Budget *of the* U.S. Government

Office of Management and Budget
Fiscal Year 2027

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President's Budget: Volumes and Documents

***Budget of the United States Government*, Fiscal Year 2027**

Contains information on the President's priorities and summary tables.

***Analytical Perspectives*, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2027**

Contains analyses that are designed to highlight specific subject areas or provide other significant presentation of budget data that place the budget in perspective. This volume includes economic and accounting analyses; information on Federal receipts and collections; analyses of Federal spending; information on Federal borrowing and debt; baseline or current services estimates; and other technical presentations. This volume also contains links at *https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/budget/analytical-perspectives/* to supplemental materials that include detailed tables showing the budget by agency and account, and by function, subfunction, and program, as well as other supplementary tables.

***Appendix, Budget of the United States Government*, Fiscal Year 2027**

Presents detailed information on individual programs and appropriation accounts that constitute the budget. It includes for each Government department and agency the text of proposed appropriations language, budget schedules for each account, explanations of the work to be performed and the funds needed, and proposed general provisions applicable to the appropriations of entire agencies or groups of agencies.

GENERAL NOTES

1. All years referenced for budget data are fiscal years unless otherwise noted. All years referenced for economic data are calendar years unless otherwise noted.

2. At the time the Budget was prepared, the 2026 appropriations bill for the Department of Homeland Security was not enacted, and funding provided by the last continuing resolution it had been operating under (Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026, division A of Public Law 119-37, as amended by division H of Public Law 119-75) had lapsed. References to 2026 spending in the text and tables for programs and activities normally provided for in the full-year appropriations bill reflect the annualized level provided by the last continuing resolution.

3. Three appropriations bills had been enacted with sufficient time to incorporate the text of enacted appropriations language into the Budget *Appendix* (Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agency Appropriations Act, 2026; Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2026; and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026; divisions B, C, and D of Public Law 119-37). For the remaining nine appropriations bills, including the Department of Homeland Security bill, the 2027 Budget *Appendix* includes appropriations language in italics, reflecting the Administration's proposed language.

4. Detail in this document may not add to the totals due to rounding.

The President's Budget Information is Available Online

https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/budget/

Printed Budget Volumes are Available for Purchase

https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/budget-us-government-fiscal-year-2027

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A Message to the Congress of the United States From the Director, Office of Management and Budget:

I submit to the Congress President Trump's Budget for 2027.

When President Trump took office, the Nation was facing a financial catastrophe under the failed leadership of the Biden Administration. Under the fiscal status quo, the deficit was exploding and Federal spending was being wasted on futile, ineffective programs.

In just one year, the Trump Administration has made historic progress on righting our fiscal ship—the speed and scope of which have not been seen in Washington for many years. The President drove enactment of the Working Families Tax Cut Act—once-in-a-generation legislation to bring our fiscal house in order, invest in critical priorities, and cut taxes for working Americans. This bill bent the cost curve for Federal spending, achieving nearly $2 trillion in savings while securing historic investments in our Nation's defense, securing the border, and enforcing our immigration laws. It put the Medicaid program on a more sustainable path, reined in student loan borrowing and forgiveness, returned accountability to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and ended the Green New Scam.

In addition, President Trump eliminated wasteful Government spending that the Congress and the prior administration had allowed to continue. The President shepherded through legislation that rescinded $9 billion in wasteful and ineffective spending—the first standalone rescissions package enacted by the Congress since 1992. He also cancelled $3 billion in profligate spending that was wrongly designated as "emergency" by the Congress, and executed a historic pocket rescission to eliminate $5 billion in foreign aid.

The President also brought discretionary spending under control. The full-year 2026 appropriations bills enacted the first real cut to spending in 12 years. These final appropriations bills rooted out wasteful spending that the Administration had identified across Federal agencies. The enacted bills also put us on a path to eliminate ineffective Federal agencies that do not serve a useful purpose, eliminating all programming for the U.S. Agency for International Development as the Administration works to fully turn off the lights at the Agency. This also includes the complete elimination of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The 2027 Budget builds on the President's vision by continuing to constrain non-defense spending and reform the Federal Government. The Budget proposes a 10-percent cut compared to 2026 non-defense levels. Within this total, the Budget maintains investments in border security and immigration enforcement while protecting the Nation from threats of terrorism; delivers on the President's commitment to support law enforcement and ensure they have the tools, technology, and resources necessary to keep themselves and Americans safe; and honors the Nation's sacred obligation to military veterans.

In addition, the 2027 Budget eliminates wasteful Green New Scam projects that are dependent on foreign supply chains. The Budget continues the Department of Education's path to elimination, returning control of education back to America's families, and it roots out fraud, waste, and abuse in foreign assistance funding, ensuring that every taxpayer dollar makes Americans safer, stronger, and more prosperous.

At the same time, the Budget builds upon the historic $1 trillion topline provided for the national defense by requesting $1.5 trillion for 2027, a 44-percent increase. President Trump promised to reinvest in

America's national security infrastructure, to make sure our Nation is safe in a dangerous world. The 2027 Budget upholds this promise and would ensure that the United States continues to maintain the world's most powerful and capable military.

Under President Trump's bold leadership, every tool in the executive fiscal toolbox has been utilized to achieve real savings.

A historic paradigm shift in the budget process is occurring and is producing real results for the American public. Fiscal futility is ending. Now that our fiscal ship has turned to face in the right direction, I look forward to working with you to continue moving forward. Together, we will achieve significant budgetary savings for the American people while implementing the President's bold vision.

Russell T. Vought
April 2026

DEPARTMENT *of* AGRICULTURE

The President's Budget focuses on the needs of American farmers and ranchers, which is predominantly to get the Federal Government out of their business while supporting the great American food supply. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) is a bloated Washington, D.C. bureaucracy with multiple management layers and many extraneous programs that are irrelevant to supporting an America First agricultural policy. The Budget eliminates programming that does not serve a core mission, such as radical transgender and Green New Scam ideologies, and brings the Agency's resources closer to the rural Americans it serves. The Budget refocuses the Forest Service on active forest management as it continues to be a strong partner to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

The Budget requests $20.8 billion in discretionary budget authority for USDA for 2027, a $4.9 billion or 19-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Reaching Rural America (+$50 million).** The Budget provides funding to continue implementation of USDA's reorganization plan, which would move USDA employees to hubs across the Nation to better serve the farmers and ranchers feeding and clothing America. USDA, in partnership with the General Services Administration, is vacating and privatizing the South Building, the Department's largest headquarters office. Relocating many of USDA's headquarters employees to regional hubs will bring USDA closer to the Americans it serves and eliminate unnecessary bureaucratic layers, honing in on the Administration's priority to increase the efficiency of the Federal Government.

- **Forest and Wildland Fire Management.** The Budget provides funding to implement the President's vision for improved forest management and increased domestic timber production as laid out in Executive Order (E.O.) 14225, "Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production." The Budget also further restores federalism by empowering States to assume a greater role in managing forest lands within their borders. The Budget refocuses the Forest Service on its core land and resource management mission through timber production while addressing wasteful spending on bloated management structures, excessive overhead costs, and underused facilities. The legacy approach to the Federal wildland fire risk mitigation and response program is fractured and leads to significant coordination and cost inefficiencies. These inefficiencies

limit Forest Service capacity to manage America's national forests and lead to poor overall performance. To fix this, the Budget further implements the President's important actions to combat the wildfire crisis, consistent with E.O. 14308, "Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response," by unifying Federal wildland fire management into the U.S. Wildland Fire Service at the Department of the Interior.

Program Cuts and Eliminations:

- **National Institute of Food and Agriculture Formula Grants (–$510 million).** The Budget significantly reduces formula grants that act as pre-determined earmarks for university pet projects. USDA research will instead be competitively awarded to projects in the national interest, as opposed to the woke radical left projects these grants previously funded, such as:
    - "Clothing Needs of Transgender People";
    - "Expanding Green Infrastructure as a Response to Environmental Injustice and Climate Change"; and
    - "Food Insecurity and Health at the Intersection of Disability and Other Socially Disadvantaged Identities in the Intermountain West."
- **Rural Business Service (RBS) (–$82 million).** The Budget eliminates these redundant programs, as the Small Business Administration already spends a significant amount supporting rural businesses. These grants have historically funded wasteful activities such as:
    - Arbitrarily distorting free markets by annually subsidizing specific companies for bath, body, and aromatherapy products such as loofah sponges;
    - Subsidizing the processing and supplies of soap, which only created a single local job; and
    - Promoting consumption of sugary soft drinks, contrary to the Administration's commitment to Make America Healthy Again.
- **Agricultural Marketing Service (–$61 million).** The Budget strives to support markets and drive down input costs for all farmers by eliminating programs that provide annual, taxpayer-funded carve-outs for the same grantees every year without proper competition. Industry can fund their own marketing efforts without deepening the Federal deficit. The food and agriculture industry has hundreds of millions for self-help grants and research called "check off programs," which should be used instead of taxpayer handouts. Projects previously funded through these grants include:
    - A gelato festival in Los Angeles, California;
    - Dairy Discovery 5K and Fun Run at Willow Bend Farm in Shortsville, New York;
    - Climate Adaptive Maple Program at Smokey House Center; and
    - Scaling Up "Green" Production of Maple Syrup in the Central Hardwood Region.
- **McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program (MDFEP) (–$240 million).** MDFEP is a wasteful and inefficient foreign aid program. Food often takes months to arrive at intended destinations and does so at an extremely high cost. The program also can disrupt local and regional markets when in reality, the aid could often be purchased for less in these markets. Examples of how this program wastes funds include:
    - Only $37 million of the $197 million awarded for MDFEP in 2023 were for purchase of U.S. commodities. The remainder of the funding went toward shipping and distribution of the U.S. commodities and technical assistance for the MDFEP projects.

- **Community Facilities Grant Earmarks (–$659 million).** For decades, economically challenged rural communities have benefited from low-cost loans to fund important community facilities, such as ambulances and fire stations. These communities have faithfully paid off their loans to the Government, or they are currently paying them off (balance of $13 billion) at a low interest rate that makes them affordable, but at the same time at low- or no-cost to the taxpayer. That all started to change in 2022 when the Congress decided to provide $189 million for hundreds of congressionally-directed non-competitive grants. What was historically a program providing low-cost credit to rural communities has morphed into a pork-barrel spending program for wasteful earmarks to areas that are arguably the least in need. The Budget fixes this, restoring the program to its intended purpose—promoting low-cost lending that is awarded based on objective criteria. The wasteful earmarks funded by this program include:
    - $1.6 million for a grant to Waterford, Connecticut, to renovate a theater;
    - $1 million for a "food hub" in Nantucket, Massachusetts; and
    - $3 million for a playground, playground equipment, and other non-critical grant projects such as a Partnership for the Performing Arts Center in California.

DEPARTMENT *of* COMMERCE

The Budget fosters economic growth and promotes U.S. economic competitiveness by ensuring fair and reciprocal trade, providing data necessary to support commerce, and protecting intellectual property to allow U.S. businesses to thrive. The Budget puts America's economy first by enforcing the President's trade policies and refocusing the Department on core responsibilities, while eliminating bloated, wasteful, and woke spending.

The Budget requests $9.2 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Department of Commerce for 2027, a $1.3 billion or 12.2-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Bolsters Trade Enforcement and Drives Investment in U.S. Business (+$110 million).** The Budget includes a $10 million increase above the 2026 enacted level for trade enforcement at the International Trade Administration (ITA). These funds would advance the President's America First Trade Policy that is holding trade cheats accountable and finally putting American businesses and workers first. The Budget also includes $100 million to bolster the Department's efforts under Executive Order (E.O.) 14255, "Establishing the United States Investment Accelerator." The U.S. Investment Accelerator would fast-track trillions in investments in the United States, creating American jobs and strengthening the manufacturing and defense industrial base, which previous administrations allowed to wither away.

- **Protects U.S. Innovation and National Security (+$215 million).** The Budget includes a $215 million increase to the Bureau of Industry and Security above the 2026 enacted level, a historic investment that would support the hiring of hundreds of new Special Agent law enforcement officers to address the theft of American innovation by malign actors. This investment, the largest in the bureau's history, would also significantly bolster its ability to carry out Section 232 investigations to assess the risks to national security posed by imports across a number of critical sectors.

- **Supports American Maritime Dominance (+$135 million).** The Budget includes a $135 million increase above the 2026 enacted level for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) shipbuilding and unmanned systems (UxS) programs. This investment would allow NOAA to accelerate

procurement of new vessel and UxS platforms that would improve the scope and reliability of NOAA data that supports a range of activities—from fisheries management to ocean exploration. This additional funding would support several maritime priorities as laid out in: E.O. 14276, "Restoring American Seafood Competitiveness"; E.O. 14269, "Restoring America's Maritime Dominance"; and E.O. 14285, "Unleashing America's Offshore Critical Minerals and Resources."

- **Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA) Permitting.** For too long, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department of the Interior (DOI) and NOAA have jointly administered the ESA and MMPA, a process which has persistently created unnecessary red tape, increased costs, delayed approvals, and produced inconsistent outcomes for permittees. The Budget consolidates and streamlines the regulatory oversight of these two permitting programs into a single program at DOI, ensuring a consistent approach to the management of protected species. This important change would allow NOAA to refocus on management of commercial and recreational fisheries.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) (–$47 million).** The Budget eliminates MBDA, which promotes certain activities that violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In 2024, a U.S. District Court found MBDA's presumption of "social disadvantage based on race or ethnicity" in its funding decisions to be unconstitutional. Divisive and discriminatory diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) practices are the core mission of MBDA, which is why the Budget eliminates the Agency. MBDA has funded many divisive and discriminatory projects including:
    - Explicitly limiting award eligibility on the basis of race and ethnicity, only supporting businesses owned by designated "minority" groups;
    - The Minority Business Enterprise Equity Multiplier Project, a DEI initiative that incentivizes financial institutions to discriminate based on race and gender; and
    - $3 million to a national Black Lives Matter organization, a massively fraudulent organization whose president declared that antifa rioters during the summer of 2020 riots were "White Supremacists" and "Russians" in disguise.
- **Economic Development Administration (EDA) (–$449 million).** The Budget saves the taxpayer nearly half a billion dollars by cancelling EDA programs that are not only wasteful, but also operate as spending earmarks for political pet projects and subsidies for leftist ideologues who promote "racial equity" and the Green New Scam. EDA has funded projects such as:
    - Constructing a multi-million dollar performance and dance building in Santa Cruz, California, one of the richest cities in the Nation;
    - Renovating a barn in Vermont to serve as a "mother tree" institution for the community by hosting weddings and art workshops;
    - $6 million to Building Bridges Across the River, intended for the 11th Street Bridge Park in Washington, D.C., which "emphasized equity throughout the planning process" and "devised an equitable development plan."
- **NOAA—Operations, Research, and Grants (–$1.6 billion).** The Budget terminates a variety of Green New Scam programs at NOAA. For example, NOAA's educational grant programs have consistently funded efforts to radicalize students against markets, promote DEI, and spread baseless environmental alarm. NOAA also funded organizations such as the Ocean Conservancy and One Cool Earth that push agendas harmful to America's fishing industries. These NOAA grants funded:

- George Mason University's "Policy Experience in Equity Climate and Health" fellowship;
- A workshop for "transgender women, and those who identify as non-binary";
- NOAA Climate Adaptation Partnerships, which funded webinars that promoted a children's book "designed to foster conversations about climate anxiety" as therapy; and
- Various climate resilience and habitat grants that are inappropriately focused on DEI, workforce development, and education programs that promote climate extremism in local schools.

- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (–$993 million).** The Budget slashes wasteful spending at NIST that has long funded awards for the development of curricula that advance a radical climate agenda. NIST's Circular Economy Program exploited grants to universities to push environmental alarmism. The Budget also eliminates the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, an underperforming and unnecessary program that has failed to accelerate America's manufacturers' ability to compete in the 21st Century and instead turned its attention to promoting DEI as a solution to the decline in American manufacturing. For example, NIST gave grants and awards to:
  - Train Native American community college instructors about clean energy electrification using a program intended to advance semiconductor technology;
  - Give African American or Black, "LatinX," and Native American college students all-expenses paid trips to gain an "inside track" into biopharma careers; and
  - The University of Vermont to enable the development of equitable climate adaptation plans.

- **ITA—Global Markets (–$150 million).** The Budget reins in a sprawling and ineffective trade bureaucracy that has put America last. By reducing posts in low-value markets, the Budget refocuses ITA's footprint to support the President's America First Trade Policy. The Biden Administration had allowed American economic leadership to atrophy and instead focused on woke and meaningless initiatives such as:
  - The "Global Diversity Export Initiative" which prioritized "traditionally underserved exporters" including urban communities and "LGBTQI+" businesses; and
  - The "U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service Pilot Fellowship Program" which limited outreach to "persons who face discrimination based on pregnancy," "individuals with limited English proficiency," "immigrants," and those with "former incarceration."

- **National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) (–$2.2 billion).** The Budget proposes to cancel funding for NTIA's Digital Equity program that the statute requires, and the Biden Administration planned to, unconstitutionally award based on race. After taking office, the President announced, "The Digital Equity Program is a RACIST and ILLEGAL $2.5 BILLION DOLLAR giveaway. I am ending this IMMEDIATELY." Prior to the President terminating the program, grants were planned for:
  - Explicitly prioritizing members of racial and ethnic minority groups, people who do not speak English, and people incarcerated in non-Federal correctional facilities.

DEPARTMENT *of* EDUCATION

The Budget puts the Department of Education (ED), which has failed the Nation's children, teachers, and families, on a path to elimination. Nationally, approximately 70 percent of eighth-graders are below proficient in reading and math. These abysmal results demonstrate that Federal control of education is not working. America's future relies on empowered families and excellent educational opportunities for every child. To support this vision, the Budget consolidates and eliminates dozens of programs and focuses on improving academic achievement instead of promoting the divisive ideologies of Washington bureaucrats. The Budget advances efforts underway to dismantle the Federal education bureaucracy, including reducing ED's staff and transferring programs to other agencies that can deliver better results.

Thanks to the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC), the Budget supports the American worker with the creation of Workforce Pell, an expansion of the Pell program, and lowers the cost of higher education. The Budget sends the Career and Technical Education programs to the Department of Labor (DOL) to better prepare workers for high-skill, in-demand jobs. The Budget also helps borrowers access new loan repayment options in the WFTC, providing a fair deal for taxpayers and stopping the abuses of colleges, which have used excess taxpayer funds to pay legions of radical administrators to stifle free speech, saddle students with untenable debt, enable antisemitism, and endanger female athletes.

The Budget requests $76.5 billion in discretionary budget authority for ED for 2027, a $2.3 billion or 2.9-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Title I and Make Education Great Again (MEGA) Grants.** The Budget provides $18.4 billion for the existing Title I program, which targets Federal support to disadvantaged schools, and $2 billion for a new program, MEGA grants, which supports the consolidation of the majority of the Department's elementary and secondary education grant programs. This amount maintains full support for Title I, which directs virtually all of its flexible funding to States and school districts for K-12 education and empowers them to make spending decisions based on the needs of the 26 million students they serve. The Budget's $2 billion MEGA grants provide every State with additional funding to pursue locally-driven improvements in math and reading, and supports elementary and secondary education grant programs in accordance with its unique needs. This overhaul of grant-making eliminates the Department's ability to micromanage Federal

funds intended for local communities, improves efficiency, cuts red tape for school districts, and reduces the Federal footprint.

- **Special Education (+$539 million).** The Budget provides nearly $16 billion for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) programs that serve over eight million children with disabilities, including the unborn. The Budget proposes a $489 million increase for the IDEA State Grants program, which maintains the 2026 Budget proposal to incorporate six smaller IDEA programs, reducing the administrative burden on States so more dollars go to students instead of bureaucrats. The Budget also reduces paperwork burdens on special educators so they can focus their time on serving students, while maintaining students' and parents' rights under IDEA. The Budget provides a $50 million increase to the IDEA Grants for Infants and Families program to ensure young children with developmental delays receive the support they need to thrive as early as possible and that expectant parents understand the range of services available to support them and their unborn children. In addition, the Budget proposes increased flexibility for States to streamline the enrollment process for expectant parents who are likely to have a child with a disability.

- **Education Freedom for Parents and Students.** Parents should be empowered to choose the school setting that is best for their children. The WFTC established a new tax credit that States can use to expand educational options for millions of children nationwide. The Budget promotes even more high-quality school choice options by investing $500 million to expand the number of charter schools, which have a proven track record of improving students' academic achievement.

- **Workforce Pell.** The WFTC made historic changes to the Federal Pell Grant program to expand eligibility to high-quality, short-term programs that prepare students for in-demand jobs more quickly and cheaply than traditional college degrees. In addition, the Administration will continue to partner with employers to ensure that Workforce Pell and post-secondary education funding provides students with the skills needed by American businesses by sending the Career and Technical Education program to DOL.

- **Federal Pell Grants (+$10.5 billion).** The Budget provides $33 billion for Federal Pell Grants, which provide grants to low-income students to obtain a post-secondary education. This increase addresses the congressionally-created funding shortfall while maintaining the discretionary maximum award of $6,335.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **K-12 Program Eliminations and Consolidations (–$8.5 billion).** Despite the billions of dollars that the Federal Government invests in K-12 education annually, America's education system continues to fail students. Similar to the 2026 Budget, the Budget takes action to address the alarming decline in student proficiency rates by eliminating bureaucratic interference from the Department and returning education authority to the States with the consolidation or elimination of over two dozen elementary and secondary education grant programs. Seventeen programs, totaling $6.5 billion, are consolidated into the MEGA grants program, allowing States to fund those activities based on their needs without Federal prescription. Twelve other programs, totaling $2.1 billion, are eliminated to reduce the Federal role in education and curb unnecessary or ineffective investments, including:
    - *Teacher Quality Partnership (-$70 million)*, which the Budget proposes to eliminate for the sixth time as past grantees have spent taxpayer funds to train teachers and education agencies on divisive ideologies. Examples include:
        - Training materials covering inappropriate and divisive topics such as Critical Race Theory, diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), social justice activism, and "anti-racism";

    - Teacher and staff recruiting strategies implicitly and explicitly based on race; and
    - Requirements for educators to acknowledge and take personal responsibility for racism.
  - *Training and Advisory Services—Equity Assistance Centers (–$7 million)*, since funds in the past have been weaponized to force local districts to implement Washington-directed DEI practices against their will. Examples of weaponized grant programming include:
    - Equity audits for districts to assess racism and bias;
    - Training materials for educators on white supremacy; and
    - "Anti-Racism Committee" groups for districts.
  - *Comprehensive Centers (–$50 million)*, since previous grants purported to provide technical assistance but instead forced radical agendas onto States, including race-based discrimination and gender identity ideology. Examples include:
    - Training videos for teachers to resist the "settler patriarchy"; and
    - Research papers claiming that there are too many white students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.
  - *Migrant Education and Special Programs for Migrant Students (–$428 million)*, which have subsidized the open border crises by incentivizing more aliens to come here, at the expense of American children and workers. Funds have also supported woke activities, including:
    - An LGBT youth summit for migrant students;
    - Initiatives such as "We Glimmer" for LGBTQ+ aliens, and "Therapy for Latinx"; and
    - "Coping with DACA-related Stress," which encouraged aliens to avoid encounters with law enforcement.
  - *English Language Acquisition (–$890 million)*. 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 non-governmental organizations 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. Examples of waste include:
    - The Biden Administration used the program to fund educating illegal aliens and promote divisive ideological indoctrination in the classroom;
    - A "newcomer toolkit" that describes illegal immigration as a "healthy contribution to democracy" was shared with school districts for illegal students entering schools; and
    - New York Public Schools used these funds to promote illegal immigrant advocacy organizations.

- **Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE) (–$1.5 billion).** The Budget builds off of the success of the previously implemented partnership between ED and DOL and transfers career and technical education to DOL while also eliminating Adult Education, which has inappropriately incentivized illegal immigration. Through the partnership, DOL would take the lead on workforce development programs and States would no longer need to consult multiple agencies to effectively manage their programs. Transferring OCTAE to DOL helps fulfill the President's promise to return education to the States, breaks up Federal bureaucracy, and reduces administrative burden on States and the workforce development system so they can focus on helping Americans enter the workforce.

- **Higher Education Program Eliminations (–$2.7 billion).** ED spends billions of dollars annually on programs at colleges and universities that do not benefit students or taxpayers. The Budget builds on previous budget requests and actions taken in 2025 to restore the responsibility of students to choose their own path toward a postsecondary credential, restores the rightful role and responsibility of State oversight in and support of higher education, and eliminates unconstitutional programs. Examples include:
  - *Minority-Serving Institutions Programs (–$354 million)*, which the Department of Justice declined to defend in a recent lawsuit, and determined on December 2, 2025, are unconstitutional, because these programs discriminate by conferring Government benefits exclusively to institutions that meet racial or ethnic quotas. This builds on ED's actions in 2025 to reprogram funding for these programs into institutions of higher education that have a demonstrated record of expanding higher education access such as Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Tribally-Controlled Colleges and Universities.
  - *Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) (–$136 million)*. States and institutions of higher education should be responsible for funding innovations in higher education, not the Federal Government. Further, the Congress has abused these funds by directing them to fund initiatives unrelated to students or institutional reforms, including:
    - Earmarking $1.2 million for San Diego Community College's LGBTQIA+ Pride Center staffing; and
    - Earmarking $30 million for the University of Vermont's Honor College Endowment.
  - *International and Foreign Language Education (–$81 million)*, which builds on 2025 action to reprogram this funding to other activities. These programs have funded woke and wasteful projects, including:
    - A dissertation to research transgender surgeries in Taiwan; and
    - A dissertation on Queer and Transgender Community Building in Czechia and Slovakia.

DEPARTMENT *of* ENERGY

The era of wasting taxpayer dollars on unreliable, expensive energy that is dependent on foreign supply chains is over. The U.S. Government will no longer subsidize intermittent energy forms that destabilize the grid or Green New Scam projects that increase consumer costs and promote radical leftist policies. Instead, the Budget pushes an aggressive America First agenda that would combat foreign influence through robust domestic critical material supply chains, as well as revitalize the Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) as a valuable national energy asset. Underlying virtually all of the Department of Energy's (DOE) efforts is a $1.2 billion commitment to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the ways it can improve energy systems and outcomes across the DOE enterprise.

The Budget requests $53.9 billion in discretionary budget authority for DOE, a $4.8 billion or nearly 10-percent increase from the 2026 enacted level excluding the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC) funding. Within the requested amount, $32.8 billion is allocated to the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), a $3.6 billion or 12-percent increase from the 2026 enacted level (including WFTC funding), which highlights America's unwavering resolve to strengthen the U.S. nuclear deterrent—the cornerstone of America's defense against threats from adversaries. The remaining $21.1 billion reflects a $2.7 billion or 11-percent reduction from the 2026 enacted level, achieved by slashing Green New Scam initiatives and rooting out woke diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) programs.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Bolstering Energy Dominance (+$4.7 billion).** The Budget repurposes Green New Scam funding from Biden-era Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) legislation to make energy more abundant and affordable. This includes $3.5 billion to rapidly deploy firm baseload power and $1.2 billion for AI to support seven AI supercomputers at the Argonne and Oak Ridge National Laboratories.

- **Strengthening Nuclear Security (+$3.6 billion).** The Budget focuses NNSA on its most important mission—producing a robust, credible, and modern nuclear deterrent that protects the American people. The United States must maintain and expand its set of nuclear capabilities that allow the President flexibility to protect the homeland and deter adversaries. Specifically, the Budget makes strong investments to develop new warheads that would bolster deterrence, modernize NNSA's supporting infrastructure, and extend the life of existing warheads. The Budget also enables NNSA to develop next-generation reactor

technology for future naval systems, while also improving NNSA's capability to keep America safe from radiological and nuclear terrorism through the Nuclear Emergency Support Team.

- **Driving Domestic Critical Minerals Production (+$394 million).** The Budget supports targeted spending to develop a domestic supply of critical minerals using America's abundant natural resources. This includes critical minerals production and processing pilot scale demonstrations that, when commercialized, would work to secure supply chains that are vulnerable to coercion by foreign adversaries.

- **Refilling the SPR (+$89 million).** The Budget supports infill readiness activities (e.g., pump and brine systems needed for oil intake) in furtherance of the President's policy to refill the SPR, which was needlessly drained by the Biden Administration for political purposes as part of its radical rush to Green New Scam energy policies.

- **Increasing Energy-Water Security (+$75 million).** The Budget expands 2026 work in Energy-Water Security, a joint DOE-National Science Foundation (NSF) effort with $75 million at DOE and a companion $100 million at NSF. This initiative would ensure solutions are tailored to drought-prone basins and energy-intensive regions, strengthening America's energy dominance and supporting the President's goals of securing water resources, modernizing infrastructure, and ensuring resilient energy systems that underpin national prosperity.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Cancelling Green New Scam IIJA Funding (–$15.2 billion).** The Budget reproposes the cancellation of $15.2 billion in IIJA funding originally provided to deploy unreliable intermittent energy infrastructure, remove carbon dioxide from the air, and buy other costly technologies burdensome to ratepayers and consumers.

- **Reduces Funding for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Programs.** DOE abolished the EERE office in 2026, which was responsible for many Green New Scam efforts like research on wind energy and a slew of unpopular regulations harmful to Americans in their day-to-day lives, such as banning gas stoves and incandescent light bulbs. Consistent with DOE's reorganization, the Budget provides $1.1 billion for the Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation. These investments advance America's critical minerals supply chains and accelerate next-generation energy and advanced manufacturing technologies that strengthen the Nation's energy security, rather than funding projects such as:
    - $3 million to the University of Rhode Island to study "Energy Justice" community effects related to offshore wind power;
    - $14 million for "Advancing Equity through Workforce Partnerships," a discriminatory DEI program focused on the deployment of solar energy technologies;
    - $2 million for non-metallic aquatic floating solar panels;
    - $4 million for sports arena mobility hubs to realize an "equitable, low-carbon future";
    - $17 million for Stanford University to "build an Equitable, Affordable & Resilient Nationwide Energy System Transition";
    - $2 million for a study on deterrence efficacy for bat deaths at wind farms; and
    - $9 million for the development of a hydrogen refueling station for a type of transportation in a larger effort to force consumers to transition away from internal combustion vehicles.

- **Office of Science (–$1.1 billion).** The Budget eliminates funding for climate change and Green New Scam research while maintaining U.S. competitiveness in priority areas such as high-performance computing, AI, quantum information science, fusion, and critical mineral research. The Budget would:
  - Stop wasting Biological and Environmental Research resources on climate change and focus funding on advancing biotechnology and AI-enabled earth-energy system modeling to support the Energy Dominance agenda;
  - Reduce funding for the overbudget international fusion experiment called ITER and redirect savings to domestic fusion technologies that demonstrate performance; and
  - Provide no funding to Minority Serving Institutions for the Reaching a New Energy Sciences Workforce initiative, a discriminatory DEI program to "diversify American leadership in the physical sciences, including energy and climate."
- **Environmental Management (–$386 million).** The Budget provides $8.2 billion to address legacy waste and contamination in communities that housed nuclear weapons production during the Manhattan Project and the Cold War, including $3 billion to continue cleanup progress at the Hanford site in Washington. The reduction in funding reflects a strategic focus on near-term, critical path cleanup milestones. For example:
  - Reductions focus on operating the new Direct Feed Low-Activity Waste Facility to reduce liability rather than accumulating unobligated balances for partially-designed facilities.
- **Advanced Research Project Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) (–$150 million).** The Budget would no longer fund Green New Scam priorities and realigns ARPA-E to focus on high-risk, high-reward research aligned with Administration priorities such as AI, critical materials, and fusion fuels. Green New Scam technologies are not supported, including:
  - Government-imposed market distortion for electric vehicles to preserve the car-buying freedom of American citizens; and
  - Unaffordable direct air capture systems that are intrusive and unsafe.
- **Government-Wide Prohibition on Publishing and Subscription Fees.** The Budget ends the diversion of research dollars to high priced publishers across the Government. The Budget prohibits the use of Federal funds for expensive subscriptions to academic journals and prohibitively high publishing costs unless required by Federal statute or approved in advance by a Federal agency. Research funded by taxpayers should be publicly accessible; yet many publications charge the Government to both publish and to access the same research study. There are numerous low-cost outlets to make federally-funded research publicly available.

DEPARTMENT *of* HEALTH *and* HUMAN SERVICES

The Budget advances the Administration's bold vision to Make America Healthy Again (MAHA) by prioritizing programs that improve the health and well-being of Americans. The Budget establishes the Administration for a Healthy America (AHA) as part of a major reorganization of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to prioritize programs that improve nutrition, food and drug quality and safety standards, and prevent chronic disease. The Budget refocuses HHS on its core mission by eliminating bloated, woke, and inefficient programs that do not advance MAHA goals.

The Budget requests $111.1 billion in discretionary budget authority for HHS for 2027, a $15.8 billion or 12.5-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level. This level includes non-base appropriations for program integrity and the 21st Century Cures Act, as well as comparable adjustments in 2026 to account for reforms proposed in the Budget.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **MAHA.** The Federal Government will lead a coordinated transformation of America's food, health, and scientific systems to ensure that all Americans live longer through the establishment of AHA. Within AHA, the Budget includes $19 million to expand access to nutrition services at Health Centers by integrating nutritional care and expanding access to healthy food and nutrition education. The Budget also invests $57 million to strengthen national nutritional and food safety by removing unsafe chemicals in America's food supply, modernize and streamline the Food and Drug Administration's regulatory capability by supporting artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, and develop alternatives to animal testing. The Budget provides $55 million for new Infection Prevention and Healthy and Safe Food initiatives within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which would tackle antimicrobial-resistant threats as well as pervasive micro- and nano-plastics to ensure food and water is safe and clean for all Americans. The Budget also increases access to preventive care by investing $20 million for the Chronic Care Telehealth Centers for Excellence program, $8 million for the Telehealth Nutrition Services Network Grant Program, and $19 million for Tribes to implement a new Prevention Innovation Program.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) (–$4 billion).** The Administration is committed to lowering energy costs for American families by unleashing energy production. For the sixth time, the Budget proposes to end this program and instead support low-income individuals through lower energy prices and an America First economic platform. LIHEAP is unnecessary because States have policies preventing utility disconnection for low-income households, effectively making LIHEAP a pass-through benefiting utility companies, particularly in the Northeast. The program rewards States such as New York and California, two of the top recipients for LIHEAP funding, which have implemented anti-energy and anti-consumer policies that drive up home energy prices. LIHEAP has a history of program integrity concerns, including:
    - 11,000 dead people were used to fraudulently receive funds;
    - More than 1,000 income-ineligible Federal employees received LIHEAP;
    - People with million-dollar homes have received LIHEAP benefits;
    - Hundreds of ineligible prisoners were used as LIHEAP applicants; and
    - A nursing home funded by Medicaid used ineligible residents' information to receive LIHEAP.

- **Refugee Resettlement Program (–$768 million).** The Administration has taken active steps to overhaul the refugee resettlement program so that it serves America's interests and does not threaten the security or welfare of America's citizens. The Administration has significantly reduced the number of refugee arrivals, and is only admitting those who are thoroughly vetted by the Trump Administration and can fully assimilate and quickly become self-sufficient. The Administration has also put an end to the disastrous Biden-era parole program that brought in more than half a million poorly vetted aliens from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV) to compete for American jobs and drive up housing prices. The CHNV parole program reflected an abuse of humanitarian parole and a circumvention of the Nation's immigration laws and exposed the United States to an unacceptable level of risk. The Budget eliminates cash handouts and free healthcare used to welcome millions of illegal immigrants into the United States to the detriment of American citizens. Under the previous administration, these programs funneled money to woke nonprofits that were complicit in illegal migration and used taxpayer dollars to provide immigrants with things such as housing, below-market rate interest loans to start businesses, and help to start farms.

- **Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) (–$819 million).** The Budget refocuses the UAC program on its core mission of sheltering unaccompanied alien children while protecting them from child trafficking and labor exploitation, including by locating the hundreds of thousands of children that the Biden Administration lost. The Trump Administration's end to open borders means new arrivals are at historic lows, averaging eight per day—a stark contrast from the Biden Administration, which at times was admitting an average of 640 UAC per day. Balancing the decline in arrivals with a new $300 million investment from the Working Families Tax Cut Act for enhanced UAC sponsor vetting, the Budget proposes to rightsize funding for the overhauled UAC program. As the New York Times exposed, the Biden Administration operated this program like an assembly line, prioritizing the quick release of children to insufficiently vetted sponsors over the children's safety. Examples include:
    - An employee at an HHS Services Office testified in 2024 about human trafficking at the southern border, saying 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"; and
    - The Biden Administration placed over 11,000 migrant children with unvetted sponsors who were not the child's parent and failed to conduct home safety checks for over 79,000 migrant children under the age of 12.

The Trump Administration not only prioritizes the safety of children in its care but is also working tirelessly to correct the Biden Administration's recklessness. As of February 2026, the Trump Administration has located more than 145,000 of the 300,000 children who were lost on the previous administration's watch, and will not rest until it has found every one of them.

- **Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) (–$775 million).** For the sixth time, the Budget proposes to eliminate CSBG, a duplicative slush fund for woke Community Action Agencies. Government accountability audits have noted that the program cannot demonstrate that it is meeting its purpose, which is to reduce the causes of poverty and promote self-sufficiency. In addition, CSBG funds services that are duplicative of other programs, such as nutrition programs at the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and employment and training programs at the Department of Labor and USDA, and its grantees receive support from numerous other Federal programs. Examples of wasteful spending include:
    - Funding for the California Community Action Partnership Association that hosted focus groups on bringing diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) "to the forefront";
    - Funding for a Community Action Agency in Wisconsin to "combine clean energy with affordable housing in the pursuit of both economic and environmental justice"; and
    - Funding for Head Start centers that promoted picture books about gay penguins, lessons on how to grow children's "gender identity," and how to talk to toddlers about race.

- **Creating Efficiencies through AHA (–$5 billion).** AHA centralizes the work of multiple sub-agencies to better serve the American people. Within AHA, the Budget promotes an efficient and effective Government through consolidations and eliminations of programs that were formerly in the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, CDC, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. These programs duplicate other Federal spending, promote radicalized DEI ideologies, or use taxpayer funds to support radical nonprofits that are not aligned with Administration policies such as:
    - Funding Planned Parenthood to provide youth-targeted LGBTQ services through the Title X Family Planning Program;
    - Funding for a "Black Indigenous People of Color (BIPOC)" eczema awareness campaign; and
    - Funding for a "Health Equity and Response Team" to help fund a webinar about implementing climate change into healthcare.

  In addition, the Budget eliminates the Sexual Risk Avoidance Program and the Teen Pregnancy Prevention (TPP) program, which serve less than one percent of teens in the United States. These programs were launched in the early 2010s, after teen pregnancy rates had already started declining from a peak in 1991. There is no evidence that these specific programs have contributed to this historic decline in teen pregnancy, which is now at an all-time low. Moreover, TPP issues grants to problematic organizations like abortion clinics that waste American taxpayer dollars on abortion services and promote radical leftist ideology. The Budget also consolidates select activities across the Agency to increase flexibility for States to better serve their communities. Examples of wasteful spending include:
    - Nearly $2 million taxpayer dollars on a project "Advancing Equity in Adolescent Health" in Puerto Rico which aims to serve only 1,100 people annually; and
    - More than $1 million on a grant "Advancing Sexual Health and Equity in Philadelphia with Youth Experiencing Poverty," which aims to reach only 1,600 kids annually, despite the city's dense population.

Under the previous administration, substance abuse 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 reduces waste by eliminating inefficient funding for Programs of Regional and National Significance activities and consolidating various behavioral block grants into the new flexible and administratively simplified $4.1 billion Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant. Examples of previous wasteful spending under this program include:

- Providing trans-sensitive behavioral health services to transwomen of color in Alameda and San Francisco Counties;
- Implementing prevention navigation for transgender, gender non-conforming, and intersex individuals in Los Angeles County, California;
- Supporting the Minority Fellowship Program to foster the development of culturally competent behavioral health professionals; and
- Supporting a project on "transgender, cisgender, and gender nonconforming (GNC) African American men" and women, using a "syndemic" approach to increase engagement with resources and reduce substance use disorders, HIV, viral hepatitis, and other blood-borne diseases.

- **National Institutes of Health (NIH) (–$5 billion).** NIH broke the trust of the American people with wasteful spending, misleading information, risky research, and the promotion of dangerous ideologies that undermine public health. At the program level, the Budget requests $41 billion for NIH research and proposes reforms to NIH, including the elimination of the following Institutes or Centers (IC):

  - National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, which is replete with DEI expenditures, such as research studying how "structural racism" impacts social connectedness among "gender minority people of color" and comparing sexually transmitted infections in "transgender women";
  - Fogarty International Center (FIC), which has funded Master's degree programs in foreign countries, such as Serbia and India, at the expense of Americans. FIC has also wasted money by surveying how Buddhism creates "HIV-stigma" in Thailand and evaluating "Friendship Benches" for women who use methamphetamine in Vietnam; and
  - National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health, which has funded research on "racial and ethnic disparities" in back pain therapies and on "mindfulness-based intervention" on HIV risk and "mental and sexual health" among "young men who have sex with men."

  Additional egregious examples of wasteful and radical NIH IC spending that would be eliminated through reforms include:

  - National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases funneling millions of dollars to EcoHealth Alliance, which funded the Wuhan Institute of Virology, the likely source of the COVID-19 pandemic, under Dr. Anthony Fauci. Dr. Fauci also commissioned "The Proximal Origin of SARS-CoV-2" publication, which was used to discredit and dismiss any assertion that COVID-19 leaked from a lab, despite several intelligence agencies now determining COVID-19 likely leaked from a lab; and
  - National Library of Medicine funding a program for nurses to learn about "transgender and gender diverse" patient care in accordance with the "World Professional Association of Transgender Health" standards of care and to combat laws that "restrict the rights of [the LGBTQ] population" in America.

- **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) (–$129 million).** Much of AHRQ's research on quality, safety, and affordability of healthcare delivery is wasteful or duplicative of research conducted at NIH. 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 reorganizes priority AHRQ statistical activities in the new HHS Office of Strategy and eliminates the harmful digital health portfolio, which has supported:
    - A health AI tool to help 15- to 25-year-olds in Baltimore, Maryland optimize their "sexual health decision making";
    - An online tool called "ContraceptionForAll" to help females who identify as transgender choose a contraceptive; and
    - A study on how Medicaid gender affirming care coverage policies impacted the use of hormones and sex change surgery among beneficiaries.

- **Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) (–$356 million).** Overextended by additional responsibilities during the COVID-19 pandemic, ASPR moved away from its mission to coordinate the Federal emergency response in the United States, leading to confusion regarding ASPR's role in preparedness and response. The Budget refocuses ASPR by supporting effective biodefense programs through the development of medical countermeasures, maintaining critical supplies in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) for emergencies, and strengthening domestic pharmaceutical resilience through the procurement and maintenance of the Strategic Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Reserve. Examples of ASPR's overreach include:
    - Public health events in the United States have led to a dramatic expansion of SNS responsibilities. Federal policymakers never intended for the SNS to equip every State in the event of an extended pandemic. The SNS is the supplier of last resort to the Federal Government, State, local, and tribal governments; and
    - Despite significant funding through the Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP), many hospitals strained under the weight of surges in COVID cases. The Budget eliminates HPP (–$240 million), whose activities can be supported by CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program in conjunction with stronger State efforts.

DEPARTMENT *of* HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for protecting the United States from threats and hazards by: preventing terrorism; securing the Nation's land and maritime borders; enforcing U.S. immigration laws; protecting the President and other key officials; securing Federal cyberspace and critical infrastructure; and managing the Federal response to disasters. The President's 2027 Budget for DHS maintains investments in border security and immigration enforcement while returning other mission sets to core functions. The Budget proposes reductions to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants, begins the process of privatizing Transportation Security Administration (TSA) airport security screening, and restores the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to its original mission of securing cyberspace and protecting critical infrastructure.

The passage of the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC) delivered more than $190 billion over five years for DHS to implement the Administration's border security and immigration enforcement priorities. The multiyear nature and magnitude of WFTC makes it a vital tool for achieving the President's vision for DHS. WFTC reduces pressure on the Budget to advance the Administration's signature initiatives and allows the 2027 Budget to sustain current services, re-align DHS operations to support Administration priorities, and make targeted investments in areas of key importance to the Administration.

The Budget requests $63 billion in discretionary budget authority for DHS for 2027, a $2.2 billion or 3.3-percent decrease from the 2026 Continuing Resolution level. This total includes $1.68 billion in additional offsetting collections from the TSA Passenger Security Fee gained from ending contributions to deficit reduction from the fee (not a fee increase). When controlling for this proposal, the guidance level is $480 million or a 1-percent decrease from the 2026 Continuing Resolution level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **WFTC ($190 billion).** Amounts for DHS in the 2027 Budget complement amounts that the Administration received as part of the WFTC in 2025. The WFTC appropriated more than $190 billion in additional multiyear budget authority for DHS to implement the Administration's priorities in the homeland security space, of which at least an estimated $31.4 billion will be allocated in 2027. Reconciliation funding in 2027

will enable DHS to fully implement the President's mass deportation campaign, finish construction of the border wall on the Southwest border, procure advanced border security technology, modernize the fleet and facilities of the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and enhance United States Secret Service (USSS) protective operations. WFTC also provided funding to bolster State and local capacity to enhance security around key events and facilities, and prepare for upcoming special events such as the 2026 FIFA World Cup and 2028 Olympics.

- **Customs and Border Protection (CBP) ($18.5 billion).** The Budget invests $136 million for the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) technology investment, which manages payments for tariffs and trade, facilitating ACE implementation a year ahead of schedule. In addition, the Budget provides $322 million for counter-drug technology and operations and $243 million for Air and Marine Operations assets. These investments would help CBP secure the homeland and facilitate lawful trade and travel.

- **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) ($10 billion).** The Budget maintains critical funding for ICE, equal to the 2026 level, including $2.2 billion to maintain 41,500 immigration detention beds at base levels. WFTC provided $75 billion for ICE to implement the Administration's mass deportation initiative, including $45 billion for ICE to activate up to 100,000 single adult detention beds and up to 30,000 family unit beds.

- **U. S. Coast Guard Operations (USCG) ($12.5 billion).** The Budget includes an increase of $2.1 billion for USCG operations to transform and expand the Service, consistent with the Agency's Force Design 2028 initiative. WFTC provided a historic $24.6 billion investment in the Agency's assets and infrastructure, and the Budget prepares the USCG to operate these new assets by investing in the military workforce necessary to man new vessels and aircraft.

- **U.S. Secret Service (USSS) ($3.5 billion).** The Budget includes an additional $36 million for USSS protective operations. WFTC provided the USSS with $1.2 billion to invest in protective technology and enhance protective operations. The 2027 Budget builds on the investments in WFTC and includes additional funding to: manage an increase in protective travel requirements; hire an additional 852 positions, including 520 special agent positions; and begin preparing for both the 2028 Presidential campaign and 2028 Olympics.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **FEMA Non-Disaster Grant Programs (–$1.3 billion).** The Budget reduces wasteful FEMA grant programs, refocusing the agency on sound emergency management while encouraging States and communities to build resilience and use their unique local knowledge and resources in disaster response. Examples of how this program wastes funds include:
    - FEMA, under the previous administration, made "equity" a top priority for emergency relief and declared that Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) was mandatory. The Budget ends activities such as webinars promoting the distribution of disaster aid based on "intersectional" factors such as sexual orientation and prioritizing "investment in diversity and inclusion efforts...and multicultural training," over disaster prevention and response;
    - FEMA's Shelter and Services program and its predecessor, by funneling money through radical leftist non-governmental organization, funded mass illegal migration into the interior of the Nation, to the tune of millions of people and hundreds of millions of dollars;

- Programs such as "Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention," were weaponized to target Americans exercising their First Amendment rights; and
- Other eliminated programs, such as National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, lack authorization from the Congress and duplicate the efforts of existing Federal and State programs.

- **CISA (–$707 million).** 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. 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. Examples of how the Budget refocuses CISA include:
  - The Budget removes offices that are duplicative of existing and effective programs at the State and Federal level, such as certain targeted school safety programs; and
  - The Budget eliminates programs focused on so-called misinformation and propaganda as well as external engagement offices such as council management, stakeholder engagement, and international affairs. These programs and offices were used as a key hub in the Censorship Industrial Complex to violate the First Amendment, target Americans for their protected speech, and target the President.

- **TSA Privatization (–$52 million).** The Budget begins the privatization of TSA's airport screeners by requiring small airports to enroll in the Screening Partnership Program, under which TSA pays for private screeners at designated airports. The airports that already use this program have demonstrated savings compared to Federal screening operations. The move would yield cost savings compared to Federal screening and begin reform of a troubled Federal agency.

- **DHS Headquarters Consolidation (–$53 million).** The Budget proposes the reorganization of DHS Headquarters to consolidate the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the Management Directorate, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and the Office of Situational Awareness into a single office reporting to the Secretary. For instance, the Budget's reorganization would include:
  - The continuation of proposals from the 2026 Budget to eliminate Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman, and the Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman. This restructuring of DHS Headquarters would yield efficiencies and would enable better communication throughout the Department and with external partners; and
  - The Budget eliminates funded vacancies and realizes savings from the workforce transition program in offices across DHS Headquarters.

- **Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Reorganization (–$40 million).** The Budget makes CWMD a distinct office within CISA, including all research and development, Federal assistance, the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, and policy oversight functions. The Budget funds programs such as Securing the Cities, radiological detection capabilities, and BioWatch as a distinct office within CISA. The Budget places procurement of devices with end user components: CBP; TSA; USSS; and USCG. The reorganization maintains valuable policy leadership in the CWMD subject matter area while vesting program execution in the hands of the Department's logical owners and end users.

DEPARTMENT *of* HOUSING *and* URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Budget cuts waste and strengthens accountability across the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), including a new approach to reduce street homelessness, which otherwise has increased crime and disorder across communities. Overall, the Budget rightsizes the Federal role and eliminates the majority of HUD formula and competitive programs, which have proven ineffective and have funded woke and leftist organizations.

The Budget requests $73.5 billion in discretionary budget authority for HUD for 2027, a $10.7 billion or 13-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Sustainable Homeownership and Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Operations.** The Budget promotes homeownership opportunities for creditworthy borrowers, especially first-time homebuyers, through FHA and Ginnie Mae credit guarantees. FHA is focused on facilitating access to credit that is sustainable for borrowers, protects taxpayers, and does not displace private capital. The Budget includes $160 million for FHA administrative costs to ensure loans are processed efficiently and risks are properly managed, helping more Americans access affordable, sustainable homeownership.

- **Program Integrity Initiative (+$30 million).** The Budget includes $30 million to fight fraud, waste, and abuse of Federal housing programs that have been allowed to proliferate under previous administrations. This funding would enhance the financial reporting, visibility, and oversight of recipients and sub-recipients of HUD assistance. This new investment would be used to prevent Federal rental assistance going to deceased tenants and ineligible non-citizens, including illegal aliens, and eliminate funding to entities that use funding to proselytize woke agendas.

- **Melania Trump Foster Youth to Independence Initiative (+$5 million).** The Budget includes $30 million to expand housing voucher assistance for youth transitioning out of foster care who are at risk of homelessness. This investment ensures stable housing for vulnerable young adults, which is critical to their long-term success and self-sufficiency.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) (–$3.3 billion).** For the sixth time, the Trump Administration's Budget proposes to eliminate the CDBG program, which has funneled money to many ideological pet projects and failed to target funding to communities in need. The program has been used for many projects that the Federal Government should not be funding, such as improvement projects at a brewery, a concert plaza, and skateboard parks. For example:
    - The City of Chicago used CDBG to pay "Equity Officers";
    - The City of Denver used an "equity lens" to evaluate "unintended consequences for historically marginalized communities";
    - The State of Massachusetts required that CDBG projects comply with its "sustainable development principles," which include "advance equity" and "promote diversity"; and
    - The Town of Greenwich in Connecticut's famously affluent "Gold Coast" received nearly $4 million in CDBG funding in the last five years and spent it on wasteful projects such as theater arts programming and swimming pool renovations.

- **HOME Investment Partnerships Program (–$1.3 billion).** The Budget eliminates HOME, a formula grant that funnels money into a broken system without any clear positive outcomes. State and local governments are better positioned to comprehensively address the array of unique market challenges, local policies, and impediments that contribute to housing affordability problems. This program is yet another bloated Federal slush fund that pours billions of dollars into systems rife with red tape without necessarily reaching the people it is intended to serve. Eliminating HOME would ensure that no more taxpayer dollars fund projects with ideologically motivated energy efficiency requirements that drive up energy costs and devastate American consumers. Local residents would be put back in control of the housing in their communities, and out of the hands of Federal bureaucrats pushing a social engineering agenda. For example:
    - $4.3 million in HOME funds were used for 42 rental units in Greenville, Mississippi that were "energy sustainable with green design features" and left almost half of the acres undeveloped to "preserve wetlands and attract native wildlife";
    - $500,000 in HOME funds were used for "Innovative Solar Technology" that incorporated renewable energy that allegedly reduced carbon emission in 50 units of rental housing in River Falls, Wisconsin; and
    - A 2018 audit found that Providence, Rhode Island, disregarded Federal requirements and spent nearly $1.5 million of their HOME grant without proper documentation and adequate oversight.

- **Homeless Assistance Programs (–$393 million).** At the end of the Biden Administration, HUD reported that street homelessness increased 20 percent since 2020, hitting the highest level ever recorded despite an over 50-percent increase in funding for the Continuum of Care (CoC) during the same period, and the Congress providing the highest levels of funding ever devoted to homelessness programs in 2024. Instead of continuing to spend billions of dollars on the failed and harmful policies promoted by the administratively burdensome CoC program and unaccountable CoC local boards, the Budget eliminates the program and provides $4 billion for a more targeted Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. ESG would provide emergency and transitional housing assistance, as well as supportive services to address mental health and substance abuse challenges, to homeless and at-risk individuals. Through this proposal, the Budget delivers on the Executive Order (E.O.) 14321, "Ending Crime and Disorder on America's Streets." Nonprofits serving the homeless should focus on the poorest and most vulnerable individuals. However, investigations across the Nation have uncovered fraud and corruption among the existing network of homeless service providers. For example:

- Despite both cities reporting historic levels of homelessness in 2024, recent investigations in San Francisco and New York City found that homeless service executives pay themselves generously, lining their pockets with hundreds of thousands of dollars while failing to deliver results for the people they have been funded to serve;
- The Los Angeles Housing Services Authority (LAHSA) is an example of the need to overhaul the unaccountable CoC system. LAHSA has an abysmal record of reducing what is the highest number of street homeless individuals in the United States, and an independent audit issued in March 2025 found that the authority failed to accurately track billions of Federal and local dollars; and
- "Housing First," which the CoC program prioritized for years, has been a profound failure. More than a decade ago, advocates of "Housing First" argued that the approach would end all types of homelessness in 10 years. Far from ending homelessness as promised, overall homelessness has increased by 34 percent and chronic homelessness has increased by over 80 percent in just a decade.

- **Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) (-$529 million).** The Budget eliminates the HOPWA program, which is outdated by focusing on housing low-income, homeless, and at-risk HIV-positive individuals, as the prognosis and medical care for HIV have significantly improved since the 1990s. Individuals with HIV who are homeless or at risk of homelessness may be served under the Emergency Solutions Grant program. The Budget proposes to defund programs that award Federal dollars to organizations that peddle divisive, woke identity politics. For example:
  - In 2022, HUD awarded nearly $500,000 in HOPWA funding to the Neighborhood Center in San Francisco, an identity-politics-driven nonprofit that prioritizes "culturally responsive" services and serves "non-English speaking newcomers" over focusing on self-sufficiency;
  - In 2023, HUD awarded $1.5 million in HOPWA funding to the Maui AIDS Foundation, a radical nonprofit that hosts support groups for "young gay and bisexual men of color," and supplies "safer sex kits," including condoms and lubrication; and
  - In 2023, HUD awarded $1.5 million in HOPWA funding to AIDS Foundation of Chicago, a far-left nonprofit that has embedded discriminatory "racial equity principles" in its hiring process.

- **Native American Programs and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (–$489 million).** The Budget eliminates the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant; Native Hawaiians are not a tribal nation but a racial group. The Budget streamlines housing assistance for Native Americans by focusing available resources on the main formula grant to Tribes. For instance:
  - Federal funding for tribal nations can be respectful of their sovereignty without inserting burdensome and expensive requirements in the name of "climate change." Tribes such as the Navajo Nation should not be pressured into building homes that have to meet energy efficiency requirements.

- **Pathways to Removing Obstacles (PRO) Housing (–$50 million).** Consistent with E.O. 14151, "Ending Radical and Wasteful Government Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Programs and Preferencing," the Budget proposes to eliminate PRO Housing, a program that awarded competitive grants to States and local governments to ostensibly reduce barriers to affordable housing, but in reality, funded divisive DEI agendas. For example:
  - The PRO Housing program was used by the previous administration to fund projects such as Seattle's "Legacy Homeowner Program," that targeted "Black Indigenous People Of Color" residents "at risk of displacement";
  - $6.7 million to Los Angeles County to conduct an "Equity Audit" and reverse "land use patterns that have roots in systemically racist policies";

- $5 million to Bend, Oregon to develop a five-year housing production plan "centered on equity";
- $3.8 million to Rhode Island to produce a "Healthy Equity Zones Housing Pilot";
- $2.1 million to Milwaukee to rectify racial disparities in home ownership; and
- $4 million to Newark, New Jersey to expand its Equitable Investments program and provide opportunities for "Minority/Women-owned Business Enterprise developers and contractors."

- **Fair Housing Activities (–$60 million).** The Budget cuts discriminatory "fair housing" activities and focuses HUD on the Department's statutory mandate to enforce the Fair Housing Act. The Budget eliminates the Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP), which provides grants to woke nonprofits that promote radical equity policies and advocate against single family neighborhoods. The Budget also eliminates fair housing training and funding used to translate HUD materials to non-English languages. For example:
  - FHIP grants have funded partisan organizations such as the National Fair Housing Alliance and the Equal Rights Center, who deny the incontrovertible reality that there are two biological sexes, male and female, as directed in the President's E.O. 14168, "Defending Women From Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government";
  - Under the prior administration, FHIP Education and Outreach grants were used to support a "national media campaign...focus on advancing racial equity and access to housing opportunities, especially in underserved communities," and in "geographic area[s] to work directly with populations of persons with Limited English Proficiency"; and
  - An audit in February 2024 found that FHIP organizations used their grants to promote equity, preferencing for example fair housing services for "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer" populations or populations with limited English proficiency. The Budget no longer supports these radical left-leaning and wasteful programs.

- **Housing Counseling (–$58 million).** The Budget eliminates funding for Housing Counseling, which has not shown reduced delinquencies for counseled homebuyers and has supported grantees with divisive and DEI promoting agendas. For example:
  - Housing Counseling grants have funded organizations such as UnidosUS, which is "committed to showing all Americans what structural racism is," rather than focusing on housing counseling activities;
  - Another woke grantee, the Fair Housing Advocates of Northern California, is "actively working to dismantle systems of power and privilege that favor whiteness" through "ten pillars of anti-racism"; and
  - The prior administration also awarded a grant to the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, which advances the radical view that "racial economic inequality has been foundational to the development of our country."

DEPARTMENT *of the* INTERIOR

The Budget proposes to restore excellency to the stewardship of the Nation's natural resources and American cultural heritage. The Budget drives efficient Federal land management, accelerates energy and mineral development, and strengthens State and local roles in resource stewardship. The Budget proposes to create both a new Presidential Capital Stewardship Program and a Great Salt Lake Restoration Program, unify Federal wildland fire agencies into the U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS), and consolidate Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) work within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). To honor Federal trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives, the Budget provides funding for law enforcement, energy development, education, and other programs that support tribal communities.

The Budget requests $15.9 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Department of the Interior (DOI) for 2027, a $2.3 billion or 12.9-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level. This decrease accounts for notional adjustments to reflect the unification of Federal wildland fire responsibilities into DOI for comparison purposes.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Presidential Capital Stewardship Program.** As the capital of the greatest Nation in the history of the world, Washington, D.C. should showcase beautiful, clean, and safe public spaces. However, many historic park features and public-facing infrastructure throughout the city show signs of decay, years of heavy public use, and inadequate maintenance. Under the President's leadership, the Administration is committed to making Washington, D.C.—a once-great city—safe, clean, and beautiful again. The Budget includes a $10 billion mandatory fund to establish the Presidential Capital Stewardship Program within the National Park Service (NPS) to coordinate, plan, and execute targeted, priority construction and beautification projects in and around Washington, D.C. Once complete, these projects would improve safety and accessibility, rehabilitate historic buildings and landscapes, and enhance architectural grandeur so that Americans can once again be proud of the Nation's capital. In addition, this generational investment in the restoration of Washington, D.C. would drive economic development in the city, increase visitation from across the world, and lower future infrastructure lifecycle costs.

- **U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS).** The legacy approach to Federal wildland fire risk mitigation and response is fractured and has led to significant coordination and cost inefficiencies, which endanger lives,

infrastructure, and national treasures. For example, the 2025 fire season was the costliest on record, despite average fire activity. DOI is leading by example to improve program effectiveness—the Department has already unified its four firefighting bureaus into a single USWFS. Consistent with Executive Order (E.O.) 14308, "Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response," the Budget would further reform Federal wildland fire mitigation and suppression responsibilities by unifying national incident response and preparedness programs—which currently are split across Department of Agriculture (USDA) and DOI—into the USWFS at DOI. The unified USWFS would streamline Federal wildfire suppression policy, resources, response, risk mitigation efforts, and coordination with non-Federal partners to combat the wildfire crisis. Further, the Budget supports a new Wildfire Intelligence Center that would centralize and modernize fire intelligence and technology.

- **Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Permitting.** The Budget consolidates these two programs into a single program housed within DOI to streamline regulatory oversight and ensure a consistent approach to the management of protected species. Currently, FWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are jointly responsible for administering the ESA and the MMPA, which has historically resulted in unnecessary red tape, increased costs, and delayed approvals, and produced inconsistent outcomes for permittees.

- **U.S. Park Police.** The Budget sustains funding levels for the increased presence of the U.S. Park Police in Washington, D.C., in line with E.O. 14333, "Declaring a Crime Emergency in the District of Columbia," and the necessity of continuing to make Washington, D.C. safe and beautiful. The Budget also continues strong support for law enforcement across tribal and Federal lands, including along the southern border.

- **The Great Salt Lake.** The Budget includes $1 billion to restore and protect the Great Salt Lake, which is a critical economic and ecological asset for the Nation. The lake is currently under threat and requires a comprehensive Federal program, led by DOI, to ensure its long-term sustainability and to support the robust economic and ecological contributions that the lake makes to Utah, the region, and the Nation. The Department will work with partners, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USDA, and the Environmental Protection Agency, to make investments to improve water flows into and within the lake, restore ecosystems, remove invasive species, and address toxins in the lakebed outside of any active environmental remediation sites. Together, these investments would ensure the Great Salt Lake continues to support global aquaculture, serves as a domestic source of critical minerals, and drives economic activity in Utah and beyond.

- **Public Lands.** DOI has struggled for years to adequately manage more than 500 million acres of existing Federal lands, including the national parks and wildlife refuges—to say nothing of continued land acquisition. Vast forest and range landscapes are in a degraded condition, and the exploding deferred maintenance backlog now exceeds $40 billion. To provide a better experience at the Nation's crown jewel parks for American citizens, the NPS would implement a surcharge on international visitors at the most visited parks that would provide hundreds of millions of dollars to maintain parks around the Nation. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the Legacy Restoration Fund, which funds deferred maintenance on Federal lands, at $1.9 billion per year for five years. The Budget prioritizes the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund resources to acquire conservation easements on State, local, or private lands, rather than continuing the irresponsible and fiscally unsustainable expansion of the Federal estate.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Bureau of Reclamation.** The Budget refocuses Reclamation on its core missions of maintaining assets that provide safe, reliable, and efficient management of water resources throughout the western United States. The Working Families Tax Cut Act also included $1 billion for construction of Reclamation water storage and water conveyance projects. For example, the Budget:

- Eliminates funding for WaterSmart grants for local ecosystem restoration projects, climate studies, and water recycling plants;
- Focuses Reclamation on its mission of managing water in the western United States and ends its foray into woke projects like lining water canals with solar panels at the taxpayers' expense; and
- Terminates funding for programs that support frivolous local projects like installing artificial turf at schools and community parks.

- **"Green New Scam" Programs.** The Budget eliminates subsidies for programs that proliferate climate radicalism and ineffective technologies that harm the American consumer, preventing further misuse of taxpayer money. The Budget saves taxpayers $45 million by eliminating DOI's "renewable energy" programs, which facilitate unreliable energy to the detriment of American consumers, businesses, and communities. The Budget also eliminates funding for woke climate programs and bureaucratic bloat. The Budget refocuses the Department on critical minerals development and fulfilling the President's energy dominance agenda by opening up more Federal lands and waters for oil, gas, and clean coal development. For instance, the Budget:
  - Eradicates wasteful renewable energy programs, helping put a stop to disastrous offshore wind energy projects that harm hardworking coastal communities, precious wildlife, and American military readiness;
  - Eliminates the U.S. Geological Survey's Ecosystems Mission Area, which has supported the woke climate agenda, provided funding for climate research to weaponized universities, and distracted the bureau from its core energy and minerals work; and
  - Eliminates funding for Bureau of Land Management programs that support woke environmental group priorities, such as land use restrictions that impede access for much needed energy development that would help address the National Energy Emergency, as declared in E.O. 14156, "Declaring a National Energy Emergency."

- **Duplicative and Wasteful Programs.** The Budget redirects available resources toward commonsense uses for the hard-earned dollars of every American. Over years of expansion without oversight, duplicative programs and funding streams have proliferated. The Budget puts an end to this bureaucratic bloat, eliminating over 40 programs already covered through State, local, and private sources, as well as permanent funding provided for similar purposes. Further, these programs' projects are often of local, rather than national, significance, and are not directly tied to maintaining national parks or public lands. These projects are better suited for management at the State and local level. For example, the Budget:
  - Eliminates multiple, non-essential FWS grant programs that fund conservation of species already well managed by States, Tribes, and other countries, including apes, tigers, and elephants in Africa and Asia. The domestic programs are also duplicative of large amounts of mandatory funding;
  - Continues to eliminate wasteful funding that goes to non-Federal entities and no longer provides tax-payer funds to woke and ideological projects such as:
    - $75,000 to "DC Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer resources," including dance parties;
    - A 151-page context statement to document "Colonial Beliefs About Queer Identity"; and
    - The history of Southwest Washington, D.C. lesbian bars.
  - Eliminates the Indian Guaranteed Loan program, which is duplicative of several other programs across the Federal Government that provide loans to small businesses.

DEPARTMENT *of* JUSTICE

The President is delivering on his promise to stop the migrant crime epidemic, demolish the foreign drug cartels, crush gang violence, lock up violent offenders, and end the weaponization of Government against the American people. The President remains steadfast in these priorities and will continue to fight for Americans and their safety. The Department of Justice (DOJ) is a key driver in delivering the President's mandate to deliver law and order.

The President's Budget reflects his continued commitment in delivering these tough on crime policies by providing a historic $40.8 billion in discretionary budget authority for DOJ in 2027, a $4.7 billion or 13-percent increase over the 2026 enacted level, targeting investments in law enforcement to maximize the Department's capacity to bring violent criminals to justice. The President's investment builds on $11.8 billion provided in the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC) to send a clear message of supporting law enforcement and ensuring they have the tools, technology, and resources necessary to keep themselves and Americans safe.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Enforces Immigration Laws (+$99 million).** The Trump Administration is committed to strengthening the Nation's security through robust enforcement of U.S. immigration laws. Due to increased enforcement, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) received more than 450,000 new cases last year, bringing the pending caseload to over 3.8 million cases. To support this adjudicative need, the Budget provides a total of $899 million for EOIR, which includes funding to support the immigration judge corps and expand courtroom space to conduct deportation hearings. The Budget also provides $63 million in increased spending to the Civil Division to defend the Nation's immigration laws and critical Federal programs from legal challenges advanced by radical left interest groups.

- **Combats Violent Crime in the Nation's Cities (+$3 billion).** The President has deployed the full strength of the Department to fight violent crime, targeting the most dangerous cities with dynamic and unprecedented enforcement efforts. These efforts have seen incredible success, and the Budget builds on this model. Operation Make D.C. Safe and Beautiful has made over 10,200 arrests, seized over 1,050 firearms, and rescued 19 missing children. The Memphis Safe Task Force has made 7,400 arrests, seized more than 1,200 illegal guns, and rescued over 150 missing children. Compared to last year, the Nation's Capital has experienced a 57-percent reduction in homicides, a 49-percent reduction in violent crime, a

62-percent reduction in robberies, and a 36-percent reduction in car thefts. To further this mission, the Budget provides a total of $22.2 billion to expand the Department's capacity to surge law enforcement resources to target high crime areas in the United States, enforce the Administration's immigration policies, and make America safe. The Budget also provides $100 million for a new Model Cities Initiative grant program to facilitate unified strategic approaches between Federal, State, local, and tribal leaders to reduce violence and enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies.

- **Fights the Violent Drug Cartels Trafficking Deadly Fentanyl into America's Communities (+$362 million).** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is working effectively to bring to justice cartel leaders from the Sinaloa Cartel, MS-13, Tren de Aragua, Los Zetas, and the Jalisco New Generation Cartel that have pushed millions of deadly fentanyl doses on American citizens. Since the President took office, the DEA has conducted over 21,000 arrests of drug traffickers and seized nearly 10,000 pounds of fentanyl powder, 47 million fentanyl pills, and 567,668 pounds of cocaine. The Budget supercharges these successes by providing resources to hire over 300 additional DEA agents to be equipped with advanced drug trafficking network intelligence systems to strike the heart of these vicious cartels.

- **Combats Fraud Nationwide (+$30 million).** The Budget advances the President's commitment to combating the rampant and pervasive problem of fraud in the United States by providing $30 million to support the newly established National Fraud Division. American taxpayers, small business, and private citizens are robbed of millions of dollars each year as the result of complex fraud schemes. These resources would equip the Department to investigate and prosecute fraudsters and provide much needed relief to those harmed by their schemes.

- **Protects the Constitutional Rights of American Citizens (+$8 million).** The Budget affirms the President's commitment to definitively protect the Second Amendment and other constitutional rights of citizens. This includes investing $1.4 million for a new office within the Civil Rights Division solely dedicated to protecting Second Amendment rights from unlawful infringement on the right to bear arms and pursuing cases to definitively enshrine those rights in perpetuity, and $1.3 million to expand efforts to eliminate discriminatory Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion programs in public institutions. The Budget also allocates $4.8 million for the Office of the Pardon Attorney's Firearm Rights Restoration Initiative, which provides a pathway for law-abiding citizens to regain their Second Amendment rights after fulfilling their obligations to the justice system. The Budget continues to support the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) efforts to reverse regulations imposed by prior administrations that have effectively criminalized law-abiding gun ownership. 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. The Budget re-prioritizes resources toward illegal firearms traffickers fueling violent crime, such as MS-13 gang members.

- **Secures America's Prisons and Restores Alcatraz (+$1.7 billion).** For years, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has housed violent criminals in crumbling detention facilities. Building on a $5 billion investment secured in the President's WFTC, the Budget further invests in BOP to ensure competitive pay, safe working conditions, and an end to longstanding correctional officer shortages. Within this level, the Budget also affirms the President's commitment to rebuild Alcatraz as a state-of-the-art secure prison facility, providing $152 million to cover the first year of project costs.

- **Focuses the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on the Most Critical Public Safety and National Security Threats (+$1.9 billion).** The Budget provides $12.5 billion to fund FBI salaries and expenses. The Administration remains committed to dismantling the web of weaponization spun by the Biden Administration. Under this Administration, homicides are down 27 percent and violent crime is down 20 percent nationwide. Since Inauguration Day, the FBI increased violent crime arrests by 100 percent

compared to the prior year. As of January 20, 2026, the FBI conducted more than 67,000 arrests, a 197-percent increase from the year prior. The FBI also disrupted 1,800 gangs and criminal enterprises, a 210-percent increase from the year prior. The FBI has arrested 1,700 child predators and more than 300 human traffickers across the Nation. In collaboration with Homeland Security Task Forces with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners, FBI also works to crush violent crime, capture illegal aliens, and hunt down transnational criminals. To build on this success, the Budget funds key violent crime and counterterrorism investments to support Unmanned Aerial Systems operations and management within the FBI and training of State and local enforcement so all Americans can feel safe from dangerous drone attacks and operators. In addition, the Budget provides funding to keep U.S. citizens safe during large-scale events such as the 2028 Olympics.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Reduce Duplicative and Unnecessary State and Local Grant Programs (–$1.7 billion).** The Budget continues efforts to eliminate nearly 30 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. This includes programs that manipulate the legal system on ideological grounds, such as Community-based Approaches to Advancing Justice. Further, the Budget keeps shut the spigot that awarded taxpayer-backed grants to radical organizations like the National Center for Restorative Justice, which encourages no cash bail and other extreme proposals that put American communities in harm's way. In addition, the Budget continues to realign 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 had been offered for biological men. Program eliminations include 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."

- **Eliminates Woke Programs and Offices (–$20 million).** The Budget maintains the elimination of the Community Relations Service (CRS) and Office of Access to Justice (ATJ)—each is a woke enterprises that fails to serve the core function of the Department to fight crime and protect American communities. CRS was an agency of about 60 people assigned with "preventing and resolving racial and ethnic tensions, incidents, and civil disorders, and in restoring racial stability and harmony." ATJ is tasked with executing "access to justice policy initiatives." In practice, this meant helping non-governmental organizations and their lawyers to interfere with Government processes and prevent justice from being delivered effectively. For instance:
    - CRS has a long track record of supporting fringe leftist organizations such as Black Lives Matter and legitimizing riotous behavior that puts America's police in the crosshairs; and
    - ATJ has supported or amplified initiatives that encourage judges and prosecutors to reduce fines and fees for criminal wrongdoers, promote diversion over incarceration and let criminals roam free, and reconsider cash bail, all areas that are squarely legislative or judicial questions, not DOJ operational mandates. By way of internal working groups, ATJ staff have pushed DOJ components to adopt "equity-based" frameworks that constrain prosecutorial discretion without statutory basis.

DEPARTMENT *of* LABOR

The Budget supports American workers, job seekers, and retirees by providing workforce development, ensuring appropriate working conditions, and securing retirement benefits. Moreover, the Budget puts American workers first by enforcing trade agreements, improving program efficiency, eliminating wasteful unnecessary programs, and giving States and localities more control over delivering job training.

The Budget requests $9.9 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Department of Labor (DOL) for 2027, a $3.5 billion or 25.9-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Workforce Development.** Consistent with the Administration's efforts to promote the full range of post-secondary education and training options, the Budget gives States and localities the flexibility to spend workforce dollars to best support their workers and economies. The Make America Skilled Again (MASA) program is a key part of the Administration's strategy to fill the growing demand for skilled trades and other occupations, along with the implementation of Workforce Pell Grants, authorized by the Working Families Tax Cut Act. The MASA program would expand Registered Apprenticeship, a proven model that trains workers while they earn a paycheck, supporting the President's bold goal of one million active apprentices under Executive Order (E.O.) 14278, "Preparing Americans for High-Paying Skilled Trade Jobs of the Future." The Budget also funds Career and Technical Education at DOL, positioning DOL as the lead agency overseeing work to prepare Americans for high-paying skilled jobs and build pipelines of skilled talent for employers in critical industries.

- **Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC).** OFLC enforces the legal obligation of U.S. employers to prove American workers are not available before they hire foreign workers. Through this role, OFLC protects American workers' right of first refusal to domestic jobs, strengthens the Nation's borders, and maintains the integrity of the Federal immigration system. The Budget strengthens this national security function within DOL by reorganizing OFLC under the Office of the Secretary of Labor, promoting faster decision-making on labor immigration matters. To further centralize oversight of immigration issues, the Budget also proposes to reorganize into this newly elevated office, specialized visa activities currently run by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and immigration policy coordinating functions currently led by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB).

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Job Corps (–$1.6 billion).** The Budget eliminates Job Corps, which has been plagued by a culture of violence, assault, sex crimes, drug infractions, and death. Centers frequently fail to help students see improved workforce outcomes, despite per-graduate costs that can reach up to $400,000. With participants earning average annual wages of just $16,695—barely above the Federal poverty level—the program is severely misaligned with the President's priority to improve job opportunities and economic growth for all Americans. In the last four years at Job Corps centers:
    - Nearly 1 in 20 enrollees alleged assault or sexual assault during their enrollment;
    - Over 13,000 security incidents were reported in a single year; and
    - At least 70 participant deaths occurred.
- **Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) (–$395 million).** The Budget eliminates SCSEP, which has served as an earmark to leftist, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)-promoting organizations instead of helping seniors in need. The program's purported function is also already covered by multiple Federal agencies, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program's Employment and Training and DOL's workforce development programs, including the MASA grant program. Existing programs operated by State and local governments have proven track records of increasing wages, as opposed to this ineffective and duplicative program. In the past, SCSEP has funded organizations such as:
    - The National Urban League, which seeks to "safeguard DEI principles";
    - Easterseals, which aims to advance "inclusion, diversity, equity and access," in the workplace; and
    - The Center for Workforce Inclusion, which until recently hosted an annual "Equity Summit," focused on "systemic ageism, racism, and sexism."
- **Worker Protection Agencies (–$234 million).** The Budget emphasizes outreach, education, and assistance—rather than harsh penalties—for employers and workers trying to comply with labor laws and standards, and eliminates overbearing and burdensome regulations. This approach makes better use of taxpayer dollars while prioritizing worker safety and American economic strength. The Budget eliminates wasteful and unnecessary spending to refocus the Department's worker protection agencies on the core missions of protecting American workers' safety, health, wages, and benefits. For example, the Budget proposes to eliminate OSHA's Susan Harwood Training Grants, which under previous administrations:
    - Were weaponized to fund questionable activities such as "workers' rights training," for migrant farmworkers, as opposed to occupational safety training; and
    - Funded woke organizations like the National Day Laborer Organizing Network, Farmworker Justice, Laborers International Union of North America, Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, Brazilian Worker Center Inc., Legal Aid Justice Center, and Latino Worker Safety Center.
- **Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) (–$101 million).** The Budget defunds OFCCP and moves its more limited statutory functions, requiring Federal contractor nondiscrimination on the basis of veteran- and disability-status, to an expanded Office of Civil Rights, which would enforce them in a more rational manner as it also takes on most whistleblower functions currently administered by OSHA. For decades, OFCCP has used arbitrary, legally dubious rules to promote discriminatory, quota-based employment practices by companies doing business with the Federal Government. E.O. 14173, "Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity," abolished affirmative action policies Government-wide, including the 1960s-era Executive Order that was the basis for most of OFCCP's legal authority. The Office also engaged in activities that:

- Required employers to engage in "affirmative action" to recruit, hire, and train minority, gay, and transgender employees; and
- As a part of their affirmative action requirements, Federal contractors were required to evaluate their hiring and payroll systems for whether there was any evidence of "bias" in their system. This obligation cost the American taxpayer and punished American companies that did not want to abide by absurd DEI requirements.

- **ILAB (–$46 million).** The Budget reorients ILAB to vigorously advance the President's America First trade agenda and defend American workers from unfair competitive practices abroad, such as forced and child labor. In the past, these funds have been wasted on woke grants that failed to advance America's interests, but this Administration has put America first by re-focusing ILAB on strictly enforcing labor standards in trade agreements to ensure fairness for American workers and businesses. The Administration has already canceled wasteful, woke grants supporting projects for:
  - "Improving gender equity in the Mexican workplace";
  - "Elevating women's participation in the workplace," in West Africa;
  - "Assisting foreign migrant workers," in Malaysia;
  - Enhancing "social security access and worker protections for internal migrant workers," in Bangladesh; and
  - Supporting "safe and inclusive work environments," in Lesotho.

DEPARTMENT *of* STATE *and* OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

The President's 2027 International Budget overhauls how the United States conducts foreign assistance to root out fraud and abuse. The Budget puts Americans first and ensures that every taxpayer dollar makes Americans safer, stronger, and more prosperous. The Budget positions the United States as the security partner of choice for countries around the world, empowers leadership to negotiate with international organizations and financial institutions, and demands that foreign partners contribute their fair share to address global needs.

The Budget requests $35.6 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Department of State (State) and other international programs for 2027, a $15.5 billion or 30-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level, which includes actual offsetting collections and fee revenue, as well as $2.3 billion in rescissions. Within this total, the Budget includes $33.6 billion for State, a $13.9 billion or 29-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **America First Opportunity Fund (A1OF) ($5.0 billion).** The 2027 Budget includes $5 billion for the A1OF to fuel the President's foreign policy agenda. The A1OF would mobilize funds for core national security interests such as: ending mass illegal immigration; securing critical mineral supply chains; and countering adversarial expansion. The A1OF would also provide targeted investments to enduring partners, such as Jordan and the Philippines, that commit to advancing American interests.

- **Critical Minerals ($13 billion).** The Budget proposes nearly $13 billion in financing and dedicated resources to rebuild and secure the critical mineral supply chains foolishly ceded to America's adversaries by earlier administrations. These investments span multiple Departments and Agencies in support of Executive Order (E.O.) 14241, "Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production," and President Trump's commitment to re-industrialize the United States, support the American worker, and secure the Nation's future.

- **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) ($1.2 billion).** The Budget includes $1.2 billion for the INCLE account to: counter the existential threat posed by narco-terrorists, cartels,

and other transnational criminal organizations; strengthen law enforcement cooperation with America's global partners; and facilitate extraditions of criminals to face justice in the United States.

- **Foreign Military Financing (FMF) ($18.0 billion in financing).** The Budget proposes $5.3 billion of FMF grant or loan subsidy assistance and $18 billion in loan authority to ensure the United States remains the preferred global partner for defense procurements, with an unrivaled defense industrial base in an increasingly competitive marketplace.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Humanitarian Assistance (–$2.0 billion).** The Budget refocuses humanitarian assistance resources to reduce illegal migration and provide life-saving assistance when there is a clear, direct nexus to U.S. national interests, all while pursuing efficiencies and fairer burden sharing with other donors. The Budget provides $500 million in Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance for the President to respond in the event of unexpected urgent needs and $4 billion in the newly enacted International Humanitarian Assistance account for counter migration programming, such as voluntary repatriation support, and lifesaving assistance. The Budget includes a $1 billion rescission of unobligated International Disaster Assistance balances and recoveries. Examples of misaligned programs include:
    - A payment to the United Nations (UN) Development Program Junior Professional Officer Program, to subsidize the UN to hire Americans, including in Switzerland; and
    - A market assessment to identify livelihood opportunities and barriers to refugees and former refugees and sharing results with refugee investors.

- **Food for Peace (Title II) (–$1.2 billion).** The Food for Peace program spends $1.2 billion to ship food overseas, which takes an average of 4-6 months to arrive at its destination, and does so at exorbitant rates, defeating the purpose of providing expeditious emergency food aid and wasting taxpayer dollars in the process. For example, a Congressional Research Service report found that U.S. food aid deliveries to Sub-Saharan Africa took 147 days on average, compared to less than 45 days for locally and regionally procured food. The program also distorts and undermines local and regional markets where the food could be grown and purchased for less. This reduces the number of people who can be fed per dollar and disincentivizes local farmers and supply chains, thereby creating permanent dependency on the American taxpayer. There are far more efficient food aid programs that the Budget preserves. The account was also used to fund climate change related activities that have nothing to do with humanitarian aid, such as greenhouse gas reductions. Further wasteful examples include:
    - Paying for environment and "climate change" management in foreign countries;
    - Providing "priority gender consultations support," and "gender champions";
    - A "climate adaptation support activity"; and
    - A contract for Green New Scam "greenhouse gas emissions" reduction.

- **Global Health Programs (–$4.3 billion).** The Budget includes $5.1 billion for Global Health to end the previous administration's abuse of these programs and to execute State's newly released America First Global Health Strategy (AFGHS). The President's new vision of bilateral health assistance eliminates bloated Beltway Bandit contracts, does more with fewer dollars, and transitions recipient countries to self-reliance. The Budget would also eliminate disease-specific accounts and provide the Department crucial agility to address the actual needs of each recipient country—across HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, and Polio—to strengthen global health security and protect Americans from

disease. The Budget would focus on new compacts that unify funding, achieving economies of scale in both implementation and oversight. Under the prior administration, only about 40 percent of PEPFAR funds supported actual service delivery, including medications, testing, commodities, and health workers, with the remaining 60 percent wasted on duplicative administrative costs, unwieldy supply chains, and layers of endless bureaucracy. The new AFGHS compacts would improve efficiency, cut red tape, and dismantle the bloated ecosystem of foreign assistance profiteers. The Budget would ensure no funding supports abortion, unfettered access to birth control, and also eliminates funding for circumcision and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer services to better focus funds on life-saving assistance. The United States should not pay for the world's birth control and therapy. Examples of eliminated activities include:

- In the last administration, PEPFAR funded health workers who performed over 21 abortions in Mozambique;
- Promoting reproductive health education and access to birth control and other harmful programs couched under 'family planning' in Ghana;
- A supply chain "control tower" to provide a "holistic commercial off the shelf solution" on the Office of Population and Reproductive Health (PRH); and
- Promoting health equity and providing condoms and contraception in Kenya.

- **International Organizations and the UN (–$2.7 billion).** The Budget includes $292 million to support security-related international organizations (IOs) that do work directly impacting the safety of Americans or the promotion of American interests. The Budget cuts funding to various bloated IOs, including the UN Regular Budget and UN Peacekeeping, among others. In 2024, the United States paid nearly 27 percent of the UN's entire global peacekeeping budget, well above America's "fair share." The UN has taken advantage of American generosity for too many years, while these organizations continued to promote dangerous ideologies and Green New Scam agendas, funneling money to U.S. adversaries while impinging on U.S. sovereignty. President Trump's Budget instead puts Americans first and affords the Department the flexibility to negotiate on behalf of the American taxpayer and fund only those IOs that act in accordance with America's interests. Where additional funds may be required to support specific IOs or peacekeeping missions, such as the proposed Gang Suppression Force in Haiti, the Budget includes flexibility within the A1OF. For instance, the Administration has:

  - *Green New Scam Agenda*. The United States recently used its leverage to secure a major diplomatic victory at the International Maritime Organization, thwarting a proposed carbon tax on shipping that threatened American consumers and the future of international trade.
  - *Never-ending Peacekeeping Missions*. After nearly 50 years since the establishment of the UN peacekeeping mission in Lebanon, under President Trump's leadership, the Administration led negotiations to secure a resolution to finally end this so-called "forever mission."
  - *Corrupt Health IOs*. In line with the President's direction to leave the World Health Organization (WHO) in E.O. 14155, the Budget provides no funding for the WHO and further eliminates funding for the Pan-American Health Organization. These corrupt organizations have shown no independence from inappropriate political influences, such as when the WHO aided in the COVID-19 coverup.
  - *Anti-Israel Bias at the UN*. For years, the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) has run the Commission of Inquiry which accused Israel of committing "genocide" in Gaza and has failed to uphold any semblance of impartiality or conduct objective investigations. On July 9, 2025, the Administration sanctioned the Special Rapporteur to the HRC, who called for the International Criminal Court to issue arrest warrants for various Israeli officials, including Prime Minister Netanyahu.

- **Treasury International (–$642.4 million).** The Budget empowers the Department of the Treasury to use its full negotiating power to secure overdue reforms on behalf of the American people. The Budget advances an America First approach to international financial institutions (IFIs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs) by ending funding for broken institutions and rescinding $387 million. The Budget rescinds $197 million for the African Development Fund, which has overly focused on climate and gender initiatives. In addition, the Budget rescinds $150 million for the Global Environment Facility, which promotes Green New Scam policies that are misaligned with Administration priorities and economic development, such as:
    - $15 million to change the composition of skin-lightening products in Africa; and
    - $20 million for recycling in China.
- **National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (–$315.0 million).** The Budget eliminates wasteful and dangerous spending for NED, an unchecked, partisan organization that funds woke propaganda outlets, censors conservative voices, and attempts to destabilize sovereign governments with whom America is not at war. NED has supported efforts to thwart opposition political parties around the world, particularly conservative parties in Europe, in attempts to interfere with elections. In addition, NED uses taxpayer money to prop up media outlets that routinely and savagely criticize the American Government around the world. For example:
    - Senior leadership at NED took part in spreading the Russiagate Hoax and even compared President Trump to mass-murdering dictators;
    - NED funded the Global Disinformation Index, that has been integrated by major U.S. ad exchanges to demonetize conservative media outlets and advocacy organizations, falsely labeled as "hate groups," including: the American Family Association; Alliance Defending Freedom; The American College of Pediatricians; the Center for Family and Human Rights; and the Center for Immigration Reform;
    - NED also funds the Poynter Institute, which offers a residential Climate Misinformation Training Camp and absurdly partisan "fact-checking" websites used to down-rank conservative narratives on search engines and social media platforms; and
    - In an attempt to conceal its activities from the President, the Department of State, the Congress, and the general public, NED refused to comply with laws requiring disclosure about the grants it made. The Trump Administration initiated a compulsory audit, uncovering a vast network of leftist non-governmental organizations, with over 75 percent of NED grantees receiving co-sponsorship from Soros' Open Society Foundation or related partisan entities.

  NED has no Senate-confirmed leadership and routinely funds programs that undermine the foreign policy of the elected President of the United States and his Senate-confirmed Secretary of State, endangering trade deals and threatening peaceful relations with partner governments. The United States does not need a shadow State Department fomenting anti-American sentiment and global unrest with no constitutional oversight and ready access to hard-earned taxpayer funds.

DEPARTMENT *of* TRANSPORTATION

The Budget supports the President's vision for the Golden Age of Transportation, building big, beautiful infrastructure for the American people. The Budget gets infrastructure back to basics by prioritizing excellence, competence, competitiveness, and beauty when rebuilding America's highways, tunnels, bridges, and airports, while eliminating spending on ineffective programs. The Budget also provides robust resources to compliment the historic investment the President's Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC) made in transforming and building a new air traffic control system which prioritizes safety and efficiency for American air travelers. The Budget invests in the revival of America's industrial base and the strengthening of national security by providing increased resources for domestic shipbuilding. Finally, the Budget supports the President's commitment for a safe and beautiful Nation's Capital by strengthening public transportation security and revitalizing dilapidated transportation assets in Washington, D.C.

The Budget requests $26.6 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Department of Transportation for 2027, a $1.6 billion or 6.2-percent increase from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Big, Beautiful Infrastructure (+$1.3 billion).** The Budget invests in rebuilding and modernizing core transportation infrastructure to strengthen the Nation's economic vitality, support families, and create high-paying jobs. The Budget provides $770 million for the Nationally Significant Multimodal Freight & Highway Projects discretionary grants program to deliver nationally- and regionally-significant projects to ease highway congestion and open up freight bottlenecks, and an additional $714 million to repair or replace highway bridges in disrepair.

- **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Operations and Capital (+$481 million).** The Budget reflects the Administration's commitment to safe and efficient air travel by providing robust funding for FAA. In the FAA Operations account, the Budget requests a $481 million increase to continue to support the Administration's air traffic controller hiring surge, as well as enhancements to aviation safety, commercial space operations, and updates to FAA's outdated telecommunications systems. The Budget also includes $4 billion for Facilities and Equipment, which paired with the $12.5 billion provided by the WFTC would allow FAA to continue to build a Brand New Air Traffic Control System, known as BNATCS.

- **Implementation of DOT Programs under the Maritime Action Plan (+$1.5 billion).** The Administration recognizes the urgent need to reinvigorate the U.S. shipbuilding and maritime industries, which are vital to growing the United States role in the global Maritime Transportation System. To this end, the President signed Executive Order (E.O.) 14269, "Restoring America's Maritime Dominance," which calls for a comprehensive Maritime Action Plan to reestablish U.S.-flagged and U.S.-built commercial shipping competitiveness, to rebuild America's maritime industrial base, and to recruit and train the domestic maritime workforce. In support of this plan, the Budget proposes $500 million for Port Infrastructure Development Program grants, $550 million for the United States Merchant Marine Academy's Campus Modernization Plan, $355 million for Small Shipyard and Commercial Shipbuilding Infrastructure Grants, and over $100 million for new workforce development and innovation programs. In addition, the Budget proposes to establish a new Maritime Security Trust Fund that would provide consistent, predictable, and durable funding for maritime support programs alongside annual discretionary appropriations.

- **Safe and Beautiful Transportation in Washington D.C. (+$403 million).** The Budget creates a new program to advance the goals of E.O. 14252, "Making the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful." The program provides funds at the Secretary's discretion to support a number of D.C.-related priorities, such as improving visibility of law enforcement in the D.C. Metro, including camera and monitoring systems, increased lighting in and around stations, and cybersecurity system upgrades. This program would also support DOT's recent actions to refocus management and provide a long-term vision to modernize Washington Union Station, as well as providing short-term work to address a backlog of capital projects and improve security.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Transit Right-Sized (–$486 million).** The Budget optimizes amounts provided for the Capital Investment Grants program to ensure funds are directed to the most meritorious projects and that communities are encouraged to direct locally-raised funds to support their public transportation needs.

- **Terminates Unnecessary Subsidies for Electric Vehicle Chargers (-$4.2 billion).** The Budget safeguards taxpayer dollars by canceling unobligated funding provided by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act for the unnecessary and ineffective National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure and Charging and Fueling Infrastructure grant programs. These programs distorted markets and consumer choice by subsidizing electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

- **Essential Air Service (EAS) Discretionary Funding (–$372 million).** 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 this program 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, while maintaining the program.

- **Defunds Program that Used Illegal and Inefficient Woke Criteria to Award Transportation Grants (–$145 million).** Consistent with President Trump's agenda to end illegal discrimination, inefficient climate change policies, and other harmful initiatives, the Budget does not fund the Biden-era Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grants program. The RAISE program used diversity equity and inclusion, "climate justice," and other illegal and inefficient selection criteria not in statute to harm motorists by, for example, reducing critical lane capacity. The Administration has carefully reviewed and scrutinized awards made under the Biden Administration to ensure taxpayer dollars are supporting projects that actually improve safety, reduce congestion, help families get to work and school, and strengthen the economy. The Administration has cancelled prior awards that do not align with these goals, including the following:

- $4 billion in unspent funding for California's high-speed rail boondoggle;
- $427 million for the Humboldt Bay offshore wind project; and
- $54 million for seven woke university grants, including:
  - $12 million for research on "accelerating equitable decarbonization"; and
  - $9 million for research on how "the transportation system creates and perpetuates inequities."

DEPARTMENT *of the* TREASURY

The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) operates nine bureaus that carry out a vast array of activities that are critical to the core functions of the Federal Government, including administering the tax code, collecting revenue, managing the Nation's debt portfolio, and protecting the financial system from threats and money laundering. Under the Trump Administration, Treasury's domestic programs have continued to foster economic growth, protect the domestic financial system from threats, and create new job opportunities for all Americans. The 2027 Budget puts American taxpayers first by prioritizing investments that return dollars to hardworking Americans and eliminating activities that place undue burden on American businesses.

The Budget requests $11.5 billion in gross discretionary budget authority for Treasury's domestic programs for 2027, a $1.5 billion or 12-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Treasury Departmental Offices (+$13.7 million).** The Budget includes targeted investments in Treasury's international finance work to maintain American leadership in trade, fiscal, and sanction policies. This includes a $9.9 million investment to support Group of Seven, known as G7, host responsibilities in 2027, including planning and security costs, and $0.5 million to increase Treasury's global financial markets coverage. This funding would provide Treasury the necessary resources to advance the Administration's America First Investment and international finance policies, including coordination on global economic security and transnational trade and tariff policies.

- **Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (+$15.2 million).** The Budget prioritizes America's national security by making key investments in critical cyber capabilities, sanctions targeting, and combating illicit financial activity. Additional resources would expand Treasury's ability to trace, disrupt, and sanction the financial networks that enable major narcotics trafficking organizations, allowing the Administration to more forcefully target cartels and keep Americans safe from illicit drugs.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund (–$204.5 million).** The Budget continues to redirect CDFI Fund awards, which were abused to advance a partisan agenda under prior

administrations, to the rural communities where the awards are most beneficial. Past awards enabled lender practices in which race was a key determinant in access to loans, and provided funds for products and services that advanced immigration, gender, and climate radicalism. By refocusing CDFI Fund awards to expand access to capital, finance infrastructure, and bolster Main Street business development in rural America, the Budget allocates resources efficiently and prevents taxpayer dollars from again supporting:

- "Immigration detention bonds," which allow a noncitizen's release from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody while their case proceeds;
- Gender extremism, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, plus clinics that provide "gender-affirming hormone therapy" and other services to young patients; and
- Green New Scam climate policies, such as wind farms that degrade America's natural landscape and fail to serve American energy consumers.

- **Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (–$1.4 billion).** The IRS has grown massively in recent years—in fact, from 2018 to 2024, the size of the IRS workforce increased by over 23 percent to 90,000 Full Time Equivalents. The bureaucratic morass at this bloated agency has been weaponized against the American people, small businesses, and non-profit organizations. Examples of IRS weaponization include:

  - Targeting the non-profit status of organizations based off of their presumed political affiliations; and
  - A history of failing to protect taxpayer privacy and there have been multiple allegations of IRS employees and findings of contract agents unlawfully releasing confidential information to the public.

  The Budget proposes to streamline IRS operations utilizing technology improvements to help focus the IRS on providing high-quality customer service while ensuring the tax laws are fairly administered. The Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC) eliminated several complex tax credits and the proposed Budget level would support WFTC implementation and protects Taxpayer Services functions. Since January 2025, the Administration has:

  - Closed the Direct File program. This program cost over $41 million but yielded fewer than 300,000 IRS-accepted returns for tax year 2024—a cost of nearly $140 per return, when existing programs allow many taxpayers to file for free; and
  - Reduced total IRS end of year staffing by 27 percent, unwinding the previous administration's 20,000 person increase in the IRS workforce.

DEPARTMENT *of* VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is responsible for providing military veterans and their families, caregivers, and their survivors with the benefits, care, and support they have earned through sacrifice and service to the Nation. The President's 2027 Budget for VA honors the Nation's sacred obligation to veterans by: investing in world-class healthcare; improving delivery of benefits, including disability compensation claims processing; prioritizing veteran mental health services and suicide prevention programs; supporting efforts to end veteran homelessness; and bolstering other benefits to enhance veterans' prosperity.

The Budget requests $144.9 billion in discretionary budget authority for VA for 2027, an $11.5 billion or 9-percent increase from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Medical Care (+$10.6 billion, discretionary and mandatory).** The Budget provides a total for medical care of $175.5 billion in 2027. This is comprised of $123.4 billion in discretionary medical care funding and $52.1 billion in mandatory funding from the Toxic Exposures Fund. The Budget supports programs to provide world-class healthcare to veterans, including:
    - Restructuring the contract vehicle for VA to purchase care for veterans from community providers to increase competition and align with industry standards and best practices, which will be instrumental in improving access to healthcare services and care delivery at a lower cost;
    - A $644 million investment to expedite access to lifesaving residential rehabilitation treatment programs for eligible veterans experiencing mental health issues, substance use disorders, or homelessness; and
    - $3.8 billion for the Homeless Programs Office, to advance the efforts to support veterans at-risk or experiencing homelessness to receive healthcare, mental health services, housing assistance, and employment services transitional housing and support services to enable veterans and their families to regain permanent and sustainable housing.
- **Electronic Health Record Modernization (EHRM) (+$800 million).** The Budget provides $4.2 billion in discretionary funding to support VA's EHRM modernization efforts. VA's EHRM modernization program is moving the Department from a decades-old legacy system to a modern system that is interoperable

with Department of War (DOW) and other Federal partners, as well as participating community care providers, allowing veterans to receive care at any provider knowing that their clinicians would be able to easily access their full medical history. The EHRM program, when fully implemented, would improve the transition from servicemember to veteran and would enable closer VA-DOW collaboration, which is a priority for the Administration. The Department has made accelerated VA EHRM rollout—which had stalled under the Biden Administration—a top priority effort.

- **VA Major Construction.** The Budget supports the President's Executive Order (E.O.) 14296, "Keeping Promises to Veterans and Establishing a National Center for Warrior Independence," which calls for a National Center for Warrior Independence (NCWI) at the West Los Angeles VA Medical Center and outlines the President's commitment to establish a new and expanded VA medical center in New Hampshire. The Budget also supports a replacement medical center in Indianapolis, Indiana, and the purchase of land for a new medical center in San Antonio, Texas. The Budget also provides $449.1 million in funding to provide over 90,000 new gravesites at the following cemeteries: Great Lakes National Cemetery in Holly, Michigan; Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ohio Western Reserve National Cemetery in Rittman, Ohio; and the National Cemetery of the Alleghenies in Bridgeville, Pennsylvania. These projects would provide VA with an additional 15 years of burial capacity. Additional major construction projects include:
    - $500 million in funding that would be used for construction of the actual NCWI facility, a mix of supportive housing, sober living facilities, and transitional housing, including accessible and trauma-informed spaces for women veterans and veterans with high-acuity needs. This initiative represents a transformative commitment to addressing veteran homelessness through expanded access to care, housing, and services designed to restore veterans' independence and dignity. This initiative's goal is to house up to 6,000 homeless veterans at this center by 2028.
    - A new VA-owned medical center providing comprehensive outpatient services in Manchester, New Hampshire, to support a population of approximately 85,000 veterans. The existing Manchester VA Medical Center was constructed in 1948 and opened in 1950, and it is now well past its useful life. The new medical center would provide a variety of outpatient services including medical/surgical specialties, urgent care, mental health, radiology, rehabilitation, primary care, surgery, pathology and laboratory, and necessary support services. The Budget includes $1.3 billion in funding to support the necessary design work, site preparation, and construction of a new Central Utility Plant.
    - The Indianapolis project, VA's top major construction priority, which would allow VA to expand its capacity beyond its current location constructed in 1932. The Budget includes $1.98 billion to support the replacement of the existing medical center with an 840,000 square foot bed tower to fulfill acute care requirements, multispecialty clinic, primary care, and utility infrastructure. In addition, the Budget would fund $30 million to initiate land acquisition for a replacement medical center in San Antonio, a necessary first step to address the growing veteran population in that area.

- **Veterans Benefits Administration.** The Budget provides $130 million for automation and artificial intelligence investments modernizing veterans claims processing by reducing errors and delivering benefits to veterans faster. These tools limit the costly practice of relying on surge staffing and extra labor costs while using taxpayer dollars more efficiently. The result—faster decisions for veterans delivered with greater accuracy.

- **Information Technology (IT) Systems (+$389 million).** The Budget provides $6.3 billion in discretionary resources to protect VA's core mission systems that deliver healthcare, benefits, and cemetery services to veterans. The funding would allow VA to accelerate cybersecurity efforts, continue implementation

of a modern integrated financial and acquisition system, support EHRM rollout, and strengthen digital platforms for mental health, community care, and housing to ensure timely, reliable access to benefits. In addition, the Budget would provide:

- $1.3 billion to target high-impact healthcare delivery and access capabilities, such as improving scheduling and referral processes that strengthen continuity of care for veterans, expanding community care billing capabilities to improve payment speed and accuracy, and implementing interoperable health records;
- Measurable improvements in veteran access, clinical outcomes, and operational efficiency—ensuring every dollar drives technology that delivers real-world impact; and
- $10 million to transfer projects and staff from the recently disestablished Office of Enterprise Integration.

Program Cuts, Restructuring, and Eliminations

- **Warrior Independence and Self-Sufficiency Ethos (WISE) Office.** To deliver on the President's commitment to end veteran homelessness as stated in E.O. 14296, "Keeping Promises to Veterans and Establishing a National Center for Warrior Independence," the Budget supports establishment of the WISE Office to drive results, accountability, and action across the Department. Led by an Assistant Secretary reporting directly to the Secretary, WISE would:
  - Align the VA enterprise's efforts to help veterans achieve long-term self-sufficiency, independence, and stability;
  - Review and streamline existing programs, identify and fix what is not working, and strengthen benefits and healthcare delivery, while improving data sharing to identify at-risk veterans sooner; and
  - Focus the Department on delivering outcomes and ensuring veterans get timely support and positive results.

  WISE would evaluate all programs across the VA enterprise, to find areas in need of improvement in benefit and healthcare delivery. The office would develop pilot efforts to test new approaches to serving veterans. It would also oversee the implementation and sustainment of the NCWI and improve data sharing with DOW to identify at-risk veterans in order to address prevention.

- **Creating Efficiencies in the Veterans Health Administration (VHA).** Over the next two years, VA will implement the VHA Restructure for Impact and Sustainability Effort (RISE). RISE would streamline VHA's organization to improve healthcare for veterans, empower local hospital directors, and eliminate duplicative layers of bureaucracy.

- **Restoring Readiness, Supporting Veterans.** The Budget empowers the Joint Executive Council (JEC) as the principal forum for aligning VA and the DOW to solve shared challenges in caring for America's service members and veterans. Reflecting both Secretaries' renewed commitment, JEC leadership would be this decade's pioneers for achieving bold change and common-sense action with the alignment and the full support of the Administration. These joint efforts would begin with a focus on improving medical readiness and data integration, ensure continuity of quality care, and better alignment of joint workforce capabilities and purchasing power. The JEC also would ensure the continuity of success by laying a foundation of cross-agency governance and support of the shared agenda through redefining the scope of work that the Federal Electronic Health Record Modernization office, while ensuring full

support for VA's accelerated EHRM deployment schedule. This JEC would be the blueprint for future Federal interagency achievement and continued VA and DOW success.

- **Outreach to Veterans in the Compact of Freely Associated States (COFA).** VA will continue its efforts to reach veterans residing in the COFA states (the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau), ensuring that eligible veterans utilize the Foreign Medical Program to enhance their access to healthcare close to home.

- **Defund and Eliminate Divisive and Wasteful Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Initiatives.** The Budget continues targeted cuts to eliminate DEI programing, and to reduce nonessential outreach activities in line with the President's E.O. 14151, "Ending Radical and Wasteful Government DEI Programs and Preferencing." These cuts ensure VA funding is used for critical VA missions: providing healthcare; benefits; and cemetery services for America's veterans.

DEPARTMENT *of* WAR

The Budget for the Department of War (DOW) advances President Trump's delivery of peace through strength by reinvesting in the foundations of American military power—from defense industrial capacity to the readiness and health of the force—and ensuring the United States maintains the world's most powerful and capable military. America has already begun to strengthen and reinvigorate the military by committing tens of billions of dollars to new and innovative programs such as the Golden Dome for America, and making critical investments in the defense industrial base. By continuing to provide the resources necessary to rebuild America's military, the Budget re-establishes deterrence, revives the warrior ethos of America's Armed Forces, and prioritizes investments against the most acute national security threats. The Budget restores the readiness and lethality of the force by ensuring America's warfighters are trained, equipped, and medically ready to fight and win.

The Budget builds upon the historic $1 trillion overall defense topline enacted for 2026 and requests $1.5 trillion in total budgetary resources for 2027. This is a $441 billion or 44-percent increase from the 2026 enacted level in combination with the $151.5 billion in mandatory funding provided through the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC), Public Law 119-21. Of this amount, the Budget includes $1.1 trillion in base discretionary budget authority specifically for DOW in 2027. The Budget also includes a request for $350 billion in additional mandatory resources for critical Administration priorities such as increasing access to critical munitions and further expansion of the defense industrial base. The mandatory funding protects key priorities such as providing flexibility in maturing technology for delivery and allowing for acquisition approaches for portfolios of capabilities that broaden opportunities for new entrants.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Golden Dome.** The Budget builds on a down payment made in the WFTC to robustly fund the defense of the United States through President Trump's Golden Dome for America missile defense system as outlined in Executive Order (E.O.) 14186, "The Iron Dome for America." The Budget supports development of game-changing space-based missile defense sensors and interceptors, kinetic and non-kinetic missile defeat and defense capabilities, and enabling technologies for a layered, next-generation homeland missile defense system. By investing in a layered defense of the homeland from the Nation's adversaries, this effort keeps Americans safe, while using innovative program management and acquisition approaches to prudently employ taxpayer dollars.

- **Pay Raise for the Troops.** The Administration recognizes the importance of America's warfighters and their families, so the Budget funds a military pay raise of seven percent for all DOW military personnel ranked E-5 and below, six percent for E-6 to O-3, and five percent for O-4 and above. This enduring investment, far above the standard annual military pay raise, builds on the President's recruiting and retention success, by doubling down on the Administration's goal to restore America's fighting force.

- **Space.** The Budget prioritizes funding to secure and defend America's vital national and economic security interests in, from, and to space. Space investments encompass efforts in support of the Golden Dome for America, America's launch infrastructure, and classified programs.

- **Restoring America's Maritime Dominance.** The Administration has pursued a whole-of-Government and whole-of-Nation approach to strategically recapitalize the maritime industrial base. As part of this strategy, the Administration surveyed and identified shipbuilding requirements across DOW and in the Departments of Homeland Security, Transportation, Commerce, and the Interior, and the National Science Foundation to efficiently allocate resources. This builds upon the successes of WFTC to recapitalize the entirety of the Government fleet and would ensure the maritime industrial base strengthens its ability to construct ships quickly and meet the demands of the Nation.

- **Shipbuilding.** The Budget requests $65.8 billion in shipbuilding funding to procure 18 battle force ships and 16 non-battle force ships. The Administration is prioritizing ways to improve the procurement and delivery of the full range of vessels needed to engage adversaries and support DOW operations. As waters around the world become increasingly contested, it is imperative that the United States be able to efficiently deliver the various naval platforms it requires, including both battle force and auxiliary vessels, to ensure maritime domain awareness and deterrence. The 2027 Budget establishes President Trump's Golden Fleet, including initial funding for the *Trump*-class battleship and next generation frigates. The Budget would maintain or increase the procurement of existing battle force platforms, including amphibious vessels, and *Columbia*-class and *Virginia*-class submarines. The procurement of needed auxiliary platforms would be expanded, including strategic sealift vessels, hospital vessels, Consolidated Cargo Replenishment at Sea tankers, a special mission ship, submarine tenders, and other vessels vital for logistics. The repair capacity of public shipyards would be increased, while improved production across the fleet would help address delays and ensure the timely delivery of vessels.

- **Critical Munitions.** Critical munitions are vital to the Administration's priorities to defend the homeland and deter potential aggression. One of DOW's highest funding priorities in the 2027 Budget is to rapidly procure 12 critical munitions. These investments would generate expanded capacity in America's defense industrial base, providing a foundation for future scalable munitions production.

- **Critical Minerals.** Consistent with E.O. 14241, "Immediate Measures To Increase American Mineral Production," the Budget dramatically expands DOW's investments in critical minerals and domestic critical mineral supply chains. The additional funding would fix longstanding shortfalls in the National Defense Stockpile and allow DOW's Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program to make transformative investments in the Nation's critical minerals industry. These investments would support the creation of American jobs, reduce America's reliance on foreign mineral production, and secure a predictable, affordable supply of minerals integral to the next generation of defense technology.

- **Keeping Warfighters in the Fight.** By establishing a dedicated Combat and Operational Medicine Program account, the Budget protects and prioritizes critical resources required to sustain warfighter health and medical readiness. This structural approach ensures funding for essential battlefield medicine and medical force generation are managed alongside other warfighting capabilities. The Budget also invests in predictive analytics to modernize how the Department assesses and manages the health and readiness of the force. By leveraging integrated medical data and advanced analytics, the Department can

identify readiness risks earlier, accelerate return-to-duty decisions, and better anticipate medical force generation gaps. This investment improves warfighter availability, strengthens readiness at speed, and supports faster, data-driven command decisions.

- **F-47.** The Administration is sending a clear message to the Nation's adversaries by aggressively moving forward with the F-47 sixth-generation fighter: that the U.S. military will secure command of the skies, deter aggression, and project power anywhere on the globe. The 2027 request continues to prioritize the rapid development and production of the F-47, and would achieve a first flight in 2028.

- **Homeland Security Border Initiative.** Protecting the territorial integrity of the Nation's borders is a top priority for the Administration, and the Budget ensures DOW continues to address the national emergency at the southern border. The Budget increases funding for the defense of the United States by enabling DOW to fulfill border-related operational requirements in the National Defense Areas and along the U.S. southern border, including the provision of transportation, sensors, and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities to proactively deter threats to the homeland.

- **DOW Nuclear Enterprise.** To maintain deterrence against America's adversaries, the Budget increases funding for DOW's nuclear enterprise. Through modernization and diversification of nuclear forces and recapitalization of nuclear command, control, and communications capabilities, the Budget supports the deterrent as the foundation of America's defense against threats to the homeland and America's vital strategic interests.

- **Unmanned and Counter-Unmanned Systems.** To unleash American drone dominance, bolster the American drone manufacturing base, and protect American servicemembers from adversary unmanned systems, the Budget provides unprecedented investments in unmanned and counter-unmanned systems. This funding would arm America's military's combat units with drones while also providing protection against the proliferation of inexpensive and proliferated unmanned systems by near-peer competitors, rogue states, and non-state actors. This funding would enable innovative contracting approaches that provide flexibility in rapidly maturing technology and delivering a portfolio of capabilities that broaden opportunities for new entrants.

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI).** The United States would sustain and maintain its dominance in AI, which is transforming how the Department fights and operates. Consistent with *America's AI Action Plan*, the Budget makes historic investments to aggressively scale its AI ecosystem and ensure broad adoption throughout the Armed Forces. This funding includes the development and fielding of new AI capabilities, buildout of new American AI infrastructure, and continued support for the GenAI.mil platform.

Program Reforms

- **Realigns and Reforms to Increase Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Lethality.** The Budget realigns funding from sustainment of aging, legacy platforms toward investments in next-generation, cutting edge capabilities that are necessary to win 21st Century wars. By robustly funding investment in new research and development and the procurement of new equipment, the Budget finally reverses a longstanding negative trend of under-resourced investment that forces DOW to retain obsolete military capabilities, the sustainment of which further crowds out procurement of new systems. This pernicious dynamic contributed to the consolidation of the Nation's defense industrial base, reducing competition, and increasing costs borne by the taxpayer. By redirecting funding back toward productive investments consistent with E.O. 14265, "Modernizing Defense Acquisitions and Spurring Innovation in the Defense Industrial Base," the Budget aims to expand the industrial base and deliver new innovations to the warfighter at speed.

- **Restoring Force Lethality by Protecting Warfighter Health Funding.** Protecting the health of the force, delivering combat casualty care, and sustaining operational medical readiness are core warfighting capabilities that enable U.S. forces to fight and win on the battlefield. To sustain these capabilities, the 2027 Budget reforms how combat medical readiness is funded, aligning it with the way the Department finances other core warfighting capabilities, providing stable, mission-focused resources for combat casualty care training, deployable medical platforms, and operational medical readiness pipelines. For too long, combat casualty care and operational medical readiness were funded as a health system byproduct rather than treated as core warfighting capabilities. By treating combat medicine as a dedicated readiness and training platform—rather than something funded with the leftovers after insurance and employment benefits—the 2027 Budget ensures medical forces are trained, equipped, and ready to deploy at the speed required to meet pacing threats. These reforms fulfill the President's commitment that America will stand behind its warfighters—from saving lives on the battlefield, to bringing them home, to supporting their recovery as veterans.

- **Wasteful Spending and Reforms.** The Budget proposes to maximize value to the American taxpayer by ceasing unnecessary spending and excessive bureaucracy while driving actionable reform, including measurable progress on the audit. The Budget continues to eliminate millions of wasteful and egregious spending related to diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) programs and other "woke" policies, sustaining the more than $1.6 billion in reductions that the Administration has already identified. The savings from these wasteful programs has been reallocated toward Administration priorities to revive the warrior ethos. Examples of wasteful programs eliminated include:
  - Eliminating Department offices and workforce positions that focused on developing and implementing DEI policy and training for military and civilian personnel;
  - Divesting from non-aligned Department advisory boards related to DEI and climate;
  - Halting the use of official resources to host cultural awareness months, such as Pride Month;
  - Removing climate change programs from all of the services and supporting offices;
  - Effectively disestablishing the Department's "climate" portfolio and eliminating climate-specific funding for:
    - electric vehicles and infrastructure;
    - climate change research;
    - climate-related exercises, wargames, and simulations; and
    - energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.
  - Eliminating billions in non-aligned grants, contracts, and research efforts; and
  - Terminating all non-essential information technology service contracts and consulting services.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Budget continues a return to common sense environmental policy that works for Americans by providing clean water, clean air, and clean lands. The President's Budget ensures that the Agency can carry out its core mission and statutory responsibilities while eliminating wasteful, radical Green New Scam spending and regulatory overreach, resetting a proper balance between the Federal Government and States, and Powering the Great American Comeback.

The Budget requests $4.2 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for 2027, a $4.6 billion or 52-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Permitting.** The Budget provides resources to cut through the red tape hampering critical infrastructure projects that reduce costs for Americans, from moving forward. The Budget requests an additional $14 million for web-based permitting tools such as NEPAssist that slash bureaucratic hurdles, reduce infrastructure permitting timelines, and alleviate burdens on project sponsors, developers, and agencies. These investments would fulfill the President's Executive Order 14514, "Unleashing American Energy" and the Presidential Memorandum Updating Permitting Technology for the 21st Century, reducing energy costs by encouraging the use the Nation's plentiful resources.

- **Drinking Water.** The Budget includes $122 million in funding for the critical drinking water mission at EPA, protecting Americans, and especially children, from unsafe or contaminated water. A $7 million increase from the 2026 enacted level would enable EPA to respond to drinking water disasters quickly and efficiently, while also retaining critical functions such as permitting review. The Budget also prioritizes funding for Tribes by increasing funding for the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program by $27 million to ensure Tribes continue to improve their drinking water and wastewater access.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Environmental Justice.** The Budget continues the full elimination of EPA's radical diversity, equity, and inclusion programs and instead restores civil rights protections for all Americans. This elimination puts an end to taxpayer funded programs that promote divisive racial discrimination and so-called "environmental

justice" grants to organizations that advance discriminatory and radical ideological projects. By eliminating this program, the Budget finally puts an end to wasteful spending on grants including:

- Environmental justice into vacant lot management;
- Latinx workshops on environmental justice;
- Tiny homes for immigrants;
- Educating refugee communities on fish consumption;
- Collecting, repackaging, and distributing reused food;
- Installing garden beds in parkways; and
- Developing school curriculum on woke topics like "climate change" and the alleged injustices it creates.

- **Atmospheric Protection Program.** The Administration continues to propose eliminating this program, saving taxpayers $100 million. This program exists to impose unnecessary and extreme climate change regulations on businesses, stifling economic growth and hurting American families. By prioritizing the cult of "climate change" over job creation and energy independence, the program has burdened American industries with costly mandates, ultimately hurting consumers and taxpayers. In addition, the program has spent taxpayer dollars on wasteful activities such as:

  - Preferencing the recruitment of Mexican shipping carrier companies into the SmartWay transport program to reduce their emissions;
  - Conducting skewed and woke "analyses" of equity and environmental justice as it relates to greenhouse gases; and
  - Biased initiatives to address "urban challenges" and sustainable development in "disadvantaged communities."

- **State Revolving Funds (SRF).** States should be responsible for funding their own water infrastructure projects, but instead these projects are heavily subsidized by EPA programs that do not operate as originally intended. The SRF programs have also been heavily earmarked by the Congress for projects that are ultimately not repaid into the program and bypass States' interests and planning. The SRFs also received a massive investment through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). The Budget proposes to prevent waste and return the SRFs to their intended structure of funds revolving at the State level by saving the taxpayer over $2.5 billion.

- **Categorical Grants.** EPA's numerous Categorical Grant programs have become a crutch for States at the expense of taxpayers—many of whom receive no benefit from these grants. With most environmental statutes (e.g., the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, etc.) having been on the books for several decades, States and local governments should be capable and empowered to fund their own environmental programs in order to comply with the laws. That is why the Budget continues to cut over $1 billion from Categorical Grant programs. For example, the 2027 Budget eliminates:

  - $580,000 for race-based "environmental justice" teams doing product certifications in Nevada.

- **Hazardous Substance Superfund.** 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 finance most of the Superfund program. Between the $1.7 billion in taxes estimated to be available in 2027, litigation recoveries from responsible parties, and

$290 million in 2027 appropriations, there is no need for additional funding for Superfund cleanup, which is reflected in the Budget. The cut also includes the Superfund funding for environmental justice that promoted woke racial discrimination. Activities that the 2027 Budget eliminates through this cut include:

- LGBTQIA+ workshop events;
- Black and Hispanic Engineer conventions; and
- "Culturally appropriate" fish-consumption communication.

- **Research and Development.** The Budget puts an end to unrestrained research grants, woke environmental justice work, radical climate research, and skewed, overly-precautionary modeling that influences regulations—none of which are authorized by law. Instead, the Budget requests $277 million for statutorily required research in support of core mission areas that help the American people. Previously this program funded unrestrained and wasteful research grants to:
  - Address "Hispanic environmental justice";
  - Create a climate change equity tracker; and
  - Create an "energy-justice model" for freight vehicle electrification.

- **Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grants.** The Budget again proposes to eliminate this unnecessary and wasteful program, saving taxpayers $90 million. These grants are an unfair handout using taxpayer dollars. Grants under DERA distort the market by subsidizing select technologies, picking winners, and subverting consumer choice, such as:
  - $2 million to San Diego to purchase an electric tug boat;
  - $9 million to buy electric buses for Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority; and
  - $518,000 to Goodwill Industries of New Mexico to cover 45 percent of the cost to buy electric semitruck tractors.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS *and* SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Budget continues to support the safe and timely return of Americans to the Moon and funds the first elements of a permanent American presence on the lunar surface. Across the board, the Budget leverages the expertise and ingenuity of America's commercial space industry to advance the Nation's interests in space. By cutting unnecessary and overpriced activities, the Budget strengthens the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) focus and ensures that every dollar spent propels America's dominance in the final frontier.

The Budget requests $18.8 billion in discretionary budget authority for NASA for 2027, a $5.6 billion or 23-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Investments

- **Landing Astronauts on the Moon by 2028 (+$731 million).** The Budget requests $8.5 billion for NASA's Artemis program, which will land American astronauts on the Moon by the end of 2028. The Budget fully funds the lunar landers, space suits, lunar surface systems, and astronaut transportation systems necessary to safely and cost-effectively expand America's presence to the surface of the Moon. The Budget supports NASA's efforts to keep the mission on schedule by eliminating unnecessary requirements and simplifying complex operational procedures to take a more direct path to the Moon.

- **Establishing a Lunar Base Camp.** The Budget provides a new $175 million investment for robotic missions to the Moon that, along with astronaut missions, would deploy the initial elements of a permanent outpost near the south pole of the Moon. The base camp would establish U.S. dominance on the Moon, enable more intensive use of lunar resources by NASA and U.S. companies, and also serve as a proving ground for technologies and systems that would be used for future Moon activities and a mission to Mars.

- **Landsat Program.** The Budget provides $109 million to support a phased transition of the Landsat program to a commercial solution. The Budget supports development of one final Government satellite while concurrently working with industry to transition to commercial approaches.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Science (–$3.4 billion).** The Budget terminates over 40 low-priority missions to transform the Science program into one that is more focused and fiscally responsible. Examples of wasteful, terminated spending include:
  - The grossly over-budget Mars Sample Return mission, which an independent review team concluded would likely cost $8 billion to $11 billion and whose goals would be achieved by human missions to Mars; and
  - The SERVIR program, a $10 million per year partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development that imposed climate extremism on developing countries.

- **Legacy Human Exploration Systems.** The Budget continues development of commercial replacements for the grossly expensive and delayed Space Launch System (SLS) rocket and Orion capsule. Replacement of SLS and Orion with more cost-effective systems is critical to supporting more ambitious lunar missions, including the lunar base camp.
  - Between 2005 and 2025, SLS and Orion and their ground systems cost taxpayers nearly $65 billion and flew once.
  - The Budget allows the Agency to work with the Congress to repurpose Gateway funding provided by the Working Families Tax Cut Act toward accelerating development of the lunar base camp and other priorities as outlined in the President's Executive Order 14369, "Ensuring American Space Superiority."

- **Space Technology (–$297 million).** The Budget prioritizes early-stage research and development for technologies required for future lunar missions as well as advancements to support a competitive space industry, including commercial programs to produce rocket fuel on the Moon and to develop small radioisotope nuclear power systems. The Budget reduces funding for technology research and development that is not driven by user needs or wastes limited resources, including:
  - The closeout of the Demonstration Rocket for Agile Cislunar Operations, known as DRACO, an in-space nuclear thermal rocket engine demonstration in collaboration with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, which faced technical and design challenges that prevented it from achieving intended performance goals and would have resulted in significant budget overruns; and
  - Frivolous technology projects with no applications such as funding that promotes so-called "in-space sustainability" goals.

- **International Space Station (ISS) (–$1.1 billion).** The Budget reflects the upcoming transition to a more cost-effective commercial approach to human activities in space as the costly to operate and maintain ISS approaches the end of its life cycle. The Budget prioritizes the rapid development and deployment of commercial space stations, while also keeping the safe de-orbit of the ISS on track for 2030, by:
  - Reducing funding for operations, maintenance, and transportation to the ISS that is unnecessary given its looming retirement; and
  - Reducing funding for the expansive bureaucracy that has grown unchecked over time and cutting back on duplicative facilities spread across multiple NASA centers.

- **Office of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement (–$143 million).** 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 has had minimal impact on the student outcomes. Examples of terminated activities include:

- The Minority University Research and Education Project, which funneled millions of dollars to Historically Black Colleges and Universities for woke, misguided initiatives on diversity in engineering and "Data Science Equity, Access and Priority"; and
- K-12 STEM engagement activities that had limited impact on student outcomes and are better executed by States and school districts.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Budget fosters economic growth and opportunity for America's small businesses through tax cuts, deregulation, and responsible, targeted support. The Budget puts America's small businesses first, increasing access to capital, including for small manufacturers.

The Budget requests $329 million in discretionary budget authority for the Small Business Administration (SBA) for 2027, a $671 million or 67-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

The President's 2027 Budget:

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Entrepreneurial Development Programs (–$309 million).** The Budget eliminates a number of SBA programs that waste taxpayer dollars on failed business counseling and training programs. The Budget maintains $21.4 million to support veterans.
    - The Budget eliminates the Service Corps of Retired Executives, known as SCORE, which in 2023 posted "Six Ways to Support LGBTQIA-Owned Businesses" and provided resources based on race.
    - The Budget eliminates the Community Navigator Pilot Program, a $100 million grant program for "trusted, culturally knowledgeable" organizations, which provide resources based on race and gender. The SBA Inspector General found SBA did not adequately measure and monitor the program, and overstated performance.

- **Salaries and Expenses (S&E) (–$170 million).** The Budget provides $260 million for SBA's S&E, which grew 34 percent under the Biden Administration. This rightsized S&E request reflects a reduction in staffing costs associated with eliminating unnecessary programs and eliminating earmarks.

- **Business Loan Programs Administrative Expenses (–$158 million).** The Budget proposes an administrative fee on lenders participating in SBA's guaranteed business lending programs. The fee addresses the long-standing imbalance of taxpayers covering the cost of administering these business lending programs, which offer loan guarantees that reduce the financial risk to participating lenders.

SUMMARY TABLES

Table S—1. Economic Assumptions[1]

Calendar Years

	Actual 2024	Projections											
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):													
Nominal level, billions of dollars	29,298	30,705	32,525	34,223	35,989	37,845	39,772	41,755	43,821	45,988	48,261	50,646	53,154
Percent change, nominal GDP, year/year	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Real GDP, percent change, year/year	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Real GDP, percent change, Q4/Q4	2.4	1.8	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
GDP chained price index, percent change, year/year	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consumer Price Index, percent change, year/year[2]	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	**2.2**	**2.2**
Interest rates, percent:[3]													
91-day Treasury bills[4]	5.0	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
10-year Treasury notes	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Unemployment rate, civilian, percent[3]	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	**3.7**	**3.7**

Note: A more detailed table of economic assumptions appears in Chapter 1, "Economic Assumptions" chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the Budget.

[1] Based on information available as of November 2025.

[2] Seasonally adjusted CPI for all urban consumers.

[3] Annual average.

[4] Average rate, secondary market (bank discount basis).

Table S–2. Funding Levels for Appropriated ("Discretionary") Programs by Category

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars

	Actual [1] 2025	Enacted [1,2] 2026	Request 2027	Outyears									Totals	
				2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2027–2031	2027–2036
Base Discretionary Funding	**1,602**	**1,636**	**1,814**	**1,931**	**1,925**	**1,951**	**1,963**	**1,951**	**1,939**	**1,928**	**1,916**	**1,905**	**9,585**	**19,224**
Defense Function 050 [3]	*892*	*903*	*1,154*	*1,284*	*1,291*	*1,330*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*6,414*	*13,186*
Non-Defense [4]	*710*	*733*	*660*	*647*	*634*	*621*	*609*	*597*	*585*	*573*	*562*	*550*	*3,171*	*6,038*
Mandatory Defense Resources Supplementing Base Funding [5]	**2**	**155**	**350**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**350**	**350**
Spending of Working Families Tax Cut Act Funding	*2*	*155*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*
Proposed Spending of New Mandatory Funding	*---*	*---*	*350*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*---*	*350*	*350*
Base Discretionary including Mandatory Funding [5]	**1,604**	**1,792**	**2,164**	**1,931**	**1,925**	**1,951**	**1,963**	**1,951**	**1,939**	**1,928**	**1,916**	**1,905**	**9,935**	**19,574**
Defense Function 050	*894*	*1,058*	*1,504*	*1,284*	*1,291*	*1,330*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*1,355*	*6,764*	*13,536*
Non-Defense	*710*	*733*	*660*	*647*	*634*	*621*	*609*	*597*	*585*	*573*	*562*	*550*	*3,171*	*6,038*
Non-Base Discretionary Funding (not included above): [6]														
Enacted and Proposed Emergency Funding	118	–*	–2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	–2	–2
Program Integrity	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	16	33
Disaster Relief	23	23	29	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	97	183
Wildfire Suppression	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	30
Infrastructure, Investment, and Jobs Act	66	64	-20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-20	-20
Exempted from Budget Enforcement	5	6	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	18	37
Total, Non-Base Funding	**217**	**99**	**15**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**27**	**28**	**28**	**123**	**260**
Grand Total, Discretionary Budget Authority	**1,819**	**1,735**	**1,829**	**1,958**	**1,952**	**1,978**	**1,990**	**1,978**	**1,967**	**1,955**	**1,944**	**1,933**	**9,708**	**19,484**
Grand Total, Discretionary with Mandatory Resources	**1,821**	**1,890**	**2,179**	**1,958**	**1,952**	**1,978**	**1,990**	**1,978**	**1,967**	**1,955**	**1,944**	**1,933**	**10,058**	**19,834**

* Less than $500 million.

[1] The 2025 actual and 2026 enacted levels include changes that occur after appropriations are enacted that are part of budget execution such as transfers, reestimates, and the rebasing as mandatory any changes in mandatory programs (CHIMPs) enacted in appropriations bills. The 2025 and 2026 levels are adjusted to include OMB's scoring of CHIMPs enacted in 2025 and 2026 appropriations Acts for base programs for a better illustrative comparison with the 2027 request

[2] The 2026 enacted level reflects enacted full year appropriations enacted in Public Laws 119-37, 119-74, and 119-75. However, at the time the 2027 Budget was prepared, a final Homeland Security appropriations bill for 2026 had not yet been enacted. As a result, the 2026 column reflects at the account level annualized continuing appropriations provided for the Department of Homeland Security under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (division A of Public Law 119-37, as amended by division H of Public Law 119-75).

[3] The base Defense Function 050 amounts in the 2027 Budget are based on the National Security and National Defense strategies and the Department of War Future Years Defense Program, which includes a five-year appropriations plan and estimated expenditures necessary to support the programs, projects, and activities of the Department of War (DOW).

[4] The base Non-Defense function amounts in the 2027 Budget are reduced by 10 percent relative to the 2026 enacted level. After 2027, Non-Defense programs are further reduced by two percent (or "2-penny") for each year thereafter.

[5] The Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC, Public Law 119-21) provided $157 billion in defense function 050 funds in 2025 to supplement discretionary appropriations for both DOW and the National Nuclear Security Administration in the Department of Energy. The levels displayed for WFTC show the estimated obligations of the authority in 2025 and 2026 to provide a program level presentation of funds as most of the funds are intended for use in 2026. For 2027, the Administration proposes an additional $350 billion in mandatory funding for DOW.

[6] 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 S–3. 2027 Discretionary Request by Major Agency

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars

	2025 Actual[1]	2026 Enacted[2]	2027 Request	2027 Request Less 2026 Enacted	
				Dollar	Percent
Base Discretionary Funding:					
Cabinet Departments:					
Agriculture[3,4]	25.0	25.7	20.8	–4.9	–19.0%
Commerce:					
Commerce, excluding Nonrecurring Expenses Fund rescission	*10.2*	*10.4*	*9.2*	*–1.3*	*–12.2%*
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund rescission	*–9.6*	---	---	---	*N/A*
War, including mandatory resources[5]	850.1	1,009.1	1,450.0	+440.9	+43.7%
Education	78.7	78.8	76.5	–2.3	–2.9%
Energy (DOE)	49.9	53.0	53.9	+0.9	+1.8%
National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), including mandatory resources[5]	*24.0*	*29.2*	*32.8*	*+3.6*	*+12.4%*
Other DOE, excluding NNSA	*25.9*	*23.8*	*21.1*	*–2.7*	*–11.2%*
Health and Human Services (HHS)[6]	125.4	125.8	110.5	–15.4	–12.2%
Homeland Security (DHS)	65.2	65.1	63.0	–2.1	–3.2%
Housing and Urban Development (HUD):					
HUD program level	*77.0*	*84.2*	*73.5*	*–10.7*	*–12.7%*
HUD receipts	*–8.0*	*–9.9*	*–11.5*	*–3.5*	*N/A*
Interior[4]	19.5	18.2	15.9	–2.3	–12.9%
Justice	36.1	36.1	40.8	+4.7	+13.0%
Labor	13.3	13.3	9.9	–3.5	–25.9%
State and International Programs[3,7]	51.7	51.1	35.6	–15.5	–30.4%
Transportation	25.2	25.1	26.6	+1.6	+6.2%
Treasury[7]	14.2	13.1	11.5	–1.5	–11.7%
Veterans Affairs	129.3	133.4	144.9	+11.5	+8.7%
Major Agencies:					
Corps of Engineers	5.8	6.8	4.9	–1.9	–28.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	9.1	8.8	4.2	–4.6	–52.4%
General Services Administration	–0.6	–0.3	0.4	+1.1	N/A
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24.8	24.4	18.8	–5.6	–23.0%
National Science Foundation	8.8	8.8	4.0	–4.8	–54.7%
Small Business Administration	0.7	1.0	0.3	–0.7	–67.2%
Social Security Administration (SSA)[6]	12.7	12.7	12.7	---	---
Changes in mandatory program offsets[8]	–36.0	–30.3	–29.4	+1.0	–3.2%
Other Agencies	25.5	27.4	16.6	–10.8	–39.3%
Subtotal, Base Discretionary Budget Authority including mandatory resources	**1,604.1**	**1,791.7**	**2,163.6**	**+372.0**	**+20.8%**
Defense Function 050	*894.2*	*1,058.2*	*1,503.5*	*+445.4*	*+42.1%*
Non-Defense	*709.9*	*733.5*	*660.1*	*–73.4*	*–10.0%*

Table S–3. 2027 Discretionary Request by Major Agency, Continued

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars

	2025 Actual[1]	2026 Enacted[2]	2027 Request	2027 Request Less 2026 Enacted	
				Dollar	Percent
Non-Base Discretionary Funding:[9]					
Program Integrity:					
Health and Human Services	0.6	0.6	0.7	+*	+4.4%
Labor	0.3	0.4	0.4	+0.1	+14.3%
Social Security Administration	1.6	2.1	2.1	---	---
Subtotal, Program Integrity	2.5	3.1	3.2	+0.1	+2.5%
Disaster Relief:[10]					
Homeland Security	22.5	22.5	28.4	+5.9	+26.1%
Small Business Administration	0.4	0.3	0.1	–0.1	–42.8%
Subtotal, Disaster Relief	22.9	22.8	28.5	+5.8	+25.3%
Wildfire Suppression:					
Interior[4]	2.8	2.9	3.0	+0.1	+3.5%
Exempted Funding:[11]					
Education	0.2	0.2	---	–0.2	–100.0%
Health and Human Services	0.4	0.2	---	–0.2	–100.0%
Justice	0.3	0.3	---	–0.3	–100.0%
Corps of Engineers	2.8	3.5	1.7	–1.8	–51.9%
Environmental Protection Agency	1.5	1.6	1.7	+0.2	+10.0%
Subtotal, Exempted Funding	5.2	5.8	3.4	–2.4	–41.5%
Other Non-Base Funding:					
Emergency Requirements	117.7	–*	–2.3	–2.3	N/A
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding[11]	66.1	64.3	–20.5	–84.7	–131.9%
Subtotal, Non-Base Discretionary Funding	**217.1**	**98.8**	**15.3**	**–83.5**	**–84.6%**
Total, Discretionary Budget Authority, including mandatory resources	**1,821.2**	**1,890.5**	**2,178.9**	**+288.4**	**+15.3%**

Note: Some totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than $50 million.

[1] The 2025 actual and 2026 enacted levels include changes that occur after appropriations are enacted that are part of budget execution such as transfers, reestimates, and the rebasing as mandatory any changes in mandatory programs (CHIMPs) enacted in appropriations bills. The 2025 and 2026 levels are adjusted to include OMB's scoring of CHIMPs enacted in 2025 and 2026 appropriations Acts for base programs for a better illustrative comparison with the 2027 request.

[2] The 2026 enacted level reflects full year appropriations enacted in Public Laws 119-37, 119-74, and 119-75. However, at the time the 2027 Budget was prepared, a final Homeland Security appropriations bill for 2026 had not yet been enacted. As a result, the 2026 column reflects at the account level annualized continuing appropriations provided for the Department of Homeland Security under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (division A of Public Law 119-37, as amended by division H of Public Law 119-75).

[3] Funding for Food for Peace Title II Grants, which is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, is included in the State and International Programs total.

[4] The 2027 Budget proposes to unify Federal wildland fire responsibilities into the U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS) within the Department of the Interior, including transferring Agriculture's current wildland fire management resources and responsibilities into the USWFS. The 2025 and 2026 levels include notional adjustments reflecting this proposal for comparative purposes.

Table S–3. 2027 Discretionary Request by Major Agency, Continued

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars

	2025 Actual[1]	2026 Enacted[2]	2027 Request	2027 Request Less 2026 Enacted	
				Dollar	Percent

[5] The Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC, Public Law 119-21) provided $157 billion in defense function 050 funds in 2025 to supplement discretionary appropriations for both the Department of War (DOW) and NNSA in DOE. The levels displayed for WFTC show the estimated obligations of the authority in 2025 and 2026 to provide a program level presentation of funds as most of the funds are intended for use in 2026. For 2027, the Administration proposes an additional $350 billion in mandatory funding for DOW.

[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, 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, 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 2027 Budget maintains the same methodology for determining the funding ceiling for disaster funding for 2027 although OMB assumes that the 2026 enacted level for disaster relief will be at the 2026 ceiling of $26.6 billion instead of $22.8 billion once a final Homeland Security appropriations bill is enacted. OMB currently sets its request at the estimated 2027 ceiling of $28.5 billion.

[11] The Exempted funds and Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act 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.

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