

PRESIDENT TRUMP'S FISCAL YEAR 2026 DISCRETIONARY FUNDING REQUEST

Support Space Flight. The Budget refocuses National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) funding on beating China back to the Moon and on putting the first human on Mars. By allocating over \$7 billion for lunar exploration and introducing \$1 billion in new investments for Mars-focused programs, the Budget ensures that America's human space exploration efforts remain unparalleled, innovative, and efficient. To achieve these objectives, the Budget would streamline the NASA workforce, information technology services, NASA Center operations, facility maintenance, and construction and environmental compliance activities. The Budget also terminates multiple unaffordable missions and reduces lower priority research, resulting in a leaner Science program that reflects a commitment to fiscal responsibility.

Table 1. Proposed 2026 Discretionary Request by Discretionary Category

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2. 2026 Discretionary Request by Major Agency

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

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

Table 2. 2026 Discretionary Request by Major Agency

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

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

Table 2. 2026 Discretionary Request by Major Agency

(Budget authority in billions of dollars)

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

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

* \$50 million or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Program Name	\$ Change from 2025 Enacted (in millions)	Brief Description of Program and Recommended Reduction or Increase
International Space Station	-508	The Budget reflects the upcoming transition to a more cost-effective commercial approach to human activities in space as the space station approaches the end of its life cycle. The Budget reduces the space station's crew size and onboard research, preparing for a safe decommissioning of the station by 2030 and replacement by commercial space stations. Crew and cargo flights to the station would be significantly reduced. The station's reduced research capacity would be focused on efforts critical to the Moon and Mars exploration programs.
Aeronautics	-346	The Budget eliminates climate-focused "green aviation" spending while protecting the development of technologies with air traffic control and defense applications, producing savings.
Office of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement	-143	NASA's primary role is space exploration and, similar to prior generations that were inspired by the Apollo lunar landings, NASA will inspire the next generation of explorers through exciting, ambitious space missions, not through subsidizing woke STEM programming and research that prioritizes some groups of students over others and have had minimal impact on the aerospace workforce.