,805 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103,805 |
| Self-Governance | 6,174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,174 |
| Total, Other Services | 283,952 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 283,952 |
| Total, Services | 4,987,440 | 78,409 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84,409 | 5,071,849 |
| FACILITIES | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance & Improvement | 170,595 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170,595 |
| Sanitation Facilities Construction | 106,627 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -93,135 | -93,135 | 13,492 |
| Health Care Facility Construction (HCFC) | 182,679 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182,679 |
| Facility & Environmental Health Support | 307,581 | 8,726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,726 | 316,307 |
| Equipment | 32,598 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32,598 |
| Total, Facilities | 800,080 | 8,726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -93,135 | -84,409 | 715,671 |
| Total, Services & Facilities | 5,787,520 | 87,135 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | -93,135 | 0 | 5,787,520 |
| CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS /2 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, Contract Support Costs | 1,051,000 | 0 | 0 | 657,000 | 0 | 0 | 657,000 | 1,708,000 |
| SECTION 105(l) LEASES /2 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, Section 105(l) Leases | 149,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 264,000 | 0 | 264,000 | 413,000 |
| SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAM FOR INDIANS /3 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, Special Diabetes Program for Indians | 159,363 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -363 | -363 | 159,000 |
| BUDGET AUTHORITY TOTAL, IHS | 6,987,520 | 87,135 | 6,000 | 657,000 | 264,000 | -93,135 | 921,000 | 7,908,520 |
| PROGRAM LEVEL TOTAL, IHS | 7,146,883 | 87,135 | 6,000 | 657,000 | 264,000 | -93,498 | 920,637 | 8,067,520 |

1/ The FY 2025 column reflects final full year continuing resolution levels, including required and permissive transfers consistent with P.L. 119-4.

2/ Maintains indefinite discretionary authority for Contract Support Costs and Section 105(l) Lease and reflects the FY 2025 Enacted scores. The FY 2025 IHS operating plan reflect updated estimated scores of \$1,708 billion for Contract Support Costs and \$413 million for Section 105(l) Leases.

3/ FY 2025 Current Law funding represents funding level under the Full Year Continuing Resolution (P.L. 119-4). The FY 2026 budget proposes a 1-year reauthorization of the Special Diabetes Program for Indians beginning in FY 2026.

| | FY 2025 Estimate | | FY 2026 President's Budget | | FY 2026 +/- FY 2025 | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | FTE | BA | FTE | BA | FTE | BA |
| Decreases: | | | | | | |
| A. Built-in: | | | | | | |
| 1. Decrease in the number of compensable days..... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 2. Absorption of FY25 CO Pay Increase (3 months)..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$2,827.805 | -- | -\$2,827.805 |
| 3. Absorption of FY25 CS Pay Increase (3 months)..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$771.906 | -- | -\$771.906 |
| 4. Absorption of FY26 CO Pay Increase (9 months)..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$12,788.747 | -- | -\$12,788.747 |
| 5. Absorption of FY26 CS Pay Increase (9 months)..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$1,561.183 | -- | -\$1,561.183 |
| 6. Absorption of Unfunded Medical Inflationary Costs..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$127.670 | -- | -\$127.670 |
| 7. Absorption of Unfunded Non-Medical Inflationary Costs..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$13.404 | -- | -\$13.404 |
| 8. Absorption of Unfunded Population Growth..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$92.192 | -- | -\$92.192 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Decreases..... | -- | \$0.000 | -- | -\$18,182.907 | -- | -\$18,182.907 |
| B. Program Decrease | | | | | | |
| 1. FY 2025 Congressionally Directed Spending Decrease..... | -- | -\$17,023.000 | -- | -- | -- | -\$17,023.000 |
| 1. FY 2026 Sanitation Facilities Construction Decrease..... | -- | -- | -- | -\$93,135.000 | -- | -\$93,135.000 |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases..... | -- | -\$17,023.000 | -- | -\$93,135.000 | -- | -\$110,158.000 |
| Total Decreases..... | -- | -\$17,023.000 | -- | -\$111,317.907 | -- | -\$128,340.907 |
| Net Change..... | -- | -\$17,023.000 | -- | -\$111,317.907 | -- | +\$792,659.093 |

Administration for a Healthy America (AHA)

- “[C]onsolidates and streamlines chronic care and disease prevention programs across the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and several centers and programs of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).”
- **\$19 million set-aside (16.0%)** from a new Prevention Innovation Program for chronic disease or maternal health for grants to Tribal Nations, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs), and health service providers to Tribal Nations serving rural communities experiencing poor chronic disease and maternal health outcomes.
- **\$163.7 million (-\$46.45 million, -22.1%, Tribal grants unknown)** for Maternal and Children’s Health Special Projects of Regional and National Significance.
- Expands eligibility for the Screening and Treatment for Maternal Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders (MMHSUD) program to include Tribal Nations and Tribal Organizations (**\$11.0 million for all eligible applicants**).
- **\$39 million (+\$3 million)** for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Tribal set-aside (mandatory).¹²
- **\$80 million (newly funded)** for the Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder Resources for Native Americans Program (authorized in 2022, formerly under SAMHSA).
 - When comparing this newly funded program to the eliminated or consolidated programs previously provided through SAMHSA, the net effect is a decrease of **\$112.6 million (-58.5%)**.
 - The agency proposal eliminates Tribal program funding from SAMHSA, including Mental Health Service Block Grants and Tribal Opioid Response grants, which are combined into a new formula-based Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant for states (no formula available).
- **\$3.9 million (+\$0)** for the American Indian/Alaska Native Suicide Prevention Initiative.
- **\$473.6 million (+87.0 million, +22.5%)** for the National Health Service Corps, which includes the loan repayment plan for professionals working at IHS, Tribal, or Urban Indian (ITU) facilities.
 - Congress historically provides dedicated appropriations for professionals at ITU facilities. The agency request mentions historical practice but does not request an amount. In other sections of the National Health Service Corps, the agency expresses its commitment to the ITU workforce.
- **Elimination** of the HRSA Healthy Start Program.
- **Elimination** of the (formerly OASH) Minority HIV/AIDS Fund.
- The following HRSA programs **continue at the current budget authority** in AHA:
 - Health Centers;

¹² Six percent (6%) of amounts made available for fiscal year 2026. See 42 U.S.C. § 711(k)(2)(A).

- Rural Health Outreach Grants;
- Centers of Excellence;
- HIV/AIDS Programs Parts A through D; and
- Ryan White HIV/AIDS Initiative.
- Read the [AHA budget justification](#) for a list of eliminated, preserved, or combined programs.
- **\$594.1 million (-\$319.9 million, -35%)** for the (formerly at NIH) National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).
 - Historically, the NIH [tracks and projects spending](#) for projects that cover a variety of topics and classifications, including funds for American Indian or Alaska Native studies. However, the nature of project proposals and awards, mixed with the reorganization, transfer, and reduction of program funding, means estimates of totals for FY 2026 are too uncertain to include in this analysis.
- **\$51.8 million (-\$27 million, -35%)** for the (formerly at NIH) NIEHS Superfund Research Program and the Worker Training Program.
 - See comment above for NIEHS.

Administration for Children, Families, and Communities (ACFC) (combines ACF and the Administration for Community Living)

- **Elimination (-\$46.6 million, -100%)** of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), including grants to Tribal Nations.
- **Elimination (-\$6.9 million, -100%)** of Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Community Service Block Grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$60.5 million (+\$0)** for (formerly ACF) Native American Programs.
- **\$604.9 million (+\$4.9 million, +0.82%)** for Child Care Program grants to Tribal Nations from the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF).
- **\$7.6 million (+\$0)** for the Child Welfare Services program grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$607.0 thousand (-\$100 thousand, -14.2%)** for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$27.7 million (+\$0)** for Family Violence Prevention and Services grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$356.9 million (+\$0)** for Head Start grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$8.0 million (+\$0)** for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program.
- **\$3.25 million (+\$0)** for Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$13.8 million (+1.8 million, +15.2%)** for Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants to Tribal Nations.
- **Estimated¹³ \$82.3 million (+\$20.9 million, +34.0%)** for Tribal Child Support.

¹³ The analysis uses OMB's FY 2025 Native American Crosscut's estimate of program costs for FY 2025 for this mandatory program.

- **Estimated¹⁴ \$15.9 million (+4.0 million, +33.6%)** for Tribal Foster Care.
- **\$208 million (+\$0)** for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) grants to Tribal Nations.
 - The agency budget justification describes the amount for TANF as “under current law.”
- **\$2.0 million (+\$0)** for TANF Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$7.6 million (+\$0)** for the Tribal Work Program.
- **\$12.0 million (+\$0)** for (formerly ACL) Native American Caregivers Support.
- **\$38.3 million (-\$1.25 million, -3.25%)** for (formerly ACL) Grants for Native Americans.
- **Estimated¹⁵ \$2.0 million (+\$0)** for the (formerly ACL) Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP) grants to Tribal Nations.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- **Overall**, the CDC’s FY 2026 All Purpose budget tables request different values for reorganized accounts compared to the prior year. The agency states that, “[i]n alignment with the proposed HHS reorganization, FY 2024 and FY 2025 totals are comparably adjusted.”
 - When comparing prior enacted amounts to the current request, CDC requests **\$4.3 billion (-\$4.8 billion, -52.9%)** in total funding.¹⁶
- **Eliminates** funding throughout CDC from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.
- **Transfers** HIV/AIDS Prevention funding to the newly proposed Administration for a Healthy America (AHA).
- **Elimination** of the Healthy Tribes program, which provides funding to American Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian Organizations, and Tribal Epidemiology Centers (TECs) through three key cooperative agreements: Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country (GHWIC), Tribal Practices for Wellness in Indian Country (TPWIC), and Tribal Epidemiology Centers Public Health Infrastructure (TECPHI).
 - The CDC, AHA, and HHS Budget in Brief materials do not make clear whether new cooperative agreements will be negotiated or whether the existing cooperative agreements ending between August 31, 2025, and August 31, 2029, will continue.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

- **\$3.0 million (+\$0)** for Tribal Outreach and Education.

¹⁴ The analysis uses OMB’s FY 2025 Native American Crosscut estimate of program costs for FY 2025 for this mandatory program.

¹⁵ OMB’s FY 2025 Native American Crosscut describes this program as formula-based. Since program amounts do not change, the amount is considered flat-funded.

¹⁶ The accounts transferred to AHA or eliminated are included in the AHA budget justification totals. This comparison measures how the relationship with the agency, in project dollar value, may change.

- The budget justification makes other commitments to Tribal consultation and enterprise service contracts that enhance the government-to-government relationship.

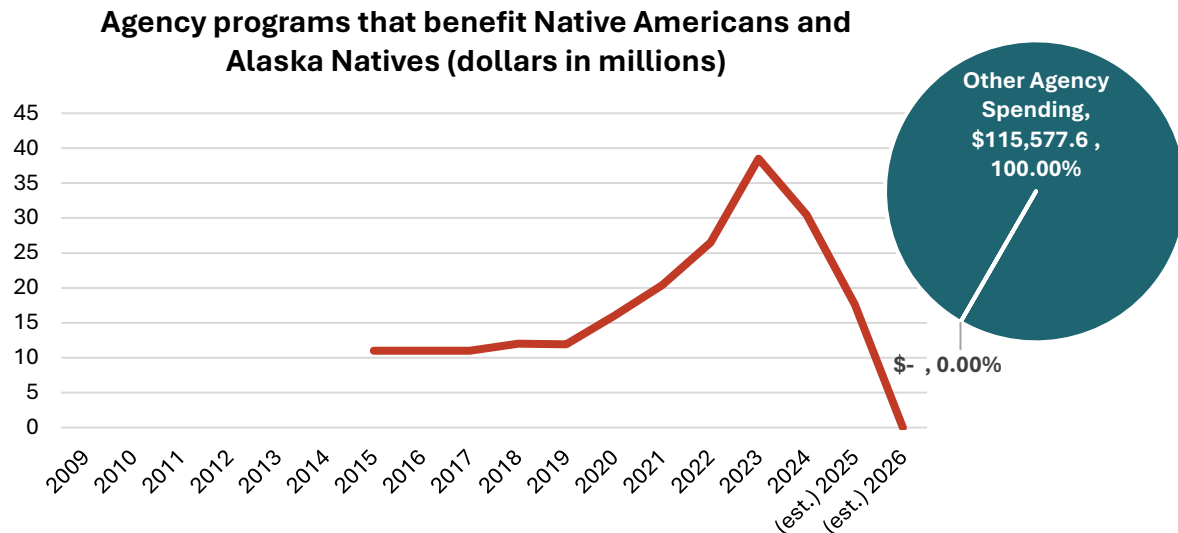
National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- Overall, the agency proposes to restructure NIH into eight directly appropriated institutes and proposes to relocate National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and NIEHS Superfund from NIH to the Administration for a Healthy America.
 - When comparing prior enacted amounts to the current request, NIH requests **\$27.9 billion (-\$20.9 billion, -42.8%)** in total funding.¹⁷
 - Historically, the NIH [tracks and projects spending](#) for projects that cover a variety of topics and classifications, including funds for American Indian or Alaska Native studies. However, the nature of project proposals and awards, mixed with the reorganization, transfer, and reduction of program funding, means estimates of totals for FY 2026 are too uncertain to include in this analysis.

¹⁷ The accounts transferred to AHA or eliminated are included in the AHA budget justification totals. This comparison measures how the relationship with the agency, in project dollar value, may change.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The DHS requests **\$115.6 billion (+\$4.6 billion, +4.1%)** in total budget authority.¹⁸ When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **elimination (-\$17.6 million, -100%)** of programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law included cybersecurity infrastructure grants through 2024. The Inflation Reduction Act included one-time funding for a weapons training facility in FY 2024.

Agency Budget Request

<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/congressional-budget-justification-fiscal-year-fy-2026>

Key Tribal Provisions

Federal Emergency Management Agency

- **Eliminates (-\$13.5 million, -100%)** the Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program.
 - The agency proposes to remove the Tribal set-aside provided in appropriations language each year. Instead, Tribal Nations would be eligible to compete for grants in the State Homeland Security Grant Program.
- **Adds a 25% cost matching requirement** for the State Homeland Security Grant Program, Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program, and Operation Stonegarden—even if the Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program is not eliminated.

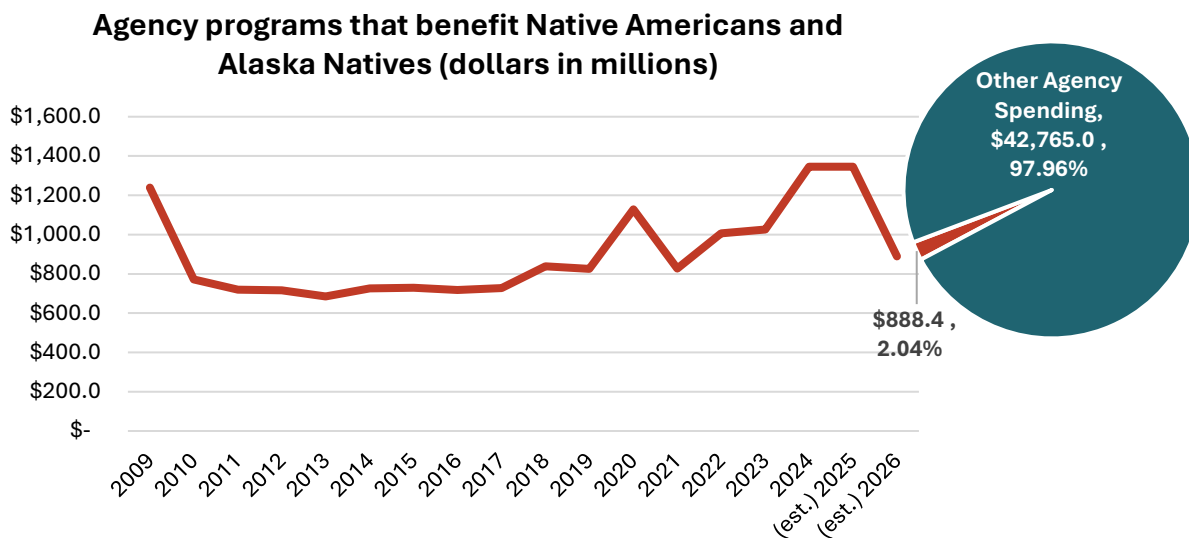
U.S. Customs and Border Patrol

- Removes appropriations language placing limits on authorized transfers to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for the maintenance and repair of roads used by the U.S. Border Patrol.

¹⁸ “Total budget authority” refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President’s FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The HUD requests **\$42.8 billion (-\$44.6 billion, -51.1%)** in total budget authority.¹⁹ The agency is alleged to achieve these significant reductions by: eliminating Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs, Public Housing Fund programs, Community Development Fund programs, Housing for the Elderly, Housing for persons with Disabilities, and Assisted Housing Inspections and Risk Assessments programs; reorganizing Community Planning and Development programs; and carrying out many other changes within total amounts. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$888.4 million (-\$457.1 million, -34.0%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives. The agency proposes using carryover funds to supplement FY 2026 spending levels.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.hud.gov/stat/cfo/cj-fy26>

Key Tribal Provisions

Public and Indian Housing

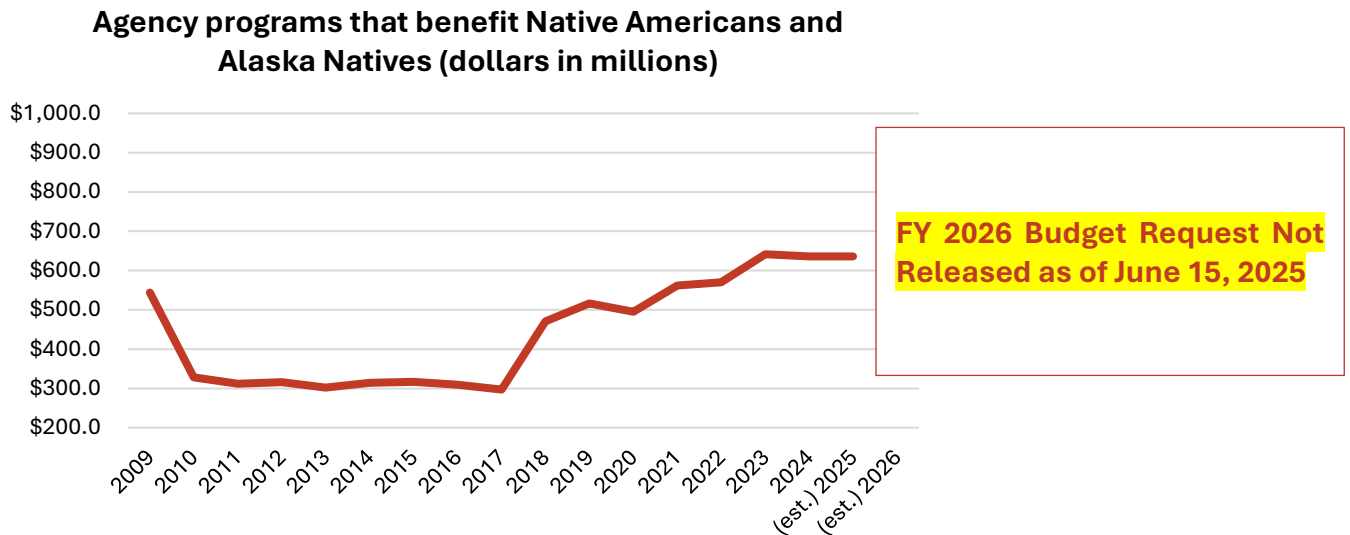
- **\$887.0 million (-\$457.0 million, -34.0%)** for Native American Programs, including:
 - **\$872 million (-\$239.0 million, -21.5%)** for Indian Housing Block Grants (IHBG) (formula);
 - **Elimination (-\$150.0 million, -100%)** of IHBG Competitive grants;
 - **\$5 million (-\$70.0 million, -93.3%)** for the Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG);

¹⁹ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

- **Elimination (-\$1.0 million, -100%)** of Title VI Loan Guarantee Credit Subsidy funding requests;
 - The agency requests **\$50 million of commitment authority (+\$0)** using carryover funding from prior years.
- **Elimination (-\$2 million, -100%)** of resources for National and Regional Organizations;
- **Elimination (-\$5 million, -100%)** of technical assistance funding; and
- **\$10 million (+10 million)** for Tribal HUD-VASH vouchers (for Native Veterans).
- **\$1.4 million (-\$100 thousand, -6.7%)** for the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

As of June 15, 2025, none of the agency's FY 2026 budget materials have been released. There was limited information available in earlier budget releases from President Trump and OMB (see below). The overall scheme of the President's Budget includes increases for DOJ in regular appropriations, and additional spending through budget reconciliation spending currently being negotiated in Congress.



Agency Budget Request

- As of June 15, 2025, DOJ's detailed budget justifications have not been released.

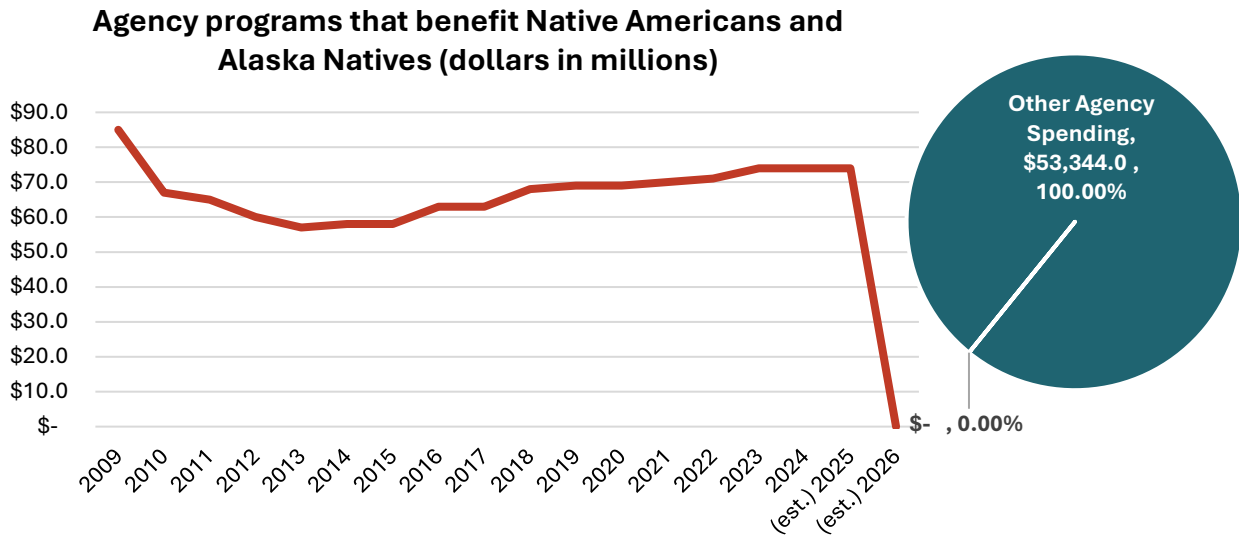
Key Tribal Provisions

Findings from Earlier Budget Information

- The **Department of Justice (DOJ)** proposes to reorganize its grant programs, maintaining funding for the COPS program for Tribal Law Enforcement (**\$34 million**), but potentially impacting grants through the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).
 - As of June 15, 2025, DOJ's detailed budget justifications have not been released.

Department of Labor (DOL)

The DOL requests **\$53.3 billion (-\$16.1 billion, -23.2%)** in total budget authority.²⁰ When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **elimination (-\$74.0 million, -100%)** of programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.dol.gov/general/budget>

Key Tribal Provisions

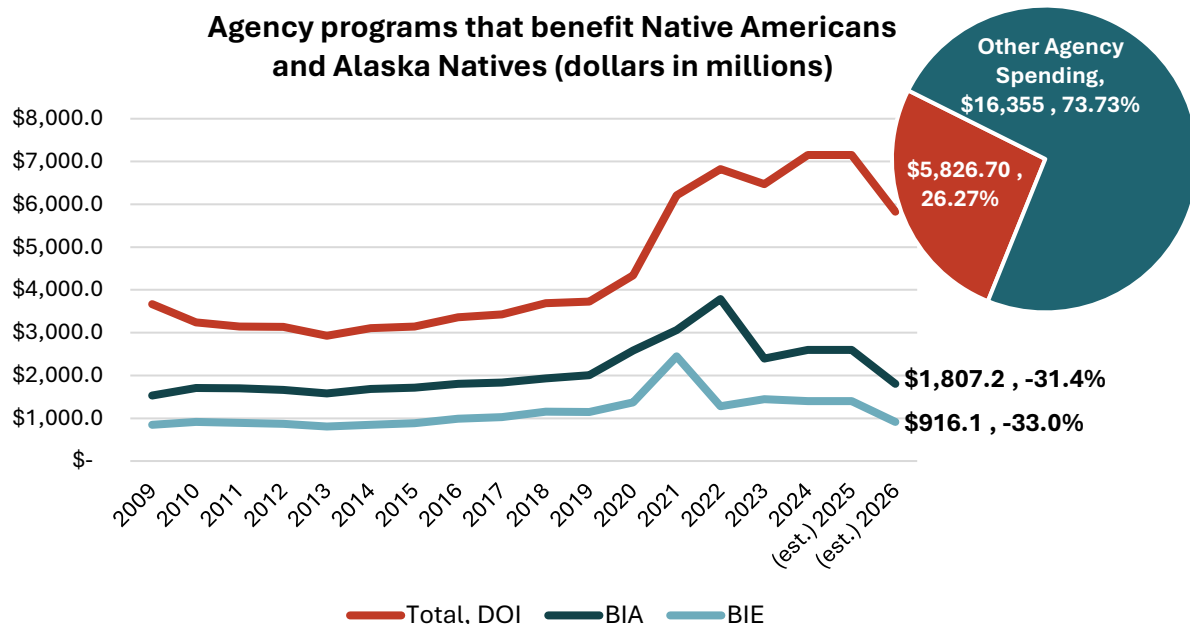
Employment and Training Administration

- **Elimination (-\$60.0 million, -100%)** and consolidation of Native American Programs into the newly proposed Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant program.
- **Elimination (-\$14.0 million, -100%)** and consolidation of Youth Activities grants to Tribal Nations into the newly proposed Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant program.

²⁰ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Department of the Interior (DOI)

The DOI requests **\$22.2 billion (-\$13.0 billion, -36.9%)** in total budget authority for FY 2026.²¹ The agency is alleged to achieve these reductions, despite the transfer of wildland fire functions from USDA to DOI, by proposing severe cuts and wholly eliminating programs that serve to fulfill core trust and treaty obligations to Tribal Nations and Tribal citizens and communities. Additional reductions are achieved by reorganizing the DOI workforce and eliminating or reducing other cultural and natural resource management programs seen as inconsistent with maximizing federal lands for commercial use. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$5.8 billion (-\$1.33 billion, -18.5%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



BIA and BIE received COVID supplemental funding in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provided for accelerated payment of Indian water settlements, which resulted in large one-time payments that save the United States in overall costs. The substantial increase in DOI totals from 2022 forward is from a change in reporting for the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA, formerly OST) to include the annual disbursements made into Indian Trust accounts (\$1.8 billion total in 2024).

Agency Budget Request

<https://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2026>

- As of June 25, 2025, detailed agency budget requests have not been released.

²¹ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Key Tribal Provisions

Office of the Secretary

- **Elimination (-\$58.1 million in Tribal grants, -100%)** of funding for the DOI Ecosystem Restoration Program (Justice40) from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
 - This provision is in the President’s May 2, 2025 “skinny budget” materials, but there are no additional details in the DOI Budget in Brief.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- **\$1.71 billion (-\$781 million, -31.4%)** in annual appropriations, without supplementals,²² including:
 - **\$1.22 billion (-\$680.3 million, -35.8%)** for the Operation of Indian Programs, including:
 - A reduction of **\$148 million (-37.0%)** for accounts in Tribal Government;
 - A reduction of **\$97.8 million (-59.8%)** for accounts in Human Services;
 - A reduction of **\$219.2 million (-68.4%)** for accounts in Trust Natural Resources;
 - A reduction of **\$83.7 million (-49.2%)** for accounts in Trust Real Estate Services;
 - A reduction of **\$84.8 million (-15.0%)** for accounts in Public Safety and Justice;
 - A reduction of **\$20.8 million (-68.0%)** for accounts in Community and Economic development; and
 - A reduction of **\$26.4 million (-10.5%)** for accounts in Executive Direction and Administrative Services;
 - **\$205.4 million (-136.7 million, -40.0%)** for Contract Support Costs;
 - **\$138.3 million (+\$34.3 million, +33.0%)** for Payments for Tribal Leases (Section 105(l) leases);
 - **\$93 million (-\$40.6 million, -30.2%)** for Construction;
 - **\$58.9 million (+\$57.9 million, +5,934.5%)** in Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments;
 - The amount requested compared to estimates in the latest Native American Crosscut is an increase of 12 million dollars (+\$12.0 million). Instead of program increases, these should be viewed as an estimate of the payment and settlement obligations for FY 2026 as of May 30, 2025.

²² Supplemental budget authority for the BIA from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is included in a separate bulleted entry for this analysis.

- **\$1 million (-\$12.3 million, -92%)** for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account; and
- **Elimination (-\$4 million, -100%)** of the Indian Land Consolidation Account.
- The DOI Budget in Brief materials include **\$92.7 million** in supplemental funding from the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (i.e. the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law).
 - The DOI Budget in Brief does not reference the Inflation Reduction Act, but the OMB Appendix materials estimate **\$85 million** for FY 2026 from the *Inflation Reduction Act*, which could be reduced by changes in Budget Reconciliation.

Bureau of Indian Education

- **\$916.1 million (-\$450 million, -33.0%)** for the Bureau of Indian Education, including:
 - **\$868.0 million (-\$263.6 million, -23.3%)** for the Operation of Indian Education Programs, including:
 - **\$675.2 million (-\$31.0 million, -4.4%)** for Elementary and Secondary Education programs (*forward funded*);
 - **\$125.3 million (-\$49.7 million, -28.4%)** for Elementary and Secondary Education programs;
 - **\$22.1 million (-\$105.3 million, -82.6%)** for Postsecondary programs (*forward funded*);
 - **Elimination (-\$55.9 million, -100%)** of Postsecondary programs; and
 - **\$45.4 million (-\$21.8 million, -32.4%)** for Education Management.
 - **\$48.1 million (-\$186.6 million, -79.5%)** for Education Construction.
- **Elimination (-\$90.4 million, -100%)** of construction resources for BIE deferred maintenance from the Legacy Restoration Fund.
 - The *Great American Outdoors Act* included a five-year authorization for the use of \$1.6 billion from the Legacy Restoration fund for deferred maintenance with a five percent set-aside for BIE. The DOI Appendix for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) includes the deferred maintenance accounts for other DOI agencies, but funding does not include BIE.

Bureau of Trust Funds Administration

- **\$100.0 million (+\$0)** for the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.
 - As of June 25, 2025, the agency has not released its trust account disbursement projections (\$1.8 billion in 2024). The amount of

disbursements is not expected to change significantly. The amount requested represents almost entirely operating funds.

Fish and Wildlife Service

- **Elimination (approx. -\$13.6 million, -100%)** of all discretionary programs that benefit Tribal Nations.
 - The 2025 OMB Native American Crosscut does not break out information by account for the Fish and Wildlife Service. However, an analysis of FY 2024 award data indicates the agency proposes to eliminate the accounts that provide resources for these programs with the possible exception of resource management grants intended for private landowners. While not guaranteed to do so, these grants could coincidentally benefit Tribal Nations and Tribal citizens.

National Park Service (NPS)

- **Elimination (-\$23 million, -100%)** of funding for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) from the Historic Preservation Fund.
- The DOI Budget in Brief requests a **\$28.6 million reduction (-72.6%)** in Cultural Programs, which is the account source for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants but does not specify the reduction amounts.
- The President's May 2, 2025 "skinny budget" materials outline that NPS would turn over certain smaller, less-visited parks to Tribal governments.
 - As of June 25, 2025, detailed budget materials are not available. However, any national park funding turned over would most likely be limited, as it would be drawn from Park Management accounts reduced by **\$854.4 million (-32.0%)**.

Office of Navajo and Hopi Relocation

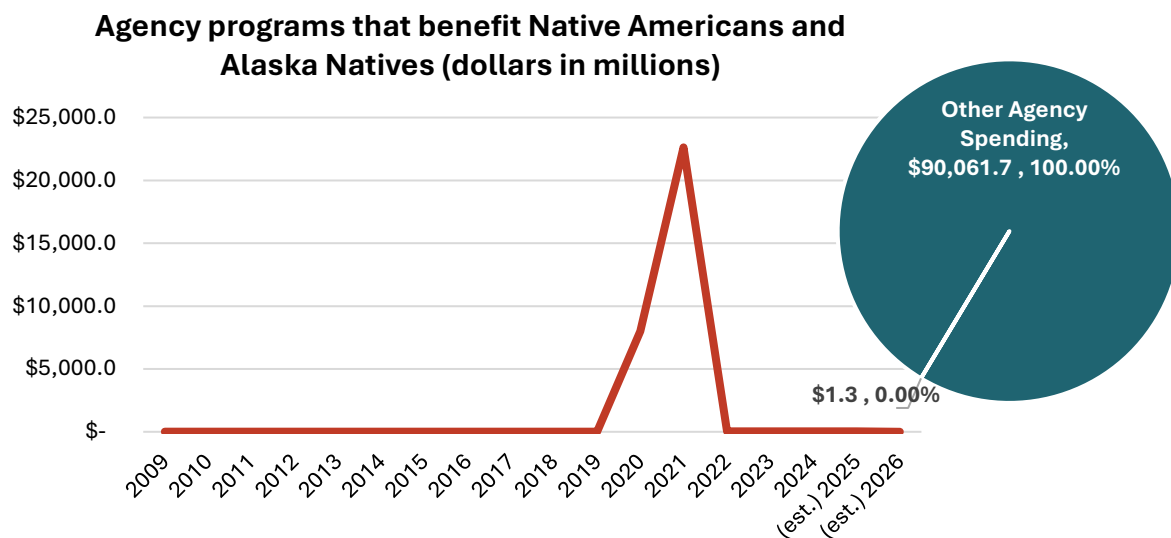
- **Elimination and rescission of prior funding (-\$2 million)** for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, as the office is closed and residual responsibilities are transferred.

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts (IAIA)

- **Elimination (-\$13.5 million, -100%)** of funding for IAIA.

Department of the Treasury (Treasury)

The Treasury requests **\$90.1 billion (-\$21.8 billion, -19.5%)** in total budget authority.²³ There are positive indications that the Office of Tribal and Native Affairs, or an advisor conducting the same activities, will continue functioning at Treasury. However, recent changes in federal workforce leave amounts for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) expertise in Tribal Government Services uncertain. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **\$1.3 million (-\$35.4 million, -96.4%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Amounts provided in 2020 and 2021 are from COVID-19 response and relief.

Agency Budget Request

<https://home.treasury.gov/about/budget-financial-reporting-planning-and-performance/budget-requestannual-performance-plan-and-reports/budget-documents-congressional-justification>

Key Tribal Provisions

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund

- **Elimination (-\$28 million, -100%)** of funding for the Native CDFI Program.
- OMB's appendix materials indicate that Treasury would only obligate **\$4 million (-\$24 million, -14.3%)** of the funds appropriated in FY 2025.

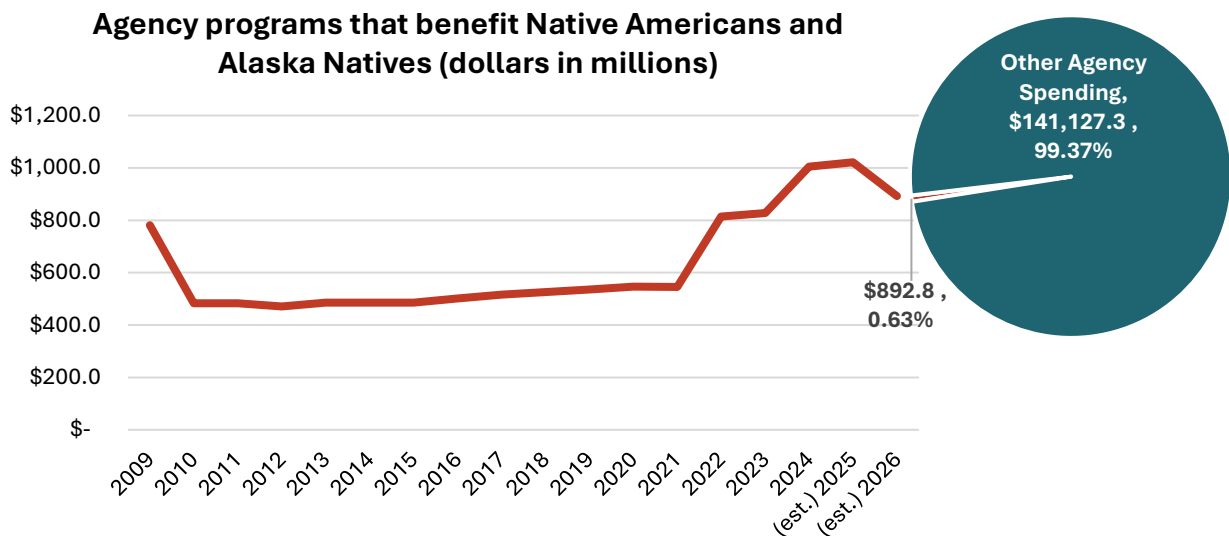
²³ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Treasurer of the United States

- There is no express amount mentioned for the Office of Tribal and Native Affairs (OTNA), but the agency executive summary (i.e., the Budget in Brief) mentions the role of the Treasurer in Tribal relations.
- Secretary Bessant has made statements in the Congressional record in support of Tribal relations, and Deputy Secretary Faulkender supported OTNA during his confirmation hearing.
- In May 2025, the Treasury Tribal Advisory Committee met and, as of June 25, 2025, the Office of Tribal and Native Affairs continues to provide regular updates and information.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

DOT requests **\$142.0 billion (-\$2.4 billion, -1.7%)** in total budget authority.²⁴ The agency is alleged to achieve these reductions with offsets in the amount of **\$6.1 billion** in rescissions and user fees, and by eliminating various annual appropriations that supplement amounts from the various Trust Fund accounts with obligation limitations. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President’s Budget would result in an estimated **\$892.8 billion (-\$128.8 million, -12.6%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



These amounts exclude the obligation limitation deduction on Tribal programs from the Highway Trust Fund (HTF). Since the enactment of MAP-21, the Tribal transportation and transit programs funded by the HTF have shared an annual deduction in contract authority.

Agency Budget Request

<https://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fiscal-year-2026-budget-estimates>

Key Tribal Provisions

Office of the Secretary

- The detailed budget justification does not give a dollar amount, but the justification for the FY 2026 increase in the Office of Tribal Government Affairs includes the same five employees and an increase to fund the 2025 out-year effects of the two percent federal pay raise, inflation, and other adjustments to the base.

²⁴ “Total budget authority” refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President’s FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Federal Highway Administration

- **\$628.0 million (+\$15 million, +2.4%)** for the Tribal Transportation Program, before the obligation limitation deduction.²⁵
- **Eliminates (-\$150.0 million, -100%)** the request for annual appropriations for the Tribal Transportation Program from the General Fund.²⁶
- **\$165 million (+\$0)** for the Bridge Formula Program Tribal set-aside, before the obligation limitation deduction.
- **\$24.0 million (+\$2 million, +9.1%)** for the Bridge Investment Program Tribal set-aside, before the obligation limitation deduction.
- **\$27.5 million (+\$0)** for Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects (NSFLTP) program grants to Tribal Nations, before the obligation limitation deduction.
- The Training and Education Program receives a slight increase **(+250 thousand, +1.0%)** and includes Tribal Technical Assistance Programs (TTAPs) in its FY 2026 funding justification.
- **Eliminates and rescinds unobligated balances** for the National Electric Vehicle Formula Program, in which Tribal Nations are competitively eligible.
- **Eliminates and rescinds unobligated balances** for the Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grants Program, in which Tribal Nations are competitively eligible.

Federal Transit Administration

- **\$48.0 million (+\$2.2 million, +4.7%)** for the Tribal Transit Program (Public Transportation on Indian Reservations), before the obligation limitation deduction.

Federal Aviation Administration

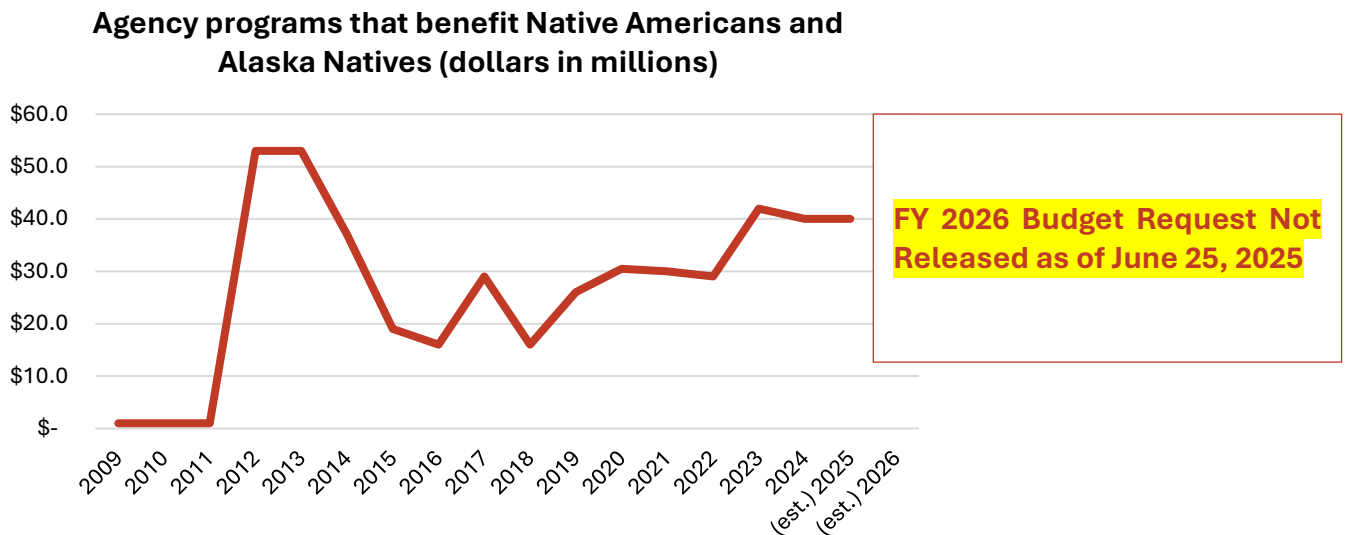
- The Office of Environment and Energy will serve as FAA's National Tribal Consultation Official and Federal Preservation Officer, and it will lead FAA Tribal and preservation coordination.
- **\$3.8 billion (-\$43.7 million, -1.15%, Tribal grants unknown)** for the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) (Grants-in-Aid for Airports).
 - The AIP provides funding for airports on the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems, which includes Tribally owned, controlled, or collaboratively operated airports.

²⁵ Since the MAP-21 surface transportation reauthorization bill, the TTP program shares in an automatic rescission of contract authority from the Highway Trust Fund. This amount is calculated from prior year obligations and receipts, as part of the goal to keep the Highway Trust Fund solvent.

²⁶ Some view this appropriation as partially offsetting the negative impacts of the obligation limitation deduction on actual Tribal transportation resources, which was previously exempt from the deduction.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

As of June 25, 2025, the VA has released its budget highlights, but it has not released its detailed agency justifications.



Agency Budget Request

<https://department.va.gov/administrations-and-offices/management/budget/>

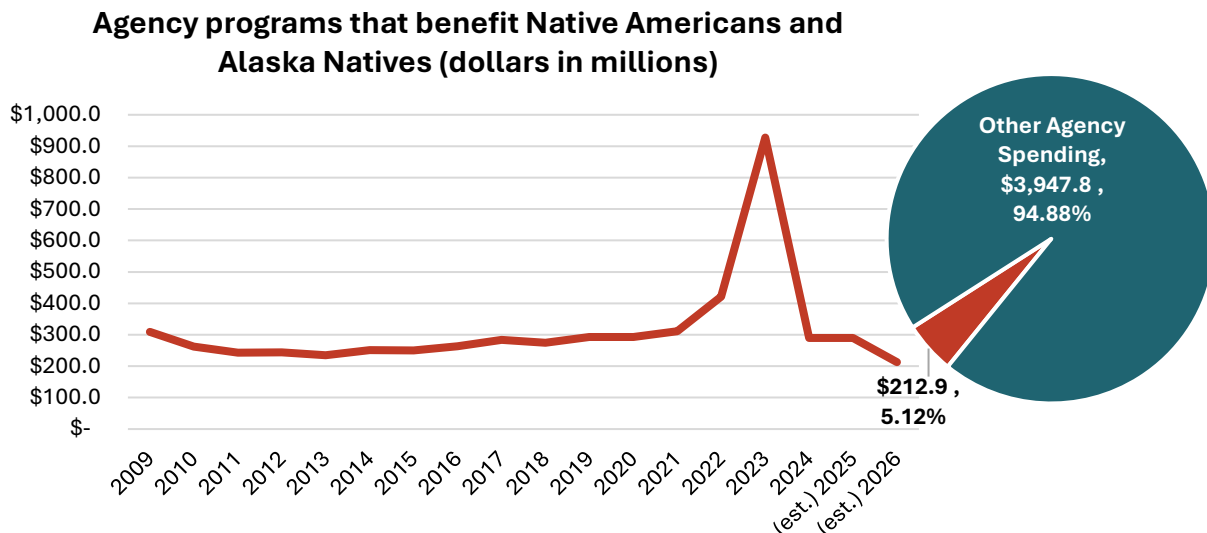
- As of June 25, 2025, the agency has not released its detailed agency budget justifications.

Key Tribal Provisions

- Info is not yet available.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA requests **\$4.2 billion (-\$4.9 billion, -53.8%)** in total budget authority.²⁷ The agency is alleged to achieve these significant reductions by eliminating nearly all categorical grants, infrastructure funds from the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, and various hazardous site monitoring, clean up, or other remedial programs. The agency hopes to shift some of the program responsibility back to states and to fund certain monitoring, clean up, or other remedial programs through taxes, fees, or other allowable collections on industry. Even still, the agency frames the request as a rebalance of federalism, as promoting industry, and as a refocus on the highest priority/highest risk sites, programs, and activities. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **\$212.9 million (-\$77.5 million, -26.7%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/cj>

- As of June 25, 2025, the agency has not released its detailed agency budget justifications.

Key Tribal Provisions

Information Exchange / Outreach

- \$14.7 million (+\$0)** for Tribal Capacity Building grants.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

²⁷ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

- **\$3.0 million (-\$19.5 million, -86.7%)** for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$3.1 million (-\$29.7 million, -90.5%)** for Clean Water State Revolving Fund grants to Tribal Nations.
- **\$10.0 million (-\$29.0 million, -74.4%)** for Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages grants.
- **\$31.0 million (+\$27.0 million, +775%)** for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program.
 - The program is for existing public wastewater and drink water facilities. The net policy effect on EPA water programs **(-\$54.3 million, -63.7%)** is to nearly eliminate funding for new projects and shift funding to existing projects.

Categorical Grants

- **\$16.3 million (+\$22 thousand, +0.14%)** for Tribal Air Quality Management Grants.
- **\$72.2 million (+98 thousand, + 1.4%)** for the Tribal General Assistance Program.

Enforcement

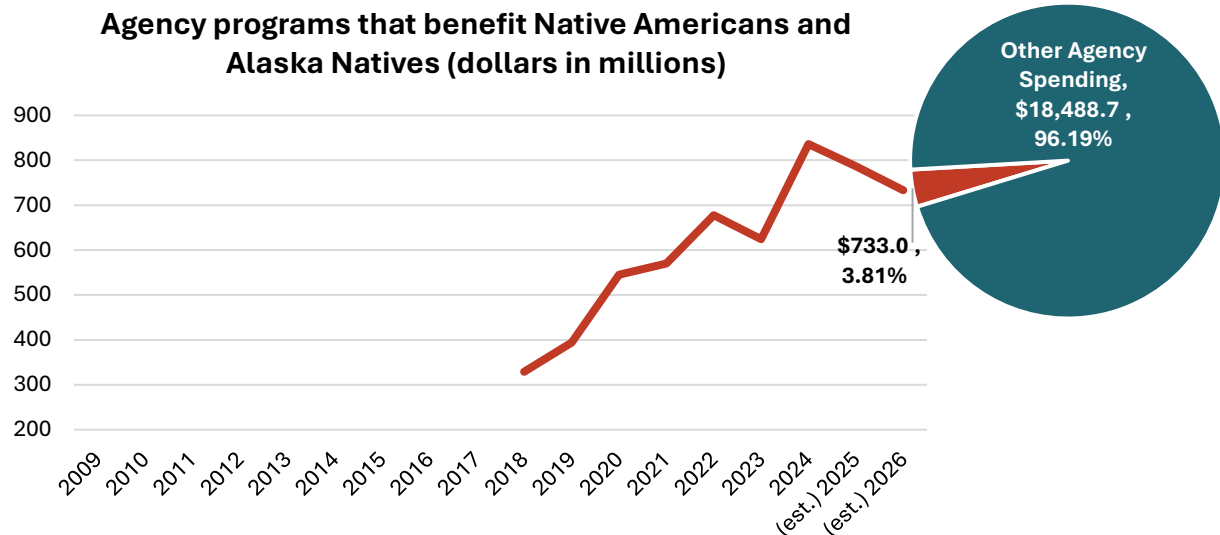
- **Elimination (-\$27.5 million, -100%)** of Environmental Justice enforcement grants to Tribal Nations.
 - Without detailed agency justifications, this estimate assumes that elimination of Environmental Justice programs includes the Government-to-Government program for Tribal Nations.

Agency Budget Highlights (Budget in Brief)

- “EPA will emphasize tribal capacity-building, providing funding and technical assistance that encourage greater independence from federal oversight. Additionally, EPA will encourage tribes to establish environmental protection programs consistent with laws administered by EPA through the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP). GAP funding will encourage the development of technical, legal, enforcement, and outreach capacities tribes need to effectively administer environmental regulatory programs that EPA may delegate.”

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

FCC requests **\$18.5 billion (-\$1.5 billion, -7.4%)** in total budget authority, including estimates of costs on the Universal Service Fund (USF).²⁸ When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **\$733.0 million (-\$53.8 million, -6.8%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



There are no amounts provided in OMB Native American Crosscuts for years prior to 2018. The amount for FY 2026 FCC total budget authority includes FCC Management plus FCC-OIG and estimates of obligations from the Universal Service Fund and the Telecommunications Relay Service Fund.

Agency Budget Request

<https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-fy-2026-budget-estimate-congress>

Key Tribal Provisions

Universal Service Fund

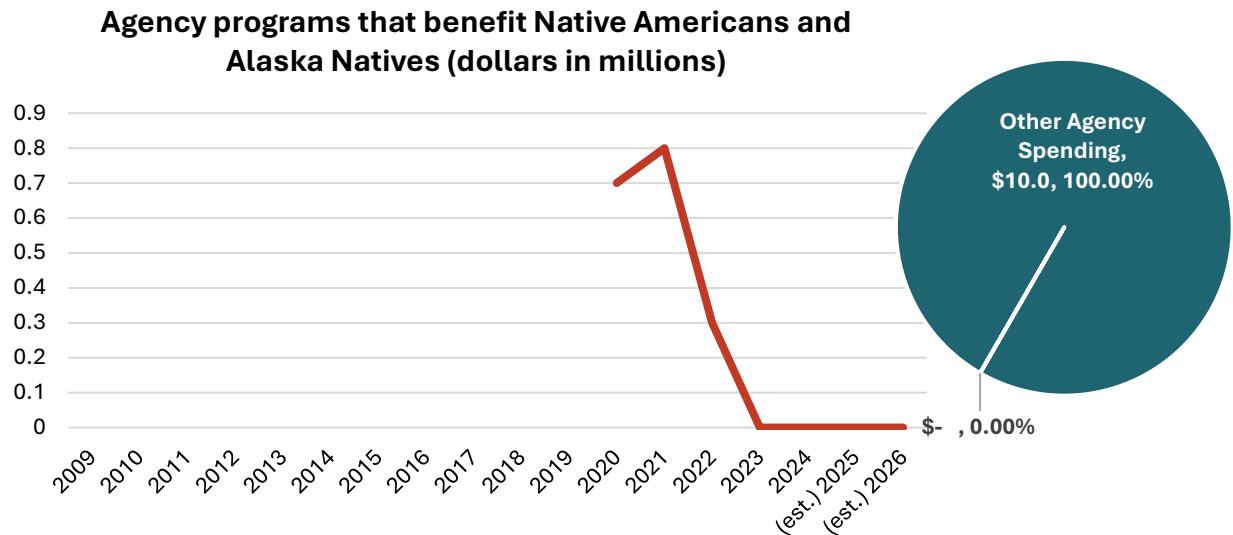
- **Estimated \$733.0 million (-\$49.3 million, -5.9%)** for programs provided by the Universal Service Fund (USF). USF programs are funded through contributions from telecommunications providers, not appropriated dollars.
 - Programs provided through the Universal Service Fund do not have set budgets for Indian Country. In OMB's FY 2025 Native American Crosscut, FCC describes its methodology. The same methodology is applied to the estimate of annual obligations for FY 2026.
 - The FCC is considering whether to make changes that could impact the total amount of funds available from the Universal Service Fund.

²⁸ The amount for FY 2026 FCC total budget authority includes FCC Management plus FCC-OIG and estimates of obligations from the Universal Service Fund and the Telecommunications Relay Service Fund.

- The temporary suspension of application of the *Antideficiency Act* to Federal USF programs expires on September 30, 2025, and the goal for any Fund account is to maintain solvency and liquidity.
- As more media moves primarily or exclusively to the internet, fees based on cable subscriptions may be an outdated model for supporting the Universal Service Fund.
- There may be a movement to phase out programs due to advancements in technology, or to eliminate funding viewed as duplicative of the *Bipartisan Infrastructure Law* and the *American Rescue Plan Act* (ARPA).
- The FCC may also consider more rigorous means-testing for E-rate and Lifeline recipients.

Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC)

The FPISC requests **\$10.0 million (+\$0)** in FY 2026 budget authority. Estimates are difficult to determine because FPISC is an interagency coordinated effort that accelerates review and permitting for multi-year, multi-phase projects. *See below.*



Agency Budget Request

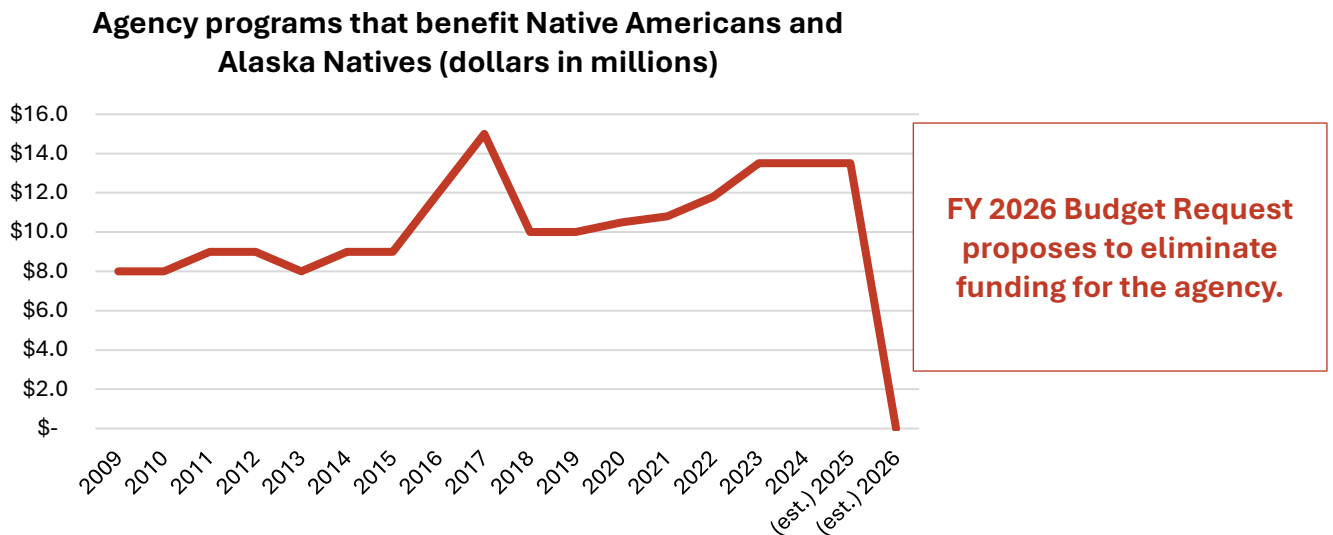
<https://www.permittting.gov/resources/permitting-council-fy-2026-budget-request>

Key Tribal Provisions

- **Estimates are difficult to determine** because FPISC is an interagency coordinated effort that accelerates review and permitting for multi-year, multi-phase projects. Compiling such estimate requires determining “when” and “what phase” is being considered across 15 different agencies for every eligible project.
 - **However**, the agency discusses the inclusion of Tribal projects, its ongoing commitment to adopt improvements learned during Tribal consultation, and the Tribal Assistance Program that provides assistance for direct engagement in the permitting process for covered projects accelerating permitting timelines.
 - There is an estimated \$130.7 million in unobligated resources from FY 2025, but that is a reduction in the carryover that signals funds are withheld for the timing of multi-phase projects and does not necessarily indicate impoundment.

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts (IAIA)

The Administration proposes the **elimination (-\$13.5 million, -100%)** of funding for this agency.



Agency Budget Request

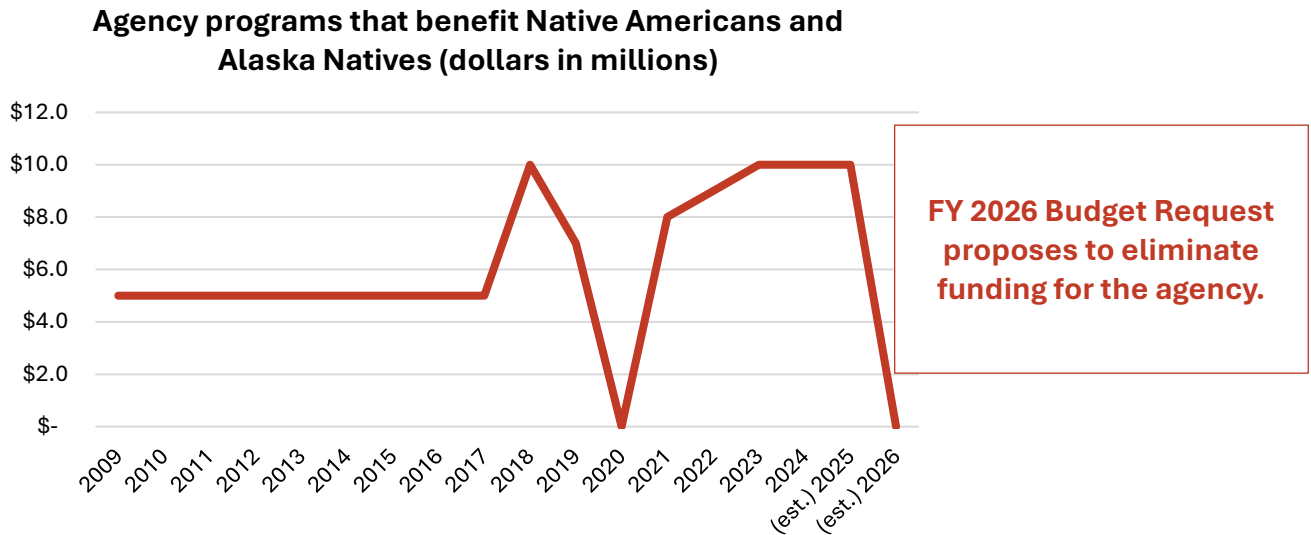
The Administration proposes the elimination of funding for this agency.

Key Tribal Provisions

- **Elimination (-\$13.5 million, -100%)** of funding for IAIA.

Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

The Administration proposes the **elimination (-\$294.8 million, -100%)** of funding for this agency. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **elimination (-\$10 million, -100%)** of programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

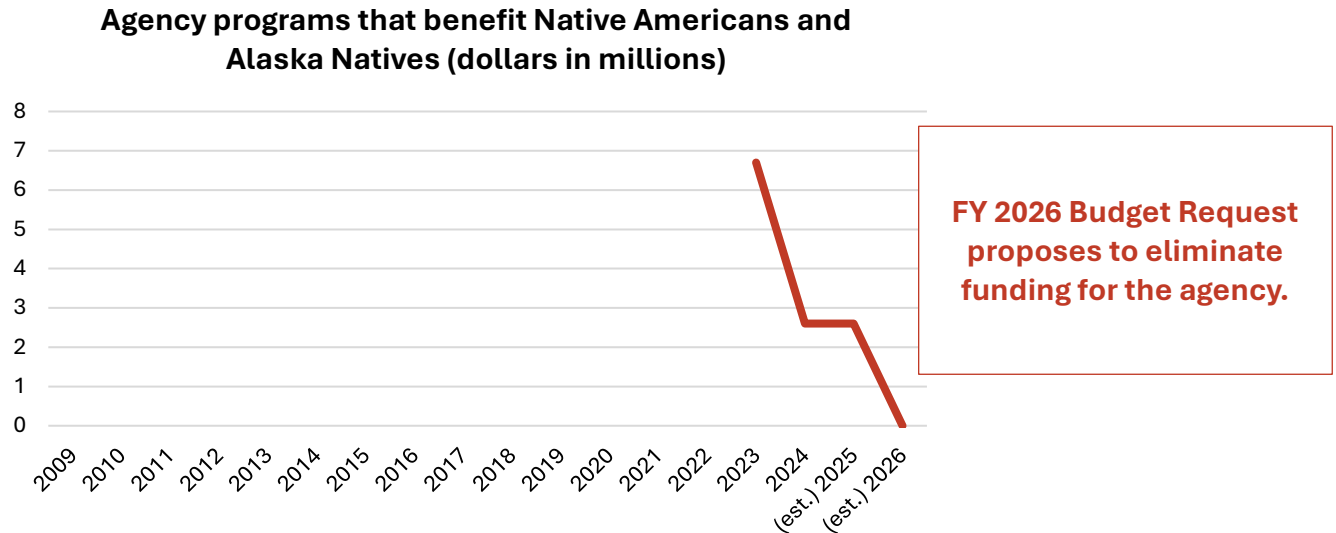
The Trump Administration proposes the elimination of funding for this agency.

Key Tribal Provisions

- **Elimination (-\$10 million, -100%)** of the IMLS broadband access grants made available to eligible Tribal Nations and Tribal learning facilities.
 - The program recognizes Tribal buildings for learning and history that serve the same program purpose as eligible libraries or museums but do not carry the name “library” or “museum” in the title. This program brings parity to broadband access for Tribal communities that were or are isolated from municipal resources, like a public library.

National Endowments for the Arts (NEA) and for the Humanities (NEH)

The Administration proposes the **elimination** of almost all funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (**-\$178 million, -86.0%**) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (**-\$169 million, -81.6%**). The remaining funds requested are for administrative expenses during the orderly closure of the agency. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **elimination** (**-\$2.6 million, -100%**) of programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



The OMB Native American Crosscut began tracking funding from the National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities beginning with FY 2023.

Agency Budget Request

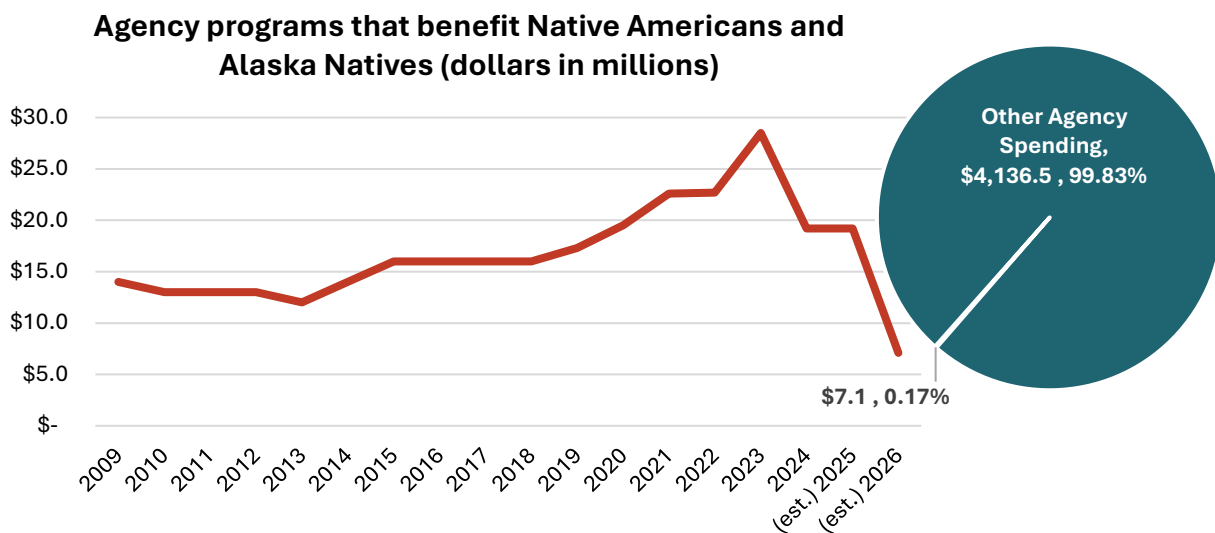
The Administration proposes the elimination of this agency.

Key Tribal Provisions

- **Elimination (-\$2 million, -100%)** of NEA grants for the benefit of Native Americans and Alaska Natives.
- **Elimination (-\$600 thousand, -100%)** of NEA grants for the benefit of Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

The NSF requests **\$4.1 billion (-\$5.1 billion, -55.3%)** in total budget authority.²⁹ The agency is alleged to achieve these significant reductions by continuing the Administration's shift toward less overall investment in the scientific research community and refocusing remaining funds toward energy and emerging computer technology. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **\$7.1 million (-\$12.1 million, -63.0%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2026>

Key Tribal Provisions

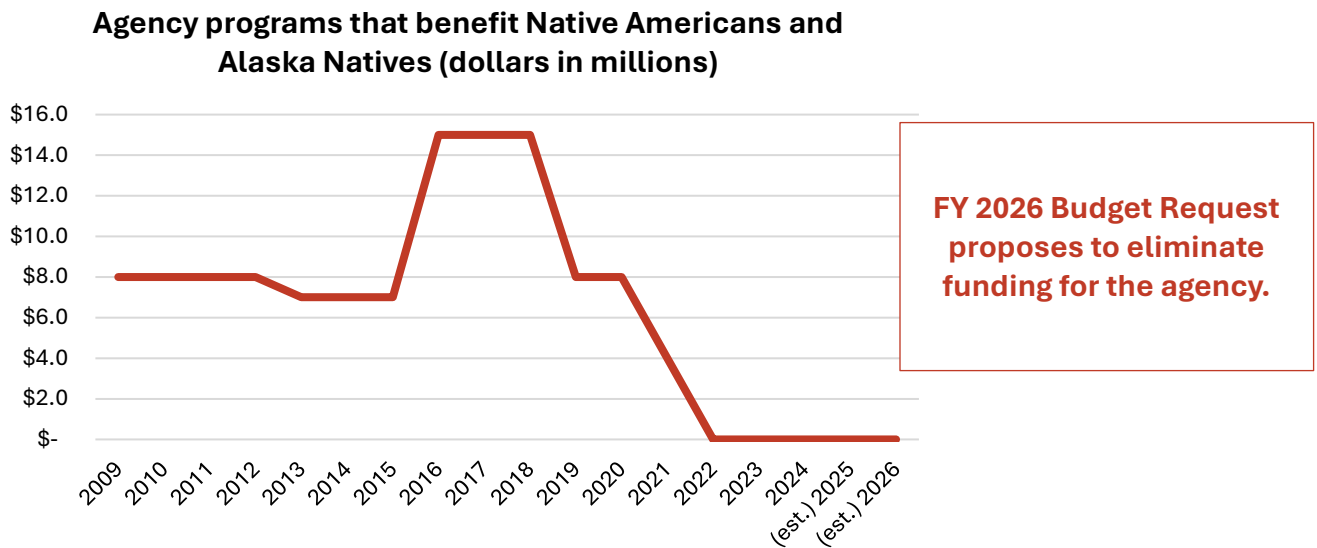
NSF Programs to Broaden Participation, Focused Programs

- **\$7.1 million (-\$9.4 million, -57.0%)** for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP).
- **Estimated elimination (-\$2.7 million, -100%)** of the Arctic Social Sciences Program.
 - The budget request does not expressly state this funding opportunity will not be continued, but the budget request for the Office of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences is reduced by 67.6%, and FY 2026 goals do not indicate support for these programs.

²⁹ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR)

The Administration proposes the elimination and rescission of prior funding for this agency. OMB's May 2, 2025 budget materials state, "ONHIR began over 50 years ago to facilitate the relocation of Navajo and Hopi people living on each other's land. The statute directs that ONHIR 'shall cease to exist when the President determines that its functions have been fully discharged' and the Congress has already directed ONHIR to begin planning for Office closure. An orderly closure of this office and transfer of residual responsibilities to other agencies is long overdue." In addition to the closure of ONHIR, the Administration proposes **rescission (-\$2 million)** of prior obligated balances.



Agency Budget Request

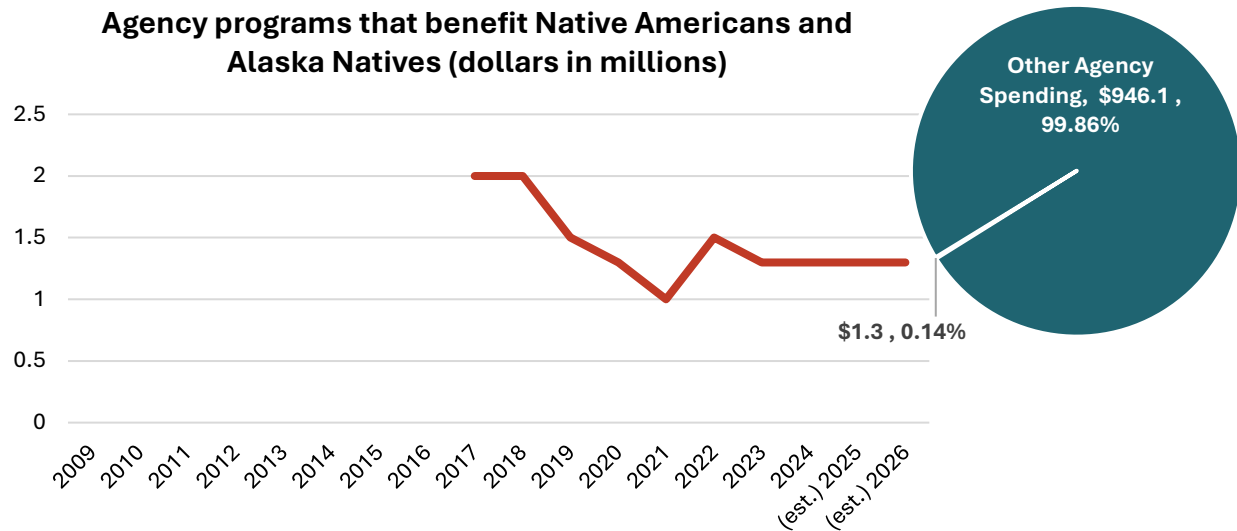
The Trump Administration proposes the elimination of this agency.

Key Tribal Provisions

- **Elimination and rescission of prior funding (-\$2 million)** for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, as the office is closed, and residual responsibilities are transferred.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

The OPM requests **\$946.1 million (-\$263.1 million, -21.7%)** in total budget authority.³⁰ When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **\$1.3 million (+\$0)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.opm.gov/about-us/fy-2026-congressional-budget-justification/>

Key Tribal Provisions

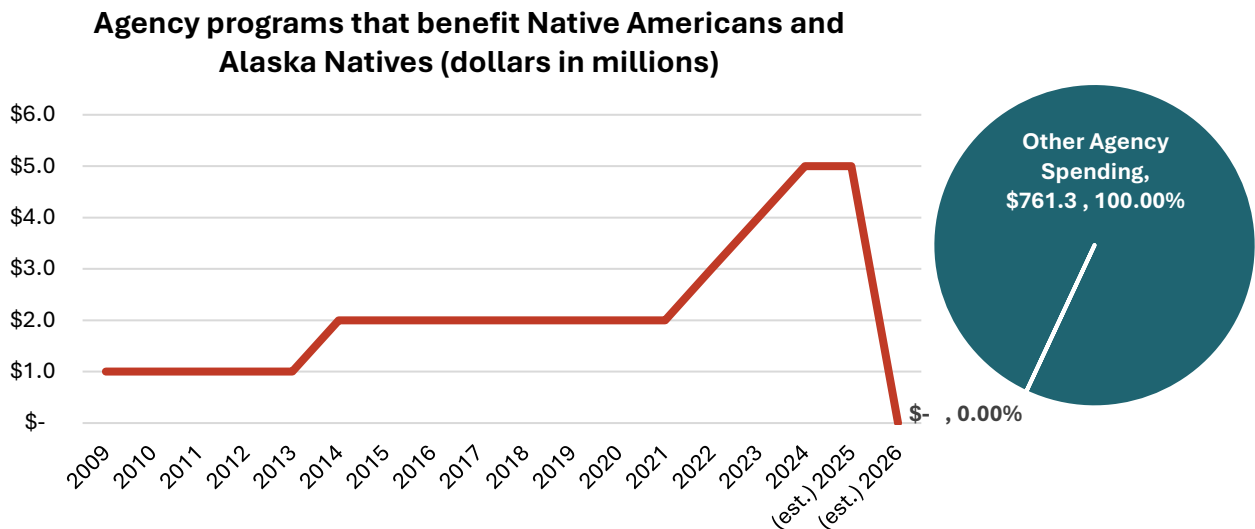
Office of Healthcare and Insurance

- **Estimated \$1.3 million (+\$0)** for the Tribal Insurance Processing System (TIPS).
 - The budget request does not expressly mention the program. However, the budget does discuss the requirement to provide federal healthcare and insurance benefits for Tribal employees.
 - There are reductions in funding for the office, but the amounts appear to be attributable to reductions in employees **(-55.3 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) workers, -25.1%)** within the Office of Healthcare and Insurance.

³⁰ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

Small Business Administration (SBA)

The SBA requests **\$761.3 million (-\$537.9 million, -41.4%)** in total budget authority.³¹ These significant reductions are alleged to be achieved by payroll savings through the elimination of federal programs and workforce, emphasizing reductions in Entrepreneurial Development Programs. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **elimination (-\$5.0 million, -100%)** of funding for Native American Outreach, the sole program amount reported from SBA. However, the SBA budget continues the 8(a) program. It is important to note that this analysis excludes any Tribal impacts on the 8(a) Business Development program because the funds are not solely for the benefit of Native Americans and Alaska Natives and there is not an identifiable Tribal allocation or set-aside. As such, this widely-used program is not in the FY 2025 Native American Crosscut.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.sba.gov/document/report-congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report>

Key Tribal Provisions

Entrepreneurial Development

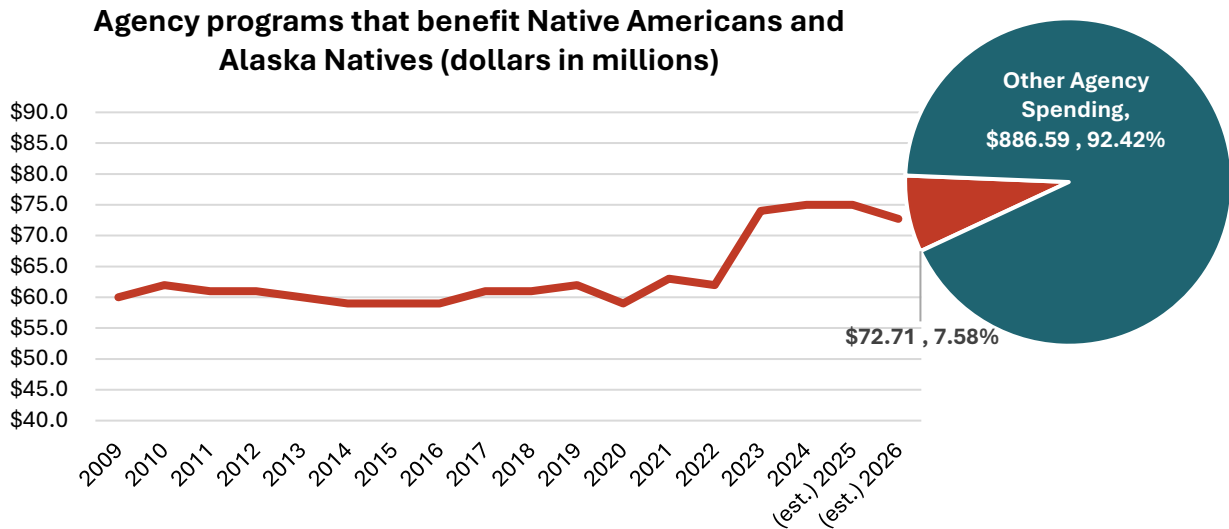
- **Elimination (-\$5 million, -100%)** of funding for Native American Outreach (Office of Native American Affairs).
 - The SBA detailed budget justification makes no specific mention of SBA's Office of Native American Affairs.

³¹ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

- However, OMB's May 2, 2025 FY 2026 Discretionary Budget Request materials call for ending 15 accounts under this heading, which expressly includes the Native American Outreach account in the formula.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution requests **\$959.3 million (-\$131.2 million, -12.0%)** in total budget authority.³² When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **\$72.7 million (-\$2.3 million, -3.1%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.si.edu/sites/default/files/about/fy2026-budgetrequestcongress.pdf>

Key Tribal Provisions

National Museum of the American Indian

- **\$34.7 million (-\$2.2 million, -6.4%)** for the National Museum of the American Indian.

National Museum of Natural History

- **\$1.4 million (-\$91 thousand, -6%)** for the Repatriation Program.

Facilities Operations, Security, and Support

- There are **no major changes** to total Facilities Operations, Security, and Support. The detailed budget justification does not break out its amounts used for the National Museum of the American Indian. This analysis assumes no changes.

³² "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.