



SUMMARY OF REPUBLICAN FISCAL YEAR 2026 BILL

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

The fiscal year 2026 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill includes \$38 billion, which is \$2.9 billion below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$9.2 billion above the budget request. The bill also provides \$2.9 billion for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund. The bill does not include language to consolidate Forest Service and Department of Interior (DOI) wildland fire management into a new bureau within DOI.

The legislation:

- **Raises utility bills** by shifting costs onto state and local governments and making electricity more expensive through funding cuts and extreme policies that would cripple renewable energy development.
- **Worsens the climate crisis** by defunding all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) climate work.
- **Slashes funding for national parks**, threatening Americans' ability to enjoy public lands.
- **Guts resources for museums, arts, and culture**, suppressing Americans' engagement with the arts and art education.
- **Favors polluters over public health** through dozens of harmful policies that undermine EPA's ability to regulate pollution.
- **Promotes environmental discrimination against rural and poor communities** by defunding environmental justice initiatives, making it more difficult for hardworking people to deal with the rising costs associated with climate change.
- **Exploits public lands and accelerates ecosystem decline** by allowing harmful and dirty mining activities and by removing Endangered Species Act protections for numerous species.

Bill Summary

Department of the Interior (DOI) – The bill provides a total of \$14.8 billion in discretionary appropriations for DOI, \$61 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$1.9 billion above the budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$1.3 billion for the **Bureau of Land Management (Management of Lands and Resources/Oregon and California Grant Lands [MLR/O&C])**, \$111 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$365 million above the budget request.

- \$1.6 billion for the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**, \$109 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$430 million above the budget request.
- \$3.1 billion for the **National Park Service**, \$213 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$1 billion above the budget request.
- \$1.4 billion for the **U.S. Geological Survey**, \$82 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$507 million above the budget request.
- \$124 million for the **Bureau of Ocean Energy Management**, \$31 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$48 million above the budget request.
- \$132 million for the **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement**, \$24 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$64 million above the budget request.
- \$288 million for the **Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement**, \$9 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$26 million above the budget request.
- \$4.5 billion for the **Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Bureau of Trust Fund Administration**, \$602 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$1.9 billion above the budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$2.9 billion for the **Bureau of Indian Affairs**, \$429 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$1.2 billion above the budget request.
 - \$1.5 billion for the **Bureau of Indian Education**, \$165 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$730 million above the budget request.
 - Fully funds **Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases**.
- \$370 million for **Departmental Offices**, \$66 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$34 million above the budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$124 million for the **Office of the Secretary**, \$23 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the budget request.
 - \$118 million for the **Office of Insular Affairs**, \$6 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$15 million above the budget request.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – The bill provides a total of \$7 billion for the EPA, \$2.1 billion below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. This 23 percent reduction severely impacts investments in environmental justice, enforcement, and climate change activities. Within these amounts, the bill includes:

- \$2.8 billion for EPA’s core **science and environmental program work**, \$1.2 billion below the fiscal year 2025. Within these amounts, the bill includes:
 - \$651 million for **Geographic Programs**, \$31 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level, which would harm the restoration of nationally

significant bodies of water like the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Long Island Sound.

- \$278 million in funding for **enforcement and compliance** activities, \$219 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.
- Eliminates **Environmental Justice (EJ)** activities.
- Eliminates the **Atmospheric Protection Program**, halting the Agency's work on Climate Change.
- \$283 million for the **Hazardous Substance Superfund**, \$255 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.
- \$3.7 billion for **State and Tribal Assistance Grants**, \$680 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. Within this amount, the bill includes:
 - \$2.1 billion for **Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds**, \$662 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. This includes \$1.1 billion in **Community Project Funding** for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater management projects across the country.

Wildland Fire Management (WFM) – The bill provides \$3.6 billion for WFM, \$48 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$129 million below the budget request. In addition, \$2.85 billion is included in the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, an increase of \$100 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Related Agencies –

- \$3.6 billion for the **Forest Service (non-fire)**, \$107 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$1.5 billion above the budget request.
- \$8.4 billion for the **Indian Health Service** that becomes available for fiscal year 2026, an increase of \$182 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$497 million above the budget request.
 - \$5.3 billion for **Health Services**, \$367 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$283 million above the budget request and \$866 million for **Health Facilities** which includes funding for the staffing of new facilities, \$66 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$150 million above the budget request.
 - Fully funds **Contract Support Costs** and **Payments for Tribal Leases**.
 - Provides advance appropriations of \$6 billion for fiscal year 2027.
- \$270 million for the **National Endowment for the Arts** and the **National Endowment for the Humanities**, \$144 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$203 million above the budget request. Each agency is funded at \$135 million.

- \$961 million for the **Smithsonian Institution**, \$129 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$2 million above the budget request.
- \$5 million for the **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**, \$10 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$5 million above the budget request.
- Closes out the **Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation**.
- \$37 million for the **John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts**, \$8 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the budget request.
- \$65 million for the **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum**, equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the budget request.
- \$8.2 million for the **Chemical Safety Board**, \$6.2 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – The bill allocates \$900 million for land acquisition and support for state recreation programs.

This bill includes 72 policy riders that negatively impact endangered species, the environment, and energy development; hinder the work of the EPA; are discriminatory; and target millions of Americans, for example, the legislation:

- Retains restrictions on the issuance of rules for sage grouse, prevents modifications to resource management plans for sage grouse, and includes an additional 16 riders that hinder efforts to save iconic species and apex predators, maintain healthy ecosystems that benefit us all, or clarify regulations that help our economy grow.
- Prohibits implementation of the updated public lands rule, undermining conservation of wildlife habitat, restoration of places impacted by wildfire and drought, and the expansion of outdoor recreation.
- Dictates timing of offshore and onshore lease sales.
- Prohibits protection from oil and gas leasing and mining near pristine water and balancing development with protection of natural resources in arctic landscapes.
- Includes 27 riders that hinder the EPA’s ability to protect the environment and create an unfair playing field that gives polluters the advantage, such as:
 - Prohibiting finalizing and implementing a draft regulation Sewage Sludge Risk Assessment for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS).
 - Prohibiting funds to implement vehicle emissions standards for light-, medium- and heavy-duty vehicles.

- Prohibiting funds to implement final rules to reduce air pollution emissions from new and existing power plants and the Crude Oil and Natural Gas sector.
- Prohibiting funds for the final rule titled “Federal ‘Good Neighbor Plan’ for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards.”
- Prohibiting regulation of methane emissions under the Clean Air Act and repeals methane emissions fees for oil and natural gas sectors.
- Prohibits funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion; creates a license for people and organizations to discriminate against LGBTQI+ people under the guise of religious liberty and prevent the federal government from adequately responding.