



THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION: EMERGING IMPACTS ON INDIAN COUNTRY

A SURVEY-BASED ASSESSMENT DEVELOPED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR AMERICAN INDIAN ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT
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INTRODUCTION: At its 2025 Reservation Economic Summit (RES), The National Center held a heavily attended listening session to elicit the perspectives of Tribal and Native organizational leaders, key decision-makers, and staff about the emerging impacts of actions taken by the Trump Administration on Tribal Nations and their citizens. We subsequently invited them and others across Indian Country to complete a [short survey](#) sharing similar information. The following assessment synthesizes and shares the key actions and impacts shared by those who participated in these two fact-finding endeavors.

KEY FINDINGS: The National Center's comprehensive assessment revealed 15 key actions already taken or currently underway by the Trump Administration commonly identified by those providing input at the listening session or through the survey. As seen below, the actions are heavily focused on actions impacting Indian Country economic development and growth, which reflects the work and focus of the primary Indian Country constituencies The National Center serves:

FEDERAL AGENCY ADMINISTRATION AND WORKFORCE IMPACTS

- **Reducing the Federal Workforce:** slowing administrative responsiveness/funding deployment to Indian Country
- **Closing Regional Federal Offices:** threatening the quality/timeliness of service delivery and technical assistance
- **Dismantling the AmeriCorps program:** eliminating an important source of Indian Country jobs/services

FUNDING AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- **Consolidating Government Contracting at GSA:** endangering the progress made on Buy Indian Act purchasing
- **Freezing Current Federal Funding Streams:** disrupting the operation of critical Indian Country programs/services
- **Rescinding Funding Agreements:** resulting in the loss of hundreds of millions of already-allocated dollars
- **Terminating Future Federal Grant Funding:** eliminating already-awarded future funding for Indian Country
- **Canceling and Deprioritizing 8(a) Contracts:** endangering Native economic growth, especially in rural areas
- **Renouncing Small Business Development Goals:** decreasing procurement with Indian Country businesses
- **Ending Funding for Native CDFIs:** limiting their ability to grow to meet Indian Country's significant capital needs
- **Imposing Tariffs:** increasing operational costs for Tribal enterprises and Native-owned small businesses

GOVERNANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACTS

- **Disrupting Public Services:** in critical areas such as education, healthcare, public safety, and food security
- **Reducing Research Opportunities:** endangering Tribal natural resources and public health and safety
- **Abandoning Climate Resiliency Efforts:** impairing Indian Country clean energy infrastructure/job development
- **Fostering Uncertainty about the Federal Commitment to Indian Country:** inhibiting Tribal governance/planning

LOOKING AHEAD: The National Center recognizes this assessment constitutes a partial snapshot in time of a fluid, rapidly evolving policy landscape. For example, shortly after this assessment was finalized, President Trump released his [FY 2026 Budget Request](#), which contains hundreds of millions of dollars in cuts to Indian Country programs. In addition to the FY 2026 Appropriations process, other emerging and pending Administration actions are of great concern to Indian Country, notably the slated restructuring of federal agencies, further wholesale reductions in the federal workforce through Schedule F, and federal deregulation that potentially fails to uphold Indian Country interests without genuine consultation with Tribal Nations. The National Center – along with our key partners across Indian Country – will continue to monitor and share key impacts as they arise.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FEDERAL-INDIAN COUNTRY COLLABORATION: The final page of this brief outlines some key areas and ways in which Indian Country and the Trump Administration can align to strengthen Native communities and the nation as a whole.



FOR MORE INFO:
[NCAIED Policy](#)
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FEDERAL AGENCY ADMINISTRATION AND WORKFORCE IMPACTS

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: REDUCING THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: ALL

“Even if the federal funding streams become or remain available, do the federal personnel still exist to actually execute contracts and actually execute the acquisitions?”

– Executive leader of a Tribal economic development corporation

Impacts on Indian Country: In February, President Trump signed [EO 14210](#), “Implementing the President’s ‘Department of Government Efficiency’ Workforce Optimization Initiative” to eliminate “waste, bloat, and insularity” in federal agencies by modifying hiring procedures and implementing “large-scale reductions in force (RIFs).” While these efforts are ongoing, a significant number of Indian Country-focused and serving federal employees have resigned, retired, or been terminated, reducing federal capacity to handle Tribal issues. For example, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s seven-member Tribal Support Team that manages \$18 million worth of funds for more than 30 total epidemiology centers and Native-serving organizations was [reduced to a single employee in April](#). In response, Tribal Nations have requested Tribal consultation take place with agencies before implementing EO 14210 so that Tribal concerns can be heard before more changes occur.

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: CLOSING REGIONAL FEDERAL OFFICES



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: DOI, USDA

“What’s impacting us most as a service provider to communities is the closure of federal regional offices and staff reduction in agencies that oversee health, education, workforce, justice, and infrastructure funding...[We] must now navigate complex federal systems with fewer resources and less direct assistance, which is slowing service delivery to the Tribal communities. The loss of regional offices delays funding approvals and creates bottlenecks and compliance reviews, meaning essential programs don’t get the resources they need in time.”

– Executive director of an intertribal consortium organization

Impacts on Indian Country: In February, while carrying out its mandate to eliminate “waste, bloat, and insularity” within the federal government, the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) published an initial plan to cancel more than [7,500 leases](#) under the General Services Administration – including [no fewer than 20 Bureau of Indian Affairs \(BIA\) leases](#), 12 Indian Health Service (IHS) leases, and more than 100 USDA leases. Since DOGE’s announcement, some planned lease cancellations have been reversed (for example, according to HHS, all IHS leases will remain in effect), but others remain in jeopardy of closing. In Wisconsin, one BIA office with 40 employees serving all 11 federally recognized Tribal Nations in Wisconsin is [scheduled to close](#) in August, resulting in concerns about the continuation of services such as land-into-trust applications, real estate management, and law enforcement support. Continued government-to-government dialogue is necessary to ensure that there is no lapse in services provided to Indian Country, even as offices are scheduled to close.

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: DISMANTLING AMERICORPS



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: AMERICORPS

“Upon the cancellation of our AmeriCorps commitments, our Tribal Nation will lose ten support members in our Culture & Language, Nation Building, Entrepreneurship, VITA, and Financial Literacy programs. This will impose a financial burden on our [Nation] and [its] economic sovereignty.”

– Director of Economic Development for a Federally Recognized Tribe

Impacts on Indian Country: AmeriCorps is an independent federal agency that, in the past, has provided grant funding and/or volunteer workers to Tribal Nations for a wide variety of purposes. In the past four years, AmeriCorps has invested over \$12 million to support Tribal communities with critical services such as healthcare, education, [language preservation and revitalization](#), home weatherization and repair, legal assistance, academic coaching, and employment training, among others. Additionally, Tribal Nations have utilized volunteers to assist with early education and Head Start programs, Boys and Girls Clubs, and the development of resources and support for cultural education programs. The Trump Administration’s decision to abruptly cancel approximately 75% of all AmeriCorps grant funding and reduce its workforce by 85% will result in the loss of these services and the human capacity serving Tribal communities unless alternate funding and workforce solutions can be developed on the fly.

FUNDING AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: CONSOLIDATING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING AT GSA



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: GSA/ALL

“GSA is not set up to handle Buy Indian Act purchases. They are purging GSA Schedules, eliminating opportunities for small businesses in general. Their system does identify Native American ownership categories, but I fear buyers will not understand their significance for purchases funded by IHS and BIA. Significant training will be required, and I fear Buy Indian will be seen as a DEI initiative, making it a low priority.”

– Program manager of an Apex Accelerator

Impacts on Indian Country: In March, President Trump signed [EO 14240](#), “Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement” to consolidate “domestic Federal procurement in the General Services Administration” (GSA) to “eliminate waste and duplication, while enabling agencies to focus on their core mission of delivering the best possible services for the American people.” Tribal businesses – other than those solely contracting with the Department of Defense – will be impacted by this change and, according to one respondent, “newly established Tribal and individually owned businesses...will see fewer contracting opportunities”, in part because “getting on the GSA Schedule is neither easy nor quick.” Additionally, after [decades of efforts](#) to increase DOI and IHS utilization of the Buy Indian Act when purchasing goods and service, GSA will now decide whether and to what extent the Buy Indian Act applies to federal procurement.

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: FREEZING CURRENT FEDERAL FUNDING STREAMS



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: ALL

“I own and operate a home care agency that helps the elderly and disabled adults utilizing a state long-term healthcare program funded by the federal government. As soon as President Trump implemented the Executive Order for the budget freeze, we were affected. The state was locked out of their accounting system. It delayed our payment for that week, and with my small organization, we've been operating paycheck to paycheck, making it really difficult to navigate through these times.”

– CEO of a Native-owned small business

Impacts on Indian Country: On January 27, OMB [sent a memorandum](#) requiring “Federal agencies to identify and review all Federal financial assistance programs and supporting activities consistent with the President’s policies and requirements,” and to suspend funding distributions while the review was underway. Despite the OMB directive’s rescission two days later, Tribal communities experienced significant disruption to services, in part because Tribal Nations rely heavily on federal funding to address essential needs, including public safety, healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Months later, many Tribal communities remain unable to access critical federal funding. As [reported by NPR](#), for example, “22 tribes and nonprofits across the country, from Alaska to the Midwest, have had around \$350 million in federal funding for key infrastructure projects frozen, often without notice.” Tribal Nations and Native-serving organizations continue to engage with federal funders to resolve ongoing funding issues, but some are exploring pursuing legislation or litigation to remedy them.

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: RESCINDING FUNDING AGREEMENTS



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: ALL

“The most significant action affecting us is the rollback of awarded federal funding by the Biden Administration. This decision has directly impacted our budget, as we had planned and allocated resources based on the expectation of receiving these funds. It also has resulted in wasted time and effort spent on the application process that could have been directed toward other critical initiatives. The loss of anticipated funding creates financial uncertainty and disrupts our ability to implement essential programs benefitting our community.”

– CEO of a Tribal non-profit organization

Impacts on Indian Country: In January, President Trump signed [EO 14151](#) ordering “the termination of all discriminatory programs, including illegal DEI” and “diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility” (DEIA) mandates, policies, programs, preferences, and activities in the Federal Government, under whatever name they appear.” Although [several federal agencies](#) have since formally declared that Tribal Nations are sovereign and thus should be treated separately from programs related to DEI, implementation of EO 14151 has nonetheless resulted in the rescission of funding awards, contracts, MOAs, and other similar agreements across Indian Country, resulting in hundreds of millions of dollars or more being pulled from Native communities. Survey respondents reported [many instances of federal funding awards being cancelled](#), such as USDA’s recent rescission of \$5 million in funding from Montana State University’s [Buffalo Nations Food Sovereignty program](#), which is intended for training and infrastructure to grow healthy and culturally significant Native foods in Tribal communities.

FUNDING AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: TERMINATING FUTURE FEDERAL GRANT FUNDING



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: ALL

“Indian Country not-for-profits are the youngest and the most financially fragile of all the not-for-profits in the nation. Research shows that while the average not-for-profit gets 35% of its money from government sources...for Indian Country, that number is 72% – meaning nearly three-quarters of all not-for-profit revenue serving Indian Country comes from government sources.”

– President of a national Native non-profit organization

Impacts on Indian Country: While implementation of Presidential EOs such as EO 14151 has resulted in funding freezes and rescinding funding agreements, other federal grants (and the funding that comes with them) have been terminated outright. Tribal Nations and Native-serving organizations rely heavily on federal grant dollars to provide a myriad of programs, services, and technical assistance involving everything from behavioral health to small business development to youth and adult workforce development. For example, in April, The National Center received a grant termination notice from the Minority Business Development Agency, effectively ending a program designed to “provide financial assistance awards” for minority business enterprises – including Native-owned small businesses – and to “promote the development of novel approaches to increase” their global competitiveness. The long-term, cumulative impacts of federal grant terminations remain to be seen and returning to anything near the previous status quo likely will require bipartisan Congressional action.

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: CANCELING AND DEPRIORITIZING 8(A) CONTRACTS



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: SBA

“This isn’t just about individual business owners – it affects their families, their communities, and the long-term economic health of our Native Nations. When Native businesses are excluded, it limits job creation, stifles generational wealth-building, and undermines the sovereignty and self-determination that economic independence supports. The ripple effect is profound.”

– Program manager of an APEX Accelerator

Impacts on Indian Country: Similar to other grants deemed at odds with EO 14151, survey respondents reported multiple instances where the federal government has terminated and/or descope a number of contracts made under the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) 8(a) Small Business program to Native vendors, whether Tribal enterprises or businesses owned by individual Native people. In addition to increasing purchasing by the federal government with Indian Country, the SBA 8(a) program also was established to provide “experienced socially and economically disadvantaged small business owners” – including Native ones – with access to resources and programs “to help them grow their businesses and compete in the federal marketplace,” including the [8\(a\) Business Development Program](#), which offers assistance with navigating federal contracts, access to mentorship, and opportunities for joint ventures. As [one Tribal economic development corporation executive](#) put it, “The [SBA 8(a) program] has been one of the most successful economic opportunities for Tribes” and often “is the only economic opportunity available – especially for Tribes who are in rural areas.”

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: RENOUNCING SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT GOALS



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: SBA

“The Administration’s decision to decrease socio-economic set-aside goal percentages is not trivial. The Native American business community will have problems competing with large businesses, resulting in the degradation of economies located in and around Tribal reservations.”

– Program manager of a national Native non-profit organization

Impacts on Indian Country: In 2023, President Biden signed [EO 14091](#), “Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government,” which instructed the SBA to take actions that would increase small disadvantaged business contracting from 5% to 15% of government contracts – representing tens of billions of dollars. On his first day in office, President Trump revoked EO 14091 and issued EO 14151, and four days later the SBA issued its [procurement goals](#) reverting the goal for small disadvantaged businesses to the statutory minimum level of 5%. While the precise impacts to Indian Country won’t be known for some time, given that [approximately 9%](#) of current SBA 8(a) recipients are Tribal-owned or Native-owned businesses, SBA’s change in direction will likely result in millions – if not billions – of dollars of lost opportunity for Tribal communities.

FUNDING AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: ENDING FUNDING FOR NATIVE CDFIs



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: TREASURY

“Without NACA funding from the CDFI Fund, we would not be able to provide loans to people who are unable to acquire financing via traditional lenders. This would have a ripple effect on operations, reducing the revenue that we generate from that lending and ultimately could shut down operations.”

– Executive director of an emerging Native CDFI

Impacts on Indian Country: On March 14, President Trump signed [EO 14238](#), “Continuing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy,” which mandated “the reduction in the elements of the Federal bureaucracy that the President has determined are unnecessary,” including eliminating “to the maximum extent consistent with applicable law” a number of entities, including the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund. Meanwhile, President Trump’s recent [FY 2026 Discretionary Budget Request](#) seeks to reduce the Fund’s budget [by approximately 90%](#), including terminating the Fund’s discretionary funding award programs in their entirety, which includes the Native American CDFI Assistance (NACA) Program. According to the [Native CDFI Network](#), these actions would impact a “total of 64 Treasury-certified Native CDFIs and more than two dozen ‘emerging’ Native CDFIs,” disrupting financial services “such as small business development loans, home mortgage and repair loans, consumer loans, and credit repair to tens of thousands of Native people in areas of the country where traditional banks are scarce or non-existent, including reservations and rural areas.”

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: IMPOSING TARIFFS



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: N/A

“Tariff policies have ripple effects – for example, loss of export markets – that are deeply felt across all players in the agriculture sector.”

– CEO of a Native agriculture organization

Impacts on Indian Country: During his inaugural address, President Trump promised to “tariff and tax foreign countries to enrich our citizens”, and by February 1, the President imposed tariffs on imports from Mexico, Canada, and China. Since that time, President Trump has put in place [a 10% minimum tariff](#) on imports from all countries and territories, though some tariffs have since been suspended while others have been increased or decreased at the President’s behest. While the imposed tariffs impact the entire U.S. population in some fashion, survey respondents from across Indian Country noted concerns about: increased costs of goods, labor, and materials; increased costs for construction including for building materials and equipment; the potential for inflation; widening of the wealth gap between Native communities and the rest of the country; and the inability to access necessities due to supply chain issues.

GOVERNANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACTS

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: DISRUPTING PUBLIC SERVICES



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: ALL

“The Administration’s proposed cuts or imposed delays in funding for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program, Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Head Start (HS), Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), and Elder Nutrition Programs has disrupted the continuity of services, especially for vulnerable populations during crises. Continued underfunding or delays in funding will exacerbate food insecurity, limit early childhood education, and stifle workforce development in Tribal areas – prolonging cycles of poverty and dependence.”

– Executive director of an intertribal social service organization

Impacts on Indian Country: The cumulative impact of the Administration temporarily freezing federal funding, rescinding federal funds, and terminating specific programs has, in some cases, disrupted essential services to those living on or near Tribal lands. Unlike state governments, Tribal Nation governments – in part due to federal trust and treaty obligations – are disproportionately impacted in their ability to provide essential services to citizens and community members when changes occur to federal budgets and funding streams. Administration actions have resulted in: a [Northwest Indian-serving health clinic](#) that was unable to process reimbursements to cover its medical expenses; a [Southwest Tribal college](#) that lost faculty, staff, and student scholarship dollars; and a Midwest Tribal community forced to [suspend food box distribution](#) to its elders. In response, Tribal Nations have appeared before Congress and engaged in federal consultation sessions to remind federal policymakers that Indian Country utilizes federal funds for critical government services; thus, budget freezes and cuts can have life-or-death consequences for Native people.

GOVERNANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPACTS

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: REDUCING RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: CDC, NEH, NIH, NSF

“Our organization is funded through the National Science Foundation and focuses on Tribal communities and agriculture. Food security is national security, and thinking about the ways that our sovereignty is really determined by our ability to feed our people matters, and so no one talks about the federal agencies that are funding research and development. Research funding provides an opportunity for Tribal colleges and communities to access capital much differently than other funding sources.”

– CEO of National Science Foundation Regional Innovation Engine

Impacts on Indian Country: In its first 100 days, the Administration has cut hundreds of millions of federal research dollars by eliminating grants from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Science Foundation, National Institute for Health, National Endowment for the Humanities, and others. Survey respondents noted that, due to the uniqueness of Indian Country, research funding has a particularly vital role in education, economics, land and natural resource use and conservation, and public health in Native communities. For example, the Administration has cut research into [vaccine hesitancy](#) among Alaska Native and American Indian people whose vaccination rates remain low, even as their likelihood to die of preventable diseases is higher. More recently, the Administration announced its [cutting of \\$1.5 million in grants](#) to collect and archive information on U.S. government-run boarding schools. In addition to stalling ongoing research, the Administration has also removed existing data from its websites, including [critical information](#) related to missing and murdered Indigenous people.

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: ABANDONING CLIMATE RESILIENCY EFFORTS



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: EPA, DOI, USDA

“Weak Tribal-EPA partnerships and insufficient funding for climate planning...will leave our communities vulnerable to pollution, water scarcity, and climate risks without mitigation tools.”

– Executive director of an intertribal consortium organization

Impacts on Indian Country: Among other provisions, President Trump’s EO 14151 called for the termination of “environmental justice” offices and positions and the reevaluation of all “environmental justice programs, services, or activities.” Initial implementation efforts of EO 14151 included [terminating](#) 1,500 permanent National Park Service employees, reducing the Environmental Protection Agency’s workforce by nearly 700 people, and [cutting \\$1.5 billion in grants](#) earmarked for Indian Country. Survey respondents repeatedly mentioned conservation and environmental programs and projects that have already been significantly impacted or ceased operations altogether due to the loss of funding and/or technical assistance. For instance, the Administration [terminated funding for the Mountains and Plains Thriving Communities Collaborative](#) – a center serving 28 Tribal Nations across six states that assists Tribal communities with applications for federal, state and private funding for a range of clean energy infrastructure projects. With additional proposed cuts to climate resiliency funding in the President’s FY 2026 Budget Request, many Tribal communities are having to choose between funding initiatives themselves or abandoning them altogether.

ADMINISTRATION ACTION: FOSTERING UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE FEDERAL COMMITMENT



AGENCIES IMPLICATED: All

“The on/off tariff actions and...staffing and funding reductions are creating an environment where long-term planning is impossible. The inflationary pressure is going to put a significant strain on the budgets that were developed prior to this Administration’s start.”

– Board member of a Tribal utility authority

Impacts on Indian Country: The frenzied pace of Administration actions – frequently without warning or prior meaningful consultation with Tribal Nations – fueled widespread concern among survey respondents. For instance, many respondents conveyed the significant challenges of Tribal government and Native organization operational, fiscal, and developmental planning when there are so many unknowns about existing federal funding streams, the federal budget for FY 2026 and beyond, and/or the deepening impacts of international tariffs. Other respondents shared experiences from their workplaces and communities about the sense of dread, fear, panic, and pervasive uncertainty about the future that has accompanied so much change in such a short timeframe. Still others expressed concerns that federal decision-makers may not fully understand Tribal sovereignty and/or may not fully grasp the extent of the federal government’s trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal Nations and those organizations who serve them, which produces a natural distrust of new government actions, even when they may ultimately be positive for Indian Country.

The National Center's survey asked Indian Country respondents to share their thoughts about which policy actions taken thus far by the Trump Administration they consider to be both harmful and helpful to Indian Country. As the previous pages illustrate, most respondents focused on the concerning impacts specific policy actions were having on their particular Tribal Nations and communities. However, a number of respondents expressed optimism about several Administration policy actions and proposals, most notably:

- the push to remove harmful additives from foods across the country;
- the potential for expanded economic opportunities for Tribal- and individual Native-owned businesses and Native workers through the Administration's "America first" focus;
- the potential for expanded, streamlined, *Tribally self-determined* energy development on Tribal lands;
- the Administration's plan to reduce regulatory red tape in certain sectors; and
- the Administration's stated commitment to ensuring tax dollars are efficiently allocated and spent for maximum impact (including by and for Tribal Nations and communities).

The National Center's survey also asked respondents, "What do you think the Trump Administration needs to understand about the difference-making work you do using federal dollars in service to Native people?" While respondents provided a variety of answers to this question, they frequently repeated three core themes. These core themes should serve as a foundational basis for Tribal Nations and the Administration to find alignment and collaborate on a multitude of mutually beneficial policies such as those delineated above:

1. Tribal Nations are sovereign and that sovereignty needs to be respected:

"Our programs, funded through federal agencies such as HHS, DOJ, DOL, EPA, NTIA, and BIA, support early childhood education, public safety, digital inclusion, job training, elder nutrition, and environmental protection. This is not charity, but it is the fulfillment of the federal trust obligation and a recognition of Tribal sovereignty."

"The Trump Administration needs to understand that the work we do using federal dollars is not just about programs or paperwork – it's about sovereignty, survival, and self-determination for Native people."

2. Tribal Nations are diverse, but many rely heavily on federal government funding for essential services:

"The Administration needs to understand that not all Tribes are the same and some depend on the grants to fund our services. Many of these services impact people who depend on them and without access it can ripple down to families and children, and the impact can be far greater than the small amount of money the government provides. The U.S. has a responsibility to Tribes, and right now it is not adhering to this inherent responsibility."

"Every federal dollar we receive helps Native-owned businesses grow, helps families access critical services, and strengthens the economic foundation of entire Tribal communities. We use these funds to break cycles of poverty, support culturally grounded entrepreneurship, and ensure that Native voices are not left out of federal and state systems."

3. A strong Indian Country is good for America:

"If the federal government truly wants to support Native Nations, it should prioritize and sustain funding for initiatives that promote long-term solutions, rather than taking actions that disrupt progress and create further hardship."

"The Trump Administration should recognize that Indian Country's strength is a national strength. Respectful consultation, fair funding, and support for Tribal self-determination are not optional; they are foundational to repairing the historic and ongoing harms of U.S. policy and building a more just and resilient future."