



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.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Executive Summary.....	3
Federal Funding for the Benefit of Native Americans and Alaska Natives.....	4
Totals by Agency	6
Procedural Next Steps	7
Agency Budget Details.....	9
Methodology	9
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).....	11
Department of Agriculture (USDA)	12
Department of Commerce (DOC)	16
Department of Defense (DOD).....	20
Department of Education (ED)	21
Department of Energy (DOE).....	26

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	28
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	34
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	35
Department of Justice (DOJ)	37
Department of Labor (DOL)	39
Department of the Interior (DOI)	40
Department of the Treasury (Treasury).....	44
Department of Transportation (DOT)	46
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)	48
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).....	50
Federal Communications Commission (FCC).....	52
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC).....	54
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts (IAIA).....	55
Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)	56
National Endowments for the Arts (NEA) and for the Humanities (NEH)	57
National Science Foundation (NSF)	58
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR).....	59
Office of Personnel Management (OPM)	60
Small Business Administration (SBA)	61
Smithsonian Institution	63

Executive Summary

On May 2, 2025, the Trump Administration began to release the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 President's Budget Request to Congress. Most agencies have released detailed budget justifications. However, as of July 9, 2025, some detailed justifications are still outstanding (e.g., Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)) and other key Office of Management and Budget (OMB) tables are missing estimates of current year and future year spending for certain mandatory programs.¹

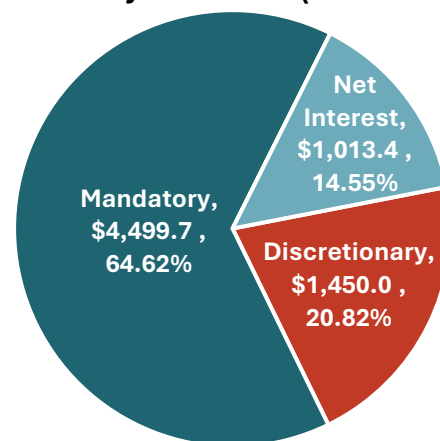
Along with the President's spending requests, the Administration recommends that Congress rescind, or take back, certain funds. Some of these rescissions are included in the annual (or "regular") appropriations proposals and some were included as part of budget reconciliation changes to spending. Further, the Administration continues to withhold certain funds already provided by Congress and indicates additional "rescission packages" will be sent to Congress requesting funding cuts.

On July 4, 2025, the President signed into law the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* (OBBA) using the budget reconciliation procedure. Budget reconciliation is separate from regular appropriations and allows Congress to make changes in federal spending, revenue, or the debt limit by a simple majority vote in each chamber, overcoming the 60-vote hurdle of the Senate filibuster. Spending from budget reconciliation procedure is scored as mandatory. Since Congress enacted the OBBA, estimates of total mandatory spending will include amounts identifiable and attributable to FY 2026 in the OBBA, any accompanying Congressional report, or official scoring from the Congressional Budget Office.

Since there are portions missing from the President's Budget, the analysis in this memorandum combines the FY 2026 Budget Request with prior year estimates of mandatory spending from the FY 2025 OMB Historical Tables, newly enacted spending in the OBBA, and any known rescissions as of July 9, 2025.

The President's FY 2026 Budget Request would result in an estimated **\$7.0 trillion (-\$302.9 billion, -4.2%)²** in total spending for FY 2026, including **\$1.5 trillion (-\$163.1 billion, -10.1%)** requested for discretionary programs and an estimated **\$4.5 trillion (+\$107.6 billion, +2.5%)** in mandatory spending.

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

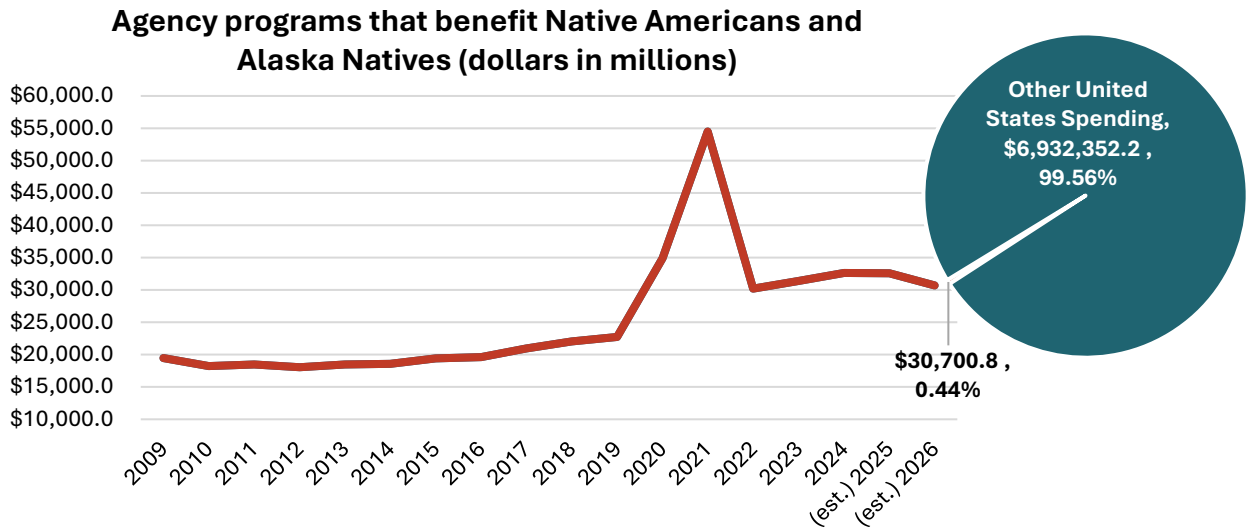


¹ OMB's Historical Tables materials for the FY 2026 President's Budget Request end with FY 2024 and exclude future estimates for outlays. In prior Administrations, Historical Tables included future estimates of outlays.

² A minus sign shows funding reductions, and a plus sign shows funding increases.

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 **\$30.7 billion (-\$1.9 billion, -5.8%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.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. 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.

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.

Separate from reorganization, the President's Budget also proposes to reduce funding for Tribal self-determination or self-governance programs and provide less than the amount taken for a new program with less policy features than Tribal Self-Determination and Self-Governance. Two examples are justice and housing. The Department of the Interior (DOI) proposes to substantially reduce funding for Public Safety and Justice accounts that are eligible for inclusion in a Self-Determination contract or Self-Governance funding agreement. The Department of Justice (DOJ) includes a proposal for a new set-aside for Office of Justice Programs (OJP), while eliminating other Tribal programs that are effectively "replaced" by the new set-aside proposal. However, when you compare the inter-agency changes for Tribal public safety and justice, the net effect would be at least a \$10 million reduction in funding, with programs moved out of the most successful federal Indian policy of the modern era and only partially replaced by new grants at DOJ.

Similarly, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reduced formula-based block grants from the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) and left the competitive grant portion intact. Even though both programs are administered by the same office, differing slightly from the public safety and justice example, the policy statement remains that the Administration will say it supports Tribal self-determination and self-governance, then intentionally shift money away from these models into programs that provide less resources and increase federal oversight.

The large changes proposed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request underscore that each budget request is a document showing the intent of the Administration. Representatives of the Administration carry this intent as they work with Congress, look at agency reorganization, and conduct any Tribal Consultation or Urban Indian Confer. 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 (financial responsibility) to state and local government.

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



Federal Agency	FY 2025	FY 2026 Request	Requested Change	Percent 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	\$ 18.5	\$ (23.4)	-55.8%
Department of Defense (DOD)	\$ 37.6	\$ 20.0	\$ (17.6)	-46.8%
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	\$ 694.4	\$ (58.6)	9.2%
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	\$ 55.8	\$ 15.8	39.5%
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%
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	\$ 30,700.8	\$ (1,895.9)	-5.8%

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

⁵ The Administration proposes the elimination and rescission of prior funding for this agency.

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.

Procedural Next Steps

This memorandum will be updated on the CTS website as additional materials are released by the Administration. As of July 9, 2025, there are still key details missing, including the justifications for the BIA and BIE. Once all the President's Budget materials are released, the CTS analysis will be made final.

Congress enacted its budget reconciliation bill, the OBBB, and an analysis of its impacts on Indian Country is underway. In terms of procedural next steps for the federal budget, Congress will refocus its attention on regular appropriations as the Administration shifts its focus to budget-related activities like agency reorganization and regulatory changes.

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 and Senate 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. Appropriators in each chamber 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. This means outreach to all your Congressional representatives, particularly House Republicans, could help our champions continue to support Indian Country during final negotiations and in internal meetings.

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. 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 allows Indian Country to raise new questions before agency and program reorganizations are finalized.

Administration—Regulatory Changes

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 July 9, 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

Using new information from the President's Budget Request, CTS presents this memorandum analysis for assessing agency reorganization, federal Reductions in Force (RIFs), impounded funds, and Congressional appropriations.

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 July 9, 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.

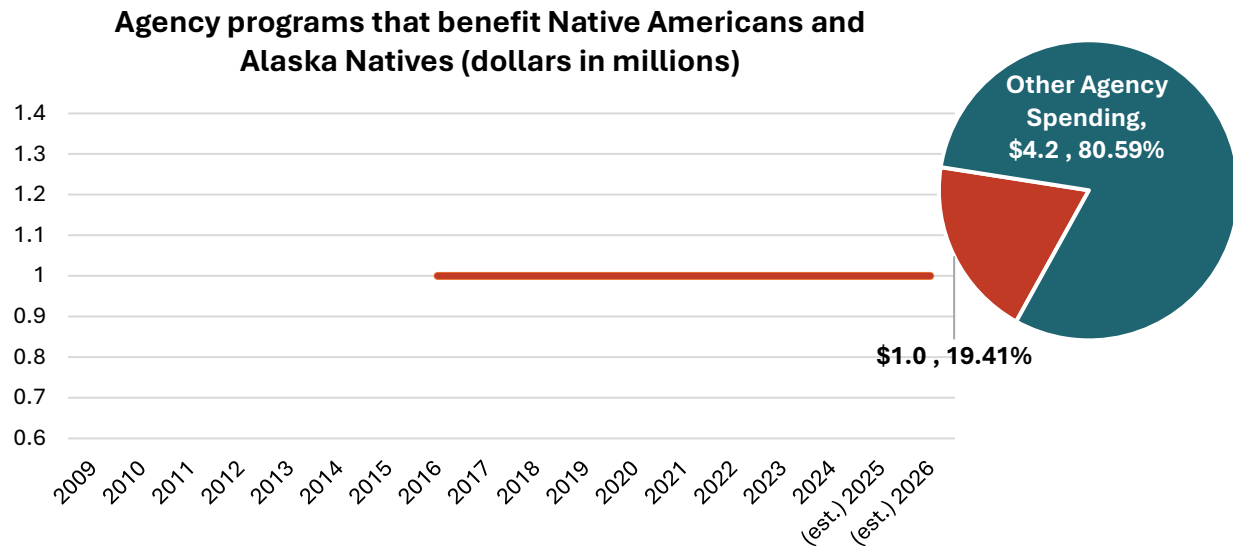
In some instances, we know more about the account structure than has been published due to legislation, accompanying committee reports, and the prior year Congressional Budget Justifications, all of which enhance the Native American Crosscut data by providing additional account details. In other instances, 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 proposed amount is estimated 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>

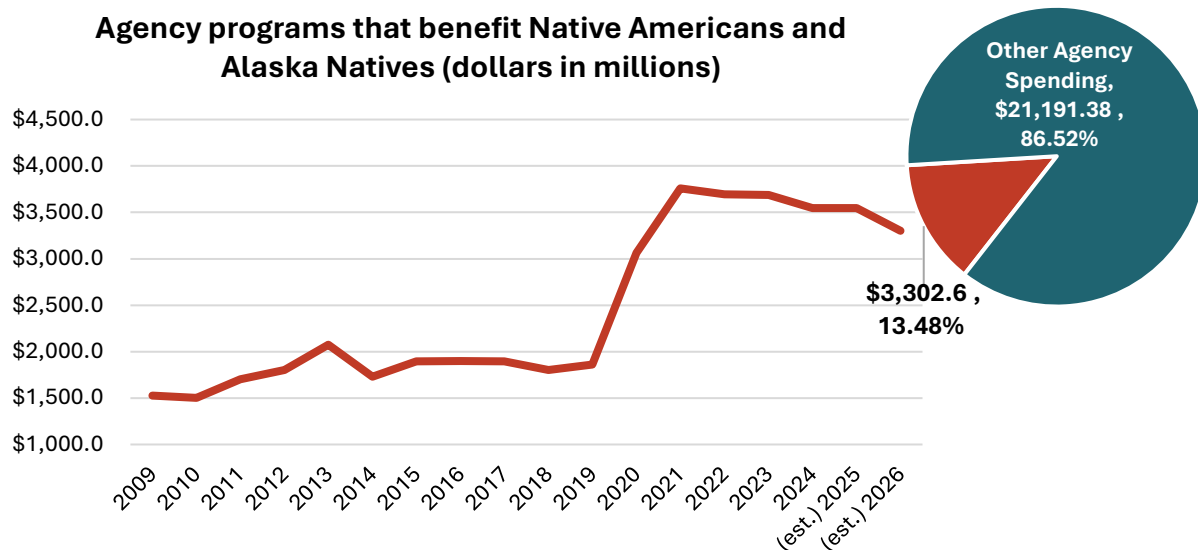
Key Tribal Provisions

- 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 proposes 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.

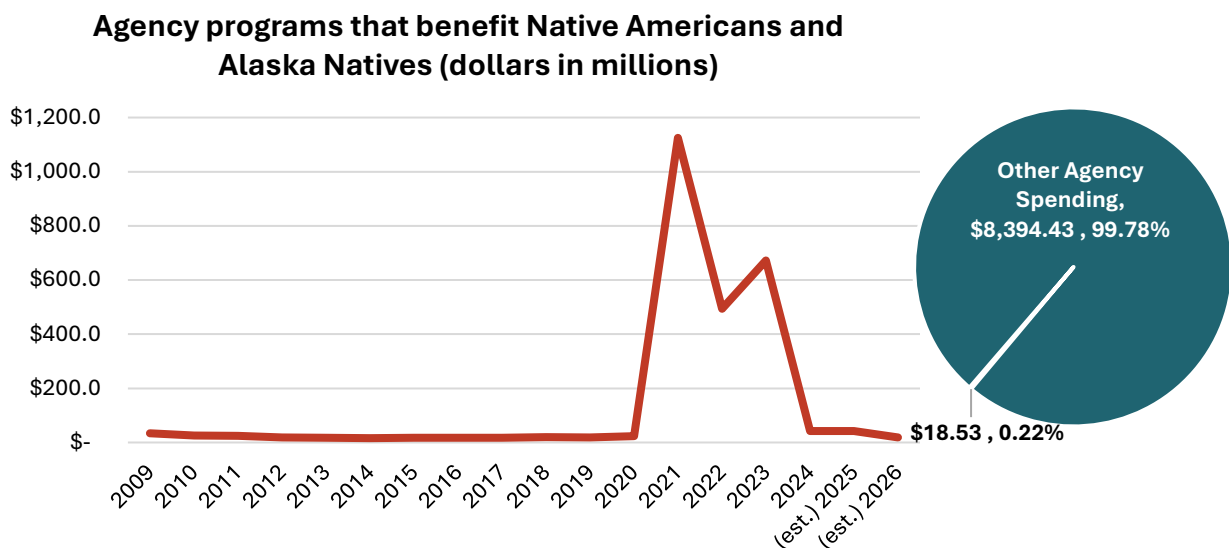
Rural Development

- **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)

The DOC requests **\$8.4 billion (-\$1.8 billion, -17.3%)** in total budget authority.⁹ The agency proposes to achieve the bulk of these reductions through elimination and rescission of prior balances (**-\$525.0 million, -100%**) for Economic Development Assistance Programs, and drastic reductions in funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (**-1.7 billion, -27.1%**). When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$18.5 million (-\$23.4 million, -55.8%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



In FYs 2021-2023, Congress enacted roughly \$2.5 billion in broadband connectivity grants.

Agency Budget Request

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

Key Tribal Provisions

Office of the Secretary (See Departmental Management)

- **\$169 (-\$42 thousand, -19.9%)** for the Office of Native American Business Development, which serves as the primary contact and agency coordinator for all Native American issues.

Economic Development Administration (EDA)

- **Elimination (-\$5.0 million, -100%)** of Assistance to Indigenous Communities grants.
- **Elimination (-\$5.0 million in Tribal grants, -100%)** of Partnership Planning grants and Technical Assistance grants.

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.

- There is no Tribal set-aside in this account. However, EDA reports these amounts as recurring for prior recipients, and a historical average is reported. Since the entire programs are eliminated, the assumed effect on Tribal grants is -100%.
- “EDA does not have any tribal consultations to report.”

International Trade Administration (ITA)

- The detailed justification includes appropriations language that says its language covers the Indian Tribes Export Program. However, there is no amount identified for this program. In a later section, ITA reports, “ITA has no programs with tribal implications; no consultation is required.”

Minority Business Development Administration (MBDA)

- **Elimination (-\$6.5 million in Native programs, -100%)** of the MBDA.
 - **\$7.3 million (-\$61.0 million, -89.4%)** is requested for FY 2026 for the closure of the MBDA.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

- **Elimination (-\$6.9 million, -100%)** of grants to Tribes and Tribal Organizations from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.
 - The [National Marine Fisheries Service] will continue to support Pacific salmon and steelhead recovery and Tribal treaty fishing rights through other NOAA programs as resources allow.”
- **Elimination (-\$6.5 million, - 100%, Tribal grants unknown)** of the Species Recovery Grants program.
 - “NOAA will continue to provide technical assistance to states and tribes on *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) issues.”
- **\$68.0 million (-\$107.5 million, -61.2%, Tribal grants unknown)** for Marine Mammals, Sea Turtles, and Other Species grants.
 - The detailed justification discusses the continuation of funding for its highest priority activities and that programs will “prioritize funding for fisheries-related permitting and consultation activities to support the Administration’s priorities including, in particular, Executive Order 14276 “Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness.””
- **\$5.0 million (-\$3.0 million, -37.5%, Tribal grants unknown)** for Atlantic Salmon grants.
 - “NOAA will continue high priority activities to support the recovery of ESA-listed Atlantic salmon in the Northeast U.S., including Gulf of Maine Atlantic salmon that are co-managed by NMFS, USFWS, the Maine Department of Marine Resources, and the Penobscot Indian Nation.”
- **\$42.0 million (-33.0 million, -44.0%, Tribal grants unknown)** for Pacific Salmon grants.
 - “NMFS will prioritize permitting and consultation activities, as well as research and monitoring activities, for Pacific Salmon in order to support

Administration priorities, including Executive Order 14154 “Unleashing American Energy” and Executive Order 14225 “Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production.””

- **Elimination (-56.2 million, -100%, Tribal grants unknown)** of Habitat Conservation and Restoration grants.
 - \$400 thousand was reported for FY 2023 in the OMB Native American Crosscut and no amounts are reported for FY 2024 or FY 2025. With no amounts in the immediate prior years, the impact is better stated as unknown.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

- **\$23.2 million (+\$0)** for Broadband Connectivity Fund “Tribal Admin.”
 - There is no amount for Tribal Grants, but \$962.4 million was obligated in FY 2025.
- **\$3.3 million (+\$168 thousand, +5.4%, TCU and Native-serving institutions amount unknown)** for the Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program.
 - The detailed justification discusses supporting each of the existing grant recipients as they wind down the pilot program. Without expressly saying it, this program is probably slowly being eliminated.
- **\$22.5 million (-\$794.4 million, -97.2%)** of Digital Equity grants, preserving only the tribal set-aside funds:
 - “The Digital Equity Act authorizing statute and the resulting grant programs promoted broadband adoption and digital inclusion activities utilizing racial preferences in an unconstitutional manner. As a result, at the President’s direction, NTIA immediately began the shutdown of the Digital Equity Act programs, except for the Native Entity set asides, which did not utilize unconstitutional racial preferences.

...

NTIA continues to review the tribal entity program and set-aside funds, and should NTIA decide to continue with the program, it will provide monitoring and oversight, as well as Technical Assistance, to support the success of the Digital Equity tribal set- aside grant awards. In the event, NTIA decides to terminate the tribal set-aside programs, it will provide monitoring and oversight, as well as Technical Assistance, to support and complete the orderly shutdown and closeout of such programs.”

- **\$3.1 million (+\$32 thousand, +1.0%, Tribal grants unknown)** for Public Safety Communications grants (FirstNet).
- “The National Telecommunications and Information Administration does not have any tribal consultations to report.”

Census Bureau

- **\$370 thousand (+\$45 thousand, +13.8%)** for Tribal consultation related to the 2030 Census.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) & Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

- **\$0** for Tribal consultations.
 - The detailed justification includes an Exhibit 42 for Tribal Consultation, but the table is entirely empty for prior years and current years (not even zeroes listed). Since the table is empty and the descriptions are empty, there is not a reduction analysis.

Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)

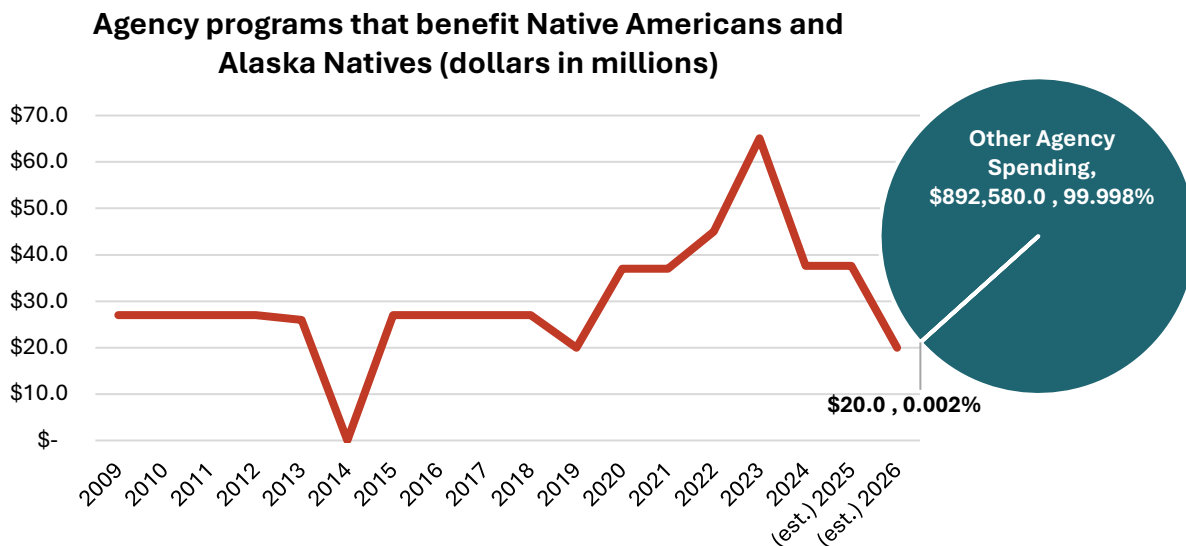
- “BIS does not have any tribal consultations to report.”

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

- “NIST does not believe Exhibit 42 pertaining to tribal consultations to be applicable to the agency.”

Department of Defense (DOD)

As of July 9, the DOD has not released all its detailed budget justifications. However, there is information on the Indian Incentives Program. There is another amount for land remediation from prior military testing that is typically identified in a general provision of annual Defense appropriations. This amount may not appear in the FY 2026 DOD materials. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$20.0 million (-\$17.6 million, -46.8%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

<https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/>

- As of July 9, 2025, some detailed justification materials have not been released.

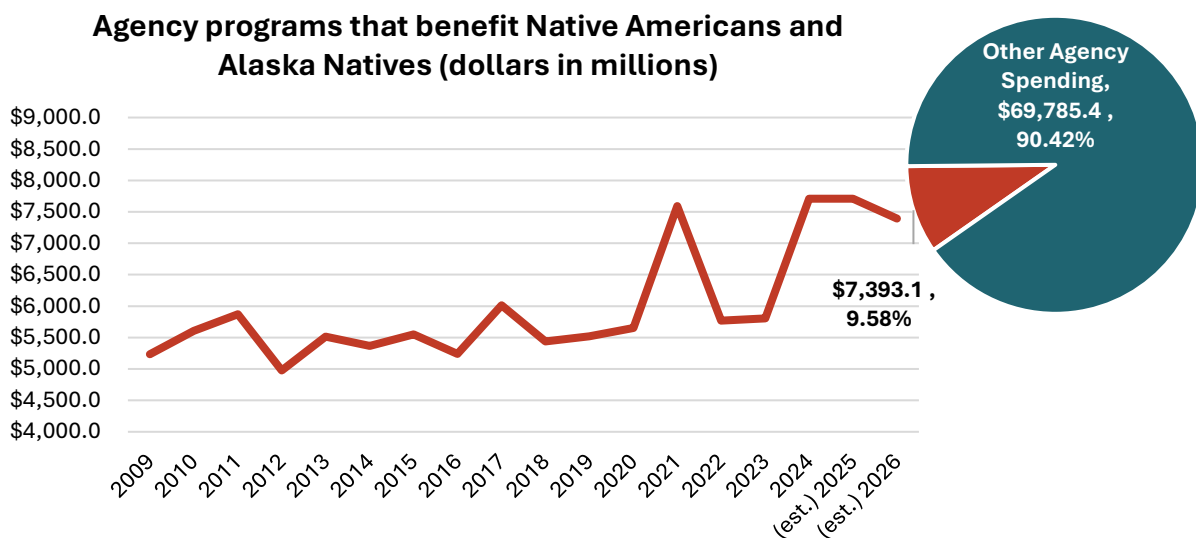
Key Tribal Provisions

Procurement

- \$7.6 million (-\$17.6 million, -69.8%)** for the Indian Incentives Program (see *also* “Indian Financing Act,” this is the same account listed by a different name).

Department of Education (ED)

The ED requests **\$77.2 billion (-\$13.5 billion, -14.9%)** in total budget authority.¹⁰ The agency proposes 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).

¹⁰ “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%)¹¹**;
- 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.

¹¹ 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).

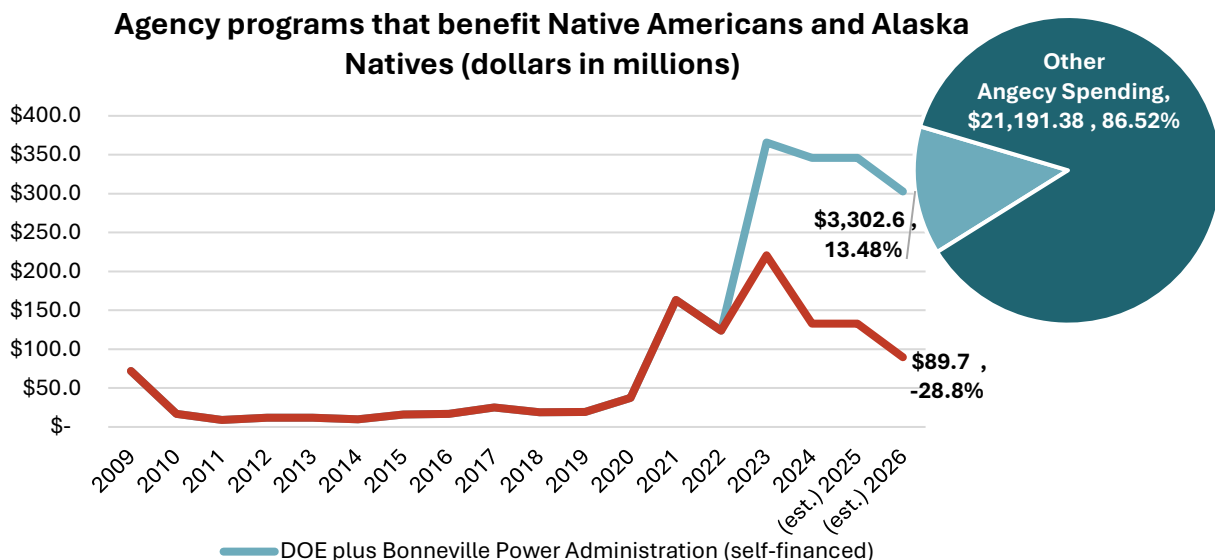
- **\$12.0 million (+\$0)** for the Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions.
- **\$16.4 million (+\$0, Tribal grants unknown)** for the Minority Science and Engineering Improvement Program (MMSEIP) (**Part E**).
- **Elimination** of the following programs used by TCUs:
 - 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.¹² The agency proposes 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>

Key Tribal Provisions

- **\$50 million (-\$20 million, -28.6%)** for the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs.
- **Elimination and rescission** of \$12 million in prior balances (**-\$18.3 million, -290%**) for the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program.

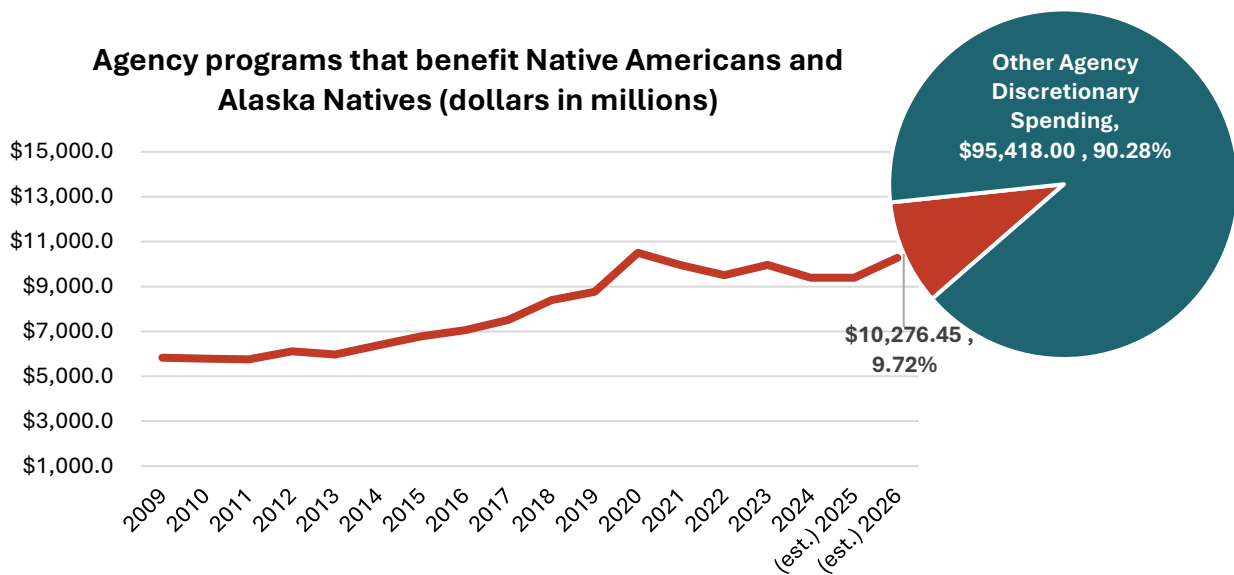
¹² "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the agency for FY 2026.

National 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)

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 proposes to achieve 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).¹³
- **\$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;

¹³ 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.
- **Estimated¹⁴ \$82.3 million (+\$20.9 million, +34.0%)** for Tribal Child Support.

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

- **Estimated¹⁵ \$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.
- **Estimated¹⁶ \$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.¹⁷
- **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.

¹⁵ The analysis uses OMB’s FY 2025 Native American Crosscut estimate of program costs for FY 2025 for this mandatory program.

¹⁶ 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.

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.

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

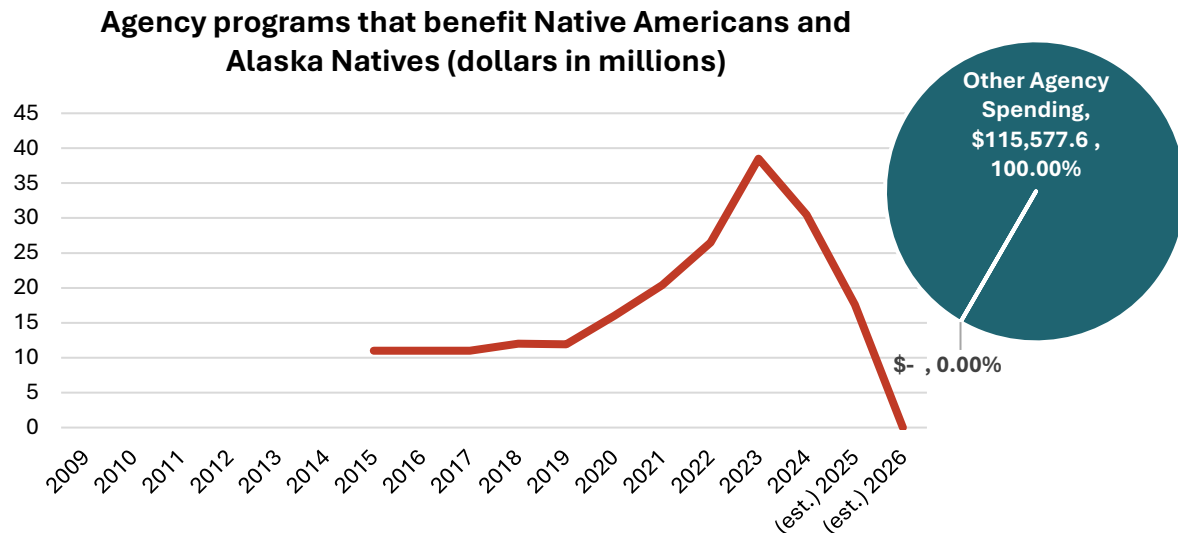
National Institutes of Health (NIH)

- 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.¹⁸
 - 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.

¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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.

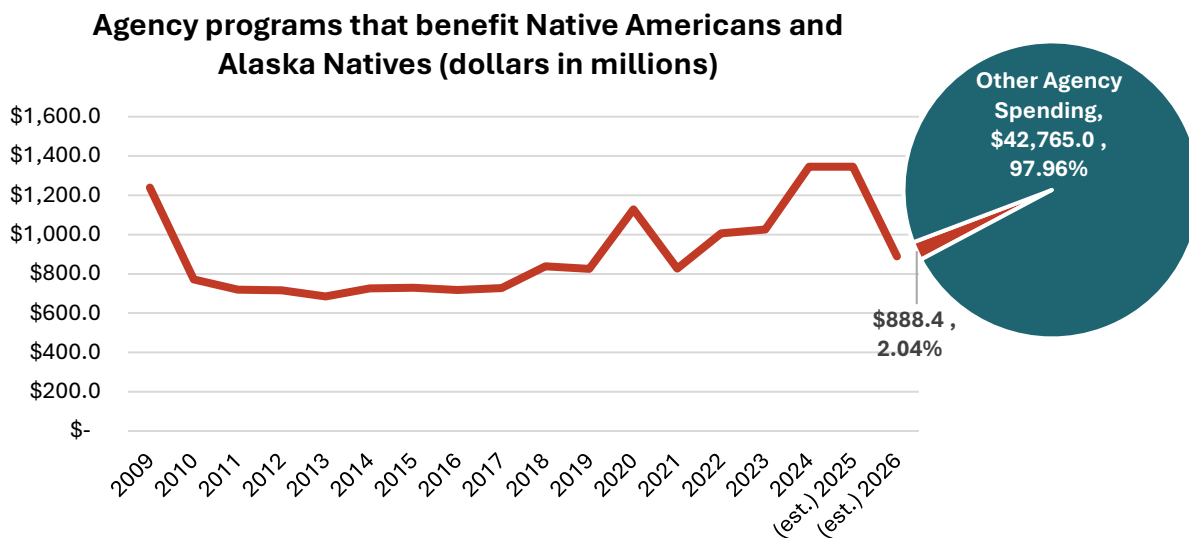
U.S. Customs and Border Patrol

- 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.

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.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The HUD requests **\$42.8 billion (-\$44.6 billion, -51.1%)** in total budget authority.²⁰ The agency proposes 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);

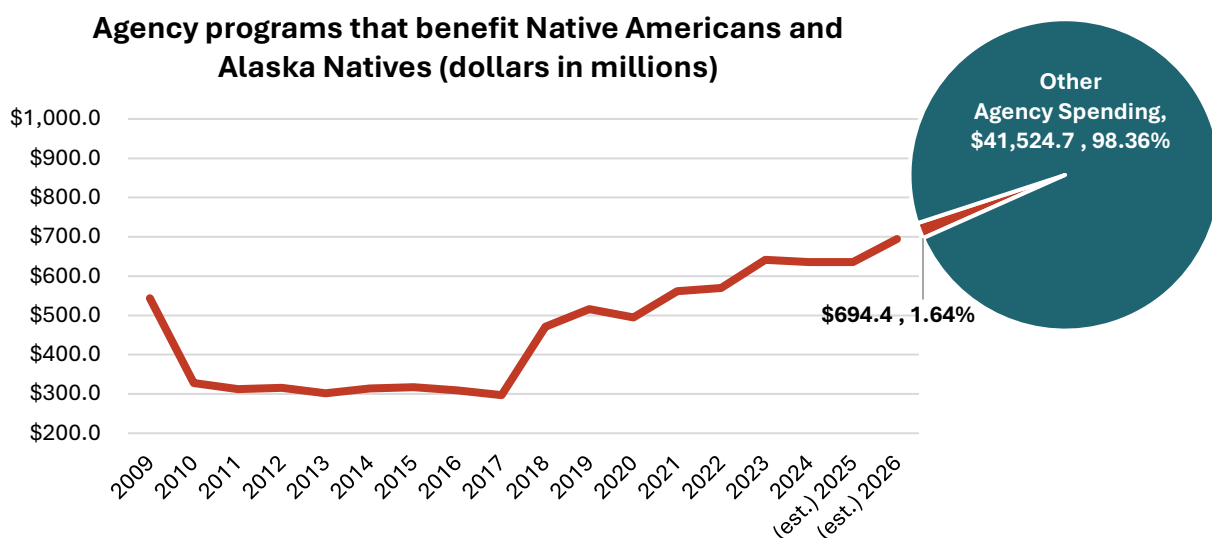
²⁰ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the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

- **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)

The DOJ requests **\$42.2 billion (-\$2.0 billion, -4.5%)** in total budget authority.²¹ The agency proposes to achieve these reductions through agency reorganization efforts, the targeted elimination of certain environmental and civil rights funding, and the rescission of \$1.3 billion in prior funding. As a result, the individual account effect is often an increase.

When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in an estimated **\$694.4 million (+\$58.6 million, +9.2%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives. The DOJ budget request proposes a significant increase in resources, but several of the largest DOJ accounts in the OMB Native American Crosscuts are calculated using the number of individuals or cases served by a function or program that benefits a larger population group. These amounts skew the purpose and intent of programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives because the amounts include substantial services coincidentally provided, not provided because of status as, or national affiliation with, a Tribal Nation.



Agency Budget Request

<https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>

Key Tribal Provisions

General Legal Activities

- **\$90.0 million (-\$26.2 million, -22.5%, Tribal amounts unknown)** for land, natural resources and Indian matters and **reduction in personnel equivalent to 90 full-time employees (-26.3%).**

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.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

- There is limited information on the Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ), but there are no direct references to account totals. A budget summary document does not list the office as eliminated, but another budget table indicates eliminating reimbursable resources and personnel for the Office.
- **Up to \$127.1 million (New Grant)** for a “New Flexible Tribal Grant.”
 - The Budget Requests seeks to establish a new grant with “up to” 7% of OJP funding set aside.
- **Elimination (-\$50 million, -100%)** of Tribal Assistance from State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance accounts.
- **\$10.0 million (-\$6.0 million, -60.0%)** of the Delinquency Prevention, Tribal Youth Program.
- **\$95.0 million (+\$0)** for the Crime Victims Fund Tribal set-aside.
 - The entire program is proposed for flat funding at \$1.9 billion and Tribal Nations receive a five percent Tribal Victims Assistance set-aside.
- **\$300 thousand (change unknown)** for the Consolidated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS).
 - This program was originally funded through Community Oriented Policing Services and is listed as transferred to OJP.

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

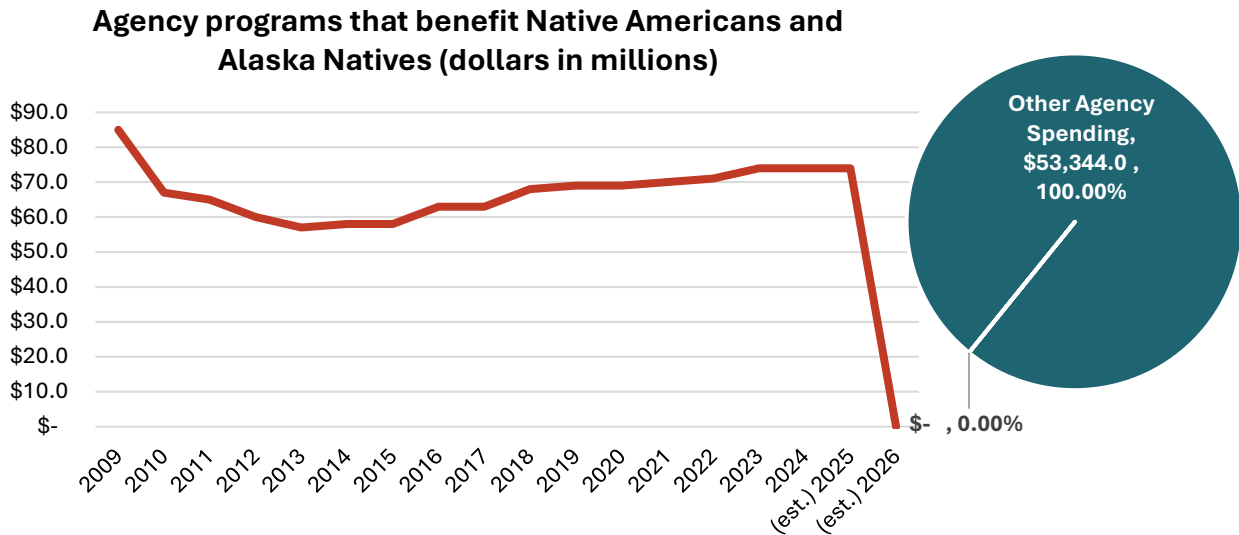
- **\$34.0 million (+\$0)** for the COPS Hiring Program, Tribal Resource Grant Program.
- **\$4.0 million (+\$0)** for the Tribal Access Program.

Office on Violence against Women (OVW)

- **\$12.5 (+\$0, Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCU) amount unknown)** for the Campus Violence Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions and Tribal Colleges Set-aside.
- **\$10.0 million (-\$1.0 million, -9.1%)** for Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Grant Program and Tribal Reimbursement Program.
 - The reduction is listed for the Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Grant Program in another table.
- **\$5.0 million (+\$2.0 million, +66.7%)** for Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorneys.
- **\$37.4 million (-\$11.9 million, -24.1%)** for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Tribal Government Grants Program.
- **\$6.7 million (-\$1.6 million, -19.3%)** for VAWA Tribal Coalitions Grants.
- **\$550 thousand (+\$0)** for the Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearinghouse account.
- **\$1.0 million (+\$0)** for Research on Violence Against Indian Women.

Department of Labor (DOL)

The DOL requests **\$53.3 billion (-\$16.1 billion, -23.2%)** in total budget authority.²² 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

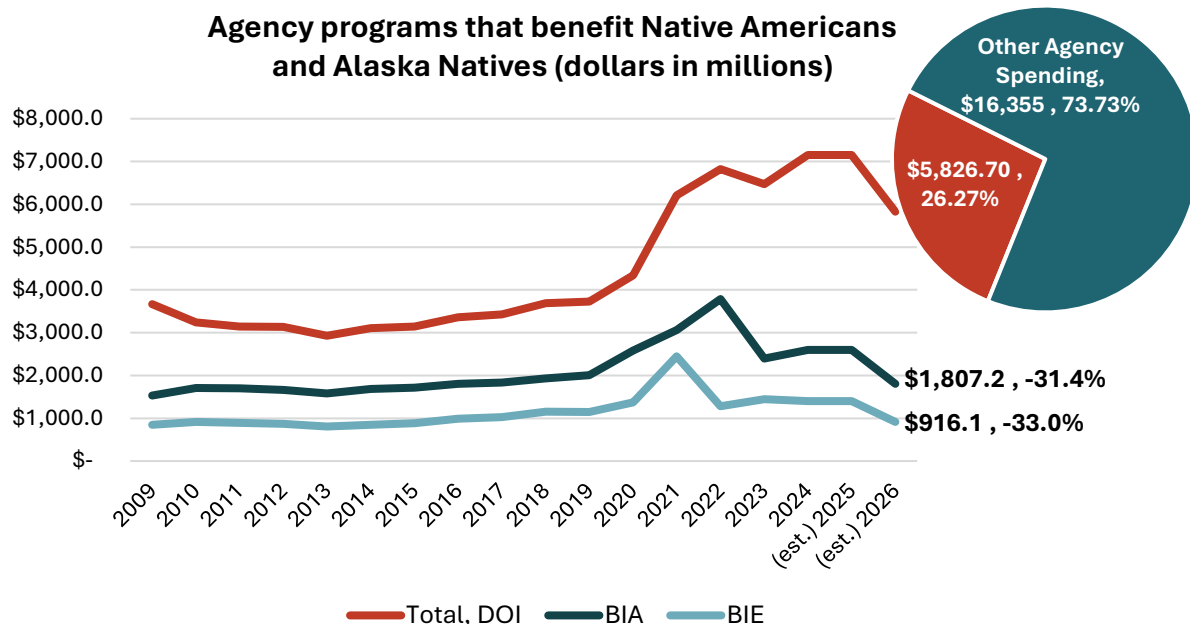
Employment and Training Administration

- **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.

²² "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 2026.²³ The agency proposes 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 July 9, 2025, detailed agency budget requests have not been released.

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.

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,²⁴ 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.

²⁴ 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 18, 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 18, 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

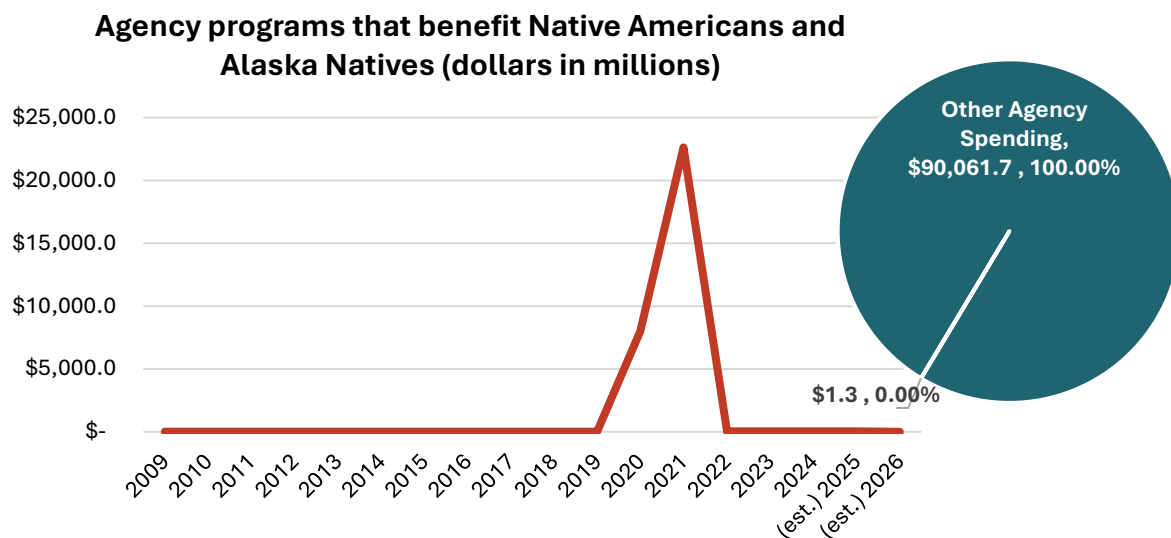
- **Elimination and rescission of prior funding (-\$2 million)** for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, as the office is closed and residual responsibilities are transferred.

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.²⁵ There are positive indications that the Office of Tribal and Native Affairs, or an advisor conducting the same activities, will continue functioning at the Treasury. However, recent changes in the 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.

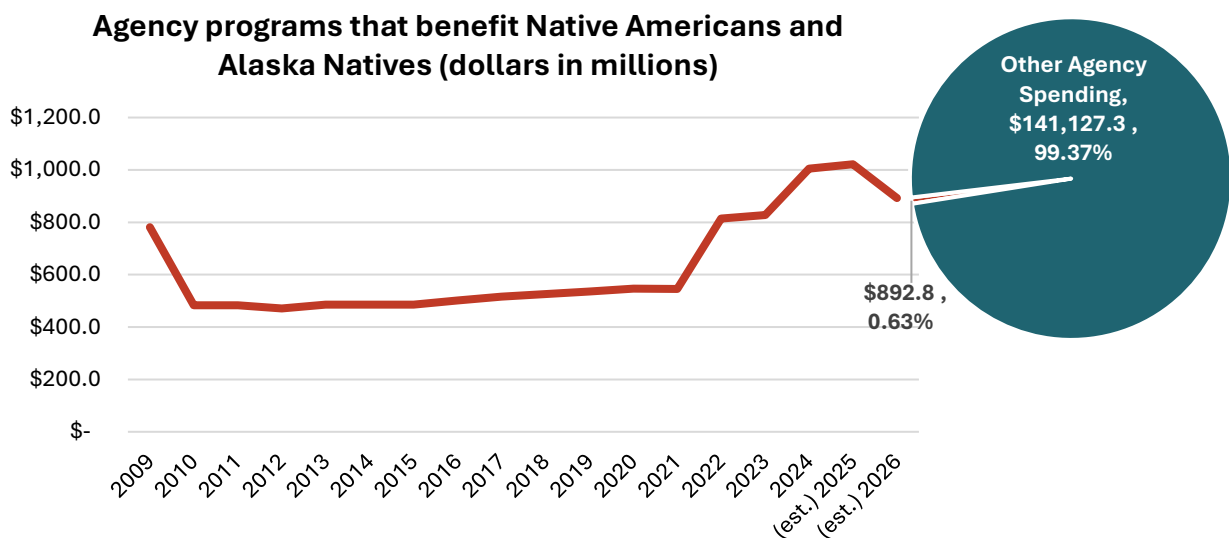
²⁵ "Total budget authority" refers to all discretionary, mandatory, supplemental, and emergency budget authority, including intergovernmental transfers and the use of various trust funds, offsetting collections, and receipts, expressed in the President's FY 2026 Budget Request and attributable to the 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 18, 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.²⁶ The agency proposes 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 million (-\$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.

²⁶ “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.²⁷
- **Eliminates (-\$150.0 million, -100%)** the request for annual appropriations for the Tribal Transportation Program from the General Fund.²⁸
- **\$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

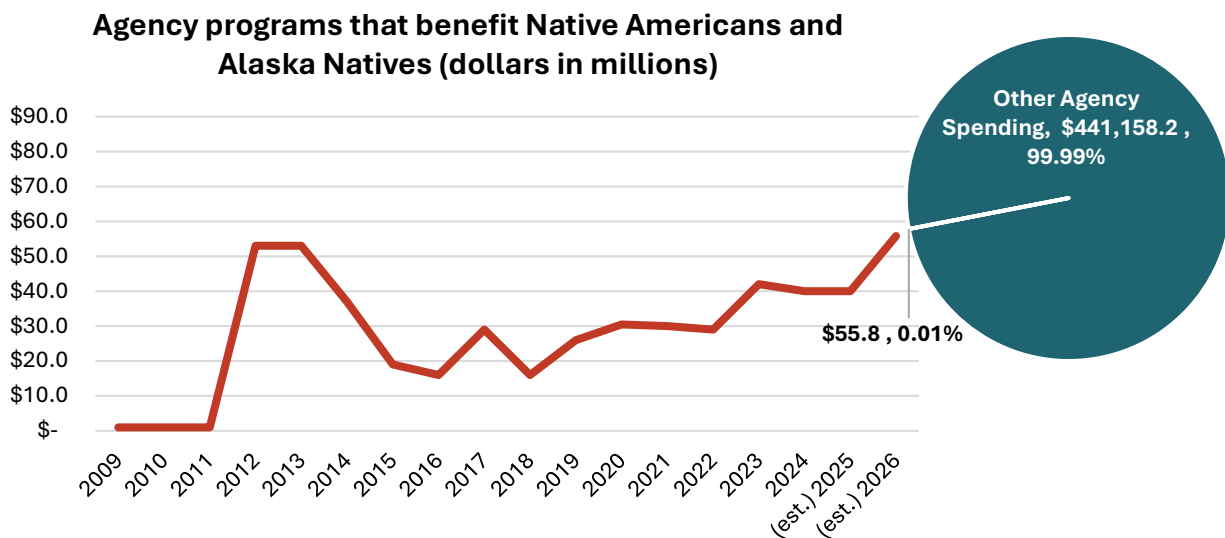
- The Office of Environment and Energy will serve as FAA's National Tribal Consultation Official and Federal Preservation Officer, and it will lead FAA Tribal and preservation coordination.
- **\$3.8 billion (-\$43.7 million, -1.15%, Tribal grants unknown)** for the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) (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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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)

The VA requests **\$441.2 billion (+\$40.3 billion, +10.0%)** in total budget authority.²⁹ The agency proposes to achieve most of these increases by shifting about \$12 billion from Medical Services to Medical Community Care and by increasing Medical Facilities and Electronic Health Care Records Modernization funding by about \$2.2 billion each. Most of the remaining increase (**+\$34.2 billion, +12.8%**) is in mandatory funding. When comparing amounts from the FY 2025 Native American Funding Crosscut, the President's Budget would result in **\$55.8 million (+\$15.8 million, +39.5%)** for programs that benefit Native Americans and Alaska Natives.



Agency Budget Request

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

Key Tribal Provisions

Veterans Benefits Administration

- **\$5.8 million (+\$3.1 million, +115.0%)** for the Native American Direct Loan Program.
- **\$6.9 million (+6.9 million)** for Native American Direct Loan Subsidy.
 - There were no amounts provided for the Subsidy account in 2024 or 2025.
- **\$13.0 million (+\$2.0 million, +18.2%)** for the Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program account.
- The detailed justification mentions the continued responsibility of the Office of Tribal Government Relations (OTGR) within the but does not specify an amount.
 - Activities include a statement on continuing funding for Tribal government conferences.

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.

Veterans Health Administration

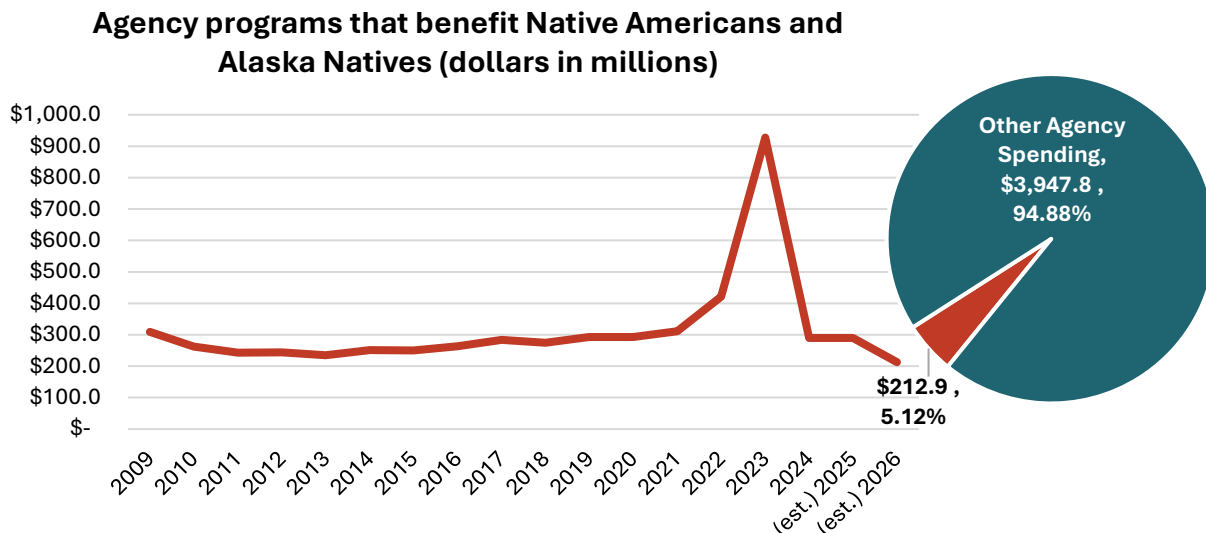
- The VA plans to add 39 new Graduate Medical Education (GME) residency rotations in underserved and rural areas, including “Indian Tribal lands and [Indian Health Service (IHS)] facilities.”
- **\$41.7 million (+\$3.8 million, +10.0%)** for the IHS/Tribal Health Programs (THPs)/Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs) Reimbursement Agreements Program.
 - The detailed justification includes a request for \$44.6 million in advance appropriations authority for FY 2027.
 - The justification has scaled back its planned accomplishments for FY 2025 and 2026 by indicating the total number of reimbursement agreements at THPs and UIOs will only increase by two. The justification originally plans to increase by four in 2025, indicating there will be half as many new agreements completed in twice the prior time estimate.
- **\$702.8 million (+\$41.3 million, +6.2%, Tribal vouchers unknown)** for “HUD-VASH” vouchers.
 - The detailed justification expressly includes improved outcomes from the HUD-VASH program for Native veterans. The HUD-VASH program is a supportive housing and health services program, and an additional amount is provided to HUD for Tribal HUD-VASH vouchers.

National Cemetery Administration

- **\$60 million (+\$0, Tribal grants unknown)** for the Veteran Cemetery Grant Program.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA requests **\$4.2 billion (-\$4.9 billion, -53.8%)** in total budget authority.³⁰ The agency proposes 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>

Key Tribal Provisions

Information Exchange / Outreach

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

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

- **\$3.0 million (-\$19.5 million, -86.7%)** for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund grants to Tribal Nations.

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.

- **\$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

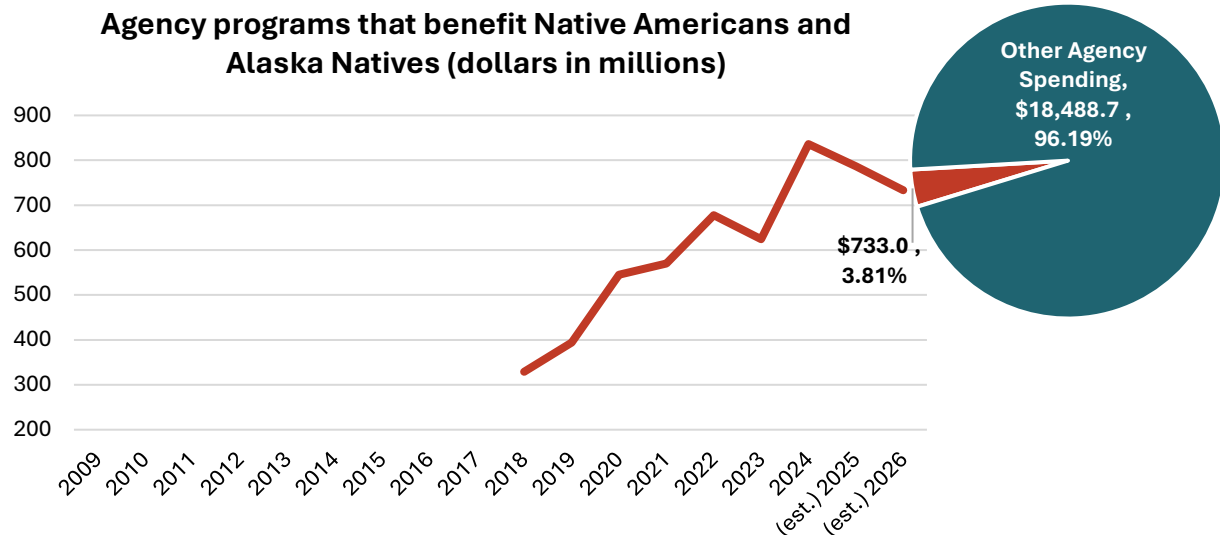
- **Elimination (-\$27.5 million, -100%)** of Environmental Justice enforcement grants to Tribal Nations.
 - Without detailed agency justifications, this estimate assumes that elimination of Environmental Justice programs includes the Government-to-Government program for Tribal Nations.

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).³¹ 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

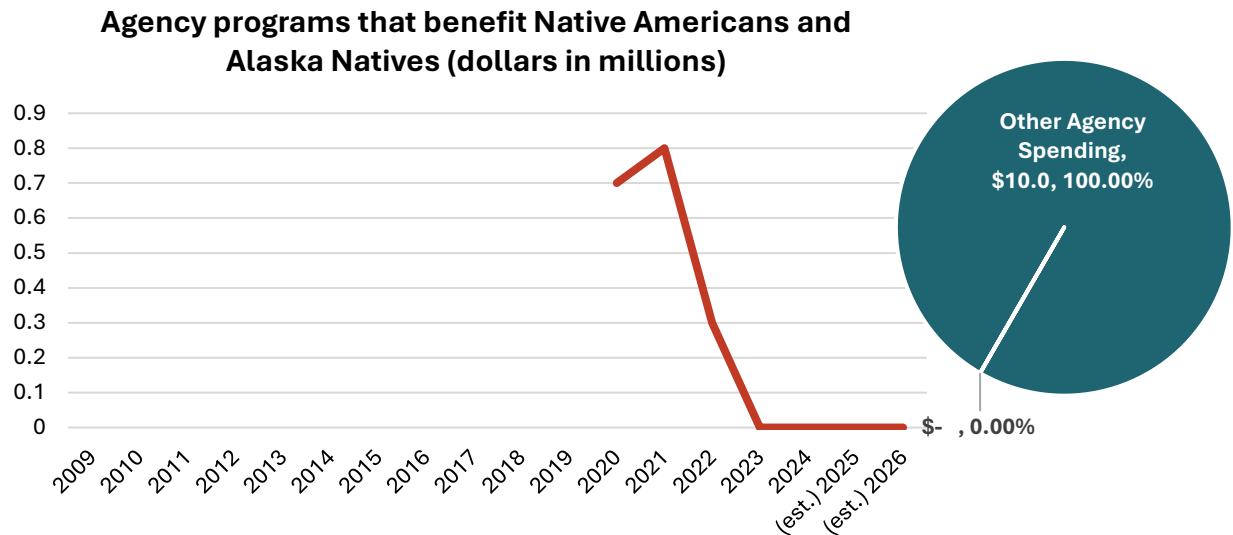
- **Estimated \$733.0 million (-\$49.3 million, -5.9%)** for programs provided by the Universal Service Fund (USF). USF programs are funded through contributions from telecommunications providers, not appropriated dollars.
 - Programs provided through the Universal Service Fund do not have set budgets 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.

³¹ 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

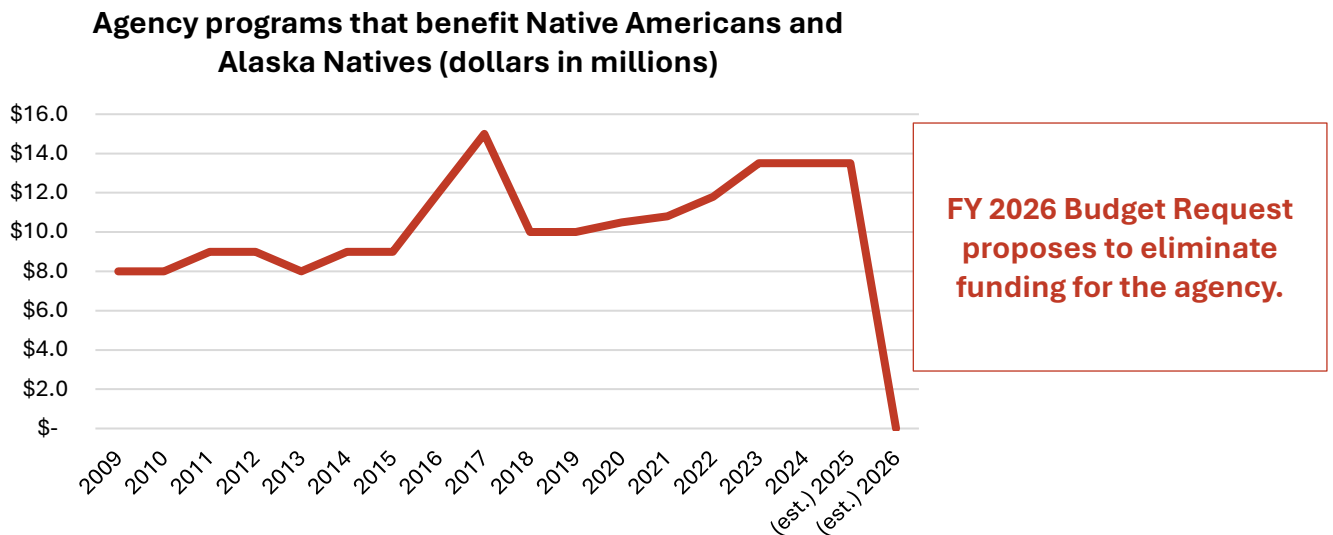
<https://www.permittting.gov/resources/permitting-council-fy-2026-budget-request>

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

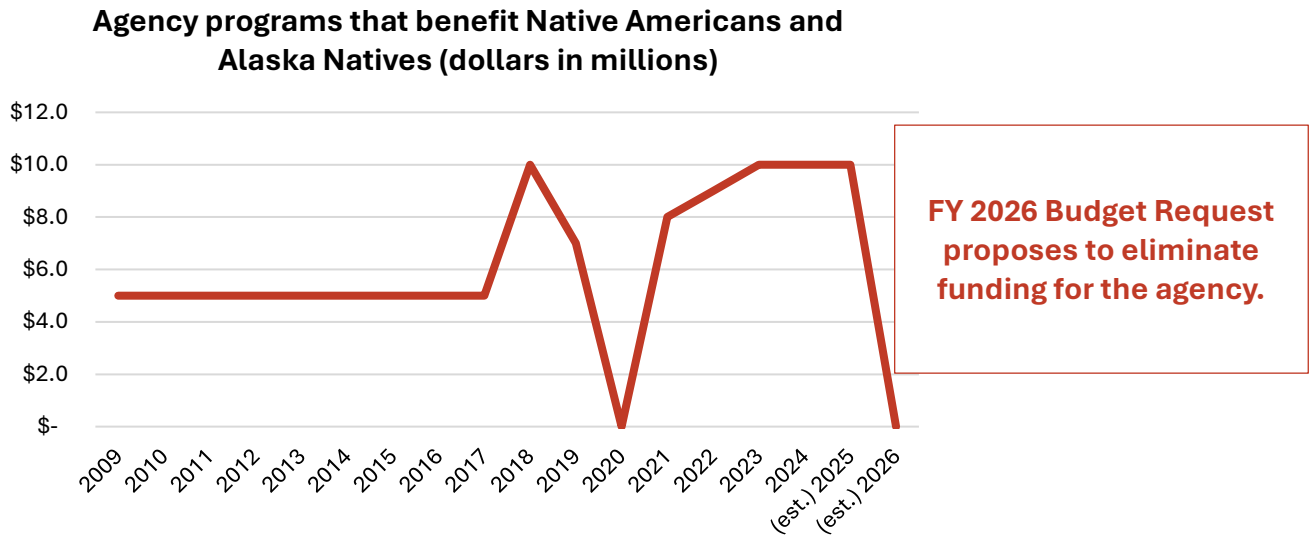
The Administration proposes the elimination of funding for this agency.

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

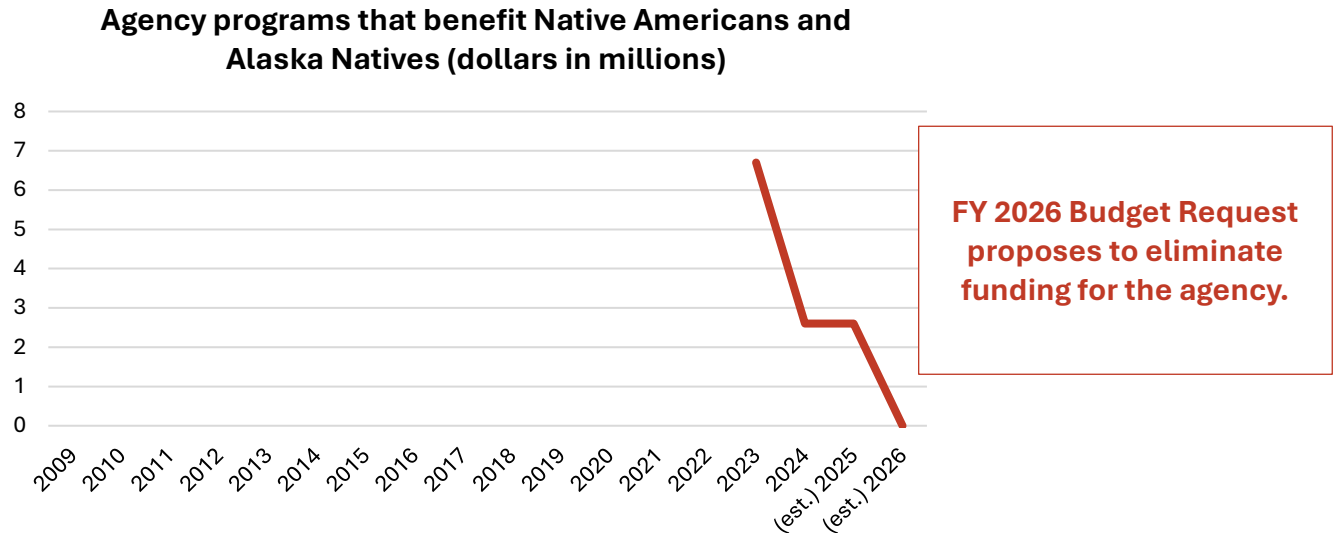
The Trump Administration proposes the elimination of funding for this agency.

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

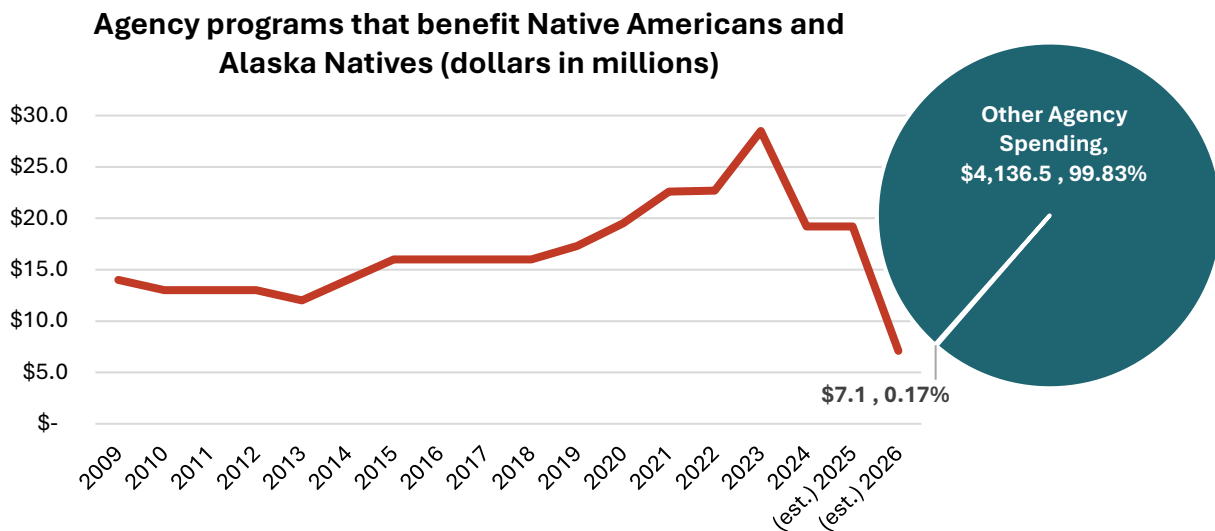
The Administration proposes the elimination of this agency.

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.³² The agency proposes 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

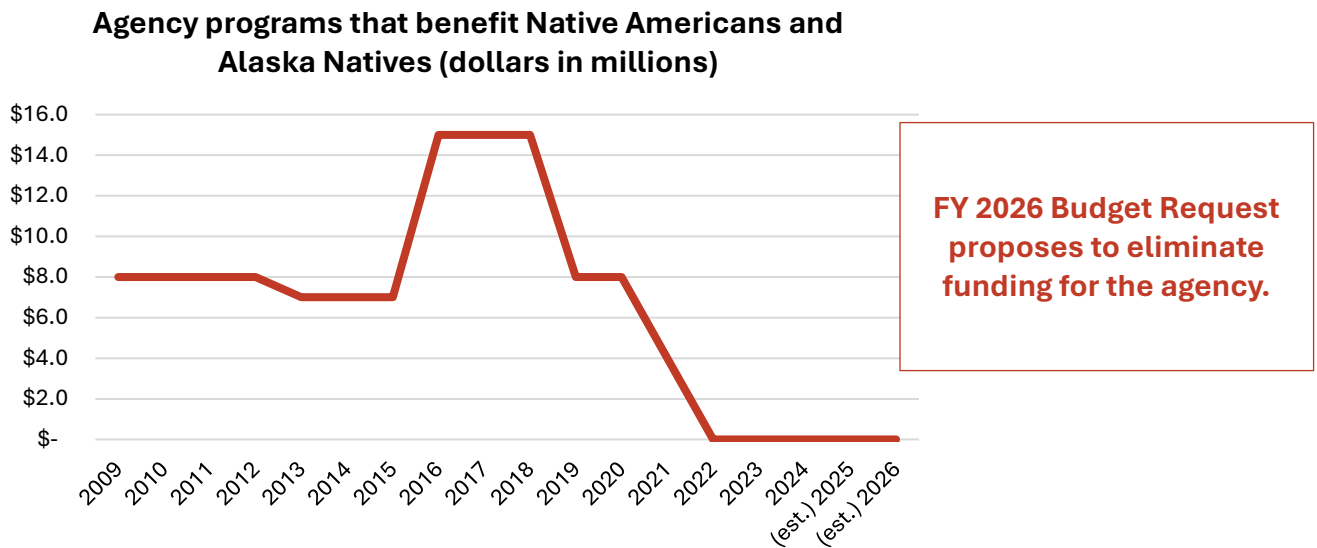
NSF Programs to Broaden Participation, Focused Programs

- **\$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.

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.

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

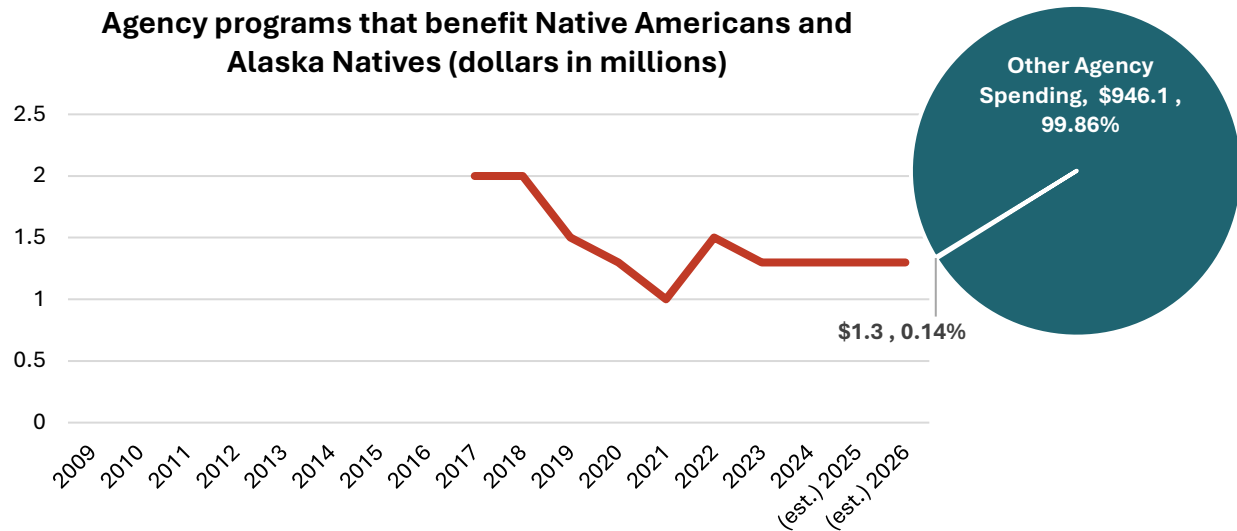
The Trump Administration proposes the elimination of this agency.

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.³³ 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

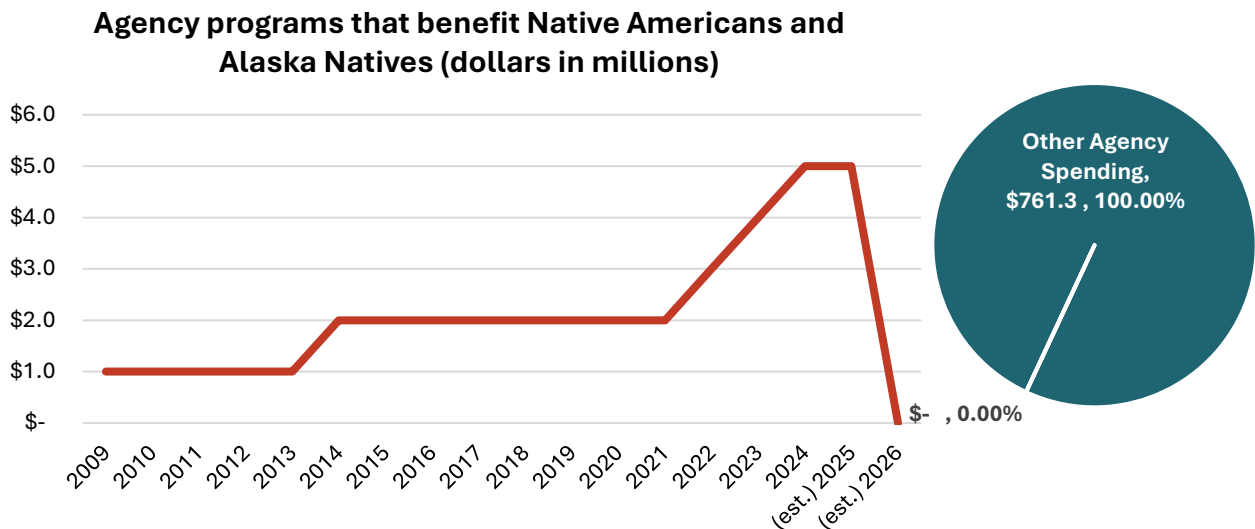
Office of Healthcare and Insurance

- **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.

³³ "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.³⁴ 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

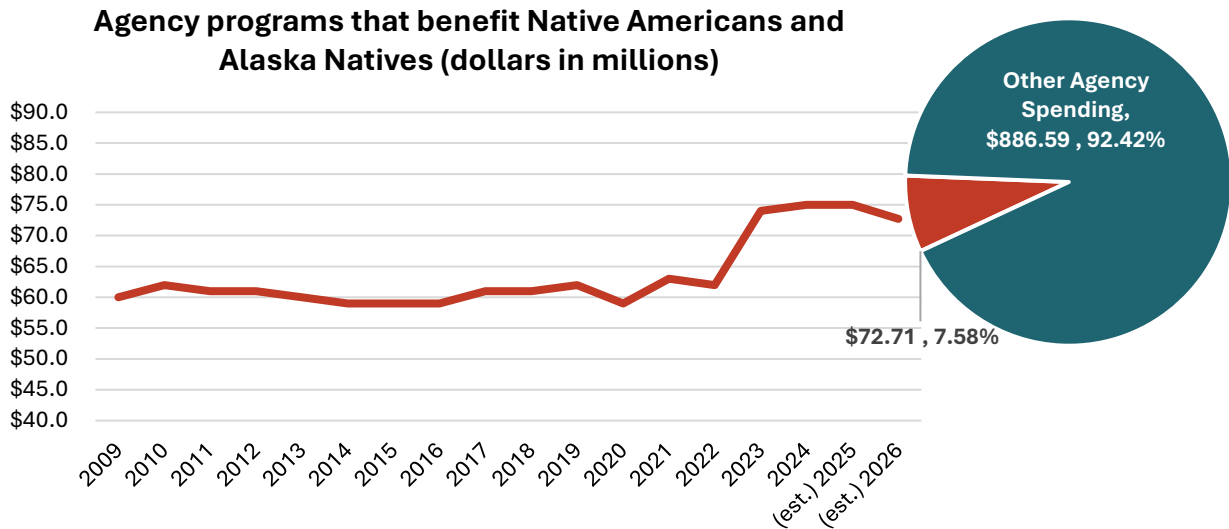
- **Elimination (-\$5 million, -100%)** of funding for Native American Outreach (Office of Native American Affairs).
 - The SBA detailed budget justification makes no specific mention of SBA's Office of Native American Affairs.

³⁴ "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.³⁵ 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.

³⁵ “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.