

APPENDIX

FY 2023 NATIVE AMERICAN CROSSCUT

Purpose

To provide further transparency to Tribal Governments and entities with Tribal equities such as Tribes, Tribal organizations, Tribal members, Federal agencies, Federal and Tribal policy officials, and Congressional members and staff, the Appendix to the FY 2023 Native American Crosscut summarizes by program the major changes in FY 2023, the methods agencies used for reporting and selecting programs, and how funds were expended. This Appendix should be cross referenced with the FY 2023 Native American Crosscut table *Federal Funding for Programs that Benefit Native Americans*.

Appendix Reference: 1

Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY23 President's Budget will not propose additional funding for the Commission on Native Children given the availability of existing resources for this temporary Commission.

Description of Data

The Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children was established by Public Law 114-244 to conduct a comprehensive study of Federal, State, local, and tribal programs that serve Native children, and to make recommendations on ways those programs can be improved. The Commission receives support from federal agencies including the Department of the Interior, and will utilize available resources for its ongoing activities. The Commission will terminate 90 days after it submits the required comprehensive report, which is due 5 years after Commission members are appointed. The original deadline of 3 years was extended to 5 years with P.L. 117-41 (passed September 2021).

The Commission was housed and funded under DOJ from its creation in 2016 through 2018. The FY20 Interior bill made it independent and DOI provides the Commission with administrative support.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct implementation activities

Appendix Reference: 2

Army Corps of Engineers

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

None.

Description of Data

Annual funding is determined based on the number of current and anticipated projects with cost-sharing agreements and in consideration of prior year balances.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Tribal Partnership Program: Annual funding and prior year appropriations will be used, in conjunction with the Tribe's cost-share, to continue and complete work on feasibility studies and watershed assessments with signed cost-sharing agreements, including termination of negative activities where appropriate; to develop, negotiate and execute cost-sharing agreements for new feasibility studies and/or watershed assessments; and for program coordination. The Tribe is generally responsible for 50 percent of the costs of all feasibility studies and 25 percent of the costs of all watershed studies with the exception of a \$530,000 waiver for Federally-recognized Tribes that is subject to an annual inflation adjustment (Section 1156 of WRDA 86, as amended). If a feasibility study identifies a project for construction, the Army Corps and Tribe can agree to cost-share the preconstruction engineering and design phase and complete sufficient design to award the first construction contract. Upon completion of design, the Army Corps and Tribe can agree to cost-share construction of the project. All projects funded under the Tribal Partnership Program must not exceed \$18.5 million Federal share.

Regular Program: For projects anticipated to exceed \$18.5 million, design and construction are funded individually in the Budget and congressional authorization is required prior to initiation of construction.

Appendix Reference: 3

Corporation for National and Community Service

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In FY 2021, AmeriCorps reestablished the Committee on Native American Affairs. This cross agency working group established an internal Native American Affairs Action Plan that reaffirms our agency's obligation to honor our federal trust responsibility. The Action Plan established three main goals, and put forth more than 60 action items that AmeriCorps will prioritize over the next two to three years. While there are not specific plans to increase funding, through the extensive work of the Committee, the agency expects positive growth in funding and programming across Indian Country in FY 2023 .

FY 222 Budget/Enacted Mandatory includes ARP ASN funding.

Description of Data

For the Senior Corps program (now dba AmeriCorps Seniors), our existing data collection and validation mechanisms allow us to report only on grant funding that goes directly to federally-recognized tribes. For our AmeriCorps State & National program, our authorizing legislation requires us to track and report grant funding awarded directly to federally-recognized tribes as defined in the legislation. For AmeriCorps VISTA, our available data allows us to also report on the funding associated with the human resources (VISTA members) that we provide to organizations that self-report as tribal or that have tribal communities as their sole target population. Based on these methodologies, the funding values we report do not represent our agency's full investment in tribal communities as defined in the BDR (which allows for the inclusion of "funding for programs and activities whose primary intent may not be to support or benefit Indian Country").

Description of How Funds are Expended

For our AmeriCorps State & National and AmeriCorps Seniors programs, funding is provided directly to federally-recognized tribes in the form of grants. For AmeriCorps VISTA, funds are expended to support the human resources (VISTA members) that we provide to organizations that self-report as tribal or that have tribal communities as their sole target population.

Appendix Reference: 4

Denali Commission

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No change in strategy as the commission has always invested in rural Alaskan communities which impacts Alaska Native individuals and Alaska Native interests.

Description of Data

For FY21 and FY22 Enacted, all of the funding for the agency is considered related to Native Alaskan tribes, communities, and individuals, as Native Alaska villages are the primary recipients and/or beneficiaries of the Denali Commission's need-based grant awards. The Denali Commission is an independent federal agency focusing on the development of basic infrastructure, economic development, and workforce training needs for rural Alaska in collaboration with federal, state, local, tribal, and private partners.

Description of How Funds are Expended

After paying administrative expenses all our funds are expended to support rural Alaskan projects in the following categories: Energy and Bulk Fuel, Housing, Village Infrastructure, Transportation, Sanitation, Health Facilities, Broadband and Workforce/Economic Development.

Appendix Reference: 5

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 Budget requests \$800.6 million in Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) and Community Facilities Programs (CF) loans and grants. This request includes funding for WEP Native American grants and the CF tribal college grants. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$10 million for tribal college grants, funding was the same as the 2022 enacted level. For WEP, the FY2023 budget provides a set-aside of \$62 million for Water and Waste Disposal Tribal Grants and rural Alaska Villages, an \$18 million increase from the 2022 enacted level, with set asides of \$26 million and \$18 million in FY 2022, respectively. The FY 2023 budget includes a \$331,000 tribal set aside in the Intermediary Relending Program and, a \$4 million tribal set aside in the Rural Business Development Grant Program (RBDG). The RBDG set-aside funding is the same in the FY 2023 budget request as the FY 2022 enacted level, while the Intermediary Relending Program (IRP) tribal set-aside FY 2023 request is an increased by \$164,000.

The FY 2023 Budget also requests \$6,857,000 for the Section 502 Direct Native American Relending Demonstration Program, providing a loan level of \$20,842,000. This is the first budget request for this demonstration program.

The tribal specific Rural Development (RD) program funding streams listed in the chart are legislatively mandated through annual discretionary appropriations language, with no mandatory funding from the Farm Bill or other authorizing statutes.

Additionally, none of the programs above received supplemental funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) for FY 2022 or FY 2023. ReConnect Program did not receive supplemental funding set aside for Tribal Areas through IIJA for FY2022 or FY2023. However, the IIJA directed RD to waive any matching funds required for pilot program projects funded from amounts provided under this heading in this Act for Alaska Native Corporations for federally-recognized Tribes. It is not yet known how much in applications will be eligible for match-free grants in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

The FY 2023 Budget request of \$0.751 million for Section 502 Single Family Housing loans is an increase of \$0.437 million from the FY 2022 level, while Section 504 Housing Repairs Loans and Grants is an increase of \$0.197 million from the FY 2022 level.

Description of Data

Congress provides appropriations language that determines the level of funding set-aside for Native American and Alaskan Villages within the respective programs. This is true for every program except the Water and Waste Disposal Tribal and Rural Alaska Village Grant programs. Those two programs combined received \$44 million in the FY 2022 enacted budget. RUS' Water & Environmental Program (WEP) leadership determines, based on past year(s) demand, the level

of funding allocated to each account. The same parameters were used for the FY 2023 budget allocations for these accounts.

There is no budgetary set aside in funding for tribal areas under ReConnect. RUS' Telecommunication Program does set priorities for making awards in tribal areas.

There is no budgetary set aside in funding for Section 502 Direct and Guaranteed Single Family Housing Loans or for Sec. 504 Housing Repair Loans and Grants. Outreach on the 502 Direct and Guaranteed Loan Programs is conducted by RD State Office program staff, National Office Program staff, and RD's Tribal Relations Team. Outreach is focused on tribal housing authorities, Native Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), tribal housing non-profits and other stakeholders and lenders. The FY 2023 Budget requests \$6,857,000 for the Section 502 Direct Native American Relending Demonstration Program, providing a loan level of \$20,842,000. This is the first budget request for this demonstration program.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Community Facilities Programs (CF) Tribal College grants are distributed directly to 1994 Tribal Land Grant Colleges and Universities. The Native American set-aside funding for the Intermediary Relending Program and Rural Business Development Grant Program is distributed either directly to Tribes or to non-profit organizations that certify that at least 75 percent of the project will benefit members of federally recognized tribes. The Water & Environmental Program Native American set-aside dollars are primarily used directly by federally recognized Tribes, although tribal water authorities and tribal water utilities can also access the funding. Occasionally, non-Tribal water utilities access this funding in partnership with Tribes. In those cases, the non-Tribal applicant must certify that at least 50 percent of the project will benefit members of federally-recognized Tribes and document that the respective Tribal government(s) support(s) the project.

ReConnect recipients in tribal areas may be used directly by tribes, or entities owned by tribes, as well as non-tribal entities. Funds are distributed directly to the award recipient.

Section 502 Single Family Housing Direct Loan Program provides direct loans that enable low- and very low-income families unable to obtain credit elsewhere to purchase, build, repair or renovate modest homes in rural areas. The 502 Guaranteed loan provides loan guarantees to approved lenders, that provide homeownership loans to eligible borrowers (including Native Americans) in rural areas. Outreach on the 502 Direct and Guaranteed Loan Programs is conducted by Rural Development (RD) State Office program staff, National Office Program staff and RD's Tribal Relations Team. Outreach is focused on tribal housing authorities, Native Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), tribal housing non-profits and other stakeholders and lenders. The Section 502 Direct Native American Relending Demonstration Program will provide loans to Native CDFIs that will then relend the funds to improve homeownership opportunities on tribal trust lands.

Section 504 Home Repair program, provides loans to very-low-income homeowners to repair, improve or modernize their homes or grants to elderly very-low-income homeowners to remove health and safety hazards. Tribal communities may become recipients of these programs.

Appendix Reference: 6

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program/Payments to 1994 Institution-Increase of \$9,500,000 (\$5,500,000 available in FY22 Omnibus): Increased funding will help maximize impact to Tribal colleges and universities and help develop a stronger pool of Tribal students in the agriculture and food areas.

Extension Services at 1994 Institutions-Increase of \$9,500,000 (\$9,500,000 available in FY22 Omnibus): Increased funding will allow 1994 Institutions' Extension Service to increase efforts in ensuring equity in access and opportunities for tribal communities.

Federally Recognized Tribes Extension-Increase of \$4,200,000 (\$3,500,000 available in FY22 Omnibus): Increased funding will allow the program to serve the demand from 1994 Land-Grant Institutions more fully and effectively

Description of Data

The interest earned is based on the specific amount of interest earned at Treasury.

The Tribal Colleges Education Equity Payments and Native American Institutions Endowment payments are equally split per eligible institutions.

Federally Recognized Tribes Extension, Extension at the 1994 Institutions, 1994 Research Programs for 2022 are based enacted amounts while 2023 are based on PB request

Description of How Funds are Expended

Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program and Native American Institutions-equal payments to each school

1994 Institutions Research Program-competitive grant

Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions-competitive grant

Alaska Native-Serving and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions-competitive grants

Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program-competitive grant

Native American Institutions Endowment Fund-precluded from obligation and invested to earn interest

New Beginning for Tribal Students are competitive grants to colleges and universities to provide support targeted for Tribal students

Appendix Reference: 7

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) was merged with the Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement (OPPE) in 2018 under the Office of the Secretary. For 2022 OTR was taken out of OPPE, restored to the Office of the Secretary, and received its own direct funding of \$2.12M. For the 2023 President's budget, OTR is requesting continued separate appropriations under the Office of the Secretary (OSEC). The Department is requesting \$4m for the functions under the OTR office, which includes the base from FY22 plus \$1m that would be transferred from OPPE to OTR for the realignment the Office of Tribal Colleges & Universities (OTCUs/1994 Program) to be placed under OTR, per the direction of tribal leaders, and additional funding to implement the Indigenous Food Sovereignty Initiative, the Tribal Self Determination Initiative, and the CEQ Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge directive.

The President's Budget also requests \$2.45M for the Intertribal Technical Assistance Network (ITAN) that was previously funded under the Department's Shared Cost Program in FY21 to be directly appropriated to OTR. After the Department conducted an analysis of the Shared Costs Programs, USDA determined that the realignment of resources associated with certain programs to the servicing organizations would better serve and meet the needs of the Department by improving oversight, transparency, and accountability, in addition to a realization in management efficiencies by reducing workload and administrative expenses. The combined total 2023 request is \$6.45M.

Description of Data

Funding for the OTR is appropriated within the amount provided by Congress to OSEC. OTR leads the intergovernmental role for the Department with 574 Federally recognized tribes. Efforts through consultation, coordination and collaboration support the preservation of the government to government relationship and enhance access to USDA's various programs and services to tribes, tribal organizations and citizens. The additional Budget request in FY23 will fund the USDA's Tribal Self-Determination Initiative (TSDI) and the Indigenous Food Sovereignty Initiative (IFSA), both announced with the President at the White House Tribal Nations Summit in FY2022. The TSDI will bring the necessary expertise, training, capacity building to institutionalize tribal self-determination throughout USDA. The IFSA – which will also incorporate CEQs Indigenous Ecological Knowledge (ITEK) directive – will institutionalize traditional food ways and agricultural practices, Indian Country fair food and agriculture markets, and Indigenous health through foods tailored to American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) dietary needs.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are used to support the staff including salaries, benefits, travel, supplies, and equipment and external cooperative agreements. For FY23, of the \$2.45 million for ITAN, around \$250,000 is allocated to staffing and travel; the remaining \$2.2 million is paid through a Cooperative Agreement to the Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) that provides direct technical support to Tribes and Native Americans.

Appendix Reference: 8

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Forest Service Research and Development (FS RD) does not have dedicated funding for tribally controlled colleges and universities (TCCU). FS R&D contributes funding yearly to universities which supports the FS research mission, including universities with TCCU programs. Enacted and outyear funding estimates are based on budget planning and budget proposals, respectively, and reflect long-term averages of actual funding. Actual funding amounts in a given year are variable and difficult to predict as they depend on the specific characteristics of the universities that receives FS R&D funding in that year and the amount of funding ultimately dedicated to agreement and contracts with universities in that year.

Joint Chiefs - This number reflects the Joint Chief's projects that benefit Native American tribes, communities, and individuals wholly or in part. Tribal Nations submit treatment/Activity proposals to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Those projects are advanced to the Forest Service for consideration. The Forest Service evaluates these proposals and funds according to criteria and available funding. Funding of selected projects is transferred to the Department of the Interior for allocation to the tribes. Additionally, National Forests continue to work with Tribes to establish TFPAs so they can contract with Tribes under the 638 authority to treat on Federal Lands. Regions and National Forests also enter into agreements with Native American and Alaska Native Tribes who cannot utilize the TFPA authorities.

Hazardous Fuels - The negotiated funding level was agreed upon with the Office of Tribal Relations to support on-going program efforts. Total of \$5.4 million set aside from IJA Hazardous Fuels funds to support TFPA agreements and contracts with Tribes to do fuels treatments on Federal lands. \$.3 million is for tribal projects using Wood Innovations Community.

Forest Health Protection - Tribal Nations submit treatment/Activity proposals to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Those projects are advanced to the Forest Service for consideration. The Forest Service evaluates these proposals and funds according to criteria and available funding. Funding of selected projects is transferred to the Department of the Interior for allocation to the tribes.

Ecosystems Management Coordination - No specific appropriation is made in NFMP for tribal funding. Regions requested approximately \$1m from the overall available NFMP allocation for challenge-cost share agreements and contract instruments for various purposes related to tribal engagement in Land Management Planning.

Recreation Heritage and Volunteer Resources - Funding for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation and Reburial costs across NFS.

Forest Management, Range Management and Vegetation Ecology - In April, 2022, the US Forest Service will undertake consultation with Tribes regarding IIJA provisions, including the provision that allocates \$160M for GNA and TFPA agreements. That consultation will inform USFS allocation decisions, including how funding will be allocated between GNA and TFPA agreements. We have shown estimates for implementation/spending of IIJA funding in FY2022 and FY2023 and will update in next year's crosscut with actual data based on program implementation.

Business Operations - The Forest Service has several grant programs that determine the amount of funding given to tribes. Each grant program has different criteria consistent with Federal grants rules to award funding.

Risk Mapping - To include Tribal at Risk Communities, we are coordinating with the USDA Office of Tribal Relations and DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of Wildland Fire Management.

Reverse 911 - No portion of the funding has been set aside, or prioritized for Indian Tribes. Indian Tribes will compete for the grant funding in the same manner as other eligible entities.

WFM PODS - This funding level was developed based on months of discussions with several key federal, state, university, and private companies. This effort is being jointly led by the Forest Service Fire & Aviation Management program and Research program.

Cooperative Forestry - Program development identified key tribal partners and funding was determined through identification of appropriate projects.

(Landscape Scale Restoration - No funding yet, but it is anticipated.)

(Footnote: Future crosscut data for the agency may incorporate supplemental disaster funds as applicable.)

Description of How Funds are Expended

Joint Chiefs - Funds are provided to national forests to conduct restoration activities on NFS lands for the benefit of adjacent and downstream Native American communities in the form of reduced wildfire hazard, protection of source water quality and supply, and restoration of at-risk species habitat. National Forests also establish TFPAs and agreements to either transfer funds to Tribes or contract with Tribes to do work on Federal lands. The funds are awarded to carry out treatment activities to reduce hazardous fuels to reduce wildfire threats, protect water quality and supply, and improve wildlife habitat for at-risk species.

Hazardous Fuels - Collaboration and partnership with the Office of Tribal Relations and regional program managers, projects will be selected on a competitive basis with greater weight given to those forests that have established TFPA agreements and can fund hazardous fuels treatments through 638 contracts or shared stewardship agreements directly with Tribes. Tribal projects

using Wood Innovations and Community Wood Energy competitive and non-competitive grants. Estimate \$250,000 for these projects in FY22 and FY23 IJA funds.

Forest Health Protection - The funds are awarded to carry out treatment activities for the suppression or prevention of forest pests.

Ecosystem Management Coordination - NFMP funding is planned for challenge-cost share agreements and various contract instruments in support of tribal engagement and resource monitoring associated with revision and maintenance of Land Management Plans.

Recreation Heritage and Volunteer Resources - Funds are expended on Tribal consultation, collaboration, repatriation, and reburial of Native American human remains and funerary objects.

Forest Management, Range Management and Vegetation Ecology - Under the TFPA authority, the USFS enters into tribally-proposed projects on Forest Service land bordering or adjacent to Indian trust land to protect the Indian trust resources from fire, disease, or other threats coming off of that Forest Service land. These are contract or agreement based projects utilizing a variety of agreement types (638 authority for example) or contracts such as stewardship.

Business Operations - Tribal Colleges and Universities Support: Expended to fund internships giving Native American students exposure and experience in career fields related to natural resource sciences.

Risk Mapping - For phase 1, about \$155,000 will go directly into existing non-tribal grants and agreements for developing the wildfire risk base data and to include tribal lands onto the Wildfire Risk to Communities website sometime this Spring. In phase 2, the remaining \$715,000 will go into new grants or agreements to add additional tribal data and information into the Wildfire Risk Communities application/website.

Reverse 911 - Funds will be awarded to eligible States, Indian Tribes, and units of local government to establish and operate Reverse-911 tele-communication systems; through a competitive grant process managed by the Forest Service and its Regional Offices.

WFM PODS - Funding will be used to further on-going efforts to coordinate and host cross-boundary workshops that will inform the development and implementation fire management and planning units within which fire risk to values can be quantified and summarized. Where FS lands are adjacent to tribes, they will be incorporated into the cross-boundary workshops and planning efforts. It is estimated that approximately \$3m of the annual PODs work will include tribal lands in the development of the PODs.

Cooperative Forestry - Funding will be provided for these programs through: 1. Woodbanks in IJA tracker (should read "Firewood Banks")2. Skidders in IJA tracker (should read "Skidder Bridges")Both of these are non-competitive Grants to Tribal governments, organizations, or individuals

Appendix Reference: 9

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In FY22, the Joint Chiefs' Program was codified by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and increasing the Agency's outreach of the Joint Chiefs' Program to Native American and Alaska Native Tribes. Additionally, project proposals that provide benefits and partnerships with Tribes are ranked higher during the evaluation process.

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 10

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The passage of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) provided an opportunity to set aside Hazardous Fuels funding for National Forests that have utilized the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA) to enter into agreements and contracts with Tribes to do work on Federal lands. Under the TFPA, Tribes also propose treatments on Federal lands involving features and/or circumstances unique to the proposing Tribe and National Forests can contract with Tribes to do work or transfer funds into an agreement to complete the work.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 11

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Forest Health Protection - In addition to our annual forest health management assistance on tribal lands in partnership with the DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Forest Service Forest Health Protection is seeking opportunities to assist forest health management projects on non-federal tribal lands in cross boundary partnerships in support of the Administration's Justice 40 initiative.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 12

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 13

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 14

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Forest Management, Range Management and Vegetation Ecology - The IIA provides \$160M in support of Good Neighbor Authority agreements with States and Tribal Forest Protection Act agreements with Tribes. This will significantly increase Forest Service ability to expand collaborative projects with tribes across the country. In past fiscal years, there was no dedicated budget line item for tribal projects with projects implemented from other funding sources as available.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 15

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Business Operations - 1984 Tribal Scholars Program - Funds support capacity building to Tribal colleges and universities and program/information outreach to Tribal Communities. Funds enhance the natural resource curriculum and development of students for employment with the Forest Service workforce and provides financial assistance (full tuition/books/fees) for scholars, considering or pursuing disciplines primarily in natural resources. Greening Youth Foundation Agreement – Funding to support students from our long-standing partner universities (ie., the three Minority Serving Institutions with accredited Forestry degree Programs: Alabama A&M, New Mexico Highlands University and Salish Kootenai, Tuskegee, New Mexico State University, etc.) and Affinity groups. Over 96% of the students placed over the last 3 years thru GYF were candidates from underrepresented populations. Working as a GYF Resource Assistance Program Intern for Forest Service will provide students with permanent work experience. Approximately 25% of funding through this agreement is targeted to Native American students.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 16

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Risk Mapping - The current plan is to execute all funding in FY22 to meet the intent of the IJA of including Tribal at Risk Communities to the Wildfire Risk to Communities application/website. Additional funds may be needed depending on contract costs for phase 2 of this project.

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 17

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Reverse 911 - The FY2023 Forest Service funding is at the same level as FY2022 plus will include any FY2022 funding that was not expended on project grants.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 18

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 19

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In FY23 the Landscape Scale Restoration program will institute a significant change to invite greater tribal participation. The agency will advertise a unique request for proposals for Tribes to submit project proposals for consideration for FY23 competitive funding.

Description of Data

Cooperative Forestry - In FY 23, we will continue to deploy program funding for IJA provisions including: 40803(c)17 Firewood Banks; 40803(b)5 Skidder Bridges, Division J Wood Innovations.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 20

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis and as such FAS cannot provide projections for these programs. The FY 2022 Enacted (awarded) amount was \$815,000.

FY 2021 Enacted level and FYs 2022 and 2023 President's Budget amounts include \$3.2 million and \$3.4 million in funding for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. In FY 2023, APHIS will continue to work with tribes to enhance their emergency response capabilities for emergency preparedness and response, expand chronic wasting disease surveillance and management activities and increase sampling and reporting of significant animal diseases. As a result, the estimated funding amount for FY 2023 may increase.

Description of Data

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis and as such FAS cannot provide projections for these programs.

APHIS' FY 2021 Enacted level and FYs 2022 and 2023 President's Budget amounts are \$3.2 million and \$3.4 million. APHIS develops a work plan with the Native American partners, including estimated costs for doing the work. The plan allows the Agency to conduct relevant activities such as testing or treating for animal and plant pests and diseases or provides the funding to our partners to do the work on behalf of the Agency. No supplemental funding was received, by the Agency, for Native American activities, toward the COVID-19 response.

Description of How Funds are Expended

For the Foreign Agricultural Service, funding is made via competitive grants awards to the Intertribal Agriculture Council under the Market Access Program.

APHIS provides funding indirectly through cooperative agreements or grants to support Agency activities including animal and plant pest and disease surveillance and response, wildlife damage management activities, spay/neuter clinics, or we conduct the work directly. The Agency also provides a variety of in-kind service through Tribal Outreach and establishing working groups. They also provide funding for youth exposure to agriculture and internships program and

funding for a variety of animal and plant activities, such as: surveys for a variety of plant pests; animal disease traceability activities; various wildlife damage management projects including rabies management, feral swine control and eradication, which protect the environment and Indian lands; education and outreach regarding pest and disease programs; spay and neuter clinics; Plant Protection Act Section 7721 projects; Tribal outreach; Special Emphasis Program activities, and related salaries and travel costs.

Appendix Reference: 21

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

There are no major changes in the regular program. However, the FY 2023 Budget request for FDPIR includes an increase of \$4 million in additional funding for Nutrition Education.

Description of Data

FDPIR funding is based on projections of participation as well as projected commodity food package and administrative costs. Approximately \$1 million is provided in legislation for discretionary Nutrition Education Grants going to Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs).

Description of How Funds are Expended

FDPIR administrative funds are used by ITOs or an agency of the State government to operate a food distribution program for income-eligible households residing on Indian reservations or designated service areas near reservations or in Oklahoma who prefer USDA Foods to SNAP benefits. Commodity funds are used by USDA to purchase commodities for the program. Participating households receive a monthly food package to help maintain a nutritionally balanced diet.

FDPIR Nutrition Education Grants can be used by ITOs to conduct special nutrition education activities. Nutrition education activities may also be funded through the regular FDPIR administrative funds.

Appendix Reference: 22

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes in the regular program funding. However, current estimates assume that the Public Health Emergency in response to COVID-19 will end in July of FY 2022 and that no further emergency allotments in SNAP will be paid after August of FY 2022.

Description of Data

The level of funding is an estimate of SNAP Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) benefits that go directly to Native American households throughout the country using historical data as well as current National Data Bank reports.

Description of How Funds are Expended

SNAP issues monthly allotments of benefits directly to participants through use of an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card. Benefits are redeemable for food at authorized retail stores. Eligibility and allotment amounts are based on household size, income, and expenses and several other factors. Native Americans that qualify for food assistance can only participate in SNAP or FDPIR where available but not both. Many SNAP participants do live on tribal lands, but this is an estimate of Native Americans participating only in SNAP.

Appendix Reference: 23

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes in the regular Child Nutrition Program. However, Pandemic Electronic Transfer Funding (P-EBT) is included in this crosscut for the FY 2021 COVID-19 response as P-EBT supports Child Nutrition. In FY 2020 the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127) provided such funding amounts as necessary to support child nutrition efforts in relation to a pandemic related public health emergency as designated by Congress. Similar P-EBT funding is provided in FY 2021 funding under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-159, 134 STAT 744, Section 4601) amending the FFCRA, Section 1101 (P.L. 116-127, 134 STAT 179), such amounts as are necessary. Funding is extended into FY 2022 or through the duration of the public emergency by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (PL 117-2). It should be noted that current estimates assume that the Public Health Emergency in response to COVID-19 will end in July of FY 2022 and that no further emergency allotments in SNAP will be paid after August of FY 2022.

Description of Data

The level of funding is estimated by using historical data as well as current National Data Bank reports.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Child Nutrition Program provides benefits to public and private elementary, middle and secondary schools, and in residential child care institutions for School Meal Programs.

Pandemic Electronic Transfer Funding (P-EBT) is included in this crosscut for the FY 2021 COVID-19 response as P-EBT supports Child Nutrition. In FY 2020 the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127) provided such funding amounts as necessary to support child nutrition efforts in relation to a pandemic related public health emergency as designated by Congress. Similar P-EBT funding is provided in FY 2021 funding under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-159, 134 STAT 744, Section 4601) amending the FFCRA, Section 1101 (P.L. 116-127, 134 STAT 179), such amounts as are necessary. Funding is extended into FY 2022 or through the duration of the public emergency by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (PL 117-2). P-EBT benefits are provided to participants through Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards. It should be noted that current estimates assume that the Public Health Emergency in response to COVID-19 will end in July of FY 2022 and that no further emergency allotments in SNAP will be paid after August of FY 2022.

Appendix Reference: 24

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes in the program. However, the FY 2023 budget proposes to fund the Cash Value Benefits (CVB) at levels consistent with those provided by the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM), adjusted by inflation.

Description of Data

The level of funding is estimated by using historical characteristics data to determine the percentage of the service population.

Description of How Funds are Expended

WIC provides nutritious supplemental foods, nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and support, and health care referrals at no cost to low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, to infants, and to children up to their fifth birthday, who are determined by health professionals to be at nutritional risk.

FNS makes funds available to participating State health agencies and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) that, in turn, distribute the funds to participating local agencies. State and local agencies use WIC funds to pay for specified nutrition services and administration costs, including the cost of nutrition assessments, blood tests for anemia, nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and health care referrals.

In FY 2021 the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2) provides additional funding for a 4 month bump up in the WIC Cash Value Voucher (CVV). States may issue increased amounts through FY 2021, and benefits may be redeemed through FY 2022. The WIC CVV can be redeemed for fruits and vegetables at participating stores and Farmers' Markets.

Appendix Reference: 25

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Description of Data

For Indian Land Acquisition Loans and Indian Highly Fractionated land loans, funding levels reported reflect program levels as specified in enacted legislation. Only the Native American population is eligible for these loans.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Indian land acquisition loans are available to Native American tribes for purchasing privately held lands within their respective reservations-boundaries. Loan funds may be used to pay expenses incidental to the purchase of the land, but not for land development.

Highly fractionated Indian land loans are available to Tribes and Tribal members through intermediary financial institutions.

Appendix Reference: 26

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No changes from FY22

Description of Data

The data provided reflects financial assistance obligations, on contracts where the participant has labeled himself/herself as American Indian/Alaska Native.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are provided directly to the individual(s) on the contract.

Appendix Reference: 27

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

This program does not exist anymore for new obligations.

Appendix Reference: 28

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No changes from FY22

Description of Data

The data provided reflects financial assistance obligations, on contracts where the participant has labeled himself/herself as American Indian/Alaska Native.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are provided directly to the individual(s) on the contract. The FY 22 and 23 estimates have been increased to project a higher participation based on the FY 21 enacted amount. Participation is voluntary in the agency programs - outreach is performed to increase participation.

Appendix Reference: 29

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No changes from FY22

Description of Data

The data provided reflects financial assistance obligations, on contracts where the participant has labeled himself/herself as American Indian/Alaska Native.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are provided directly to the individual(s) on the contract.

Appendix Reference: 30

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

This program does not exist anymore for new obligations.

Appendix Reference: 31

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

ACEP program does not have special holdout or set asides for Native Americans. However, tribes have a unique option where they can enroll land into ACEP under a 30-year contract. The option is only available to Tribes. There is not enacted funding associated with the enrollment option. Individual tribal members may also participate in ACEP under general enrollment options offered to all landowners.

Appendix Reference: 32

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No changes from FY22

Description of Data

The data provided reflects financial assistance obligations, on contracts where the participant has labeled himself/herself as American Indian/Alaska Native.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are provided directly to the individual(s) on the contract.

Appendix Reference: 33

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

BIL funding amounts are estimates.

Description of Data

The data provided reflects financial assistance obligations, on contracts where the project benefits will go directly to American Indian/Alaska Native.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are provided directly to the Sponsors on the contract. Explanation of year-to-year changes: The reason for the changes is mainly based on the number of requests that are received for tribal projects. That number varies from year to year. However, in 2022 based on the levels of funding provided by BIL (IIJA) the agency set aside funding and had specific targets for Tribal WFPO projects.

Appendix Reference: 34

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

BIL funding amounts are estimates.

Description of Data

The data provided reflects financial assistance obligations, on contracts where the project benefits will go directly to American Indian/Alaska Native. The reason for year to year changes is based on the number of requests that are received for tribal projects. That number varies from year to year. However, in 2022 based on the levels of funding provided by BIL (IIJA) the agency set aside funding and had specific targets for Tribal WFPO projects.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are provided directly to the Sponsors on the contract.

Appendix Reference: 35

Department of Agriculture

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

BIL funding amounts are estimates.

Description of Data

The data provided reflects financial assistance obligations, on contracts where the project benefits will go directly to American Indian/Alaska Native. The reason for year to year changes is based on the number of requests that are received for tribal projects. That number varies from year to year. However, in 2022 based on the levels of funding provided by BIL (IIJA) the agency set aside funding and had specific targets for Tribal WFPO projects.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds are provided directly to the Sponsors on the contract.

Appendix Reference: 36

Department of Commerce

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In FY 2023, MBDA will continue its efforts to support the American Indian, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) businesses through Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs). Therefore, MBDA is projecting to spend \$3.9 million to support the AIANNH businesses through its Broad Agency Announcements in FY 2023.

Description of Data

The MBDA American Indian and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) business center program operated from FY2011 through FY2017. The program completed its multi-year awards in FY 2018. MBDA continued its efforts to support the AI/AN businesses through a new broad agency announcement focused on American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians and related competitions as noted below.

MBDA learned a great deal from conducting tribal consultations; most notably that “one-size does not fit all” in Indian Country. Tribes need greater flexibility in how they use federal funds to support business development. Rather than issuing a competition for traditional MBDA Business Centers, MBDA issued a grant solicitation encouraging applicants to propose business development solutions most appropriate in Indian Country.

Establishment of Funding Level for AI/AN/NH – First, MBDA determined existing funding baseline under the AI/AN business center program averaged \$262,500 per award in FY2011. MBDA determined it would need to increase the average investment level by approximately 14% in FY2018 to accommodate estimated cost of living adjustments and increase to operational expenses since 2011. The total average (rounded) funding level was revised to \$300,000 per award. Second, MBDA leveraged Bureau of Indian Affairs information to better serve Indian Country by identifying 10 recognized areas (note, 11th area was MBDA addition of Hawaii for Native Hawaiians). This effort resulted in the FY2019 MBDA broad agency announcement statement “MBDA anticipates making 13 awards under this initiative for a total of \$3,567,610. FY 2023 MBDA will determine its expenditure by following the same metric.

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Project (AIANNH) – Funding innovative projects seeking to impact one or more core needs for AIANNH entities and businesses. Although AIANNH’s experience a range of common needs that impede growth, MBDA has identified five areas that are consistently identified as top needs through the recently held MBDA Tribal Consultations. These core needs are: (1) Access to Capital; (2) Business Training; (3) Federal Program Coaching; (4) Business Incubators and Accelerators; and, (5) Infrastructure Focused Public-Private Partnerships.

Description of How Funds are Expended

MBDA expends its funding to American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiians through Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs) that are awarded through a competitive grant process. MBDA has continued its efforts to support the AI/AN businesses in FY 2021 through a new BAA focused on American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians and related competitions as noted below.

American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Project (AI/AN/NH) – BAA funding for innovative projects seek to impact one or more core needs for AI/AN/NH entities and businesses. Although AI/AN/NH's experience a range of common needs that impede growth, MBDA has identified five areas that are consistently identified as top needs through the recently held MBDA Tribal Consultations. These core needs are: (1) Access to Capital; (2) Business Training; (3) Federal Program Coaching; (4) Business Incubators and Accelerators; and, (5) Infrastructure Focused Public-Private Partnerships.

MBDA expects to expend approximately \$3.9 million in fiscal year (FY) 2023 funds for the financial assistance awards under this Announcement. The funding amount for each award will be determined by the agency based on the proposals submitted. The funding amounts referenced in this Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) are subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Appendix Reference: 37

Department of Commerce

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Native American tribes are eligible for all of EDA's grant programs provided they meet the qualifications of that program. While EDA makes grant awards to tribes, EDA does not have any programs that specifically target tribes or are only available to tribes. There are no funds dedicated to tribes in the FY 2022 appropriation, the CARES Act, or the FY 2023 budget.

Under the American Rescue Plan, EDA identified \$100 million for indigenous communities. Actual awards to native American tribes may exceed the \$100 million set aside.

Description of Data

EDA does not have any programs or funding strictly limited to Native American tribes and organizations, so there is no programmed level of funding for them. While there is no specific programmed funding level, EDA does routinely make grants to Native American tribes for economic planning purposes. FY 2021 enacted amounts reflect actual obligations.

EDA's Planning program supports local organizations (Economic Development Districts, Indian Tribes, and other eligible areas) with long-term planning efforts. The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Content Guidelines provide suggestions, tools, and resources for developing comprehensive economic development strategies.

Actual funded levels across all EDA programs can only be determined after the fact. Native American tribes and organizations are eligible for all EDA grant programs on a competitive basis. EDA tracks grants made to Native American tribes and organizations in its grant management system. EDA is able to generate a report to determine actual funded levels at the end of the fiscal year.

Description of How Funds are Expended

EDA grants are competitively awarded and funding is paid directly to the grantee organization, in this case a tribe or tribal organization.

Appendix Reference: 38

Department of Commerce

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Programs proposed in FY 2022 PB were not supported in the FY 2022 Enacted. Some were proposed again in FY 2023. NOAA can provide detailed data as a supplement.

Description of Data

Program funding was accounted for in full where possible. In some cases a percent estimate of a program is provided when the breadth of work has a more expansive impact than Native American communities, but is intended to target them. Funding levels were also determined via extrapolations from current contracts, awards, and FTE conducting work directly with or to the benefit of Native Americans. NOAA did not include programs that benefit Native Americans within the public at large such as weather forecasting or other similarly broad efforts.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Cooperative agreements, non-competitive grants, and competitive grants and contracts, labor.

Appendix Reference: 39

Department of Commerce

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

As a supplement to FY 2021 funds under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-58) directs the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to award \$2 billion in Tribal Broadband Connectivity grants to tribal governments for broadband deployment on tribal lands, as well as for telehealth, distance learning, broadband affordability, and digital inclusion.

Description of Data

Congress enacted appropriations that determined the level of funding. The method of distributing the funding to tribes will be determined by a Notice of Funding Opportunity.

Description of How Funds are Expended

NTIA expects to award \$1 billion of these funds in FY 2022 as a supplement to FY 2021 funds under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, for Tribal applications current under review by NTIA. NTIA plans to initiate a second grant competition later in FY 2022, under which an additional \$1 billion will be awarded in FY 2023.

Appendix Reference: 40

Department of Defense

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In FY 2022, NALEMP received an \$8M program increase under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022. In FY 2023, the DoD budget request for NALEMP is \$12M.

Description of Data

The DoD requests program funding for the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP).

Description of How Funds are Expended

Not less than \$12 million is available for the mitigation of environmental impacts on Indian lands resulting from past DoD activities, including training and technical assistance to Indian tribes; related administrative support; the gathering of information; documenting of environmental damage; and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation. NALEMP addresses environmental effects of past DoD actions on Indian lands and on other locations where the Department, an Indian tribe, and the current land owner agree that such mitigation is appropriate. Funding available under NALEMP is provided to Tribal partners through 2-year Cooperative Agreements (CAs) which enables tribal governments to lead NALEMP projects, incorporate “traditional ecological knowledge” into design for cleanup, and build tribal capacity regarding environmental services and technical remediation skills.

In addition to the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, \$25,000,000 is appropriated only for incentive payments authorized by section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract award to any subcontractor or supplier as defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code, shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being allowed additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over \$500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense with respect to any fiscal year: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1906 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense acquisition of supplies or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part, by any subcontractor or supplier defined in section 1544 of title 25, United States Code, or a small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 4221(9) of title 25, United States Code. This funding is authorized in section 8021 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and in section 8020 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022.

Appendix Reference: 41

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula grants

Appendix Reference: 42

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula grants

Appendix Reference: 43

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula grants

Appendix Reference: 44

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Estimates are not yet available for the Budget's proposed \$20 billion for new Title I Equity Grants.

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula grants

Appendix Reference: 45

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

"Other" direct support includes funding from 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Rural Education, Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, Homeless Children and Youth, Special Education - Infants, State Assessment Grants, School Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants, Indian Education - Special Programs, Indian Education - National Programs, Alaska Native Education Equity, Native American Career & Technical Education, Impact Aid - Disabilities, Impact Aid - Construction "Formula", Impact Aid - Construction "Discretionary", Vocational Rehabilitation for American Indians with Disabilities, Title III Institutional Aid (AN/NH-Serving Program), English Language Acquisition NA/AN Children, Native American Nontribal Institutions, and Special Education Parent Information Centers programs.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Competitive and formula grants

Appendix Reference: 46

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula grants

Appendix Reference: 47

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Edited FY22 budget from original 542 to 245, per Neil Danberg 5/19/2021 -- Estimates are not yet available for the Budget's proposed \$20 billion for new Title I Equity Grants.

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula grants

Appendix Reference: 48

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Due to a change in how estimates are calculated for the Adult Literacy and Basic program, amounts may have changed since the last crosscut exercise.

Description of Data

"Other" indirect funds include funds from the English Language Acquisition, Special Education - Preschool, Special Education - Infants, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Career & Technical Education, Adult Literacy and Basic, Student Financial Assistance, Student Loans, Minority Science & Engineering Improvement, GEAR UP, and TRIO programs.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula and competitive grants and student loans

Appendix Reference: 49

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Amounts are discretionary only. Currently authorized Mandatory funding in this line is: 20EN: 30.000 / 21EN: 30.000 / 22Budget: 30.000

22 Budget includes American Families Plan \$: AFP proposed increase to mandatory TCU funding: 58.824

Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula-based discretionary grants

Appendix Reference: 50

Department of Education

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Competitive grants

Appendix Reference: 51

Department of Energy

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes.

Description of Data

The Weatherization Assistance Program provides formula funding to States and other governmental entities, including native American Tribes, for the weatherization of low-income housing. Planned funds for 2022 will be distributed via formula allocation.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula grants directly to the Northern Arapaho tribe for the Weatherization Assistance Program.

Appendix Reference: 52

Department of Energy

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In FY 2023, the Office of Indian Energy will continue its financial assistance and technical assistance to support Tribal Nations transition to clean energy, providing energy access to unelectrified homes, addressing energy poverty, and serving more Tribes across the Nation. Additional initiatives focus on transitioning Tribal Colleges and Universities (TC&U) to clean energy, along with initiatives for climate justice and seven generation energy planning.

Description of Data

The Office of Indian Energy is exclusively funded to operate programs for consenting Indian tribes. None of the funds are used for purposes that do not benefit Native American tribes.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds will be provided through technical assistance and grants (competitive and formula grants) to support the transition of Tribal Nations to clean energy, increasing energy access, and addressing energy poverty. Additionally, financial and technical support will be provided to TC&Us to continue their transition to clean energy.

Appendix Reference: 53

Department of Energy

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes. In FY 2023, LPO requests \$1.86 million to continue marketing, origination and monitoring activities for the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program. The Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program is authorized to guarantee up to \$2B in loans that support Tribal governments' development and investment in a broad-range of energy projects which can create jobs and economic growth and address issues of tribal energy access and affordability. The Department supports continuing in FY 2023 the language enacted by Congress in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, that broadens TELGP authority to allow applicants to apply to LPO for direct loans via the United States (U.S.) Treasury Federal Financing Bank guaranteed by the Department, in addition to partial loan guarantees.

Description of Data

The FY 2023 Budget provides Administrative Expense funding for the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELG) to continue loan guarantee originating activities, as well as to monitor its expected portfolio.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Appropriations for administrative expense supports the activities related to establishing a program to market, originate and monitor loan guarantees. The Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELG) is authorized by Title V of the Energy policy Act of 2005. Congress first appropriated funding for the program in FY 2017, and DOE issued the first TELGP solicitation to support tribal energy development in FY 2018. In FY 2022 applicants can access to direct loans via the United States Treasury Federal Financing Bank, guaranteed by the DOE, obviating the need for a partial guarantee of a commercial lender. This change – in addition to planned changes in FY 2022 to the TELGP solicitation to clarify ownership requirements, lending obligations, and fees – is expected to increase interest in and accessibility to TELGP loans. The loan must be made to a federally recognized Indian tribe or Alaska Native Corporation for the purposes of energy development.

Appendix Reference: 54

Department of Energy

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The entire subprogram is dedicated to supporting Tribal Colleges and Universities.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Minority Serving Institution Partnership Program's (MSIPP) mission is to create and foster a sustainable STEM-pipeline that prepares a diverse workforce of world class talent through strategic partnerships between Minority Serving Institutions and the Nuclear Security Enterprise (NSE). MSIPP supports Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs), and Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs). MSIPP aligns investments in university capacity and workforce development with the NNSA mission to develop the needed skills and talent for the NSE's enduring technical workforce and to enhance research and education capacity at under-represented colleges and universities. TCUs are supported directly through the Tribal Education Partnership Program (TEPP), a sub-program within MSIPP with the same mission and objectives.

Appendix Reference: 55

Department of Energy

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

DOE's Legacy Management Program includes the Long-Term Surveillance & Maintenance (LTS&M) Program; the Defense-Related Uranium Mines (DRUM) Program; the Applied Science and Technology (AS&T) Program; the Education, Communications, History, & Outreach (ECHO) Program; and the Environmental Justice (EJ) Program. The funding increase in the FY 2023 Budget supports strengthening the EJ Program, enabling the program to reach a larger number of Native American or Alaskan Native communities. LM will continue inventorying, risk screening, and safeguarding of DRUM sites on Navajo Nation and other Tribal lands. This work will ensure the protectiveness of the mines and mills on Tribal Lands where uranium ore was mined and processed by the government.

Base funding for DRUM and Long-Term Surveillance & Maintenance (LTS&M) activities are subject to regulatory, remediation, and community agreement limitations. As a result, funding that supports DRUM and LTS&M activities are not available for redistribution.

Long-Term Surveillance & Maintenance (LTS&M) Program

- Continue providing long-term surveillance and maintenance at closed sites on or adjacent to Native American or Alaskan Native communities.

Defense-Related Uranium Mine (DRUM) Program

- Continue providing establishment a dedicated DRUM team to provide verification and validation of defense-related uranium mines located on or near Navajo Nation and Tribal lands.

Applied Science and Technology (AS&T) Program

- Continue providing environmental safety educational outreach as required to Navajo Nation and Tribal lands communities.

Education, Communications, History, & Outreach (ECHO)

- Continue providing LM site specific environmental safety educational outreach to Navajo Nation and Tribal lands communities located on or near LM sites.

Environmental Justice (EJ) Program

- Continue executing U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) EJ mission in accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations".
- Strengthen EJ program, enabling the program to reach a larger number of Native American or Alaskan Native communities.

Description of Data

Long-Term Surveillance & Maintenance (LTS&M) Program -LM protects human health and the environment and provides long-term stewardship at more than 100 World War II and Cold War era sites where the federal government operated, researched, produced, and tested nuclear weapons and conducted scientific and engineering research. LM sites are in 29 States and Puerto Rico. Additionally, some of the closed sites are located on or near Native American or Alaskan Native communities.

LM's long-term stewardship includes providing LTS&M activities such as records archiving, routine inspections, maintenance, or the operation of active remedial action systems. The LTS&M activities accounted in this data call includes those executed sites located on or near Native American or Alaskan Native communities.

Defense-Related Uranium Mine (DRUM) Program –LM's DRUM Program is a partnership between federal land management agencies, state abandoned mine lands (AML) programs, and tribal governments. The partnership includes inventorying, risk screening, and safeguarding a specific set of abandoned uranium mines. The mines in question provided uranium ore to the U.S. Atomic Energy commission (AEC) for defense-related activities.

The DRUM activities accounted for in this data call includes continuing to dictate a DRUM Team for inventorying, risk screening, and safeguarding DRUM sites on Navajo Nation and other Tribal lands. This work will ensure the protectiveness of the mines and mills on Tribal Lands where uranium ore was mined and processed by the government.

Applied Science and Technology (AS&T) Program – LM's AS&T program incorporates advances in science and technology to improve LTS&M capabilities; increase understanding of sites to design remedy repairs, and more effectively remediate and manage contaminated groundwater; enhance Environment, Safety, Health, and Quality (ESH&Q) and emergency management program that are structurally integrated into the daily operations of LM's programs and projects.

The AS&T activities accounted for in this data call includes providing outreach to Navajo Nation and Tribal lands communities on environmental safety developments that impact their communities.

Education, Communications, History, & Outreach (ECHO) – LM's long-term stewardship includes providing ECHO activities such as stakeholder engagement, education, and outreach to communities where sites are located. The ECHO activities accounted in this data call includes environmental safety outreach to Navajo Nation and Tribal lands communities located on or near LM sites.

Environmental Justice (EJ) Program – LM's EJ activities includes administering U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) EJ mission in accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 12898. This includes all activities to ensure the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people—regardless of race, ethnicity, income, or education level—in environmental decision-making.

The activities accounted in this data call includes all EJ activities that directly or particularly benefit Native American and Alaskan Native communities. An example includes LM participation in the Mentorship for Environmental Scholars Program (MES). The MES program provides internships and fellowships for underrepresented students at Tribal Colleges and Universities in environmental sciences fields. The internships and fellowships are focused on providing underrepresented students with hands-on experiences within DOE's research facilities. In FY 2023 LM request includes strengthen the EJ program, enabling the program to reach a larger number of Native American or Alaskan Native communities.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Long-Term Surveillance & Maintenance (LTS&M) Program

- Funds are expended through contractor (support services for executing LTS&M activities). Additionally, funds are expended through cooperative agreements and discretionary grants to Navajo Nations and Tribal Governments.

Defense-Related Uranium Mine (DRUM) Program

- Funds are expended through contractor (support services for executing DRUM activities). Additionally, funds are expended through cooperative agreements and discretionary grants to Navajo Nations and Tribal Governments.

Applied Science and Technology (AS&T) Program

- Funds are expended through contractor (support services for executing AS&T activities).

Education, Communications, History, & Outreach (ECHO)

- Funds are expended through contractor (support services for executing ECHO activities).

Environmental Justice (EJ) Program

- Funds are expended through cooperative agreements and discretionary grants to Tribal Colleges and Universities, Navajo Nations and Tribal Governments.

Appendix Reference: 56

Department of Energy

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes.

Description of Data

This is a 5 year Cooperative Agreement between NE and EM for Shoshone-Bannock Tribes at cost share of 83% for NE and 17% for EM for a total of \$6.643M.

Description of How Funds are Expended

This is a 5 year Cooperative Agreement between NE and EM for Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and also includes \$.075M for Tribal Office of Emergency Management.

Appendix Reference: 57

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Major changes from FY 2022 to FY 2023 for Mental Health include an increase of +\$12.6 million due to increased funding at the program level; +\$1.8 million Project AWARE, +\$4.8 million Healthy Transitions, +\$4.6 million Project LAUNCH. No change for MH System Transformation and Health Reform and a decrease in funding of -\$1.2 million GLS States. Substance Abuse Prevention has an increase of +\$2.2 million; +\$2.9 million Tribal Behavioral Health grant, and a decrease in funding for -\$736,000 Strategic Prevention Framework . Substance Abuse Treatment has an increase of +\$1.5 million across Programs of Regional and National Significance. Children's Mental Health Services has an increase of +\$8.7 million. Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant has an increase of +\$330,000. Tribal Opioid Response Grant has an increase of +\$20.0 million.

Description of Data

Mental Health programs for AI/AN, such as Children and Family Programs, Zero Suicide AI and AN, AI/AN Suicide Prevention Initiative, Tribal Behavioral Health Care Grant, are funded with 100% of the program funds. The other Mental Health programs, such as Children's Mental Health Services, and Protection and Advocacy, Project AWARE, Healthy Transitions, System Transformation and Health Reform, GLS States and Project LAUNCH show projected funding based on program funding changes. Substance Abuse Prevention programs such as Strategic Prevention Framework show projected funding based on program funding changes. The Tribal Behavioral Health Grant is funded with 100% of the program funds. Substance Abuse Treatment programs such as Tribal Opioid Response grants are funded with 100% of the program funds. The other Treatment programs such as the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant and the Programs of Regional and National Significance show projected funding based on program funding changes.

Description of How Funds are Expended

These funds are expended directly to tribes and tribal communities through competitive grant process.

Appendix Reference: 58

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Estimate for FY 2022 Enacted level reflects data developed late February-early March using the FY 2022 Annualized CR level as resource baseline. FY 2022 appropriations were enacted after Institutes, Centers and Office submitted their execution year estimates. Estimate for FY 2023 President's Budget is subject to nominal change as NIH finalizes amounts.

Estimates reported are for the American Indian & Alaskan Native research category displayed on the NIH RePORT web site "Estimates of Funding for Various Research, Condition, and Disease Categories (RCDC)".

The American Indians/Alaska Natives (AIAN) category includes research on all state- and federally-recognized AIAN populations within the United States. Research can cover all state- and federally-recognized tribes, villages, reservations, pueblos, bands, communities, colonies, tribal towns, nations, and councils in both urban and rural environments within the United States.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are primarily obligated through peer-reviewed extramural grants-in-aid awarded to researchers or entities, e.g. academic, corporate, non-profit, etc.

Appendix Reference: 59

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 Budget includes significant increases for Native American Nutrition and Supportive Services, and Native American Caregiver Support programs above the FY 2022 Enacted level.

Description of Data

The calculation includes Native American Nutrition and Supportive Services, Native American Caregivers, applicable Nutrition Services Incentive Program grants, as well as several smaller programs. The FY22 Enacted amount includes placeholder estimates in some cases where final grant awards have not yet been made. The FY21 Enacted amounts include supplemental appropriations.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The bulk of this funding is provided through formula grants directly to Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 60

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Funding amounts reflect the estimated direct awards to AI/AN partners through CDC's competitive grants processes from various budget lines, including Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country, and are subject to change. Along with these direct awards, CDC has many initiatives and programs that support tribes and tribal members.

FY 2021 Supplemental allocation to Tribal Communities was transferred to IHS to support the tribal COVID response as directed by Congress.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended through competitive cooperative agreement and grant awards to tribal partners and organizations.

Appendix Reference: 61

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

There are no major changes within the Programs from FY 2021 to FY 2022 due to an increase in funding.

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

These funds are expended directly to tribes and tribal communities through competitive grant process.

Appendix Reference: 62

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY 2022.

Description of Data

Health Centers is calculated from the number of Native Hawaiian and Tribal Health Centers, Centers of Excellence is based on the percentage of participants, National Health Service Corps is based on the Tribal set-aside, Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program is based on 3% of the budget, Healthy Start is based on 4% of the budget, Emergency Relief Grants is based on 0.5% of the budget, Comprehensive Care is based on 0.8% of the budget, Early Intervention is based on 0.7% of the budget, Rural Health Outreach Grants is based on 2% of the budget, and Payments to Hawaii is based on 100% of the budget.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended through grant awards to tribal partners and organizations.

Appendix Reference: 63

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

An increase by adding two additional trainings, which will allow for the ICD-10 Medical Coding Trainings to be provided to all 12 of the IHS areas.

Description of Data

Funding is for: 1) ICD-10 Medical Coding Trainings to ITU staff in AI/AN communities and to Tribal College and University Students (TCU) 2) involves providing logistics, venue, and presenters for 16 field trainings 3) the development of culturally appropriate outreach and educational materials to assist in the enrollment of AI/ANs in CMS programs 4) Funds the five tasks under the Cooperative Agreement include: Tribal regulation review and analysis, data research, TTAG strategic plan development, Tribal consultation support, and outreach trainings for tribal communities 5) Funds CMS portion of the Intradepartment Council on Native American Affairs (ICNNA) Support

Description of How Funds are Expended

CMS is still gathering this information.

Appendix Reference: 64

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 Budget shifts IHS from discretionary to mandatory funding.

Description of Data

IHS is a direct health care provider established as the principal Federal Agency charged with the mission of raising the physical, mental, social, and spiritual health of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest level.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are/will be expended through various mechanisms: Contracts with Tribal governments, organizations, or individuals, Direct funding to Tribal governments, organizations, or individuals, Direct service programs, Competitive Grants, Non-competitive Grants, Grants to Urban Indian Organizations, and Loans.

Appendix Reference: 65

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY 2022 and FY 2023 Enacted amounts are subject to sequestration. Post-sequestration total for SDPI in FY 2022 and FY 2023 is \$147 million.

Description of Data

All funding for the SDPI is used for Native American tribes, communities, and individuals.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended through a grants for the prevention and treatment of diabetes to Tribes and Urban Indian Organizations.

Appendix Reference: 66

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY21 Enacted Discretionary includes both annual and CRRSA funding.

FY22 Enacted Mandatory includes ARP funding.

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Federally recognized tribes, or consortia of tribes, are eligible to receive Head Start funding directly. The Head Start Act reserves funds for specifically for tribes.

Appendix Reference: 67

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes.

Description of Data

Total appropriation.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Projects that promote business development, capacity-building, entrepreneurial activities, financial education, cultural and language preservation, as well as the implementation of environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Appendix Reference: 68

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2021 enacted amount for discretionary includes the FY21 CCDBG reallocation and the CRRSA and ARP supplemental appropriations. The breakdown is as follows:

CCDBG Annual:	340
CRRSA:	275
CCDBG Reallocation:	1 (rounded: actual \$506K)
Total FY21 Enacted Discretionary:	616
ARP CCDBG:	450
ARP Stabilization:	719
CCE Enacted:	100
Total:	1,269

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) —a block grant to state, territory, and tribal governments that provides support for children and their families with paying for child care that will fit their needs and that will prepare children to succeed in school.

Appendix Reference: 69

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Future Years are being budgeted for.

Description of Data

Actual; Percentage of total for budget amounts. These amounts do not include supplemental funds that were appropriated in CRRSA and ARPA.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Formula Grant

Appendix Reference: 70

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY21 and FY22 funding included an additional \$7 million for Tribes. There is no language in FY23 request to continue funding the additional \$7 million. Therefore, the FY23 amount is lower.

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Under the statute for the FVPSA appropriation, not less than 10 percent is awarded to Indian tribes (including Alaska Natives) and tribal organizations.

Appendix Reference: 71

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

CSBG provides grant allocations, using a statutory formula calculation, to states, territories, and tribes, for poverty reduction, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse.

Appendix Reference: 72

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY21 Enacted Mandatory includes ARP funding.

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Awarded as discretionary grants.

Appendix Reference: 73

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY 2021 enacted includes \$54 million in ARP Act supplemental funds. Starting in 2022, one additional tribe is receiving Tribal TANF funding. No change in amounts due to rounding.

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Tribes use TANF funding on a variety of programs and services that are reasonably calculated to address the program's four broad purposes: providing assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or the homes of relatives; ending dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. Activities include cash assistance, child care, and employment and training services.

Appendix Reference: 74

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The increase from FY 22 to FY 23 is due to the PB request amount for PSSF.

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

These funds will be spent on Formula grants.

Appendix Reference: 75

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes.

Description of Data

Statutory amount.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Up to \$2 million of Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood funding is available for demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of coordinating tribal TANF and child welfare services for tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect. Eight Tribal TANF-Child Welfare Coordination demonstration projects are providing improved case management for families eligible for assistance, supportive services and assistance to tribal children in out-of-home placements, and prevention services and assistance to tribal families at risk of child abuse and neglect.

Appendix Reference: 76

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes.

Description of Data

Total appropriation.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Provides funds to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. These grants allow Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members.

Appendix Reference: 77

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY 2022 and FY 2023 amounts are the program's estimated baseline costs.

Description of Data

FY 2022 and FY 2023 amounts are the program's estimated baseline costs.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are grants made to tribes.

Appendix Reference: 78

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Contract with Tribal government , Competitive Grants and Non- Competitive Grants.

Appendix Reference: 79

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Percentage of total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Child Welfare Services program provides formula grants to help state and tribal public child welfare agencies to develop and expand their child and family services programs.

Appendix Reference: 80

Department of Health and Human Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes for PREP.

Description of Data

Percentage of the total.

Description of How Funds are Expended

PREP amount will be spent for discretionary grants

Appendix Reference: 81

Department of Homeland Security

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No change in the number of FTEs who deal with Native American-related activities. Costs increased due to a civilian pay raise of 4.6% and a minor increase in travel costs for tribal support.

Description of Data

The program office (DHS Office of Partnership and Engagement) considered all personnel who support Native American Efforts both directly and indirectly. Factors for calculating the cost included: time allocated to the effort, salary and benefits for contributors, estimated travel expenses, and estimated overhead expenses (rent, IT equipment, subscription services, etc.) The time allocation was assessed against each of the costs to determine and overall cost estimate. Some of these personnel are Joint Duty personnel.

Direct Support: The individual supports Native American Affairs efforts 100% of the time (i.e. Director of Tribal Affairs). Indirect Support: This is not their primary job. The individual provides support thru committees or attends conferences i.e. (National Native American Law Enforcement Association, or NNALEA).

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended as part of a federally run program.

Appendix Reference: 82

Department of Homeland Security

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 Budget non-recurs tribal border roads funding.

Description of Data

The program office (Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol, Project Management Office Directorate) was enacted \$5M for tribal roads in the Enterprise Services PPA in FY 2021 and FY 2022. It was not funded in FY 2023.

Description of How Funds are Expended

For FY 2022, The funds are to be expended via an IAA between the Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection, United States Border Patrol (USBP) Project Management Office Directorate (PMOD). The IAA is to provide for the transfer of \$5,000,000.00 (“Funds”) from CBP to BIA. In accordance with Chapter 2 of Title 23 of the United States Code, the Funds shall be used by BIA for the repair and improvement of the identified BIA Route 2 and BIA Route 12 segments. If there are remaining funds, the funds will be used to repair or improve other identified BIA roads. The funds are non-recurred in the FY 2023 Budget.

Appendix Reference: 83

Department of Homeland Security

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY 2023 budget amount is an estimate as of 3/22/2022

Pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 606(g)(1), FEMA is required to allocate not less than 0.1% of the total funds appropriated for grants awarded under the appropriations for the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) and Urban Area Security Initiative to the Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP). In practice, this is 0.1% of the total amount appropriated by paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Federal Assistance appropriation. The final decision about the amount for THSGP is at the discretion of the DHS Secretary after receiving the full year appropriation. For fiscal years 2013 through 2019, the Secretary of Homeland Security used their discretion to increase the mandatory minimum statutory allocation (est. at \$1M annually) for THSGP to \$10M for those fiscal years. In FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022, Congress set the funding amount for THSGP at \$15M therefore, eliminating the DHS Secretary discretion in setting top line funding for FY 2020, FY 2021 and FY 2022 THSGP. The funding for the FY 2023 THSGP is still to be determined based on Appropriations and/or DHS Secretary discretion.

To be eligible to receive THSGP funding, recipients must be directly eligible tribes. Directly eligible tribes are Federally recognized tribes that meet the criteria set forth in Section 2001 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended (6 U.S.C. § 601). Among these eligibility criteria, a tribe can qualify as a directly eligible tribe if it is located on or near (within 100 miles) an international border or a coastline bordering an ocean or international waters, along with meeting other required criteria.

Description of Data

THSGP funds are allocated based on the following factors:

1. Eligibility as defined by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended, and self-certification by the applicant.
2. THSGP recipients will be selected for funding through a competitive review process as outlined in the FY 2022 THSGP Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), which will be issued no later than May 13, 2022.
3. Applicants will receive a 20% increase to their scores for addressing one or more of the following six national priorities in their investment justifications (IJs):
 - 1) Enhancing cybersecurity;
 - 2) Enhancing the protection of soft targets/crowded places;
 - 3) Combating domestic violent extremism;

4) Enhancing information and intelligence sharing and analysis, and cooperation with federal agencies including DHS;

5) Enhancing community preparedness and resilience; and

6) Enhancing election security.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding is provided directly to the tribes.

Where allowable and in accordance with, the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), Preparedness Grants Manual (PGM), applicable Information Bulletins (IBs), and the Authorized Equipment List (AEL), funds may be used for a variety of planning activities, organizational activities, equipment purchases, training, exercises, personnel costs, maintenance and sustainment (including maintenance contracts, repair and replacement costs, upgrades, and user fees.). Additionally, no more than a maximum of five percent (5%) of funds awarded may be retained by the tribal recipient for management and administration (M&A) purposes associated with the grant award.

Appendix Reference: 84

Department of Homeland Security

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

IIJA funding was provided in FY 2022, along with funding for the outyears to include FY 2023

Description of Data

Data represents funding provided to FEMA's Federal Assistance account to support a CISA-led Cybersecurity Grant Program to states, local, tribal, and territorial governments for improvement to cybersecurity and critical infrastructure, as authorized by section 2218 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 85

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

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Description of Data

All program funds are provided to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. The FY 2023 President's Budget proposes \$772 million for formula grants, \$150 million for competitive grants, \$7 million for training and technical assistance (T&TA), and \$1 million in credit subsidy for the Title VI loan guarantee program.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Native American Housing Block Grant program is the primary means by which the Federal Government fulfills its trust responsibilities to provide adequate housing to Native Americans and is the single largest source of Indian housing assistance. Recipients are federally recognized Indian tribes, tribally designated housing entities, and a limited number of State-recognized Tribes. Flexibility inherent in this self-determination program enables Indian tribes to design, develop, and operate their own affordable housing programs based on local needs and customs. Formula grants, which accounts for the largest share of funding, are distributed annually and fund affordable housing activities (e.g., new housing construction, rehabilitation, and housing services). The formula was developed in consultation with Indian tribes under statutorily mandated negotiated rulemaking. Competitive grants will be awarded through a Notice of Funding Opportunity. T&TA funds will awarded to technical assistance providers to support implementation of ONAP programs by grantees.

The American Rescue Plan Act of FY 2021 included \$450 million in supplemental funding for formula grants to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 and \$10 million in supplemental funding for T&TA.

Appendix Reference: 86

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The 2023 loan level is available for two years. Loan guarantee limitation from FY 2020 and prior is cancelled.

Description of Data

All loan guarantees are provided to American Indian and Alaska Natives.

Description of How Funds are Expended

This program guarantees private loans made to Native American Housing Block Grant (NAHBG) recipients that want to finance additional grant-eligible affordable housing and related community development projects. Tribes and Tribally Designated Housing Entities can use a variety of funding sources in combination with Title VI financing. The maximum guaranteed amount is limited to five times the need portion of the NAHBG grant and HUD guarantees 95 percent of the outstanding loan.

Appendix Reference: 87

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

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Description of Data

All program funds are provided to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. The FY 2023 President's Budget proposes \$70 million, of which \$66 million is for single purpose grants and \$4 million is for imminent threat grants.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Single purpose grants are awarded on a competitive basis and imminent threat grants are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis for qualifying disasters and other emergencies. Single purpose grants are distributed annually to about 80 Indian tribes through a Notice of Funding Opportunity. Beneficiaries are primarily low- and moderate-income persons. Projects in Indian Country tend to focus on affordable housing rehabilitation, and construction of community buildings and infrastructure. The American Rescue Plan Act of FY 2021 included \$280 million in supplemental funding for imminent threat grants to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19.

Appendix Reference: 88

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Upon enactment of the FY 2023 request, the Section 184 authorizing statute would be amended to permit HUD to expand the program service area to all Tribal members regardless of where they purchase a home. While the original program served only Tribal members on reservation/trust lands, an expansion initiated in the early 2000s to include HUD-designated “Indian areas” resulted in a service area covering approximately 75 percent of the total Native American population.

The credit subsidy and loan commitment requests are representative of the expansion efforts.

Description of Data

All loan guarantees funds are provided to American Indian and Alaska Natives.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Under this program, HUD guarantees private mortgages made in Indian Country. This program is the primary vehicle to access market-rate, private mortgage capital in Indian Country, and helps Indian tribes promote the development of sustainable reservation communities by making homeownership a realistic option for tribal members. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, loan administration and subsidy costs associated with loan guarantees are recorded in the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program account, with subsidy accruals transferred to the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Financing account to support obligations.

Appendix Reference: 89

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Loan guarantee limitation from FY 2020 and prior is cancelled.

Description of Data

All loan guarantees are provided to American Indian and Alaska Natives.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Under this program, HUD guarantees private mortgages made in Indian Country. This program is the primary vehicle to access market-rate, private mortgage capital in Indian Country, and helps Indian tribes promote the development of sustainable reservation communities by making homeownership a realistic option for Tribal members. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, loan administration and subsidy costs associated with loan guarantees are recorded in the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program account, with subsidy accruals transferred to the Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Financing account to support obligations.

Appendix Reference: 90

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

All program funds are provided to American Indian and Alaska Native Veterans. The entries in brackets denote requested or enacted appropriations provide “up to” amounts.

Description of How Funds are Expended

This program provides rental assistance and supportive services to Native American Veterans who are -- or are at risk of becoming -- homeless in Indian Country. It provides renewal grants to Indian tribes or tribally designated housing entities, which partner with the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide case management and services to eligible Native American Veterans. Although the program is modeled after the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program, Tribal HUD-VASH funds are administered in accordance with Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 instead of those of the Housing Choice Voucher program (which govern the larger HUD-VASH program).

Appendix Reference: 91

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

BLM determined the level of funding in these programs based on historical estimates.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding is expended through a combination of BLM employee labor and contractual services for cadastral related services including Tribal and private corporations/entities.

Appendix Reference: 92

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Funding increases for several programs including Preparedness, Fuels Management are offset by a projected reduction in Fire Suppression reflecting a level more consistent with normal fire suppression activity experienced historically. This contrasts with the FY 2022 suppression obligations which reflected an significantly higher funding requirements for the calendar year 2021 fire season. Normal fire activity has been estimated for the remainder of FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Description of Data

Note: The 2021 Enacted column reflects actual obligations for all Wildland Fire Management programs.

With the exception of Suppression Operations funding, the 2022 amount reflects estimated allocations based on the 2022 appropriation and the FY 2023 amount reflects estimated allocations including BIA specific program funding increases that are included in the President's Budget request. For Suppression Operations funding, the 2022 estimate is based on the increase in obligations between March 2021 and March 2022, added to the actual FY 2021 and 2023 estimates are based on three-year averages of the most recent actuals.

Funding provided for Disaster Relief is not included in the FY 2022 or FY 2023 PB amounts.

Description of How Funds are Expended

OWF allocates funding to BIA. BIA expends the funding by paying Federal employees, and through Tribal contracts and compacts, cooperative agreements and grants.

Appendix Reference: 93

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Decrease in FY 2023 is due to funding shifting from discretionary to mandatory for Indian Water Right Settlements. FY 2023 IJA funding will be allocated at a later date. Funding for FY 2023 will increase after IJA funding is allocated.

Description of Data

FY 2022 BIL allocations for aging infrastructure (\$200 million) and rural water (\$37 million in reserve) are pending at this point and may impact these numbers in the future.

FY 2023 project specific allocations from the BIL are pending.

Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund FY 2023 allocations are to be decided at a later date.

Many factors are considered to determine each projects funding level including capacity to utilize funding and construction schedules, but the final amounts are determined through the formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

BOR expends the funding.

Appendix Reference: 94

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Major changes include increase for Tribal consultations, increase for Tribal Wildlife Grants and a decrease due to transfer of the National Bison Range.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered in determining the funding amounts for the FWS programs that benefit tribes, including historical funding amounts, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

FWS was appropriated BIL funding for ecosystem restoration (\$455M over 5 years). Some projects could benefit Tribes, but the projects and amounts are unknown at this time.

Description of How Funds are Expended

FWS funding is expended in several ways including a competitive grant program to Tribes, FWS technical assistance to Tribes and contracts with Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 95

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Increases for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, proposal to implement tribal liaison office and expand regional and park tribal liaison offices and programs. All these proposals are part of the Racial Justice and Equity Initiative.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine each program's funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended through NPS programs and grants to Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 96

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Discretionary: Many factors are considered to determine each program's funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Mandatory: Calculation are based on economic assumptions.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Discretionary: Funding is primarily expended though direct service programs.

Mandatory: BTFA manages these funds. When distributed, the funding goes directly to the Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 97

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine the program's funding level, but the final amount is determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds expended through Direct service and through grants to Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 98

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Increases for Tribal Climate Adaptation Science and Geospatial, 3DEP, and Geologic Research and Collection on Tribal Lands in FY 2023 Request

Description of Data

2022 Enacted based on a July 2021 data call to rebaseline all Native American NA Aactivities using updated data.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding is expended by USGS.

Appendix Reference: 99

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In FY 2023, Contract Support Costs is requested as current mandatory funding.

Description of Data

Requested amount is estimated based on earlier year actual needs. Enacted amount reflects OMB scoring, which can differ from CBO scoring).

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are distributed to Tribes for use.

Appendix Reference: 100

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

\$261.7 million in increases for program such as Trust Natural Resources, Public Safety and Justice and Human Services.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine each program's funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

OIP funding is distributed in many ways depending on the program and how each Tribe self-determines to receive services. Options include: Direct Services, Contracts or Compacts with Tribes, and competitive awards to Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 101

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Increases requested for Water Safety and Sanitation, Safety of Dams, Zero Emission Vehicles, DOI Communication Modernization.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine each line item funding level such as the condition of facilities, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct service and funding to Tribes through contracts.

Appendix Reference: 102

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Decrease in FY 2023 is due to active water settlements being satisfied by allocations from the IWRS Completion Fund established BIL.

Description of Data

Funding amount based on ongoing needs of enacted settlements.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding is provided to Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 103

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

General increase for the Indian Loan Program.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine loan program's funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Loan guarantees and insurance for new loans made by private lenders to Indian owned businesses in Indian Country

Appendix Reference: 104

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The amount of loan principal the Indian Guaranteed Loan program can guarantee is determined by formula.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Loan guarantees and insurance for new loans made by private lenders to Indian owned businesses in Indian Country

Appendix Reference: 105

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The budget proposes to reclassify 105(l) lease agreement requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2023. Funding increase in response to increasing Tribal interest in using these unique facility lease agreements.

Description of Data

Amount requested is based on leases that have been approved and additional leases that are in the approval process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding provided to Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 106

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Bureau of Indian Affairs is proposing to reestablish a modified Indian Land Consolidation program in 2023. The budget requests \$80 million for that program which should further reduce land ownership fractionation in Indian Country with a nexus in climate adaptation, mitigation and resilience.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine this program's funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

BIA expends the funds.

Appendix Reference: 107

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding for these accounts is distributed through several means including direct services and funding distributed to Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 108

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Increases for Replacement Construction, employee housing, and major facilities improvement and repair.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine each program's funding level. The final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct services and funding to Tribes through contracts or grants.

Appendix Reference: 109

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Includes increases for ISEP, Education IT, school operations and maintenance funding, pay parity, adult scholarships and post secondary, and Tribal grant support costs.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine each program's funding level. Some of the factors include formula based on percentage of service population, i.e. Indian student count, weighted student unit (WSU), average daily attendance (ADM), and mileage and transportation expenses for ISEP transportation. Some program final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct funding to Tribal governments, organizations, direct service programs, competitive grants, and non-competitive grants.

Appendix Reference: 110

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Requesting additional funding to meet needs of the program.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine the program's funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Either 638 contracts or self-governance financial agreements with Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 111

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

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Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding will be provide to Tribes 638 contract or self governance compact

Appendix Reference: 112

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Reflects overall budget increase.

Description of Data

ONRR uses Activity Based Costing (ABC), adjusted by line-item budget requests, to compute the Native American crosscut figure.

Description of How Funds are Expended

ONRR expends these funds through mission activities performed by ONRR staff and through cooperative agreements with Tribal governments.

Appendix Reference: 113

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Additional funding requested to meet additional need.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine each program's funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct service and contracts with Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 114

Department of Interior

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Increase for IACB Museum staff and physical security.

Description of Data

Many factors are considered to determine the IACB funding level, but the final amounts are determined through the budget formulation process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

IACB expends the funding.

Appendix Reference: 115

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

There are no major changes from FY 2023.

Description of Data

The VAWA Programs that make up this funding are:

1. Grants to Tribal Governments Program. This Program derives its funding from set-asides as follows: 10% set-aside from the following statutory grant programs: STOP, ICJR/Arrest, Rural, Justice for Families, Consolidated Youth and Transitional Housing; and 7% from the Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) Program.
2. Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Grant Program. This Program derives its funding from set-asides as follows: 1/56th of STOP, 5% of ICJR/Arrest, and 1% of the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP).
3. Sexual Assault Services (SASP) Tribal Governments Program. This program is funded by a 10% set-aside from the Sexual Assault Services Program.
4. Research on Violence Against Indian Women. These funds are directly appropriated.
5. Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearing House. These funds are directly appropriated.
6. Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction Program. This program is funded by direct appropriation.

Description of How Funds are Expended

1. Grants to Tribal Governments Program - A federally recognized tribe or an organization that is acting as the authorized designee of a federally recognized Indian tribe may apply.
2. Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Grant Program - Eligible applicants are limited to recognized tribal coalitions and tribal organizations that propose to incorporate and operate a tribal coalition in areas where Indian tribes are located but no tribal coalition exists.
3. Sexual Assault Services (SASP) Tribal Governments Program - Indian tribes, tribal consortiums, tribal organizations, and nonprofit tribal organizations may apply.
4. Research on Violence Against Indian Women. VAWA 2005, as amended by VAWA 2013, called for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to conduct analyses and research on violence against Indian women living in Indian country and in Alaska Native villages. In general, NIJ is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, states, units of local government, nonprofit and for-profit

organizations (including tribal nonprofit or for-profit organizations), institutions of higher education, and certain qualified individuals.

5. Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearing House - National, tribal, statewide or other nonprofit organizations with the capacity to provide nationwide training and technical assistance may apply.

6. Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction Program - Indian tribal governments that have jurisdiction over Indian Country may apply.

Appendix Reference: 116

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes for FY 2023.

Description of Data

Totals include funding for the Tribal Access Program and the Tribal Resources Grant Program in each year.

Description of How Funds are Expended

COPS funding is provided directly to tribal law enforcement agencies through a discretionary grant program. Funding may be used to hire or rehire tribal law enforcement offices, or for equipment, training and/or technical assistance, and anti-methamphetamine activities.

Appendix Reference: 117

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 budget requests the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) at a total of \$1.75 billion. In the FY 2022 President's Budget, the request was \$2.65 billion. With a 5% tribal set-aside coming from the CVF, this reduces the total Tribal funding within OJP in the FY 2023 budget.

Description of Data

Most of the funding for tribal programs in the FY 2021 President's Budget request (approximately \$120.8 million) will come from the up to 7% tribal public safety and criminal justice programs set aside. The set aside will apply to all discretionary grant and reimbursement programs in OJP's Research, Evaluation, and Statistics; State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance; and Juvenile Justice Programs appropriations accounts. The 7% set aside would not be assessed against these tribal programs.

The remaining portion of OJP's FY 2020 President's Budget request for tribal programs (\$115 million) will come from the up to 5% set aside under the Crime Victims Fund for tribal victims assistance programs. This estimate provided for this set aside assumes that Congress will provide a total mandatory appropriation of \$2.3 billion for CVF programs as requested in the President's Budget.

Description of How Funds are Expended

In FY 2021, OJP anticipates awarding funding generated by the up to 7% set aside through the Comprehensive Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS), which encompassed most of the Department's tribal government-specific grant programs. Through CTAS, federally recognized Indian tribes and Native American communities may submit a single application for funding in one or more of ten purpose areas, including:

1. Public Safety and Community Policing;
2. Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning;
3. Tribal Justice Systems (including tribal courts and alcohol and substance abuse);
4. Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program;
5. Violence against women;
6. Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities;
7. Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts; and
8. Tribal Youth Program.

Funding from the up to 5% CVF set aside for tribal victims assistance programs may be awarded to tribes through CTAS or one or more separate solicitations in FY 2020. This funding will support a wide range of victim service needs, including, but not limited to, victim advocates, mental health services, victim transportation needs, services for crime victims of the opioid crisis, services for human trafficking victims, expanded services for child and youth crime victims, and expansion of services under the Victims of Crime Act Assistance rule (such as expanded legal services, capacity building, and housing services), as well as training and technical assistance focused on these set-aside grantees.

Appendix Reference: 118

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

This program increase is due to the Supreme Court's recent decision in *McGirt v Oklahoma* that has created potential resource needs for the BOP taking custody of Native American inmates.

Description of Data

The funding is determined by multiplying the number of Native Americans in BOP's custody by average per capita cost.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funding is expended for the security and care (food, medical, etc.) of Native Americans in BOP's custody.

Appendix Reference: 119

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Budgetary resources devoted to litigation for the benefit of Indian tribes and individual Indians. Represents percent of total GLA budget devoted to Indian Resources Section cases and Natural Resources Section tribal trust cases.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Environment and Natural Resources Division fulfills the federal government's responsibility to litigate for the benefit of Indian tribes and individual Indians. Most of this litigation relates to either defending agency programs relating to tribes or protecting the more than 60 million acres of land that the United States holds for tribes.

Appendix Reference: 120

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The Native American Funding crosscut, like most of the Criminal Division's crosscuts, is calculated by applying percentages reported by each Section to their respective resources.

The Division gathers these percentages on an annual basis. That calculation is made across all Sections with their respective percentages and resources and then added together to determine the crosscut total.

For this crosscut, there are six Sections within the Division that report doing Native American-related work.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Criminal Division does not have specific/dedicated Native American funding – consistent with the response above, six Sections within the Division report doing a small amount of Native American-related work, and the percentage of their work in this area is applied to their respective resources to calculate their crosscut data. This work is expended from direct funds consistent with all other direct-funded work done by the Division.

Appendix Reference: 121

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The Native American funding activity in the Civil Division is within the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) program. Funding for Native American activities are associated with claims received and processed by the RECA program. There is no surge in claims from the Native American population projected in FY 2023, and the funding is decreasing due to the RECA sunset.

The RECA program is preparing to sunset on July 10, 2022. As a result, as staff retire or attrit out from the program, they are not being replaced. This is causing a reduction in personnel costs, which in turn is causing the amount in this crosscut to decrease.

Description of Data

The Civil Division's Office of Management Information (OMI) maintains a database that tracks all relevant information and statistics associated with the RECA program. The budget staff leverages OMI's database to determine total claims processed by the Native American population. This number is taken and divided by the total claims processed for the whole program. For example; the total number of claims filed by the Native American population from 2002-2011 and 2014-2019 totaled 4,760. The total number of claims filed by the whole population from 2002-2011 and 2014-2019 totaled 32,110. The aforementioned numbers obtained from OMI allow the Civil Division to determine that on average, 14.82% of resources are expended on processing Native American claims receipts. Fiscal years 2012 and 2013 are excluded from our methodology due to a surge in claims that was caused by AARP articles related to the RECA program. The budget staff also works with the Office of Litigation Support (OLS) staff to calculate the total contractor resources that are dedicated to Native American claimants. The percentage calculated for the Native American claims is applied to the annual contractor expenses.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds for the RECA program's administrative expenses are appropriated to the Civil Division on an annual basis through the General Legal Activities (GLA) appropriation. The funds are tracked using Treasury Account 15 20 0128, Fund Code 0128ADIR. Majority of the costs incurred by the Civil Division are personnel expenses.

Appendix Reference: 122

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The United States Attorneys (USA) does not track obligation data by specific program category, such as Native American or Indian Country. However, USA tracks workload data for all violent and non-violent crime data in Indian Country. The workload data is then multiplied by a cost per workyear. Violent crime is used to identify violent offenses that occur in Indian Country, such as assaults, homicides, and sexual abuse cases. Non-Violent offenses are immigration fraud, and non-violent drug offenses.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding primarily supports personnel.

Appendix Reference: 123

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

All of OTJ's activity relates to three mission categories, all in support of the Department's work in Indian country: 1) to serve as the program and legal policy advisor to the Attorney General with respect to the treaty and trust relationship between the United States and the Tribes; 2) to serve as the point of contact for federally recognized tribal governments and tribal organizations with respect to questions and comments regarding policies and programs of the Department and issues relating to public safety and justice in Indian country; and 3) to coordinate within the Department of Justice and across the Executive Branch to achieve consistent, coordinated Indian country policies and programs.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funding for the Office of Tribal Justice is largely expended on salaries and expenses for the office. Travel expenses are in support of direct work with Tribes; additional funding is used to support OTJ's role in conducting formal consultation with Tribes.

Appendix Reference: 124

Department of Justice

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The non-personnel is determined based on programmatic requirements. The personnel amounts are based on the FBI's actual and projected workload specifically related to Native American tribes, communities, and individuals.

FY 2020 COVID-19 Supplemental funding is available for use by the Indian Country program as needed. At this time, it has not been specifically budgeted for this purpose, but the COVID-19 Supplemental funds will support all FBI programs indirectly as these funds are directed towards overarching enterprise requirements including improvements to telework capabilities, decontamination of work spaces, and bulk purchases of PPE.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funding is expended to support specific FBI programmatic responsibilities, provide tribal assistance, support State & Local partners on the FBI's Safe Trails Task Forces, and provide pay & benefits for the FBI personnel specifically working on these efforts.

Appendix Reference: 125

Department of Labor

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The Department of Labor is requesting \$63,800,000 in FY 2023 for the period of July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024 (PY 2023). At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 6,957 unemployed and under-skilled American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian adults in Indian and Native American Program grants administered by the Department of Labor. Additional participants are served through programs administered by BIA through funds transferred from this appropriation.

Description of Data

Appropriation, authorized under WIOA.

Description of How Funds are Expended

These funds are awarded directly to the Federally Recognized tribes and Indian-serving organizations for employment and job training programs.

Appendix Reference: 126

Department of Labor

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

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Description of Data

According to WIOA, the Secretary may reserve up to 1.5 percent of the amount that is appropriated under the Youth Formula funds for youth workforce investment activities related to Native Americans. The annual amount in the Funding Tables section reflects the entire 1.5 percent of the Department's Youth Formula funds.

Description of How Funds are Expended

These funds are distributed by formula to tribes for youth-focused employment and job training programs.

Appendix Reference: 127

Department of the Treasury

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

PL 116-93 states that, of the amount appropriated for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account, not less than \$16 million is for financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach programs designed to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native communities and provided primarily through qualified community development lender organizations with experience and expertise in community development banking and lending in Indian country, Native American organizations, tribes and tribal organizations, and other suitable providers.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Native American CDFI Assistance Program (NACA): P.L. 117-103 states that, of the amount appropriated for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account, not less than \$21.5 million is for financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach programs designed to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native communities and provided primarily through qualified community development lender organizations with experience and expertise in community development banking and lending in Indian country, Native American organizations, tribes and tribal organizations, and other suitable providers.

Appendix Reference: 128

Department of the Treasury

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

This is a new program authorized in the American Rescue Plan (ARP).

Description of Data

ARP authorized \$498 million for the Department of the Treasury to provide assistance under the newly established Homeowner Assistance Fund program for Tribes, Tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs), and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are authorized to prevent mortgage delinquencies and defaults, foreclosures, loss of utilities or home energy services, and displacement of homeowners experiencing financial hardship after January 21, 2020.

Appendix Reference: 129

Department of the Treasury

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

This is a new program authorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (CAA 2021).

Description of Data

CAA 2021 authorized Treasury to make payments to an Indian tribe or its tribally designated housing entity, Native American Programs, and the Department of Hawaiian Homelands under the Emergency Rental Assistance I program.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Treasury must make payments to an Indian tribe or its tribally designated housing entity, Native American Programs, and the Department of Hawaiian Homelands to assist households that are unable to pay rent or utilities.

Appendix Reference: 130

Department of the Treasury

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

This is a new program authorized in the American Rescue Plan.

Description of Data

The newly established Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund authorizes Treasury to make to make equal payments of no less than \$50,000 to each Tribal government and the State of Hawaii. It defines a “Tribal government” as the recognized governing body of any federally recognized Tribe identified on the Department of the Interior’s Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act list and requires the State of Hawaii to use any funds it receives exclusively for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands and Native Hawaiian Education Programs. It further requires the Department to make these payments no later than 60 days after enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act. The funds will remain available until expended.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are authorized to carry out critical capital projects including broadband in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Appendix Reference: 131

Department of the Treasury

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

This is a new program authorized in the American Rescue Plan.

Description of Data

The newly established Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund authorizes \$500 million in direct funding for the Department of the Treasury to make payments to Tribal governments for any governmental activity (aside from lobbying).

Description of How Funds are Expended

Treasury will determine the funding formula based on the economic conditions of counties and tribes. Tribes may use the funding for any governmental purpose, excluding lobbying activity.

Appendix Reference: 132

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

This is a new program authorized in the American Rescue Plan.

Description of Data

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program, a part of the American Rescue Plan, set aside \$20 billion to Tribal governments across the country to support their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are provided to support the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. Eligible uses include providing government services to address the health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, providing premium pay for essential workers, and investing in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

Appendix Reference: 133

Department of the Treasury

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

This program was provided additional funds in the American Rescue Plan.

Description of Data

ARP reauthorizes the Department of the Treasury’s State Small Business Credit Initiative and makes Tribal governments eligible to participate for the first time. It allows the Department to require Tribal governments interested in participating in the program, either individually or jointly with other Tribes, to file a notice of intent with the Department. It defines “Tribal governments” as the recognized governing body of any federally recognized Tribe identified on the Department of the Interior’s Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act list as of the date of enactment.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are provided to Tribal governments to fund small business credit expansion initiatives.

Appendix Reference: 134

Department of Transportation

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

For the FY 2022 Enacted and FY 2023 Budget columns, amounts reflect authorized contract authority for the Tribal Transportation Program and the Tribal Transportation Facility Bridge set-aside within the Bridge Investment Program. These columns exclude advance appropriations for Tribal Transportation Facility Bridge set-asides provided by IJJA.

Description of Data

The FY 2021 enacted levels of funding for this program are based on the authorized levels in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, Public Law 114-94, and its FY 2021 extension. See above for FY 22 Enacted and FY 23 Budget Amounts. FY 22 and FY 23 IJJA funding reflects obligations for programs funded by IJJA advance appropriations.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are allocated among Tribes using a statutory formula based on tribal population, road mileage, and average tribal shares of the former Tribal Transportation Allocation methodology (TTAM) formula. Tribal Transportation Program funds are provided to the tribes either directly or through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Appendix Reference: 135

Department of Transportation

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The budget authority amounts reported for all fiscal years exclude Supplemental appropriations

The discretionary amounts reported reflect the annual budget request and appropriator action on authorized Contract Authority, where the amounts allocated to Section 402 are authorized outside of annual appropriations acts

Description of Data

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) receives Section 402 grant funds determined by the formula set forth in 23 U.S.C. § 402(c). The apportionment to the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the Indian tribes, is not less than 2 percent of the total apportionment. The BIA is not eligible for any other grant funds that are available to other States via an application process (i.e. Sections 405 – National Priority Safety Programs and 1906 Racial Profiling Data Collection Grants).

Description of How Funds are Expended

Section 402 Formula Grant funds are awarded to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as that agency acts in the State Highway Safety Office (SHSO) capacity for Indian Country. As identified in 23 USC 402 (h) (2) and Appendix B to Part 1300 (b), 95 percent of the funds awarded to the BIA shall be expended by Indian tribes to carry out highway safety programs within their jurisdictions. Tribal traffic safety projects typically funded by the BIA fall under Police Traffic Services (PTS) and Child Passenger Safety (CPS) areas. The BIA also funds some full-time tribal traffic law enforcement officers and provides equipment to the tribes. The BIA continues to make significant outreach to the tribes to try to lessen traffic safety disparities among tribal communities.

Appendix Reference: 136

Department of Transportation

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The budget authority amounts reported for all fiscal years exclude Supplemental appropriations.

The discretionary amounts reported reflect the annual budget request and appropriator action on authorized Contract Authority, where the amounts allocated to the Public Transportation on Indian Reservations program are authorized outside of annual appropriations acts.

Description of Data

Authorized Level.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Tribal Transit Program provides direct funding to federally recognized Indian tribes to provide public transportation service on and around Indian reservations or tribal land in rural areas. Funds set aside for the Indian tribes are not meant to replace or reduce funds that Indian tribes receive from a state's Section 5311 funds. Eligible recipients under both the discretionary and formula program include federally recognized Indian tribes or Alaska native villages, groups, or communities as identified by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). A tribe must have the legal, financial, and technical capabilities to receive and administer federal funds.

The purpose of the Tribal Transit Program is to provide and enhance public transportation on Indian reservations/tribal lands and to provide transit services to serve tribal communities. Tribes must be located in rural areas with populations under fifty thousand, and not identified as an urbanized expansion area by the Bureau of the Census. Tribes must be providing public transit or proposing to provide public transit services. Funds may be used for public transportation capital projects, operating costs of equipment and facilities, transit planning, and acquisition of public transportation services, including service agreements with private providers of public transportation services. Funding may be for planning, start-up transit service, enhancement of existing services, purchase of transit capital items, including vehicles, and operating expenses. Operating expenses include fuel, oil, driver and dispatcher salaries, fringe benefits, and licenses (see Chapter III for full details on Section 5311 eligibility).

Appendix Reference: 137

Department of Transportation

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The budget authority amounts reported for all fiscal years exclude Supplemental appropriations.

Description of Data

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grant is to protect against the risks to life, property, and the environment that are inherent in the transportation of hazardous material in intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce (Title 49 U.S.C. § 5101). The HMEP grant supports the emergency preparedness and response efforts of States, federally recognized Native American tribes, and Territories that deal with hazardous materials emergencies, specifically those involving transportation.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Governors in each State, or their counterparts within Territories or Tribes, designate an agency to receive the HMEP grant funds. Agencies submit grant applications to PHMSA annually requesting funds for proposed activities. PHMSA reviews and evaluates applications to make certain the proposed activities support the program mission to ensure the safe transportation of hazmat. If approved, PHMSA offers the agency a Notice of Grant Award (NGA) for acceptance and signature. Once executed, the agency may distribute grant funds in accordance with the planned activities identified in the grant application within the State, Territory, or Tribe to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and first responder organizations.

Appendix Reference: 138

Department of Veterans Affairs

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

In 2022, VA continued working with stakeholders to define the scope and processes to reimburse the Indian Health Service (IHS) and Tribal Health Programs (THPs) for eligible purchased/referred care (PRC) provided to eligible AI/AN Veterans, as authorized in P.L. 116-311, the Proper and Reimbursed Care for Native Veterans Act. In 2022, VA expanded its partnerships to include Urban Indian Organizations (UIO), as authorized in Division FF, Title XI, Western Water and Indian Affairs, section 1113 of P.L. 116-260, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. Two listening sessions were held to gain initial input into a new template (December 2021/January 2022) and a draft template will be brought to tribal consultation prior to adoption. The 2023 funding level supports the expansion of VA reimbursement to include UIOs as well as to reimburse IHS/THPs for eligible purchased/referred care.

Description of Data

Indian Health Service/Tribal Health Program Reimbursement Agreement Program (RAP) projected obligations for FY 2023 are \$32 million. In general, this funding supports an estimated 116 agreements with Tribal Health Programs, in addition to 74 Indian Health Service (IHS) sites included in the National Reimbursement Agreement with IHS. VA anticipates providing reimbursement to more than 5,500 unique veterans per year. The funding level also accounts for expanded services to include Urban Indian Organizations (UIO) as well as to reimburse IHS/THPs for purchased/referred care.

Description of How Funds are Expended

VA and the Indian Health Service (IHS) signed the VA-IHS National Reimbursement Agreement in December 2012. The agreement paved the way for reimbursement agreements negotiated between VA and Tribal Health Programs (THP). Federally recognized tribes with a THP facility can initiate contact with the VHA Office of Community Care, which will provide the necessary paperwork and guidance for the tribe to pursue an agreement. Under the IHS/THP agreements, VA reimburses for eligible care provided to eligible American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/IN) Veterans, without preauthorization, and veterans are not subject to a copay for direct care services.

Appendix Reference: 139

Department of Veterans Affairs

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The Native American Veterans Housing Loan Program is authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, section 3761 to provide direct loans to Veterans living on trust lands. These loans are available to purchase, construct or improve homes to be occupied as Veteran residences (and must be occupied as the Veteran's residence). Loans are initiated by the Veterans. Funding is based on the amount of prior year loans.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct loans are made directly to eligible Veterans.

Appendix Reference: 140

Department of Veterans Affairs

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

The Native American Veterans Housing Loan Program is authorized by 38 U.S.C. chapter 37, section 3761 to provide direct loans to Veterans living on trust lands. These loans are available to purchase, construct or improve homes to be occupied as Veteran residences (and must be occupied as the Veteran's residence). Loans are initiated by the Veterans. Funding is based on the amount of prior year loans.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct loans are made directly to eligible Veterans.

Appendix Reference: 141

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 Budget column reflects the increase in the President's budget for the Tribal Air Quality Management program project. This increase is part of the environmental justice and climate change initiatives of the Administration.

Description of Data

The level of funding for Tribal air programs includes both Tribal Air Quality Management Grants, as well as resources from the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program that assists Tribes in the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs that support clean air.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Through Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 103 and 105 authorities, the EPA funds Tribes and Tribal organizations for the purpose of building Tribal capacity to implement CAA programs and to provide technical support, tools, and training. Additionally, EPA funds and assists Tribes, as appropriate, with implementing CAA programs including assessing air quality in Indian country to set air quality goals and to develop programs to meet those goals.

Appendix Reference: 142

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 Budget 'major change' column continues strengthening Agency technical assistance and will address inequities by promoting environmental justice and public participations in programs being developed. Tribes depend on GAP support to develop strong environmental programs and recruit and retain qualified environmental professionals.

Description of Data

Agency guidelines define the EPA's direct implementation responsibilities in Indian Country as addressing the most important environmental issues. Under federal environmental statutes, the EPA has responsibility for protecting human health and the environment in Indian Country. Under the EPA's 1984 Indian Policy[1], the Agency works with tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of the federal government's trust responsibility to federally recognized tribes and that the "EPA recognizes tribes as the primary parties for setting standards, making environmental policy decisions, and managing programs for reservations consistent with Agency standards and regulations." [1] EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations.- <http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/pdf/indian-policy-84.pdf>.

Description of How Funds are Expended

For the Tribal Capacity Building program, funds are part of the Environmental Programs and Management Appropriation and support EPA tribal, both Headquarters and regional operations. Under the State and Tribal Assistance Grants Appropriation, Congress established the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) to provide grants and technical assistance to tribes to cover costs of planning, developing, and establishing Tribal environmental protection programs consistent with other applicable provisions of law administered by the EPA, providing for enforcement of such laws by tribes on Indian lands. GAP currently supports Tribal capacity through financial assistance to Indian Tribal governments and intertribal consortia. GAP has helped tribes receive program delegations, approvals, and primacies for tribes to administer a variety of programs across a number of statutes, including the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Clean Air Act. Tribes also have built their capacity to assist the EPA in implementing federal environmental programs in the absence of an EPA approved Tribal program through Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs).

[1] EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Programs on Indian Reservations.- <http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/pdf/indian-policy-84.pdf>

Appendix Reference: 143

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Increases, primarily in STAG grant programs, will primarily support core tribal capacity building through direct grants to Tribes for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, projects to improve water quality, and to expand pollution control programs.

Description of Data

Per Approp bills, IJJA (SRF only), and grants to tribes per formula direct grants to Tribes for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, projects to improve water quality, and to expand pollution control programs

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended through direct grants to Tribes for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, projects to improve water quality, and to expand pollution control programs

Appendix Reference: 144

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY 2023 Budget column reflects an increase in Pollution Prevention and Lead Risk Reduction STAG programs as well as Chemical Risk Review and Reduction and Pollution Prevention EPM.

Description of Data

This is a formula driven estimate, which is based on a percentage of funding for programs that have tribal interactions as well as the payroll costs for FTE supporting those activities. OCSPP's funding supports Tribal FIFRA and TSCA assistance agreements as well as two EPA Tribal Partnership Groups, the National Tribal Toxics Council and the Tribal Pesticide Program Council.

Description of How Funds are Expended

OCSPP provides State and Tribal Assistant Grants (STAG) through EPA regions to tribes for the development and implementation of FIFRA pesticide, TSCA lead and Pollution Prevention assistance agreements. OCSPP provides funds to tribes for establishing Pesticide Programs, Lead-Based Paint Programs and Renovation, Repair and Painting Programs and Pollution Prevention Programs to administer program management activities such as such as education, training, technical assistance, and evaluation activities. These funds are also used to for specific projects that benefit tribes such as disseminating bed bug kits to Alaska Native Villages, partnering with Indian Health Service (IHS) to provide education and technical assistance through their Healthy Homes Program, and supporting tribal circuit rider programs that serve multiple tribes.

OCSPP also uses EPM funds to manage two cooperative agreements at headquarters that support the administration of the National Tribal Toxics Council and the Tribal Pesticide Program Council. These Councils are made up of tribal representatives that provide tribes with: an opportunity for greater input on issues related to toxic chemicals, pollution prevention and pesticides; a forum for providing advice on the development of EPA programs that may affect tribes; and technical resources, training, and education.

Appendix Reference: 145

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22. The level of funding is determined by each program.

Description of Data

Numbers are estimates based on historical spending. The level of funding is determined by each program.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The Brownfields 128(a) State and Tribal Response Program awards cooperative agreements to build tribal response programs. The Brownfields Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup (ARC) Program awards cooperative agreements to tribes to cleanup and revitalize brownfield sites. Hazardous Waste Management grants go to tribes to develop hazardous waste management plans and collection and to provide essential support to a wide variety of activities including remedying drinking water contamination and direct exposure to toxins and disease. Underground Storage Tanks grants go to tribes to prevent releases and direct funding to support EPA's cleanup program in Indian Country. Superfund awards cooperative agreements to tribes to address site cleanups and assist tribal involvement in the Remedial Investigation/feasibility study process.

Appendix Reference: 146

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

New initiatives in Civil enforcement and increases in Pesticides Enforcement STAG grants make up the bulk of the changes.

Description of Data

We had polled the HQs and Regional offices several years ago to estimate the FTE and resources spent supporting the Native American communities.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Most of the resources spent on the enforcement and compliance assurance efforts is payroll. In FY 2022, OECA did provide \$140K in EPM extramural funds and \$1.3M in STAG from the Categorical Grants: Pesticides Enforcement program.

Appendix Reference: 147

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22. The level of funding is determined by each program.

Description of Data

Numbers are estimates based on historical spending. The level of funding is determined by each program.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The funds will be expended on salaries and benefits for 3.8 FTE to support Native American legal cases. The total funding to cover 3.8FTE is \$684K (3.8 x \$180K = \$684,000)

Appendix Reference: 148

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY 2022 is straight lined from FY 2021 data. The data was updated based upon FY 2021 requests and FY 2020 awards. The resources support tribes to participate in the Exchange Network which enables the exchange and sharing of data and technology for improved environmental policy and program decision-making across governmental organizations. These funds are expended as grant resources. Types of grant projects funded in FY 2020 are listed here: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-12/documents/en_grant_projects_-_2020.pdf

Description of Data

Exchange Network (EN) grants to Tribal partners to enhance collaboration and tribal participation in EN activities.

Description of How Funds are Expended

This funding supports Exchange Network (EN) grants to Tribal partners, to enhance collaboration and tribal participation in EN activities. The EN Grant Program provides funding to states, territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes to support the development of the National Environmental Information Exchange Network. Since FY 2002, EPA has awarded grants to 50 states, five territories, and 87 federally recognized tribes to facilitate their involvement in the development and implementation of the EN. EPA awards these grants annually through a competitive solicitation. EPA remains committed to, at a minimum, awarding tribal assistance agreements equal to approximately 10 percent of the appropriated funds. Grants cover work to build tribal capacity in managing and exchanging data and includes training and mentoring activities across tribal communities. The grants also support projects related to exchanging data required for specific environmental programs. This includes water quality monitoring used for 305(b) reporting and air data flowing to the Emissions Inventory System (EIS).

Appendix Reference: 149

Environmental Protection Agency

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

EJ Grants in FY 2023.

Description of Data

This funding will be awarded through a competitive grant competition.

Description of How Funds are Expended

This grant support will specifically support Tribal work to eliminate disproportionately adverse human health or environmental effects on environmental justice communities in Tribal and Indigenous communities.

Appendix Reference: 150

Federal Communications Commission

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The Commission is committed to improving broadband deployment in rural and Tribal areas and provides significant funding to carriers that serve Tribal lands, but we do not designate a specific budget or level of funding for Tribal lands. The FCC's Universal Service Fund (USF) supports universal communications service in the United States through programs that fund broadband and/or voice service for schools, libraries, rural health care providers, and low-income households, and subsidizes broadband deployment in high-cost areas. USF programs are paid for by contributions from telecommunications providers, not appropriated dollars. The High Cost Program is the program that accounts for the significant fluctuation in year to year obligations. The increase in FY 2022 (from actual FY 2021) is primarily attributed to obligations for the High Cost Program's Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF). The RDOF program has shifted the timing of significant obligations from FY 2021 to FY 2022 and FY 2024, so the number reported for FY 2021 Enacted in the FY 2022 Native American Crosscut has decreased significantly. RDOF is expected to provide \$20 billion over 10 years to support broadband networks in rural communities. Looking forward, in FY 2023, FCC anticipates that obligations for the High Cost Program will increase again, primarily for 5G. In addition, the new FCC appropriated programs (COVID-19 Telehealth Program, Emergency Broadband Benefits Program, and Emergency Connectivity Fund) provide funding for broadband beginning FY 2021. With additional funding from the IJA through the Affordable Connectivity Fund, broadband obligations are estimated to increase by \$44 million in FY 2022 and \$106 million in FY 2023.

Description of Data

A specific budget is not set for Native American tribes, communities and individuals. Any recipient of funding must be eligible under the respective program's rules and approved to receive discounts and/or funding. The level of funding differs depending on the FCC program.

Actual Native American Obligation data for prior year is used as the Budget/Enacted figures.

Estimates are developed for the current year and budget year. Unless there are program specific issues, the ratio of the actual (FY 2021) Native American Obligation to Annual Obligation is determined. This ratio is applied to the Estimated Total Obligation figure to determine the current year (FY 2022) and budget year (FY 2023) Native American Obligation estimates.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The manner of expending funds differs depending on the FCC program. Any recipient of funding must be eligible under the respective program's rules and approved to receive discounts and/or funding:

Appendix Reference: 151

Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC)

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (Permitting Council) continues to build upon lessons learned and feedback received through its tribal capacity building e-learning courses and other outreach efforts to improve consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native tribes on large, complex infrastructure projects covered under Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41).

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, Public Law 117-58) amended FAST-41 to prioritize input from tribal nations affected by proposed infrastructure projects and expanded opportunities for tribal involvement in infrastructure developed on tribal lands. The Permitting Council Office of the Executive Director will lead the implementation of these important new policies in the following ways:

- Infrastructure projects sponsored by tribal entities and located on tribal lands have increased access to the benefits of FAST-41, which include public, transparent permitting timetables and increased access to Federal decision-makers with respect to their projects.
- The Permitting Council Executive Director is authorized to transfer funds directly to tribes to participate in the Federal environmental review and authorization of infrastructure projects affecting the tribe, easing the financial burden of participating in project reviews.
- The IIJA charges the 13 Permitting Council member agencies to develop new, governmentwide best practices to improve agency and project sponsor early engagement with tribal governments to identify potential impacts to natural, archeological, and cultural resources from Federally-authorized infrastructure projects.

In addition, the Permitting Council Office of the Executive Director will continue its ongoing efforts to overcome challenges and barriers to tribal participation in the Federal environmental review and authorization process for FAST-41 projects by: 1) conducting training on effective tribal engagement for Federal agencies in concert with the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation's John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution (Udall Foundation); 2) working with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to expand and improve the Tribal Directory Assistance Tool to serve as a single, public database for identifying and notifying tribes on matters related to FAST-41 covered projects; 3) offering e-learning courses to introduce tribes to the Permitting Council and FAST-41; and 4) hosting and facilitating public engagement events with tribal, local, state, and national leaders to create a two-way, nation-to-nation dialog that brings diverse perspectives and new voices to the table in a way that improves and informs the work of the Permitting Council.

Description of Data

Funding levels were developed through discussions with other Federal agencies with which Permitting Council Office of the Executive Director would partner to deliver these programs and initiatives, including the Udall Foundation and HUD, as well as input from Permitting Council member agencies.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds will be expended through agreements with other Federal agencies and state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement the programs and initiatives described above and, recognizing the financial constraints that could affect tribal participation, may also include providing reasonable accommodations to help support broader participation by tribes than what may otherwise be possible.

Appendix Reference: 152

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts (IAIA)

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Description of Data

Appropriated funds are utilized in full for activities relating to Native Americans. Funds are used to operate the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development. The Institute is an independent educational institution that serves as a multi-tribal center of higher education for Native Americans and is dedicated to the study, creative application, preservation and care of Indian arts and culture.

Title XV of Public Law 99–498 established the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development as an independent non-profit educational institution. The mission of the Institute is to serve as a multi-tribal center of higher education for Native Americans and is dedicated to the study, creative application, preservation and care of Indian arts and culture. The Institute is federally chartered and under the direction and control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the President of the United States. Appropriated funds support operation of the Institute.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct service programs

Appendix Reference: 153

Institute of Museum and Library Services

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The Budget proposed to eliminate IMLS in FY21. FY22 funding is planned to be similar to FY21 enacted levels.

Description of Data

The Native American/Native Hawaiian Library Services program is funded through a combination of basic grants and competitive grant funding. The basic grants are up to \$10K based on short application form. The remaining amount left in the program is available for competitive grants. The Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services program is funded solely through a competitive NOFO process.

The agency supports library connectivity, digital inclusion, and capacity building in tribal communities, however the need is greater than the planned funded amount. Due to the agency initially having to submit a shutdown budget amount in FY22, the funding in FY22 is planned to be similar to the FY21 enacted amount.

Description of How Funds are Expended

IMLS funds are expended through grant awards.

Appendix Reference: 154

Morris K. Udall Foundation - Native Nations Institute

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY 2023 Native American Congressional Internship program expenses may be higher due to transitioning back to an in-person scholarship orientation program from a virtual orientation program related to the pandemic.

Description of Data

Appropriation language states that "up to \$1,000,000 shall be available to carry out the activities authorized by section 6(7) of Public Law 102–259 and section 817(a) of Public Law 106–568 (20 U.S.C. 5604(7))".

Description of How Funds are Expended

When \$900,000 is set-aside, \$800,000 of the total is assigned to the Native Nations Institute to help support their work of providing resources to Indigenous nations on self-determination, governance, and development.

The Congressional Native American Internship program will be held in Washington D.C. during the summer and is funded by \$200,000 of this set-aside. Native Nations Institute uses \$125,000 of this funding, and the Foundation pays expenses directly with \$75,000 of the funds.

Appendix Reference: 155

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Updated original entries per NASA to accurately reflect FY21 enacted and FY22 Budget.

No major changes in FY 2023. Office of STEM Engagement continues seeking to increase American Indian and Alaska Native engagement in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) through authentic and unique NASA experiences. Continue to identify opportunities to support/fund indigenous STEM efforts

Description of Data

MAIANSE: Minority University Research and Education Project (MUREP) for American Indian and Alaska Native Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) Engagement Activity awards funding through cooperative agreements to tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) or American Indian-Alaskan Native organizations to provide opportunities for tribal colleges and universities students, faculty and staff to engage in NASA-related science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) activities. Winning proposals offer innovative methods, approaches and concepts to make appropriate use of current NASA-unique engineering and scientific resources. Additional funding provided for First Nations Launch (FNL) as part of the Artemis Student Challenges.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended through cooperative agreements with institutions. Funds are provided to affinity groups that support indigenous students in STEM as well as student engagement efforts (e.g., competitions, challenges)

Appendix Reference: 156

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Onsite Support Services Contract using Wichita Tribal Enterprises, LLC (a Native American tribally-owned business, a small disadvantaged business). This onsite support contract goes through the normal open competition bidding process.

Description of How Funds are Expended

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Appendix Reference: 157

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

NASA's Aeronautics Research Institute (NARI) Interns coordinate food and water delivery to Zuni Tribe (Competitive)

Description of How Funds are Expended

NASA's Aeronautics Research Institute (NARI) Interns coordinate food and water delivery to Zuni Tribe (Competitive)

Appendix Reference: 158

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

FY21 was an estimate; award amount has changed to \$2.4M

Description of Data

The FY21 data was updated to reflect award selections that occurred after the previous data call.

For FY22, there are no selections to date for AIAN firms or TCUs. A review of Phase I proposals that were just received there are 8 from firms that indicated AIAN status. Selections will not be made until the end of May.

Description of How Funds are Expended

For the FY21 awards, 2 Phase I awards are complete (\$250k), the remaining awards are still under administration.

Appendix Reference: 159

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Science Activation is a competitive program to engage learners of all ages to actively participate in NASA science. This report includes the projects awarded to focus on Native American communities, as well as an estimate of the amounts supporting Native communities within projects that have additional audiences.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended through competitively-selected cooperative agreements with institutions.

Appendix Reference: 160

National Science Foundation

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Tribal Colleges and Universities Program: The Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR) determined the TCUP FY 2023 Budget level from the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2022 to fund TCUP at \$21,000,000.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Tribal Colleges and Universities Program: Organizations eligible to submit TCUP proposals are Tribal Colleges and Universities, Alaska Native-serving institutions and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions. [Executive Order 13021 defines Tribal Colleges and Universities ("tribal colleges") as those institutions cited in section 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), and other institutions that qualify for funding under the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, (25 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), as well as Navajo Community College as authorized in the Navajo Community College Assistance Act of 1978, Public Law 95-471, Title II (25 U.S.C. 640a note). The term "Alaska Native-serving institution" means an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution under section 1058(b) of the Higher Education Act; and that, at the time of submission, has an undergraduate enrollment that is at least 20 percent Alaska Native students. The term "Native Hawaiian-serving institution" means an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution under section 1058(b) of the Higher Education Act; and that, at the time of submission, has an undergraduate enrollment that is at least 10 percent Native Hawaiian students.] Under those specific provisions, TCUP awards are made to those qualified institutions. TCUP awards are not made directly to native students.

Appendix Reference: 161

National Science Foundation

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Arctic Social Sciences Program: Based on inventory of awards in the Arctic Social Sciences Program.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Arctic Social Sciences Program: Grant awards to Alaska Native American investigators and Alaska Native Serving Institutions.

Appendix Reference: 162

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY 2022

Description of Data

The NRC employs the "Tribal Protocol Manual" in implementing the Tribal Liaison Program to foster effective interaction with Native American tribes. This manual embodies the NRC's commitment to acknowledging the sovereign rights of Federally-recognized Tribes in the development and implementation of agency policies and regulatory activities that have Tribal implications. More information about the NRC's tribal program can be found at this link <https://tribal.nrc.gov/>

The level of funding for Tribal activities was determined by reviewing the staff hours expended on tribal-related issues, as well as considering any anticipated workload. The staff activities include implementation of the Tribal Policy Statement including outreach, guidance, and training to staff on Tribal issues, coordination with other Federal agencies on Tribal matters, supporting NRC projects involving Tribal considerations, updating tribal and state contact databases and mapping tools, collaborating with the NRC's State Liaison Officers, and direct liaison work e.g., information collection and exchange, webinars.

Description of How Funds are Expended

All funds directly support staff hours for working on tribal-related issues. The staff support implementation of the Tribal Policy Statement through development, revision, and implementation of agencywide guidance. Additionally, staff develop and provide Tribal training to agency staff, as well as collaborating with the agency's State Liaison Officers.

Appendix Reference: 163

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

The FY23 Budget request reflects the decreased funding needs of ONHIR as activities wind down and it prepares to close in light of its core mission being largely completed. ONHIR was not intended to be a permanent office when it was created.

Description of Data

ONHIR's functions and funding fully relate to Native American-related activities. The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation was established by Public Law 93–531 to plan and conduct relocation activities associated with the settlement of a land dispute in northern Arizona between the two Tribes. Discretionary funds are used for activities to support tribal member relocation efforts and other activities (such as tribal trust land management) that directly benefit and support Tribes and tribal members.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Direct service programs, Non-competitive Grants

Appendix Reference: 164

Office of Personnel Management

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

Tribes or tribal organizations carrying out programs under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA), as well as urban Indian organizations carrying out programs under Title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCA), can purchase FEHB coverage for their employees. USDA/NFC and OPM/HI establish an IAA every year to operate and maintain the Tribal Insurance Processing System (TIPS). TIPS is used to enroll Tribes in the FEHB Program and collect insurance premiums.

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended for TIPS program management and oversight, continuous improvement and enhancement objectives, readiness for open enrollment, development of standard operation procedure documentation and technology support, customer service and call center support, and system training. In addition, funds are expended to collect FEHB insurance premiums from Tribal enrollees and transferred via IPAC to OPM on a monthly basis.

Appendix Reference: 165

Small Business Administration

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

No major changes from FY22

Description of Data

In FY 2017 and FY 2018, an average of 0.62% of all 7(a) loans and an average of 0.10% of all 504 loans were awarded to self-reported Native American small business owners. The same percentages were applied to forecast loan volumes for the FY 2019 Enacted and FY 2020 Budget, as reported in the FY 2020 Congressional Justification. For FY 2021, a FY 2021 average of 3% of self reported Native American small business owners were applied to the planned performance targets based for 7(a) loans, and PPP loans, and .2% of self reported Native American small business owners were applied to the planned performance targets for 504 loans. The decrease over the prior fiscal year was due to the pandemic. Now that the pandemic is subsiding and there's a return to normalcy, FY 2022, and FY 2023, the FY 2020 average of 6% of self reported Native American small business owners were applied to the planned performance targets based for 7(a) loans, and 1% of self reported Native American small business owners were applied to the planned performance targets based for 504 loans was used.

Description of How Funds are Expended

These are the estimated loan guarantees approved for Native American small businesses. The funding amounts reported for FY 2021, FY 2021 Supplemental, FY 2022, FY 2022 IJA, FY 2023, and FY 2023 IJA, are based on the FY21 gross percentage loans approved, with the subsidy rate by program applied where applicable.

Appendix Reference: 166

Small Business Administration

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

There are no major changes for FY 2022 to FY 2023. In FY 2021, ONAA requested \$1.5M and received \$2.0M. The budget request of \$3M for FY 2022 is an increase over FY 2021 to support underserved communities. The budget request of \$3M for FY 2023.

Description of Data

The level of funding request for FY 2023 is the same as the prior FY request for continued support underserved communities. The Agency will continue to provide business tools and resources to Native American entrepreneurs, Tribally- owned corporations, Alaska Native Corporations, and Native Hawaiian Organizations. The program will continue to focus on leadership development, economic development, job creation, and the delivery of 7(j) technical assistance programs to Native American communities. In addition, the Agency will continue to offer customized support to enhance economic growth and development by providing strategic short-and long-term community economic development planning and sector growth. Assistance will focus on international trade, manufacturing, business development training, entrepreneurship development, innovative project financing, and economic development strategies.

Description of How Funds are Expended

The SBA utilizes the funds to aid Native American communities that often do not have the same access to resources due to their remote locations. The Agency ensures that American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians can create, develop, and expand their small businesses through business development and expansion tools available through the Agency's programs. Native American Entrepreneurial Empowerment Workshops to individual and Tribally-owned businesses via contracts and grants through business development workshops, webinars, online classes, and live entrepreneurial classes. The Agency also utilizes its funds to promote the develop innovative and successful Native American firms that are eligible for assistance under SBA's 7(j) Management and Technical Assistance program.

Appendix Reference: 167

Smithsonian Institution

Major Changes in FY 2023 Budget

Description of Data

Level of funding is calculated on the resources provided to:

1. National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), both in the Washington DC area and New York
2. National Museum of Natural History (Repatriation program)
3. Facilities, security, utilities support provided to NMAI
4. Smithsonian Libraries support for Native American programs

Description of How Funds are Expended

Funds are expended in support of the National Museum of the American Indian; for the repatriation of Indian remains to the respective tribes; and support costs for the museums