EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

May 2, 2025

The Honorable Susan Collins
Chair
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chair Collins:

This letter provides President Trump's recommendations on discretionary funding levels for fiscal year (FY) 2026. They are being provided in advance of the President's full fiscal plan to reach balance and restore confidence in America's fiscal management, so that your Committee may commence with debate and consideration of appropriations bills for the upcoming fiscal year.

The recommended funding levels result from a rigorous, line-by-line review of FY 2025 spending, which was found to be laden with spending contrary to the needs of ordinary working Americans and tilted toward funding niche non-governmental organizations and institutions of higher education committed to radical gender and climate ideologies antithetical to the American way of life.

We also considered, for each program, whether the governmental service provided could be provided better by State or local governments (if provided at all). Just as the Federal Government has intruded on matters best left to American families, it has intruded on matters best left to the levels of government closest to the people, who understand and respect the needs and desires of their communities far better than the Federal Government ever could.

Cutting such spending from the discretionary budget leads to significant savings: the President is proposing base non-defense discretionary budget authority $163 billion—22.6 percent—below current-year spending, while still protecting funding for homeland security, veterans, seniors, law enforcement, and infrastructure. Over 10 years, this restraint would generate trillions in savings, necessary for balancing the budget.

At the same time, the Budget proposes unprecedented increases for defense and border security. For Defense spending, the President proposes an increase of 13 percent to $1.01 trillion for FY 2026; for Homeland Security, the Budget commits a historic $175 billion investment to, at long last, fully secure our border. Under the proposal, a portion of these increases—at least $325 billion assumed in the budget resolution recently agreed to by the Congress—would be provided through reconciliation, to ensure that our military and other agencies repelling the invasion of our border have the resources needed to complete the mission. This mandatory supplement to discretionary spending would enable the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security, among others, to clean up the mess President Trump inherited from the prior administration and harden the border and other defenses to protect America from foreign invasion. Providing these resources through reconciliation ensures that the money is available when needed, and not held hostage by Democrats to force wasteful non-defense discretionary spending increases as was the case in the President's first term.

The attached tables provide overviews of the discretionary request, in total and by major agency, and a detailed listing of the specific recommended changes that will be incorporated into forthcoming appropriations bill language.

I look forward to working with you to achieve significant budgetary savings for the American people within the spending programs under your jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

Russell T. Vought
Director

Enclosure

Major Discretionary Funding Changes

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)		
Increases		
America First Opportunity (A1OF) Fund	+2,900	The Budget includes $2.9 billion for a new America First Opportunity (A1OF) Fund. This Fund would focus on strategic investments that make America safer, stronger, and more prosperous. The A1OF would be able to: support some of America's most enduring and critical partners such as India and Jordan; support activities critical to keeping American safe, such as repatriations; counter China and other near-peer rivals; and fund new activities to strengthen America's national security priorities.
Development Finance Corporation (DFC)	+2,820	The Budget increases the U.S. International DFC to support U.S. national security and American interests through billions in loans and guarantees that would generate returns to the taxpayer and reduce reliance on foreign aid. This investment includes $3 billion for a new revolving fund to allow DFC to recycle any realized returns from its initial investments without further appropriation.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Economic Support Fund, Development Assistance, Democracy Fund, and Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	-8,326	U.S. economic and development aid has been funneled to radical, leftist priorities, including climate change, diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), and LGBTQ activities around the world. The Budget eliminates funding for these programs and combines duplicative accounts into the single A1OF, which supports the foreign programs that serve American interests and advance the President's objectives abroad. The Budget simultaneously strengthens the DFC to shift America's global posture from handouts to investments, returning a profit for the taxpayer while making America safer, stronger, and more prosperous.
International Disaster Assistance, Migration and Refugee Assistance, and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)—International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA)	-3,207	The Budget reduces unaffordable levels of disaster assistance far in excess of what other countries contribute. The Budget provides $1.5 billion in ERMA for the President to use at his discretion and consolidates wasteful and duplicative accounts into a new $2.5 billion IHA account to fund disaster relief when it fulfills the President's foreign policy aims.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
State and USAID Operations	-2,462	Consistent with Executive Order 14169, "Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid," the Budget ensures that foreign aid spending is efficient and consistent with U.S. foreign policy under the America First agenda. The Budget reorganizes USAID into the Department of State to meet current needs and eliminates non-essential staff that were hired based on DEI and preferencing practices, inconsistent with Executive Order 14151, "Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing."
International Narcotics Control & Law Enforcement (INCLE)	-1,160	The majority of INCLE funds go to reforming criminal justice systems in foreign governments, rather than to narcotics enforcement, which is primarily undertaken by: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Central Intelligence Agency; Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and Department of Defense (DOD) elements. The Budget eliminates failed rule-of-law programs in distant countries, while providing $125 million to fund programs that support the counter-drug, organized crime, and border security missions that directly impact the United States.
Peacekeeping Missions	-1,614	The Budget does not provide funding for wasteful United Nations (UN) and other peacekeeping missions due to recent failures and high level of assessments. The United States has a history of paying for more than its fair share of international peacekeeping activities. Further, UN peacekeepers have been accused of narcotics trafficking across multiple continents, especially in the Central African Republic where peacekeepers smuggled gold, diamonds, and drugs.
Assessed and Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations	-1,716	The Budget pauses most assessed and all voluntary contributions to UN and other international organizations, including for the UN Regular Budget, UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization. This is consistent with Executive Order 14199, "Withdrawing the United States From and Ending Funding to Certain United Nations Organizations and Reviewing United States Support to All International Organizations." To preserve maximum negotiating leverage, the President can choose to fund these international organizations out of the A1OF if he chooses.
Educational and Cultural Exchanges	-691	Inspector General reports have documented insufficient monitoring for fraud and inefficient, wasteful programming at the expense of U.S. taxpayers. Foreign students receiving technical and high-demand training leave to take those skills overseas, including back to near-peer rivals, having deprived American students of places to acquire those skills. This program is no longer affordable.

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Transition Initiatives (TI)	-75	TI funds short-term assistance that aims to shape political outcomes in distant countries with no practical impact on U.S. security. It often results in further destabilization and funds a wasteful tangle of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and partisan cutouts pushing a leftist agenda around the world. The Budget eliminates the TI account.
Complex Crisis Fund	-55	The Complex Crisis Fund is a catch-all slush fund for nation-building projects and political interference. Rather than offering life-saving assistance or creating beneficial ties for the United States, it has been weaponized to mandate DEI and LGBTQ policies be implemented in recipient countries as a condition of aid to small businesses with no connection to the United States. The Budget eliminates this woke, ill-structured account and redirects crisis funding to the IHA and ERMA accounts, where they would further the President's America First objectives around the world.
National Endowment for Democracy (NED)	-315	Under the Biden Administration and at the start of the Russia/Ukraine war, the NED blocked public access to its grant details after having never provided disclosure in the manner required by Federal law. In March 2025, it was discovered that NED funded the Ukraine disinformation organization that doxed U.S. journalists called for prosecutions of allies of the President, and attacked the Vice President, Joe Kent, and others as "foreign propagandists of the Russian Federation." NED also funded the now-infamous Disinformation Index Foundation that targeted and blacklisted conservative media outlets like Federalist, Newsmax, TAC, the Blaze, NYP, etc. The Budget eliminates funding for NED.
Global Health Programs/Family Planning	-6,233	The United States is the largest global contributor to programs that provide so-called family planning services through liberal NGOs, and have funded abortions. This stands in direct conflict with the President's action reinstating the "Mexico City Policy." The Budget protects life and prevents a pro-abortion agenda from being promoted abroad with taxpayer dollars. The Budget focuses on life-saving assistance and preventing infectious diseases from reaching the United States. The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief funding is preserved for any current beneficiaries.
Food for Peace (Title II)	-1,619	The Food for Peace program spends $1.6 billion to ship food overseas, which often takes a year or more to arrive at its intended destination, resulting in about one-third loss and waste. The program also distorts and undermines local and regional markets where the aid often could be purchased for less and with less waste. There are far more efficient food aid programs that the Budget preserves.

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Other International Programs		
Contribution to the Global Environmental Facility and Climate Investment Funds	-275	The Budget proposes to eliminate contributions to the Global Environment Facility and the Climate Investment Funds, which promote woke Green New Deal policies that are misaligned with Administration priorities.
Contributions to Multilateral Development Banks (African Development Bank, African Development Fund)	-555	Consistent with Executive Order 14169, "Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid," the Budget proposes to eliminate contributions to the African Development Fund, which is not currently aligned to Administration priorities. The Budget also includes $3.2 billion over three years for the U.S. Government contribution to the International Development Association 21, where other donors and institutions should take on more of the burden sharing. This fulfills the President's promise to no longer dole out foreign aid dollars with no return on investment for the American people.
Other Treasury International Reductions	-86	The Budget likewise proposes to eliminate several of the Department of the Treasury's international assistance programs, including the Debt Restructuring account, and contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. This proposal fulfills the President's promise to put America first and eliminate wasteful foreign aid spending.
Department of Education (ED)		
Increases		
Charter Schools	+60	According to this year's National Assessment of Educational Progress, 70 percent of 8th graders are below proficient in reading, and 72 percent are below proficient in math. Federal control has replaced local decision-making, creating a one-size-fits-all system that is decimating student achievement. This centralized approach has weakened States' ability to deliver quality education and eroded parents' direction of their children's education. More local school options are needed, so the Budget invests $500 million, a $60 million increase, to expand the number of high-quality charter schools, which have a proven track record of improving students' academic achievement and giving parents more choice in the education of their children.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Preserve Title I and Streamline K-12 Programs	-4,535	The Budget provides streamlined, flexible funding directly to States so that they have the discretion to support those activities that make the most sense for their respective communities. This long-overdue consolidation would lower substantially the costs of both administration and compliance,

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		and ensure that a greater proportion of the funds provides support for students and their families. The K-12 Simplified Funding Program consolidates 18 competitive and formula grant programs into a new $2 billion formula grant designed to reduce ED's influence on schools and students and reduce bureaucracy. At the same time, the Budget delivers on the President's promise by preserving full funding for Title I, the supplemental Federal financial assistance to school districts for children from low-income families. This new, simplified funding structure requires fewer Federal staff and empowers States and districts to make spending decisions based on their needs, consistent with the recent reduction in workforce and Executive Orders. The new approach allows States and districts to focus on the core subjects—math, reading, science, and history—without the distractions of DEI and weaponization from the previous administration.
Special Education Simplified Funding Program	--	The Budget delivers on the President's promise to preserve special education funding, while simplifying the workload to reduce the Federal footprint. The Special Education Simplified Funding Program consolidates seven Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) programs to provide States and school districts greater flexibility to support students with special education needs, maintaining funding at the 2025 level. The consolidation furthers the Administration's goal of limiting the Federal role in education by reducing the number of programs at ED, the number of staff needed to administer them, and the administrative burden on States so more dollars go to students instead of bureaucrats. Parents of students with disabilities would remain empowered to direct these funds because the Federal IDEA law would remain in place; maintaining a base set of Federal funds means they can also be withdrawn from States and districts who flout parental rights.
TRIO programs and Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	-1,579	TRIO and GEAR UP are a relic of the past when financial incentives were needed to motivate Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) to engage with low-income students and increase access. The lack of action by IHEs also meant that States and local school districts needed additional support to prepare low-income students for college. Today, the pendulum has swung and access to college is not the obstacle it was for students of limited means. IHEs should be using their own resources to engage with K-12 schools in their communities to recruit students, and then once those students are on campus, aid in their success through to graduation. A renewed focus on academics and scholastic accomplishment by IHEs, rather than engaging in woke ideology with Federal taxpayer subsidies, would be a welcome change for students and the future of the Nation.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Federal Work-Study (FWS)	-980	The Budget returns FWS to the States and IHEs that financially benefit from it—consistent with the Administration's efforts to move decisions closer to students and reduce the Federal footprint. In its current form, FWS is a handout to woke universities and a subsidy from Federal taxpayers, who can pay for their own employees. Reform of this poorly targeted program should redistribute remaining funding to institutions that serve the most low-income students and provide a wage subsidy to gain career-oriented opportunities to improve long-term employment outcomes of students.
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG)	-910	SEOG contributes to rising college costs that IHEs have used to fund radical leftist ideology instead of investing in students and their success. It is duplicative of, and less targeted than, Pell Grants. For example, undergraduate students with higher family incomes receive a larger award on average than similarly situated undergraduates with the lowest family income level ($1,019 compared to $891). In addition, nearly 40 percent of SEOG aid is awarded through private institutions who have their own agendas and fewer low-income students, compared to the only 19 percent awarded through public, two-year colleges, which serve the highest proportion of low-income students. This program is ineffective, poorly targeted, and inconsistent with the Administration's priorities.
English Language Acquisition	-890	To end overreach from Washington and restore the rightful role of State oversight in education, the Budget proposes to eliminate the misnamed English Language Acquisition program which actually deemphasizes English primacy by funding NGOs and States to encourage bilingualism. The historically low reading scores for all students mean States and communities need to unite—not divide—classrooms using evidence-based literacy instruction materials to improve outcomes for all students.
Adult Education	-729	K-12 outcomes will improve as education returns to the States, which would make remedial education for adults less necessary. The Budget redirects resources to programs that more directly prepare students for meaningful careers. This reallocation would also better support the innovative, workforce-aligned, apprenticeship-focused activities the Department seeks to promote through strategic investments in the current fiscal year. Further, this program has dismal results—in the most recent reported year, only 43 percent of participants had any measurable skills gains.
Migrant Education and Special Programs for Migrant Students	-428	The Budget eliminates programs that work to the detriment of children's academic success by encouraging movement from, rather than stability and consistency in, a single location. These programs have not been proven effective, are extremely costly, and encourage ineligible non-citizens to access U.S. IHEs, stripping resources from American students.
ED Program Administration	-127	As the Department winds down its operations and reduces its workforce, the Budget provides $293 million for program administration, a reduction of $127 million, or 30 percent. Although this

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		amount does reflect the considerably reduced need for staff, costs remain. Program Administration funding is needed for: personnel compensation and benefits for staff retained; fixed and variable costs in non-personnel categories; and costs from deferred resignations, voluntary retirements, and reductions in force.
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Ed (FIPSE) and Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	-195	IHEs and States—not the Federal Government—should be responsible for funding institutional reforms and innovative programs. These additional resources have allowed colleges and universities to fund ideologies instead of students, while still raising tuition costs. The Congress has also abused FIPSE by using it to fund initiatives unrelated to students or institutional reforms, including earmarking $1.2 million for San Diego Community College's LGBTQIA+ PRIDE Center staffing.
Strengthening Institutions	-112	Again, IHEs with their States and local communities—not the Federal Government—should be responsible for fiscal health of an institution and promoting student success. These funds have been used to promote DEI, inconsistent with the Administration's priorities and Executive Orders. It is not the responsibility of Federal taxpayers to support a new "Guided Pathways Village, expanding the current Learning Communities and creating a new Ethnic and Pride Inclusion Center for historically underserved students, including LGBTQ+ students."
Teacher Quality Partnerships	-70	The Budget proposes to end Federal taxpayer dollars being weaponized to indoctrinate new teachers. Institutional and nonprofit grantees have used these taxpayer funds to train teachers and education agencies on divisive ideologies. Training materials included inappropriate and unnecessary topics such as: Critical Race Theory; DEI; social justice activism; "anti-racism"; and instruction on white privilege and white supremacy. In addition, many of these grants included teacher and staff recruiting strategies implicitly and explicitly based on race. Examples from the grant applications included: • requiring practitioners to take personal and institutional responsibility for systemic inequities (e.g., racism) and critically reassess their own practices; • receiving professional development workshops and equity training on topics such as "Building Cultural Competence," "Dismantling Racial Bias," and "Centering Equity in the Classroom"; • acknowledging and responding to systemic forms of oppression and inequity, including racism, ableism, "gender-based" discrimination, homophobia, and ageism;

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		• building historical and sociopolitical understandings of race and racism to interrupt racial marginalization and oppression of students in planning instruction relationship building discipline and assessment; • providing "targeted practices in culturally relevant and responsive teaching abolitionist pedagogies and issues of diversity in classroom management;" and • providing spaces for critical reflection to help educators confront biases and have transformative conversations about equity. Eliminating this program would allow States and districts to have more control of teacher preparation, recruitment, and retention based on their local context.
Training and Advisory Services—Equity Assistance Centers	-7	The Budget eliminates Equity Assistance Centers that have indoctrinated children. Funds have been weaponized to force local districts to implement Washington-directed DEI practices against their will. Consistent with the Administration's priority to return control of education to States and districts, ending this program would restore rightful merit-based practices at school and ensure districts do not have to implement weaponized, woke policies. The program is also ineffective and has continuously failed to meet most performance measures.
Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS)	-75	The Budget proposes to eliminate CCAMPIS because subsidizing child care for parents in college is unaffordable and duplicative. Funding can instead be secured through the Child Care Development Block Grant. Further, IHEs could offer to accommodate this need among their student population, and many do.
Howard University	-64	The Budget reduces funding for Howard University to the 2021 Budget level to more sustainably support the Nation's only federally-chartered Historically Black College and University (HBCU). The 2025 enacted amount included the conclusion of a one-time $300 million, multiyear Federal commitment to the construction of their new hospital.

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Office for Civil Rights (OCR)	-49	To refocus away from DEI and Title IX transgender cases, the Budget provides OCR with $91 million, a reduction of $49 million, or 35 percent, compared to the 2024 enacted level. After clearing through a massive backlog in 2025, this rightsizing is consistent with the reduction across the Department and an overall smaller Federal role in K-12 and postsecondary education. At this funding level, OCR would continue to ensure that schools and other institutions that receive Federal financial assistance for education programs and activities comply with Federal civil rights laws and Presidential Executive Orders while removing their ability to push DEI programs and promote radical transgender ideology.
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)		
Increases		
Make America Healthy Again (MAHA)	+500	Building on the work of the President's Make America Healthy Again (MAHA) Commission and Executive Order 14212, "Establishing the President's Make America Healthy Again Commission," the Budget provides $500 million for the MAHA initiative, which would allow the Secretary to tackle nutrition, physical activity, healthy lifestyles, over-reliance on medication and treatments, the effects of new technological habits, environmental impacts, and food and drug quality and safety across HHS.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
LIHEAP	-4,025	This Administration is committed to lowering energy costs for American families by unleashing energy production. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is unnecessary because States have policies preventing utility disconnection for low-income households, effectively making LIHEAP a pass-through benefitting utilities in the Northeast. Further, LIHEAP rewards States like New York and California, two of the top recipients for LIHEAP funding, which have implemented anti-consumer policies that drive up home energy prices. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has raised significant program integrity concerns related to fraud and abuse in LIHEAP. In 2010, GAO investigators audited seven States and found names of 11,000 dead people and hundreds of prisoners used as applicants for funds. More than 1,000 Federal employees whose Federal salary exceeded maximum income threshold received benefits and, in several cases, people living in million-dollar houses received benefits. The Budget proposes to end this program and to instead support low-income individuals through energy dominance, lower prices, and an America First economic platform.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Refugee and Unaccompanied Alien Children Programs (UAC)	-1,970	Refugee arrivals have dropped significantly under Executive Order 14163, "Realigning the United States Refugee Admissions Program," and those who do arrive should not expect American taxpayers to support them. Further, these funds were weaponized by the Biden-Harris Administration to give cash handouts, medical services, and job training to illegal immigrants. The Budget proposes eliminating these programs. The Budget also re-focuses the UAC program on its core mission of sheltering unaccompanied alien children while also protecting them from child trafficking and labor exploitation. As the *New York Times* exposed, the Biden-Harris Administration operated this program like an assembly line, prioritizing the quick release of children to insufficiently vetted sponsors over the children's safety. An employee at an HHS Services Office testified in 2024 about human trafficking at the southern border. She was horrified to discover that "children were being trafficked with billions of taxpayer dollars by a contractor failing to vet sponsors and process children safely, with government officials complicit in it."
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	-770	The Budget proposes to eliminate dollars that flow to Community Action Agencies who carry out their own agendas. These grants are laden with equity-building and green energy initiatives, such as the California Community Action Partnership, that focus its efforts on bringing "DEI to the forefront," by "offering focus groups, extensive training opportunities, and engaging in fruitful partnerships," on "how we could transform the systems and structures that hold these inequities in place, looking at policies and resource flows, power dynamics and really mental models that we need to shift in order to change the system." According to HHS, a Community Action Agency in Wisconsin used "CSBG funds to combine clean energy with affordable housing in the pursuit of both economic and environmental justice." Americans in need of job-training and a helping hand would be better served by programs funded at the Departments of Labor and Agriculture. According to GAO's 2019 study of the program, HHS "cannot assure the Congress and the American public that the funding is meeting its intended purpose to reduce the causes of poverty."
Preschool Development Grants (PDG)	-315	Consistent with the Administration's priority to return education to the States, which are best equipped to fund and tailor education programs to the needs of their residents, the Budget eliminates PDG. PDG literally does not fund any preschool for children and their families. It funds "capacity building and strategic initiatives." These unproductive funds have been weaponized by the Biden-Harris Administration to extend the Federal reach and push DEI policies on to toddlers. As an example, the Minnesota Department of Education's "guiding principles," for implementation of its PDG program include "intersectionality" and "racial equity."

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Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Consolidations	-1,732	The Budget consolidates a variety of programs that were formerly part of HRSA, including the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program activities that do not focus on core healthcare and support services directly to patients, such as: education and training (-$74 million); multiple Maternal and Child Health programs (-$274 million), which are duplicative of other Federal programs or could be addressed through block grant funding; multiple Health Workforce Programs (-$1 billion) which provide scholarships and support for individuals to enter high-paying medical careers; and family planning programs (-$286 million), which use taxpayers funds to nonprofits that are not aligned with several Administration policies. The Budget maintains $6 billion for priority activities that were formerly part of HRSA.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Programs	-3,588	The Budget refocuses CDC's mission on core activities such as emerging and infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure, while streamlining programs and eliminating waste. The Budget proposes merging multiple programs into one grant program and giving States more flexibility to address local needs. Specifically, the Budget proposes consolidating funding for Infectious Disease and Opioids, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis programs into one grant program funded at $300 million. The Budget eliminates duplicative, DEI, or simply unnecessary programs, including: the National Center for Chronic Diseases Prevention and Health Promotion; National Center for Environmental Health; National Center for Injury Prevention and Control; the Global Health Center; Public Health Preparedness and Response, which can be conducted more effectively by States; and the Preventive Health and Human Services Block Grant, the purposes for which can be best funded by States. The Budget refocuses CDC on emerging and infectious disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, preparedness and response, and maintaining the Nation's public health infrastructure. The Budget maintains more than $4 billion for CDC.

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National Institute of Health (NIH)	-17,965	The Administration is committed to restoring accountability, public trust, and transparency at the NIH. NIH has broken the trust of the American people with wasteful spending, misleading information, risky research, and the promotion of dangerous ideologies that undermine public health. While evidence of the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic leaking from a laboratory is now confirmed by several intelligence agencies, the NIH's inability to prove that its grants to the Wuhan Institute of Virology were not complicit in such a possible leak, or get data and hold recipients of Federal funding accountable is evidence that NIH has grown too big and unfocused. Further, the NIH has been involved in dangerous gain-of-function research and failed to adequately address it, which further undermines public confidence in NIH. The NIH has also promoted radical gender ideology to the detriment of America's youth. For example, the NIH funded a study titled "Psychosocial Functioning in Transgender Youth after 2 Years of Hormones," in which two participants tragically committed suicide. The Budget proposes to reform NIH and focus NIH research activities in line with the President's commitment to MAHA, including consolidating multiple overlapping and ill-focused programs into five new focus areas with associated spending reforms: the National Institute on Body Systems Research; National Institute on Neuroscience and Brain Research; National Institute of General Medical Sciences; National Institute of Disability Related Research; and National Institute on Behavioral Health. The Budget also eliminates funding for the National Institute on Minority and Health Disparities (-$534 million), which is replete with DEI expenditures, the Fogarty International Center (-$95 million), the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (-$170 million), and the National Institute of Nursing Research (-$198 million). NIH research would align with the President's priorities to address chronic disease and other epidemics, implementing all executive orders, and eliminating research on climate change, radical gender ideology, and divisive racialism. This new structure retains the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health. The Budget maintains $27 billion for NIH research.
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Eliminations	-1,065	This Administration is committed to combatting the scourge of deadly drugs that have ravaged American communities. Unfortunately, under the previous administration, SAMHSA grants were used to fund dangerous activities billed as "harm reduction," which included funding "safe smoking kits and supplies" and "syringes" for drug users. The Budget proposes to refocus activities that were formerly part of SAMHSA and reduces waste by eliminating inefficient funding for the Mental Health Programs of Regional and National Significance, Substance Use Prevention Programs of Regional and National Significance, and the Substance Use Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance. These programs either duplicate other Federal spending or are too small to have a national impact. These eliminations also promote federalism as these services are also

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		supported by mental health and substance use disorder block grant funding. The Budget maintains $5.7 billion for activities that were formerly part of SAMHSA.
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)	-129	AHRQ is supposed to support research to examine the quality, safety, and affordability of healthcare delivery from the perspectives of patients, caregivers, and clinical professionals. However, much of its research is wasteful or duplicative of research conducted elsewhere in the Department, such as NIH. The Budget eliminates funding for duplicative and wasteful grants and contracts, including those not aligned with the Administration's priorities. The previous administration used AHRQ to publish information wholly unrelated to MAHA, including a document titled, "Reducing Healthcare Carbon Emissions: A Primer on Measures and Actions to Mitigate Climate Change." AHRQ has also pushed radical gender ideology onto children, funding a project at the Seattle Children's Hospital titled, "Using Telehealth to Improve Access to Gender-Affirming Care for BIPOC and Rural Gender-Diverse Youth." The Budget increases accountability by prioritizing AHRQ's statistical work, eliminates the digital health portfolio, ends new grants, and offloads contracts and interagency agreements not associated with statistical activities. In the Budget, consistent with the recent announcement of HHS reorganization, AHRQ's functions are now a part of the new HHS Office of Strategy.
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Program Management	-674	This cut will have no impact on providing benefits to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries. The Budget eliminates funding that had been used to carry out non-statutory, wasteful, and woke activities while maintaining funding for core Medicare and Medicaid operations, such as ending unnecessary DEI and support contracts. It eliminates health equity-focused activities and Inflation Reduction Act-related outreach and education activities.
Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Hospital Preparedness Program	-240	The Budget eliminates funding for ASPR's Hospital Preparedness Program, which has been wasteful and unfocused. This proposal remedies those flaws by allowing States and Territories to properly scope and fund hospital preparedness.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Administration for a Healthy America— Sexual Risk Avoidance Program and Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program, HHS Office on Women's Health, HHS Office of Minority Health	-180	The Budget eliminates the Sexual Risk Avoidance Program, which serves less than one percent of youth nationwide, and is duplicative of the mandatory Sexual Risk Avoidance Education program administered by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). The Budget also eliminates the Teen Pregnancy Prevention program which is similar to the mandatory Personal Responsibility Education program administered by ACF. The Budget also reduces funding levels for the HHS Office of Minority Health and Office on Women's Health to promote efficiency and invest in areas that align with Administration priorities. These programs were previously under the Office of Assistant Secretary of Health. Consistent with the recently announced HHS reorganization, the Budget relocates these programs within the newly formed Administration for Healthy America.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)		
Increases		
Drinking Water Programs	+9	The Budget provides $124 million in funding for the critical drinking water mission at EPA, protecting Americans, and especially children, from unsafe or contaminated water. The $9 million increase from the 2025 enacted level is to properly equip EPA with funds to respond to drinking water disasters, directly helping people on the ground recover from such emergencies.
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program	+27	The Budget increases funding for Tribes to retain access to critical funding for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure on their lands, with a total level of $31 million for the grant program. While the Budget rightfully returns responsibility for State infrastructure to the States, it also prioritizes funding for Tribes to be able to maintain their water infrastructure.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds	-2,460	EPA's State Revolving Fund (SRF) was designed decades ago to give money to States via formula allocation for seed money to set up their own water infrastructure loan programs without continued annual appropriations. When it comes to water infrastructure, the States should be responsible for funding their own water infrastructure projects. Contrary to that design, in practice, the program has been heavily earmarked by the Congress for projects that are ultimately not repaid into the program and bypass States' interest and planning. In addition, the SRFs are largely duplicative of the EPA's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program and the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant program, and they received a massive investment in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The Budget proposes to return the SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the State level, and therefore provides the

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
		decreased funding level of $305 million total to allow States to adjust to alternative funding sources for their water infrastructure.
Categorical Grants	-1,006	EPA's Categorical Grant programs have become a crutch for States at the expense of taxpayers—many of whom receive no benefit from these grants. With a majority of these statutes having been on the books for several decades, States and local governments should be capable and empowered to fund their own programs in order to comply with the law. As such, the Budget includes the elimination of 16 categorical grants, and maintains funding at 2025 enacted levels for Tribes. These reductions promote federalism by allowing States to achieve primary enforcement authority for these programs, while also encouraging States to innovate and find more efficient ways to meet their responsibilities under delegated authority.
Hazardous Substance Superfund	-254	EPA's Superfund program is charged with cleaning up contaminated areas and responding to emergencies, such as oil spills and natural disasters. The Congress imposed large taxes in IIJA and the Inflation Reduction Act to help finance the Superfund program. Between these $1.6 billion in taxes estimated to be available in 2026 and litigation recoveries from responsible parties, there is no need for additional funding for Superfund cleanup, which is reflected in the Budget.
Office of Research and Development	-235	The President is committed to Making America Healthy Again. This framework includes ensuring that the American people have clean air and water, and is making investments that benefit human health. The Budget puts an end to unrestrained research grants, radical environmental justice work, woke climate research, and skewed, overly-precautionary modeling that influences regulations—none of which are authorized by law. Instead, the Budget provides $281 million for statutorily required research in support of core mission areas that help the American people.
Environmental Justice	-100	EPA's environmental justice program is eliminated in line with the vision the President set forth in Executive Order 14151, "Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing," and Executive Order 14173, "Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity," terminating radical preferencing and restoring and protecting civil rights for all Americans. This elimination would put an end to taxpayer funded programs that promote divisive racial discrimination and environmental justice grants that were destined to go to organizations that advance radical ideologies.
Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grants	-90	DERA grants distort the market by subsidizing select technologies, picking winners and subverting consumer choice. This program is a waste for taxpayers and should be eliminated.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Atmospheric Protection Program	-100	The Atmospheric Protection Program is an overreach of Government authority that imposes unnecessary and radical climate change regulations on businesses and stifles economic growth. By prioritizing climate change over job creation and energy independence, the program has burdened American industries with costly mandates, ultimately hurting consumers and taxpayers. This program is eliminated in the 2026 Budget.
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)		
Increases		
DHS	+43,800	Amounts for DHS in the 2026 Budget complement amounts that the Administration has requested as part of the reconciliation bill currently under consideration in the Congress. Reconciliation would allocate more than $175 billion in additional multiyear budget authority to implement the Administration's priorities in the homeland security space of which at least an estimated $43.8 billion would be allocated in 2026. Reconciliation funding in 2026 would enable DHS to fully implement the President's mass removal campaign, finish construction of the border wall on the Southwest border, procure advanced border security technology, modernize the fleet and facilities of the Coast Guard, and enhance Secret Service protective operations. Reconciliation would also provide funding to bolster State and local capacity to enhance security around key events and facilities, and prepare for upcoming special events like the 2026 World Cup and 2028 Olympics.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Non-Disaster Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Grant Programs	-646	The Budget reduces wasteful and woke FEMA grant programs, refocusing the agency on sound emergency management. FEMA under the previous administration made "equity" a top priority for emergency relief and declared that DEI was mandatory. The Budget would end activities such as webinars promoting the distribution of disaster aid based on "intersectional" factors like sexual orientation and prioritizing "investment in diversity and inclusion efforts...and multicultural training" over disaster prevention and response. FEMA will no longer "instill equity as a foundation of emergency management." FEMA discriminated against Americans who voted for the President in the wake of recent hurricanes, skipping over their homes when providing aid. This activity will no longer be tolerated. Programs like "Targeting Violence and Terrorism Prevention" were weaponized to target Americans exercising their First Amendment rights. Other eliminated programs, such as National Domestic Preparedness Consortium lack authorization from the Congress and duplicate the efforts of existing Federal and State programs. FEMA's Preparedness Grants Portfolio, as well as State-level programs, are better suited to dealing with this range of issues. The Budget reduces bloat and waste while encouraging States and communities to build resilience and use their unique local knowledge and ample resources in disaster response.
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)	-491	The Budget refocuses CISA on its core mission—Federal network defense and enhancing the security and resilience of critical infrastructure—while eliminating weaponization and waste. The Budget also removes offices that are duplicative of existing and effective programs at the State and Federal level. The Budget eliminates programs focused on so-called misinformation and propaganda as well as external engagement offices such as international affairs. These programs and offices were used as a hub in the Censorship Industrial Complex to violate the First Amendment, target Americans for protected speech, and target the President. CISA was more focused on censorship than on protecting the Nation's critical systems, and put them at risk due to poor management and inefficiency, as well as a focus on self-promotion.
Shelter and Services Program	-650	The Budget proposes eliminating the Shelter and Services Program, which disburses grants used to facilitate mass illegal migration. This program and its predecessor, the Emergency Food and Shelter Program—Humanitarian, funded radical leftist NGOs, who spent funding to facilitate mass illegal migration into the interior of the Nation, as America saw during the previous administration. Democrat-run cities and States use these grants to undermine the rule of law by transporting and sheltering illegal migrants, weakening the United States from within, taking resources away from American citizens, and promoting crime and decay in America's cities. The funds explicitly serve "noncitizen migrants" released from DHS custody.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Screening	-247	The Budget reduces Transportation Security Officer levels, consistent with the President's goal to reduce wasteful Government spending and abuse of Government programs. Despite constant budget increases since their inception, TSA has consistently failed audits while implementing intrusive screening measures that violate Americans' privacy and dignity. During the previous administration, the agency was also abused to facilitate mass illegal migration by allowing illegal migrants to fly into the interior without proper documentation.
Department of Justice (DOJ)		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Reduce Duplicative and Unnecessary State and Local Grant Programs	-1,019	While preserving and bolstering effective public safety programs, the Budget proposes to eliminate nearly 40 DOJ grant programs that are duplicative, not aligned with the President's priorities, fail to reduce violent crime, or are weaponized against the American people. Specifically, the Budget eliminates programs that manipulate the legal system on ideological grounds, such as Community Based Approaches to Advancing Justice, as well as programs that focus on so-called hate crimes in clear violation of the First Amendment. Further, the Budget shuts off the spigot that awards taxpayer-backed grants to radical organizations like the National Center for Restorative Justice, which encourages no cash bail and other extreme proposals that put U.S. communities in harm's way. This also includes elimination of grants that provided $6 million to an organization that focuses on "equity and liberation resources for Black, Indigenous, and People of Color, and White Allies," $2 million to a Puerto Rican nonprofit that focuses on addressing "structural racism and toxic masculinities," $1.5 million to the radical Vera Institute for Justice, and $1 million to the National Opinion Research Center to "investigate the social ecological context of anti-LGBTQ+ hate crime reporting." Further, the Budget realigns Violence Against Women Act funding with its original core mission to combat violence against women and directly serve victims—eliminating extraneous programs that divert resources from these core functions. For example, grant funding from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) had been offered for biological men. In addition, OVW's Rural Program grants were sent to train community-based Fa'afafine advocates—an organization of biological men that describes themselves as a "third-gender."

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Reform and Streamline the FBI	-545	The Budget reflects the President's priority of reducing violent crime in American cities and protecting national security by getting FBI agents into the field by cutting FBI D.C. overhead and preserving existing law enforcement officers. Importantly, the Administration is committed to undoing the weaponization of the FBI that pervaded the previous administration, which included targeting peaceful pro-life protesters, concerned parents at school board meetings, and citizens opposed to radical transgender ideology. Therefore, the Budget reflects a new focus on counterintelligence and counterterrorism, while reducing non-law enforcement missions that do not align with the President's priorities. Examples of these reductions include DEI programs, pet projects of the former administration, and duplicative intelligence activities that are already effectively housed in other agencies.
DEA International Capacity in Non-Focus, Wealthy Countries	-212	The Administration is committed to putting an end to deadly drug trafficking, which starts with secure borders and a commitment to law and order. That is why the Budget prioritizes DEA resources on traffickers of fentanyl and other dangerous drugs that are driving America's overdose crisis. Further, the Budget targets DEA's foreign spending to regions with criminal organizations that traffic significant quantities of deadly drugs into the United States—Mexico, Central America, South America, and China—while reducing the Agency's presence in places that are equipped to counter drug trafficking on their own, such as Belgium, England, France, Austria, and Poland.
Refocus ATF Enforcement and Regulatory Priorities	-468	The Budget bolsters the Second Amendment by cutting funding for ATF offices that have criminalized law-abiding gun ownership through regulatory fiat. The previous administration used the ATF to attack gun-owning Americans and undermine the Second Amendment by requiring near-universal background checks; subjecting otherwise lawful gun owners to up to 10 years in prison for failing to register pistol braces that make it possible for disabled veterans to use firearms; the imposition of excessive restrictions on homemade firearms; and the revocation of Federal Firearms Licenses, which shut down small businesses across the Nation. The Budget re-prioritizes resources toward illegal firearms traffickers fueling violent crime and crime gun tracing that State and local law enforcement need to track down dangerous criminals, such as MS-13 gang members.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
General Legal Activities	-193	The Budget reflects the President's priorities by focusing funding for General Legal Activities on funding for the Civil Division ($441 million), and due to its focus on immigration litigation, the Criminal Division ($220 million). However, the Budget reduces funding for the Civil Rights Division, which the previous administration weaponized against States implementing election integrity measures, local police departments, and pro-life Americans. Further, it reduces funding for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, which served as the legal arm of the previous administration's radical environmental and climate agenda, and developed DOJ's discriminatory "environmental justice strategy."
Department of Defense (DOD)		
DOD Topline	+113,300	The Budget delivers on the President's promise to achieve peace through strength by providing the resources to rebuild America's military, re-establish deterrence, and revive the warrior ethos of America's Armed Forces. In combination with $113 billion in mandatory funding, the Budget increases Defense spending by 13 percent, and prioritizes investments to: strengthen the safety, security, and sovereignty of the homeland; deter Chinese aggression in the Indo-Pacific; and revitalize the U.S. defense industrial base. Specifically, the Budget: • ends wasteful spending of taxpayer dollars on woke climate and DEI programs and redirects resources to support the warfighter; • makes a down-payment on the development and deployment of a Golden Dome for America, a next-generation missile defense shield that would protect the U.S. from missile threats coming from any adversary; • expands U.S. shipbuilding capacity by investing in America's shipyards and industrial base, increasing wages, and modernizing infrastructure; • supports U.S. space dominance to strengthen U.S. national security and strategic advantage; • funds the F-47 Next Generation Air Dominance platform, the world's first crewed sixth-generation fighter aircraft and the most advanced, capable, and lethal aircraft ever built; • protects America's homeland from threats at the border and the ongoing invasion of the U.S.; • modernizes the Nation's nuclear deterrent; and • recognizes America's servicemembers' sacrifice to the Nation with a 3.8 percent pay raise.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Department of Energy		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
IIJA Cancellation	-15,247	The Budget cancels over $15 billion in Green New Scam funds committed to build unreliable renewable energy, removing carbon dioxide from the air, and other costly technologies burdensome to ratepayers and consumers. The Budget also ends taxpayer handouts to electric vehicle and battery makers and cancels the Carbon Dioxide Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act—a Biden Administration program of so little interest that not a single dollar has been awarded to date. This amount consists of unplanned and unobligated balances, meaning the cancellation would not impact any currently awarded projects.
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)	-2,572	The Budget reorients EERE programs to early-stage research and development programming, eliminating funding for Green New Scam interests and climate change-related activities like the Biden Administration's Justice40. EERE has also been responsible for a slew of unpopular regulations, harmful to Americans in their day-to-day lives, such as banning gas stoves and incandescent light bulbs. This proposal would support technologies that promote firm baseload power and other priorities established in relevant Executive Orders, such as bioenergy.
Office of Science	-1,148	The Budget reduces funding for climate change and Green New Scam research. The Budget maintains U.S. competitiveness in priority areas such as high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, quantum information science, fusion, and critical minerals.
Environmental Management (EM)	-389	The EM program performs activities at 14 active cleanup sites and operates a geologic disposal facility (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad, New Mexico). The EM topline is being reduced by $389 million, which reflects a reduction of about $178 million for the transfer of responsibility from the EM program to the National Nuclear Security Administration for the Savannah River site in South Carolina, where plutonium pit production capabilities would be developed. The Budget maintains the Hanford site in Washington at the 2025 enacted level but reduces funding for various cleanup activities at other sites.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Advanced Research Project Agency–Energy (ARPA-E)	-260	The Budget reduces funding for ARPA-E, to a fiscally responsible level for high risk, high reward research advancing reliable energy technologies and other critical and emerging technologies. Green New Scam technologies are not supported. Examples of previous ARPA-E projects include $4 million for a "wearable thermal regulatory" system to regulate body temperatures to reduce use of air conditioning units and heaters, and $2 million for virtual reality experiences to eliminate the need for travel on the claim that every roundtrip trans-Atlantic flight emits enough carbon dioxide to melt 30 square feet of Arctic ice. ARPA-E also spent more than $55 million on "Plants Engineered to Replace Oil," a program to eliminate the use of food crops in the production of transportation fuels.
Office of Nuclear Energy	-408	The Budget reduces funding for non-essential research on nuclear energy to focus on what is truly needed to achieve national dominance in nuclear technology. This includes developing innovative concepts for nuclear reactors, researching advanced nuclear fuels, and maintaining the capabilities of the Idaho National Laboratory.
Office of Fossil Energy	-270	The Budget restores the name and function of the Office of Fossil Energy to its original purpose, which is funding for the research of technologies that could produce an abundance of domestic fossil energy and critical minerals.
Department of Transportation		
Increases		
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations	+359	The Budget reflects the Administration's commitment to safe and efficient air travel by providing robust funding for FAA operations, requesting an increased amount of $13.8 billion. This funding level would support the Administration's air traffic controller hiring surge and salary increases, which are critical to addressing the air traffic controller shortage, as well as FAA's ongoing updates to its outdated telecommunications systems.
FAA Facility and Radar Upgrades	+824	The Budget delivers an historic $5 billion investment in the modernization of the systems and facilities that comprise U.S. National Airspace System (NAS). In addition to a previously-provided $1 billion advance appropriation, the Budget requests an additional $4 billion for NAS upgrades including a $450 million down-payment on a multiyear, multi-billion-dollar radar replacement program. A substantial amount will also be requested as mandatory funding through reconciliation.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Infrastructure for Rebuilding America Program (INFRA)	+770	The Budget provides $770 million, on top of the $1.5 billion in provided by IIJA, for the INFRA grants program, which uses rigorous benefit-cost analysis to assist nationally-significant highway, port, and freight rail projects on a competitive basis. This funding level would make America an even better place to do business, promoting innovation and supporting the President's Made in America economy.
Rail Safety and Infrastructure Grants	+400	The Administration is committed to improving the safety, efficiency, and reliability of passenger and freight rail network. The tragic disaster in East Palestine, Ohio, which the previous administration failed to adequately respond to, illustrated the need for a significant investment in this sector. Therefore, the Budget provides $500 million for Rail Safety and Infrastructure grants, a 400-percent increase over 2025 levels, to improve the safety of America's railways and to protect their neighboring communities.
Shipbuilding and Port Infrastructure	+596	The Administration recognizes the urgent need to reinvigorate the U.S. shipbuilding and maritime industries, which are vital to growing the role of the United States in a global Maritime Transportation System that manages over $5.4 trillion in goods and services annually. This system is indispensable for U.S. national and economic security, facilitating robust trade and the seamless movement of goods across domestic and international markets. That is why the Budget provides an unprecedented $105 million for the Assistance to Small Shipyards program to jumpstart America's domestic shipbuilding supply chain from the bottom up. Also unprecedented, the Budget delivers $550 million for the Port Infrastructure Development Program which, when combined with the previously-provided $450 million advance appropriation, would drive $1 billion in maritime infrastructure projects at ports coast to coast.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Essential Air Service (EAS) Discretionary Funding	-308	The EAS program funnels taxpayer dollars to airlines to subsidize half-empty flights from airports that are within easy commuting distance from each other, while also failing to effectively provide assistance to most rural air travelers. Spending on programs is out of control, more than doubling between 2021 and 2025. The Budget reins in EAS subsidies by proposing a mix of reforms to adjust eligibility and subsidy rates to help rural communities' air transportation needs in a more sustainable manner. This would save American taxpayers over $300 million from the 2025 level.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Department of Commerce		
Increases		
Fair Trade and Trade Enforcement	+134	The Budget includes $134 million in targeted investments to strengthen trade enforcement and aggressively protect American innovation. This includes an additional $122 million for the Bureau of Industry and Security, a more than 50-percent increase, to protect the Nation's technological competitiveness and counter threats from China. These new funds would also address unfair and unbalanced trade through increased antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, and build the analytical tools necessary to address supply chain and sourcing risks and revive the industrial and manufacturing base essential for America's economic and national security.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Economic Development Administration (EDA) and Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)	-624	EDA programs are not simply wasteful, they have been hijacked and operate as spending earmarks for politicians' favored projects as well as subsidies for idealogues who prioritize "racial equity" and the radicalized climate agenda. EDA has funded projects like resurrecting dead comedians as holograms at the National Comedy Center in New York, constructing a "Pride Plaza" in Portland, Oregon, and supporting Evergreen Climate Innovations, a "decarbonizing" group in Chicago. As part of the President's federalism agenda, eliminating EDA would drive economic decision-making out of Washington and to States and localities. The Economic Development Assistance Program had significant funding increases in the last administration that have not been spent. The Budget proposes to rescind these unobligated balances, enhancing accountability and reducing waste. MBDA violates the Civil Rights Act and maintains a lengthy history of inserting "equity" and other DEI practices into its programs. In fact, last year, a U.S. District Court found MBDA's "social disadvantage based on race or ethnicity" in its funding decisions to be unconstitutional. Discriminatory DEI practices are the core mission of MBDA, and the agency is fully eliminated.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)—Operations, Research, and Grants	-1,311	The Budget terminates a variety of climate-dominated research, data, and grant programs, which are not aligned with Administration policy-ending "Green New Deal" initiatives. For example, NOAA's educational grant programs have consistently funded efforts to radicalize students against markets and spread environmental alarm. NOAA has funded such organizations as the Ocean Conservancy and One Cool Earth that have pushed agendas harmful to America's fishing industries. These NOAA grants were funding things such as: George Mason University's "Policy Experience in Equity Climate and Health" fellowship, a workshop for "transgender women, and those who identify as non-binary," and NOAA Climate Adaptation Partnerships, which funded webinars that promoted a children's book "designed to foster conversations about climate anxiety" as therapy.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
NOAA—Procurement of Weather Satellites and Infrastructure	-209	The Budget rescopes NOAA's Geostationary and Extended Observations satellite program to achieve nearly $8 billion in lifecycle cost savings, and cancels contracts for instruments designed primarily for unnecessary climate measurements rather than weather observations. The Budget empowers NOAA to directly negotiate contracts for satellites, eliminating unnecessary layers of bureaucracy and promoting innovation, while continuing to modernize core weather-monitoring capabilities and maintaining first launch in 2032.
National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	-325	NIST has long funded awards for the development of curricula that advance a radical climate agenda. NIST's Circular Economy Program pushes environmental alarmism with its university grants.
International Trade Administration (ITA)—Global Markets	-145	To advance the America First Trade Policy, the Budget refocuses ITA's footprint to align with key geostrategic interests, including: countering China's malign and predatory market influence in developing nations; securing access to critical energy and mineral resources; building affordable, resilient, and sustainable supply chains; and facilitating and accelerating investments that create American jobs.
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
State Rental Assistance Block Grant (Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Public Housing, Project-Based Rental Assistance, Housing for the Elderly, and Housing for Persons with Disabilities)	-26,718	The Budget empowers States by transforming the current Federal dysfunctional rental assistance programs into a State-based formula grant which would allow States to design their own rental assistance programs based on their unique needs and preferences. The Budget would also newly institute a two-year cap on rental assistance for able bodied adults, and would ensure a majority of rental assistance funding through States would go to the elderly and disabled. A State-based formula program would also lead to significant terminations of Federal regulations. In combination with efforts related to opening up Federal lands, this model would incentivize States and the private sector to provide affordable housing. This proposal would encourage States to provide funding to share in the responsibility to ensure that similar levels of recipients can benefit from the block grant. The Budget includes $25 million in housing grants for youth aging out of foster care.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	-3,300	The Budget proposes to eliminate the CDBG program, which provides formula grants to over 1,200 State and local governments for a wide range of community and economic development activities. CDBG is poorly targeted, and the program has been used for a variety of projects that the Federal Government should not be funding, such as improvement projects at a brewery, a plaza for concerts, and skateboard parks. This type of a program is better funded and administered at the State and local level. For example, the Town of Greenwich in Connecticut's famously affluent "Gold Coast" does not need Federal grants, yet it received nearly $4 million in CDBG funding in the last five years and spent it on wasteful projects like theater arts programming for students and public swimming pool renovations.
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	-1,250	The Budget eliminates HOME, a formula grant that provides State and local governments with funding to expand the supply of housing. The Federal Government's involvement increases the regulatory burden of producing affordable housing. State and local governments are better positioned to address comprehensively the array of unique market challenges, local policies, and impediments that lead to housing affordability problems.
Native American Programs and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	-479	The Budget streamlines housing assistance for Native Americans by eliminating competitive grant programs and focusing available resources on the main formula grant to Tribes. Consistent with similar Budget proposals eliminating housing programs, the Budget eliminates the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant. The program has large balances and only one grantee, which would be more appropriately funded by the State of Hawaii.
Homeless Assistance Program Consolidations	-532	The Budget consolidates the Continuum of Care and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs into a more targeted Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program that provides short- and medium-term housing assistance, capped at two years, to homeless and at-risk individuals. The Budget delivers on the President's pledge to eliminate street homelessness by quickly connecting homeless individuals to shelter, recognizing that State and local governments are better positioned to coordinate homeless assistance, and proposing a formula change to better target the ESG formula to areas where homelessness needs are most severe.
Surplus Lead Hazard Reduction and Healthy Homes Funding	-296	This set of programs has unobligated balances that should be depleted prior to receiving further appropriations.
Self-Sufficiency Programs	-196	HUD's "Self-Sufficiency Programs" are supposed to promote self-sufficiency among housing assistance recipients. In reality, these programs are duplicative in purpose and struggle to achieve or track program outcomes. Such programs like these would be better left to State and local governments that are better suited to support these individuals.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Pathways to Removing Obstacles (PRO) Housing	-100	Consistent with the Executive Order 14151, "Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing," the Budget proposes to eliminate PRO Housing, which was used by the previous administration to advance "equity" under the guise of an affordable housing development program. Instead, the Budget proposes allowing States and local governments to address affordable housing and development challenges within their communities.
Fair Housing Grants	-60	The Budget eliminates the Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP), which provides competitive grants to public and private fair housing organizations to advocate against single family neighborhoods and promote radical equity policies inconsistent with the Administration's efforts to eradicate DEI programs. The Budget also eliminates the National Fair Housing Training Academy, which provides training for Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) and FHIP professionals as well as funding to translate HUD materials to languages other than English. The Budget, however, maintains support for FHAP, which funds State and local enforcement agencies that collectively process about 80 percent of the Nation's fair housing complaints under the Fair Housing Act.
Department of Labor (DOL)		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Make America Skilled Again (MASA) Grant Consolidation	-1,640	Consistent with the Administration's efforts to promote the full range of post-secondary education and training options, the Budget proposes to give States and localities the flexibility to spend workforce dollars to best support their workers and economies, instead of funneling taxpayer dollars to progressive non-profits finding work for illegal immigrants or focusing on DEI. Under the last administration, these grant programs funded things such as: certifying Minnesota employers that were "committed to advancing DEI in their workplace cultures and communities"; promoting the hiring of illegal aliens and migrants; sometimes providing them subsidized housing in addition to a job; and green jobs in California. States would now have more control and flexibility to coordinate with employers and would have to spend at least 10 percent of their MASA grant on apprenticeship, a proven model that trains workers while they earn a paycheck and offers a valuable alternative to college.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Job Corps	-1,584	The Budget eliminates Job Corps, which has been a failed experiment to help America's youth—and, in some cases, has harmed them. The program has been plagued by a culture of violence, assault, sex crimes, drug infractions, and death. A 2017 GAO report found there were nearly 50,000 reported safety violations and 265 deaths in just 10 years of the program. Not only is Job Corps financially unsustainable, with an exorbitant per-graduate cost (some centers spend more than $400,000 per graduate), it fails to give young people the start they need in their careers. In fact, an audit of Job Corps from DOL's Office of Inspector General (OIG) found program graduates made less than the poverty threshold. This program has often made participants worse off, which is severely misaligned with the President's priority to improve job opportunities and economic growth for all Americans.
Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)	-405	SCSEP purports to provide job training and subsidized employment to low-income seniors, but fails at its goal: to move seniors to unsubsidized, gainful employment. In reality, it is effectively an earmark to leftist, DEI-promoting entities like the National Urban League, the Center for Workforce Inclusion, and Easter Seals. It also is duplicative of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training and DOL's Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funding, including the new MASA grant program. Seniors would be better served by programs operated by State and local governments, with proven track records of increasing wages.
Department of the Interior (DOI)		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project	-609	The Budget provides $1.2 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project. The Budget reduces funding for programs that have nothing to do with building and maintaining water infrastructure, such as habitat restoration. Instead, the Budget focuses Reclamation and the Central Utah Project on their core missions of maintaining assets that provide safe, reliable, and efficient management of water resources throughout the western United States.
Operation of the National Park System	-900	The National Park Service (NPS) responsibilities include a large number of sites that are not "National Parks," in the traditionally understood sense, many of which receive small numbers of mostly local visitors, and are better categorized and managed as State-level parks. The Budget would continue supporting many national treasures, but there is an urgent need to streamline staffing and transfer certain properties to State-level management to ensure the long-term health and sustainment of the National Park system.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
NPS Historic Preservation Fund	-158	Many historic preservation projects have matching funds from State, local, and private sources, rendering the Historic Preservation Fund highly duplicative. Further, the projects are often of local, rather than national, significance. The Budget would continue funding projects in partnership with HBCUs, which have a unique history.
NPS Construction	-73	The Biden Administration wasted Federal funding on construction projects at sites that are more appropriately managed at the local level. This reduction complements the Administration's goals of federalism and transferring smaller, lesser visited parks to State and tribal governments. At the same time, the Budget allows NPS to prioritize larger projects at the Nation's crown jewel parks. The President's deregulatory agenda will ensure that the Great American Outdoors Act funding for construction would go further than ever before.
NPS National Recreation and Preservation	-77	Many National Recreation and Preservation grants are already supported by State, local, and private sector efforts, including large amounts of mandatory funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund Stateside Grants. Further, these projects are not directly tied to maintaining national parks or public lands, which have a large backlog of maintenance and are more important to address than community recreation initiatives.
Bureau of Indian Affairs Programs that Support Tribal Self-Governance and Tribal Communities	-617	The Budget focuses on core programs for tribal communities. The Budget eliminates the Indian Guaranteed Loan program for tribal business development because it is duplicative of several other programs across the Federal Government that offer loans to small businesses and which tribal businesses are eligible for and receive. The Budget also terminates the Indian Land Consolidation Program, which has received bipartisan criticism for being ineffective. In addition, the Budget also reduces funding for programs that directly fund tribal operations such as roads, housing, and social services in order to focus on core priorities for tribal communities, such as law enforcement.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Public Safety and Justice	-107	The Budget streamlines the tribal law enforcement program to reduce redundancies and inefficiencies with other law enforcement agencies. The Budget would encourage BIA's law enforcement program to improve accountability and reform its service to tribal communities. Further, tribal governments can apply for grants from DOJ and DHS for law enforcement and emergency services.
Bureau of Indian Education Construction	-187	The Bureau of Indian Education Construction account has been plagued by poor program management, cost overruns, and delays in school construction and repairs. The reduction of inefficient projects from this account would accompany a renewed effort to improve the program's performance.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Surveys, Investigations, and Research programs	-564	USGS provides science information on natural hazards, ecosystems, water, energy and mineral resources, and mapping of Earth's features. The Budget eliminates programs that provide grants to universities, duplicate other Federal research programs and focus on social agendas (e.g., climate change) to instead focus on achieving dominance in energy and critical minerals.
Bureau of Land Management Conservation Programs	-198	The Obama Administration and the Biden Administration abused the Antiquities Act to designate vast swathes of land and water as off-limits to any development, recreation, grazing, hunting, mining, etc. This has hamstrung development of valuable energy and mineral resources. The Budget proposes deep reductions to undo these excessive designations. The Budget also reduces the Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management program to reduce funds given to left-wing environmental non-profits that work against development of energy and mineral resources and have other sources of funding for their projects.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) State, Tribal, and NGO Conservation Grant Programs	-170	These non-essential USFWS grant programs fund conservation of species managed by States, Tribes, and other nations, wasting taxpayer dollars on species better managed by local or international interests. These dollars are also duplicative of other Federal programs in USDA and the Department of Commerce, as well as the large amounts of mandatory funding available through the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
Renewable Energy Programs	-80	The Budget proposes to eliminate support for Green New Deal technologies. The elimination is consistent with the President's first-day executive actions, including Executive Order 14154, "Unleashing American Energy," and a Presidential Memorandum pausing all onshore and offshore wind leasing and permitting.
USFWS Ecological Services	-37	USFWS' Ecological Services program and NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Protected Resources are jointly responsible for administering the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Budget consolidates these two programs into a single program housed within DOI, consistent with the President's efforts to improve performance and reduce the Federal bureaucracy, as well as his deregulatory agenda.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Federal Wildland Fire Service (consolidation of USDA and DOI Wildland Fire Management programs under a unified agency within DOI)	--	Federal wildfire risk mitigation and suppression responsibilities currently are split across five agencies in two departments: the U.S. Forest Service in USDA and BIA, Bureau of Land Management, USFWS, and NPS in DOI. This dispersed nature of the Federal mission creates significant coordination and cost inefficiencies that result in sub-optimal performance. The Budget reforms Federal wildland fire management to create operational efficiencies by consolidating and unifying the Federal wildland fire responsibilities into a single new Federal Wildland Fire Service at DOI, including transferring USDA's current wildland fire management responsibilities. The new service would be distinct in command and appropriations from existing wildland firefighting agencies and would streamline Federal wildfire suppression response, risk mitigation efforts, and coordination with non-Federal partners to combat the wildfire crisis.
Department of Agriculture (USDA)		
Increases		
Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)	+15	FSIS inspects meat, poultry, and egg product plants to ensure food safety nationwide. Several States have their own equivalent inspection program, and FSIS shares in the cost of these programs. Increases are needed to support increased production and demand for services.
Rental Assistance Grants	+74	The Budget provides funding to renew the rental assistance grant contracts at $1.7 billion. This prevents the default of the $9 billion in USDA underwritten multifamily housing direct loans, that depend on the rental assistance grants for the debt service.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)	-602	The Budget eliminates wasteful, woke programming in NIFA, such as activities related to climate change, renewable energy, and promoting DEI in education that were prioritized under the Biden Administration. In addition, the Budget reduces funding for formula grants because they generally do not achieve the same results as competitive programs. Instead, the Budget focuses on the President's goal of advancing the competitiveness of American agriculture through the merit-based Agriculture and Food Research Initiative. The Budget protects funding to youth and K-12 programs such as 4-H clubs, tribal colleges, and universities. This investment would help prepare future generations of farmers. It also ensures HBCUs are amply funded.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and USDA Research Statistical Agencies	-159	The Administration is committed to prioritizing research that supports American agriculture. However, many of the current ARS facilities are in disrepair. The Budget reduces funding for research sites across the Nation that have exceeded their ideal lifespan and reduces funding for research projects that are not of the highest national priority. The Budget also makes small reductions to the Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service to stop climate-politicized additional scopes added by the Biden Administration while ensuring all critical analysis and data collection continues.
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)—Private Lands Conservation Operations	-754	The Budget eliminates discretionary funding for conservation technical assistance because it has historically received over a billion dollars in mandatory funding, in addition to funding at the State and local levels. While funding has helped producers deploy conservation practices on their lands, many have been forced to participate in the program in order to comply with State environmental regulations such as California's Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, which regulates agricultural runoff. These cost drivers should be connected to the resource demands they impose.
NRCS Watershed Operations	-16	The Budget eliminates funding to renovate locally owned dams in the NRCS Watershed Programs. Funding for this type of activity is the responsibility of the local dam owners. In addition, these programs received an enormous influx of funding through IIJA. Currently, there is over $100 million in unobligated balances between the two programs.
Rural Development Programs	-721	USDA's Rural Development programs are streamlined to focus on programs that have demonstrated efficient results and are an appropriate Federal role. Infrastructure loans are prioritized for aging rural water and wastewater systems, as well as technical assistance through the "Circuit Rider" program balanced with reductions in the grants. Other specialty water grants and earmarks are not funded except where the tax base cannot support loans, including maintaining funding for Native American Tribes. Community facility grants are eliminated, as the Congress has eroded these grants by earmarking nearly 100 percent of them. No new USDA funding is needed for broadband expansion, as existing balances and other Federal resources are meeting planned growth. The Budget would also eliminate programs that are duplicative, too small to have macro-economic impact, costly to deliver, in limited demand, available through the private sector, or conceived as temporary. These include rural business programs, single family housing direct loans, self-help housing grants, telecommunications loans, and rural housing vouchers. Rural Development salaries and expenses are reduced commensurately.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Farm Service Agency (FSA) Salaries and Expenses: Farm Production and Conservation-Business Center (FPAC-BC)	-358	The first Trump Administration streamlined services to farmers by placing the FSA, NRCS, and Risk Management Agency under one umbrella: FPAC-BC. The staff-heavy FSA struggles with hiring due in part because of labor market competition. Staff shortages have left leased premises underutilized, resulting in waste. The Budget reduces funding in order to reflect the Agency's plans for efficiencies, which include improving online services so that farmers are receiving top-notch service to meet their needs.
National Forest System Management	-392	The Budget reduces salaries and expenses by $342 million, and saves an additional $50 million by eliminating funding for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program, and reducing funding for recreation, vegetation and watershed management, and land management regulation. The Budget fully supports the President's bold actions in Executive Order 14225, "Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production," to improve forest management and increase domestic timber production, and the Administration's goal of restoring federalism by empowering States to assume a greater role in managing forest lands within their borders. The requested funding level supports the highest priorities in forest management, including timber sales, hazardous fuels removal, mineral extraction, grazing, and wildlife habitat management.
Forest Service Operations	-391	The Budget reduces funding for expenses including salaries and facility leases to streamline the Agency's management structure and rightsize their real property footprint. This is in line with the President's goal of restoring federalism, by increasing State authority over land management within their borders.
State, Local, Tribal, and NGO Conservation Programs	-303	The Budget reduces grant programs that subsidize management of State and privately-owned forests. This program has been plagued by oversight issues, including allegations of impropriety by both the Agency and State governments. While the Budget provides robust support for Federal wildland fire management activities alongside States and local partners, these partners should be encouraged to fund their own community preparedness and risk mitigation activities.
Forest and Rangeland Research (Except Forest Inventory and Analysis)	-300	The President has pledged to manage national forests for their intended purpose of producing timber. The Budget reduces funding for the Forest and Rangeland Research program because it is out of step with the practical needs of forest management for timber production, but maintains funding for Forest Inventory and Analysis, a longstanding census of forest resources and conditions.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)	-425	CSFP was established to ensure that low-income seniors over 60 meet their daily nutritional needs. To further improve the health of seniors consistent with the President's MAHA initiative, the Budget ends CSFP (which has been misused for DEI and logrolling) and replaces it with MAHA food boxes. The MAHA food boxes remove administrative middlemen to provide higher-quality food directly to seniors. Unlike the current approach using food banks, which provide those in need with shelf-stable foods that are high in sodium and other harmful ingredients, MAHA boxes would be filled with commodities sourced from domestic farmers and given directly to American households. This approach of boxing commodities was highly successful at the end of the first Trump administration as a COVID pandemic response.
McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program	-240	The McGovern-Dole Food for Education program buys agricultural commodities from U.S. farmers and donates them in the form of foreign aid. Only a small portion of the program's funding goes toward purchasing U.S. commodities, given the high transportation costs and large portion of funding provided for technical assistance. While these donated commodities totaled only $37 million in 2023 (0.01 percent of all U.S. crop sales), they undercut commodity prices in markets abroad. USDA has numerous programs that support farmers in difficult times, but this program is neither necessary nor efficient as support for U.S. farmers. In addition, years of empirical data from GAO and the USDA OIG show high costs with dubious results overseas. The elimination of this program is consistent with the elimination of other in-kind international food donation programs in the Budget, including Food for Progress and Food for Peace Title II Grants.
Department of the Treasury		
Increases		
Rural Financial Award Program	+100	The Budget furthers investment in rural communities by creating a new $100 million award program that would provide access to affordable financing and spur economic development in rural America. This new program would require 60 percent of Community Development Financial Institutions' (CDFIs') loans and investments to go to rural areas, and would leverage existing administrative resources within the Department of the Treasury's CDFI Fund to increase access to capital, infrastructure financing, and main street business development.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	-2,488	The Budget ends the Biden Administration's weaponization of IRS enforcement, which targeted conservative groups and small businesses. The elimination of certain complex tax credits and technology improvements would increase IRS efficiency. The reduction would protect functions in Taxpayer Services.
CDFI Fund Discretionary Awards	-291	Consistent with the President's goal of reducing the Federal bureaucracy, the Budget recommends eliminating CDFI Fund discretionary awards. Past awards may have made race a determinant of access to loan programs to "advance racial equity," funded products and services that built so-called "climate resiliency," and framed American society as inherently oppressive rather than fostering unity. The CDFI industry has matured beyond the need for "seed" money and should at this point be financially self-sustaining. Remaining funding supports oversight and closeout of prior awards, maintaining CDFI certification, and support for New Markets Tax Credit administration and the zero-cost Bond Guarantee Program.
Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)		
Increases		
Medical Care	+3,309	The Budget provides increased funding for healthcare services tailored to U.S. veterans' needs both at VA medical centers and in the community. This funding level, in combination with mandatory funding from the Toxic Exposures Fund of $50 billion, would ensure that the Nation provides the world-class healthcare to America's veterans that they deserve. In addition, veterans who qualify for access to care with local community providers would be empowered to make the choice to see them, rather than having to drive in some cases hours to access the nearest VA facility. Of this total, the Budget provides a $1.1 billion increase for the President's commitment to ending veterans' homelessness. This new funding and authorities would empower VA to be directly responsible for programs and financial support helping homeless and at-risk veterans with rental assistance, augmenting VA's existing case management and support services, to help veterans get back on their feet.
Electronic Health Record Modernization (EHRM)	+2,173	VA's EHRM effort is moving the Department from a decades-old legacy system to a modern system that is interoperable with DOD and other Federal partners, as well as participating community care providers, allowing clinicians to easily access a veteran's full medical history anywhere they seek care. The Secretary has made accelerated VA EHRM rollout—which had stalled under the Biden Administration—a top priority effort.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Information Technology (IT) Systems	-493	VA has over 1,000 distinct IT systems, including many legacy systems, some of which are decades old. The President has directed the U.S. DOGE Service to work with Agency Heads to improve the quality and efficiency of Government software and IT systems. The Budget protects VA's core mission systems that deliver healthcare, benefits, and cemetery services to America's veterans, while reducing spending on duplicative legacy systems and pausing procurement of new systems until VA and the U.S. DOGE Service team can conduct a full review.
General Administration	-37	These targeted cuts eliminate DEI programing, reduce nonessential outreach activities, and institute a reduction in force to cut bureaucratic overhead in line with the President's Executive Order 14210, "Implementing the President's 'Department of Government Efficiency' Workforce Optimization Initiative." This level provides funding for the critical VA missions providing healthcare, benefits, and cemetery services for America's veterans.
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works (Corps)		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) Surplus	-1,071	The Administration supports investments in the Nation's infrastructure. In particular, Federal navigation channels serve an important role in facilitating domestic and international commerce. The HMTF, whose funding is subject to annual appropriations, finances operation and maintenance projects for the Nation's water channels. However, HMTF's scope has grown far beyond its original mission. Spending out of the HMTF has increased from $1.7 billion in 2020 to $2.8 billion in 2025. Of the $2.8 billion appropriated in 2024, $1.4 billion remained unobligated in the first quarter of 2025. There is no need to request more funding than necessary, which is why the Budget reduces funding for HMTF. In this request, spending on projects that are not a Federal responsibility (e.g., dredging of berths) is limited, whereas projects like maintaining commercial navigation on Federal channels are prioritized.
Corps WIFIA program	-7	The Corps WIFIA program provides direct loans and loan guarantees for non-Federal dam safety projects. The Budget eliminates this program because there is no demonstrated need in the private market for Federal financial assistance for these types of projects. In addition, the program is duplicative of other programs, such as FEMA's National Dam Safety Program and the EPA's WIFIA Program. In addition, this program is arguably outside of the Corps' mission, which is to provide engineering expertise for military construction and civil works projects—not serve as a creditor to private entities.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)		
Increases		
Human Space Exploration	+647	By allocating over $7 billion for lunar exploration and introducing $1 billion in new investments for Mars-focused programs, the Budget ensures that America's human space exploration efforts remain unparalleled, innovative, and efficient.
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Space Science	-2,265	In line with the Administration's objectives of returning to the Moon before China and putting a man on Mars, the Budget would reduce lower priority research and terminate unaffordable missions such as the Mars Sample Return mission that is grossly overbudget and whose goals would be achieved by human missions to Mars. The mission is not scheduled to return samples until the 2030s.
Mission Support	-1,134	The Budget refocuses NASA on beating China back to the Moon and putting the first human on Mars. To achieve these objectives, it would streamline the workforce, IT services, NASA Center operations, facility maintenance, and construction and environmental compliance activities.
Earth Science	-1,161	The Budget eliminates funding for low-priority climate monitoring satellites and restructures the gold-plated, two-billion-dollar Landsat Next mission while NASA studies more affordable ways to maintain the continuity of Landsat imagery, which is used by natural resource managers, States, and industry.
Legacy Human Exploration Systems	-879	The Budget phases out the grossly expensive and delayed Space Launch System (SLS) rocket and Orion capsule after three flights. SLS alone costs $4 billion per launch and is 140 percent over budget. The Budget funds a program to replace SLS and Orion flights to the Moon with more cost-effective commercial systems that would support more ambitious subsequent lunar missions. The Budget also proposes to terminate the Gateway, a small lunar space station in development with international partners, which would have been used to support future SLS and Orion missions.
Space Technology	-531	The Budget reduces Space Technology by approximately half, including eliminating failing space propulsion projects. The reductions also scale back or eliminate technology projects that are not needed by NASA or are better suited to private sector research and development.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
International Space Station	-508	The Budget reflects the upcoming transition to a more cost-effective commercial approach to human activities in space as the space station approaches the end of its life cycle. The Budget reduces the space station's crew size and onboard research, preparing for a safe decommissioning of the station by 2030 and replacement by commercial space stations. Crew and cargo flights to the station would be significantly reduced. The station's reduced research capacity would be focused on efforts critical to the Moon and Mars exploration programs.
Aeronautics	-346	The Budget eliminates climate-focused "green aviation" spending while protecting the development of technologies with air traffic control and defense applications, producing savings.
Office of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement	-143	NASA's primary role is space exploration and, similar to prior generations that were inspired by the Apollo lunar landings, NASA will inspire the next generation of explorers through exciting, ambitious space missions, not through subsidizing woke STEM programming and research that prioritizes some groups of students over others and have had minimal impact on the aerospace workforce.
National Science Foundation (NSF)		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
General Research and Education	-3,479	The Budget cuts funding for: climate; clean energy; woke social, behavioral, and economic sciences; and programs in low priority areas of science. NSF has fueled research with dubious public value, like speculative impacts from extreme climate scenarios and niche social studies, such as a grant to the University of Nebraska to create "affinity groups" for bird watchers and a $15.2 million grant to the University of Delaware to develop and evaluate policy interventions to "achieve sustainable equity, economic prosperity, and coastal resilience in the context of climate change." Similarly, Columbia University received $13.8 million to "advance livable, safe, and inclusive communities." Funding for Artificial Intelligence and quantum information sciences research is maintained at current levels.
Broadening Participation	-1,130	NSF "Broadening Participation" programs have funded projects such as: "Reimagining Educator Learning Pathways Through Storywork for Racial Equity in STEM"; "addressing White Supremacy in the STEM profession"; and preparing "the next generation of DEI leaders to promote long-term, sustainable racial equity initiatives." These efforts would no longer receive Federal dollars and all DEI-related programs at NSF are eliminated.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
Agency Operations and Awards Management	-93	The Budget reduces non-essential programs in NSF, and this reduction to operations aligns with the Agency's reduced size.
Small Business Administration (SBA)		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
Entrepreneurial Development Programs (EDP) Consolidation	-167	The Administration is committed to supporting small businesses throughout the United States through tax cuts, deregulation, and responsible, targeted support. However, reforms at SBA are clearly warranted, as the previous administration unconstitutionally used the SBA to advance its divisive agenda, awarding billions in funding to certain businesses based solely on race and gender. Therefore, the Budget ends 15 specialized and duplicative programs, leaving only the Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) program. Eliminated programs include, "Women's Business Centers" and SCORE, which in 2023 posted "Six Ways to Support LGBTQIA-Owned Businesses," and provided resources based on race. SBDCs would be directed to provide any of the appropriate services previously offered by the eliminated programs in a manner that is consistent with the Administration's priorities. Importantly, the SBDC request includes a $10 million increase to ensure there is not a disruption in business technical assistance services for veteran-owned small businesses.
Salaries and Expenses (S&E)	-111	The Budget provides $250 million for SBA's S&E, which would rightsize SBA's 34 percent S&E budget growth since 2021. The reduced S&E request also reflects a reduction in staffing costs associated with reimagining and consolidating the Agency's EDP.
Small Agency Eliminations		
Cuts, Reductions, and Consolidations		
• 400 Years of African American History Commission • Corporation for National and Community Service (operating as AmeriCorps) • Corporation for Public Broadcasting • Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service • Institute of Museum and Library Sciences	-3,586	The Budget includes the elimination of, or the elimination of Federal funding for, the following small agencies—consistent with the President's efforts to decrease the size of the Federal Government to enhance accountability, reduce waste, and reduce unnecessary governmental entities. Past Trump Administration Budgets have also supported these eliminations. Remaining funds account for costs of orderly shutdowns.

Program Name	$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
• Inter-American Foundation • Marine Mammal Commission • National Endowment for the Arts • National Endowment for the Humanities • Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation • U.S. African Development Foundation • U.S. Agency for Global Media • U.S. Institute of Peace • U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness • Woodrow Wilson Center • Presidio Trust		
• Delta Regional Authority • Denali Commission • Northern Border Regional Commission • Southeast Crescent Regional Commission • Southwest Border Regional Commission • Great Lakes Authority		Consistent with the Administration's efforts to restore federalism, eliminate taxpayer waste, and reduce the Federal role in local economic development initiatives, the Budget eliminates six small regional commissions. Elimination removes an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy in an already bloated grant-making system to achieve greater efficiencies. Once established, these entities are perpetually funded by taxpayers to cater to geographic special interests. States and local governments are better positioned to fund and address unique regional and geographic economic development challenges. Unlike the smaller, unnecessary commissions, the Budget continues funding for Appalachian Regional Commission's (ARC) operations at $14 million, while grantmaking is funded through balances and IIJA funds, which saves taxpayers $186 million compared to the 2025 enacted level. ARC serves a region uniquely hard-hit by the loss of good coal mining jobs and the opioid crisis.
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR)	-2	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.

Table 1. Proposed 2026 Discretionary Request by Discretionary Category

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2025 Enacted [1]	2026 Request	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Dollar	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Percent
Base Discretionary Funding	**1,613.1**	**1,450.0**	**-163.1**	**-10.1%**
Defense	*892.6*	*892.6*	---	---
Non-Defense [2]	*720.5*	*557.4*	*-163.1*	*-22.6%*
Pending Reconciliation Resources Affecting Base Discretionary Funding: [3]				
Defense	---	*119.3*	*+119.3*	---
Non-Defense	---	*43.8*	*+43.8*	---
Base Discretionary, including reconciliation resources	**1,613.1**	**1,613.1**	**---**	**---**
Defense	*892.6*	*1,011.9*	*+119.3*	*+13.4%*
Non-Defense [2]	*720.5*	*601.2*	*-119.3*	*-16.6%*
Non-Base Funding: [4]				
Emergency Funding	117.7	-2.3	-120.0	-101.9%
Program Integrity	2.5	3.1	+0.6	+22.6%
Disaster Relief	22.9	26.6	+3.7	+16.3%
Wildfire Suppression	2.8	2.9	+0.1	+3.6%
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	66.1	43.7	-22.5	-34.0%
Other Exempted appropriations	5.9	4.0	-1.8	-31.4%
Total, Non-Base Funding	**217.8**	**78.0**	**-139.9**	**-64.2%**
Total, Discretionary including reconciliation resources	**1,830.9**	**1,691.1**	**-139.9**	**-7.6%**

Please note: some totals may not add due to rounding.

[1] The 2025 enacted column reflects OMB scoring of appropriations enacted in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (division A of Public Law 119-4) and the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (division B of Public Law 118-158). This level does not include $2.9 billion in emergency funds provided for 2025 by the Congress that were not designated as emergency by the President since those amounts are not available for obligation.

[2] The base non-defense total for 2025 includes $9.4 billion in emergency funds that are considered to be for base activities.

[3] H. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, as passed by the House and Senate includes instructions to provide additional funding for defense, homeland, and law enforcement activities. The Administration assumes at least $325 billion ($175 billion for border security/non-defense and $150 billion for defense) will be enacted in a reconciliation bill later this year to meet these instructions and the funds will supplement discretionary resources for the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security, as well as the National Nuclear Security Administration in the Department of Energy for fiscal years 2026-2034. For 2026, the Administration assumes approximately $163.1 billion of these funds will be spent with $119.3 billion for defense activities and $43.8 billion for border/non-defense activities.

[4] Non-base funding reflects appropriations for anomalous or above-base activities such as emergency requirements, program integrity, disaster relief, and wildfire suppression, or amounts that have been explicitly exempted from counting for budget enforcement in authorization Acts. These amounts continue to be presented outside of base allocations.

Table 2. 2026 Discretionary Request by Major Agency

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2025 Enacted [1]	2026 Request	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Dollar	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Percent
Base Discretionary Funding: [2]				
Cabinet Departments:				
Agriculture [3,4]	27.3	22.3	-5.0	-18.3%
Commerce:				
Commerce, excluding Nonrecurring Expenses Fund rescission	*10.2*	*8.5*	*-1.7*	*-16.5%*
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund rescission	*-9.6*	*---*	*+9.6*	*-100.0%*
Defense, including reconciliation resources [5]	848.3	961.6	+113.3	+13.4%
Education	78.7	66.7	-12.0	-15.3%
Energy (DOE)	49.8	45.1	-4.7	-9.4%
National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)	*24.0*	*24.0*	*---*	*---*
Other DOE, excluding NNSA	*25.8*	*21.1*	*-4.7*	*-18.2%*
NNSA, including reconciliation resources [5]	*24.0*	*30.0*	*+6.0*	*+25.0%*
Health and Human Services (HHS) [6]	127.0	93.8	-33.3	-26.2%
Homeland Security, including reconciliation resources [5]	65.1	107.4	+42.3	+64.9%
Housing and Urban Development (HUD):				
HUD program level	*77.0*	*43.5*	*-33.6*	*-43.6%*
HUD receipts	*-6.7*	*-10.3*	*-3.6*	*N/A*
Interior [4]	16.8	11.7	-5.1	-30.5%
Justice	36.0	33.2	-2.7	-7.6%
Labor	13.3	8.6	-4.6	-34.9%
State and International Programs [3,7]	58.7	9.6	-49.1	-83.7%
State and International, excluding rescissions and cancellations	*59.6*	*31.2*	*-28.4*	*-47.7%*
Transportation	25.2	26.7	+1.5	+5.8%
Treasury [7]	14.2	11.5	-2.7	-19.0%
Veterans Affairs	129.2	134.6	+5.4	+4.1%
Veterans Affairs, including Toxic Exposures Fund	*159.7*	*187.2*	*+27.6*	*+17.3%*
Major Agencies:				
Corps of Engineers	5.9	5.0	-0.9	-15.2%
Environmental Protection Agency	9.1	4.2	-5.0	-54.5%
General Services Administration	-0.9	0.5	+1.3	N/A
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24.8	18.8	-6.0	-24.3%
National Science Foundation	8.8	3.9	-4.9	-55.8%
Small Business Administration	0.9	0.6	-0.3	-33.2%
Social Security Administration (SSA) [6]	12.7	12.7	---	---
Changes in mandatory program offsets [8]	-36.0	-34.0	+2.0	-5.4%
Other Agencies	27.0	21.0	-6.0	-22.2%
Subtotal, Base Discretionary, including reconciliation resources	**1,613.1**	**1,613.1**	**---**	**---**

Table 2. 2026 Discretionary Request by Major Agency

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2025 Enacted [1]	2026 Request	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Dollar	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Percent
Non-Base Discretionary Funding: [9]				
Emergency Requirements:				
Agriculture	40.2	---	-40.2	N/A
Commerce	2.5	---	-2.5	N/A
Defense	11.8	---	-11.8	N/A
Energy	0.1	-2.3	-2.4	N/A
Homeland Security	30.8	---	-30.8	N/A
Housing and Urban Development	12.0	---	-12.0	N/A
Interior	3.1	---	-3.1	N/A
Transportation	8.1	---	-8.1	N/A
Corps of Engineers	1.5	---	-1.5	N/A
Environmental Protection Agency	3.3	---	-3.3	N/A
Small Business Administration	2.2	---	-2.2	N/A
Other Agencies	2.0	---	-2.0	N/A
Subtotal, Emergency Requirements	117.7	-2.3	-120.0	-101.9%
Program Integrity:				
Health and Human Services	0.6	0.6	---	---
Labor	0.3	0.4	+0.1	+29.2%
Social Security Administration	1.6	2.1	+0.5	+30.3%
Subtotal, Program Integrity	2.5	3.1	+0.6	+22.6%
Disaster Relief: [10]				
Homeland Security	22.5	26.5	+4.0	+17.6%
Small Business Administration	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-61.8%
Subtotal, Disaster Relief	22.9	26.6	+3.7	+16.3%
Wildfire Suppression:				
Agriculture [4]	2.4	2.5	+0.1	+3.8%
Interior [4]	0.4	0.4	+*	+2.8%
Subtotal, Wildfire Suppression	2.8	2.9	+0.1	+3.6%
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding: [11]				
Agriculture	0.9	0.9	---	---
Commerce	1.1	*	-1.1	-99.5%
Energy	10.8	-6.2	-17.0	-157.0%
Health and Human Services	0.8	0.7	-0.1	-12.5%
Homeland Security	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-8.9%
Interior	2.3	2.3	-0.0	-0.2%
Transportation	36.8	32.7	-4.1	-11.1%
Environmental Protection Agency	12.0	12.0	---	---
Other Agencies	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-25.9%
Subtotal, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding	66.1	43.7	-22.5	-34.0%

Table 2. 2026 Discretionary Request by Major Agency

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

	2025 Enacted [1]	2026 Request	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Dollar	2026 Request Less 2025 Enacted: Percent
Other Exempted Funding: [11]				
Education	0.2	0.2	---	---
Health and Human Services	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-36.0%
Justice	0.3	0.3	---	---
Corps of Engineers	2.8	1.7	-1.1	-39.9%
Environmental Protection Agency	2.2	1.6	-0.6	-26.8%
Subtotal, Other Exempted Funding	5.9	4.0	-1.8	-31.4%
Subtotal, Non-Base Discretionary Funding	**217.8**	**78.0**	**-139.9**	**-64.2%**
Total, Discretionary Budget Authority, including reconciliation resources	**1,830.9**	**1,691.1**	**-139.9**	**-7.6%**

Please note: some totals may not add due to rounding.

* $50 million or less.

[1] The 2025 enacted column reflects OMB scoring of appropriations enacted in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (division A of Public Law 119-4) and the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (division B of Public Law 118-158). This level does not include $2.9 billion in emergency funds provided for 2025 by the Congress that were not designated as emergency by the President since those amounts are not available for obligation.

[2] Base funding for 2025 includes $9.4 billion in emergency funds that are largely considered for base activities.

[3] Funding for Food for Peace Title II Grants is included in the State and International Programs total. Although the funds are appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, the funds are administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

[4] The Full 2026 Budget will reflect a proposal to consolidate and unify the Federal wildland fire responsibilities into a single new Federal Wildland Fire Service at the Department of the Interior, including transferring Agriculture's current wildland fire management resources and responsibilities.

[5] The Administration assumes enactment of a reconciliation bill later this year that will include at least $325 billion in additional resources (including $175 billion for border/non-defense and $150 billion for defense) to supplemental certain discretionary activities. For 2026, the Administration assumes a total of $163.1 billion will be allocation with $113.3 billion going to the Department of Defense, $43.8 billion for the Department of Homeland Security, and $6 billion for NNSA.

[6] The SSA total includes funding for administrative expenses from the Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance trust funds. Although the funds are appropriated to HHS, the costs are incurred by SSA in support of the Medicare program.

[7] The State and International Programs total includes funding for the Department of State, USAID, Treasury International, and 11 international agencies while the Treasury total excludes Treasury's International Programs.

[8] The limitation enacted and proposed in the Justice Department's Crime Victims Fund program, rescissions enacted in the Internal Revenue Service in 2025, and cancellations enacted and proposed in the Children's Health Insurance Program in HHS make up the bulk of these offsets.

[9] Non-base funding reflects appropriations for anomalous or above-base activities such as emergency requirements, program integrity, disaster relief, and wildfire suppression, or amounts that have been explicitly exempted from counting for budget enforcement in authorization Acts. These amounts continue to be presented outside of base allocations.

[10] The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 had authorized an adjustment to the discretionary spending caps for appropriations designated by the Congress as being for "disaster relief" provided those appropriations are for activities carried out pursuant to a determination under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The 2026 Blueprint maintains the same methodology for determining the funding ceiling for disaster funding for 2026 and OMB currently sets its request at the estimated ceiling of $26.6 billion.

[11] The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act funds and Exempted funds are amounts that are not counted for purposes of budget enforcement and are therefore counted as part of non-base funding. The exempted funds include 21st Century Cures appropriations in HHS, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act advance appropriations, certain revenues provided for the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund program, and Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund appropriations in the Corps of Engineers.