



NCAI Analysis of the President's FY2018 Budget Request

Administration Releases FY 2018 Budget

This broadcast provides a preliminary analysis of the President's fiscal year (FY) 2018 budget request, highlighting impacts on funding for Indian programs. Appropriations committees have already held hearings on the outline of the proposals. NCAI urges tribal leaders to review the proposals in the President's budget and voice support for tribal programs with direct communication to the Appropriations Committee and Subcommittee leadership and members in both the House and Senate.

With the release of the President's FY 2018 budget, Congress faces a choice on how to fund discretionary programs: (1) continue to provide partial relief from the 2011 Budget Control Act's (BCA) sequester, (2) allow sequestration to take full effect for the first time, or (3) significantly deepen sequester cuts to non-defense programs while eliminating it for defense as proposed in the President's budget.

In addition to the Interior Appropriations Committees, we encourage tribes to send testimony and meet with members of all the Appropriations Committees, such as the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee, the Housing and Urban Development budget in the Transportation-Housing subcommittees, and energy programs in the Energy-Water subcommittees, for instance.

See this [budget advocacy toolkit](#) for more information. Contact Amber Ebarb (aebarb@ncai.org or 202-466-7767) at NCAI if you have questions about this analysis.

Larger Themes of Administration's Proposed Budget

On May 23, the Administration released its detailed FY 2018 budget request. Themes in this budget include shifting federal costs to other governments (including tribes, states, and localities). The President's budget states that it will "lay a new foundation that trusts States to help manage America's health care" (2018 Budget, p. 5). The proposal would repeal the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) Medicaid expansion coverage to low-income adults and convert the underlying Medicaid program into a per capita cap or block grant while cutting it deeply. States would face even deeper Medicaid cost-shifts than the House-passed ACA repeal bill.

Similarly, the FY 2018 budget would cut the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by more than \$193 billion over the next ten years (a 25% cut) by shifting costs to states, cutting eligibility for millions, and reducing benefits. The budget would restrict time limit waivers to areas with at least 10% unemployment. The areas that would no longer qualify for waivers from time-limited assistance include high-unemployment and economically hard hit areas such as southern Alaska and the Navajo Nation in Arizona.

The **Community Development Block Grant** would be eliminated, with the justification that "State and local governments are better positioned to address local community and economic development needs" (Major Savings and Reforms, p. 49). The Low Income Heating Energy Assistance Program would be eliminated. The **Social Services Block Grant** would be eliminated "to return the provision of social services back to State and local governments as well as the private sector" (2018 Budget, p. 12).

Large Disinvestment in Non-Defense Discretionary Programs

The President's budget reduces non-defense discretionary programs by \$54 billion below the sequestration level for FY 2018 and by \$1.6 trillion over the next decade – which would take this spending category to its lowest level as a percent of GDP in sixty years.

Contents

Department of the Interior	2
Department of Health and Human Services	5
Department of Justice	8
Department of Homeland Security	9
Department of Education	9
Department of Agriculture	10
Environmental Protection Agency	13
Department of Energy	13
Department of Housing and Urban Development	14
Department of Labor	15
Department of Transportation	15
Department of Commerce	16
Department of the Treasury	16

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education

The FY 2018 budget for Indian Affairs would be \$2.48 billion, a decrease of \$371.7 million below the FY2017 Omnibus level, a decrease of about 13%. Compared to the FY 2017 annualized CR, the cut is 10.9%.

- **Operation of Indian Programs** would receive \$2.1 billion in the President’s Budget, a decline of 11% compared to the FY 2017 Omnibus level and 8% compared to the FY17 CR.
- **Tribal Priority Allocations** would be cut by 12.7% relative to the FY17 CR level.
- **Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)** would be cut by \$105.1 million, 11.8% less than the FY17 Omnibus and \$64.3 million and 7.6% less than the FY17 CR.

Eliminations

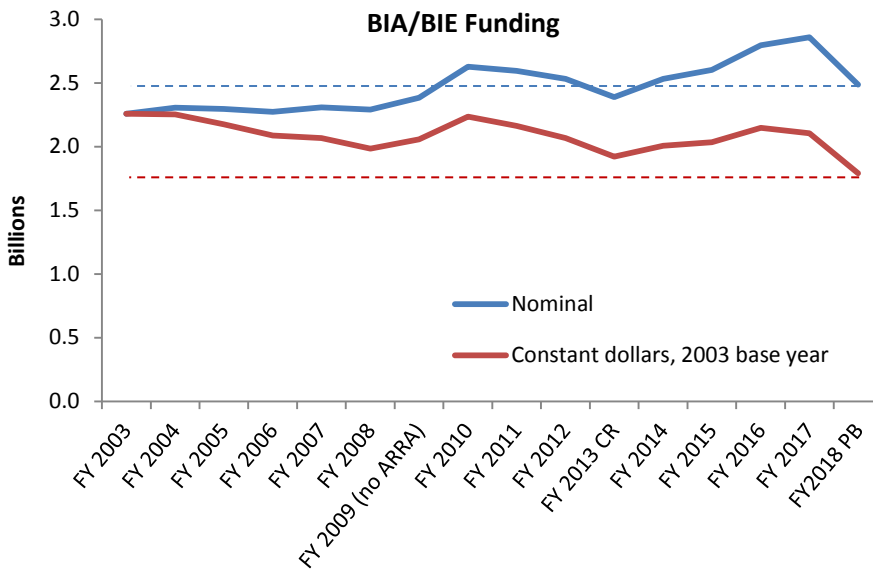
The President’s budget would eliminate a number of programs, including:

- **Housing Improvement Program**, \$8 million eliminated
- **Tribal Climate Resilience**, \$9.9 million eliminated
- **Alaska Native Programs**, \$1 million eliminated
- **Small and Needy Tribes**, \$1.8 million eliminated
- **Special Higher Education Scholarships**, \$2.7 million eliminated
- **Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund**, \$2.4 million eliminated
- **Juvenile Detention Center Education program**, \$499,000 eliminated
- **Replacement School Construction**, \$45.4 million eliminated
- **Replacement Facility Construction**, \$11.9 million eliminated

Reductions

Significant reductions (compared to the FY17 CR level) include:

- **Social Services**, a cut of \$10.1 million, or 22.4%, to a total of \$34.9 million
- **Rights Protection Implementation**, a cut of \$8.9 million, or 24%, to a total of \$28.6 million
- **Endangered Species Act**, a cut of \$1.3 million, or 51.4%, for a total of \$1.3 million
- **Trust Services**, a cut of \$6.6 million, or 44.5%, for a total of \$8.3 million
- **Scholarships & Adult Education**, a cut of \$6.2 million, or 19.8%, for a total of \$25.2 million
- **ISEP Program Adjustments**, a cut of \$2.4 million, or 45%, for a total of \$2.9 million
- **Education Program Enhancements**, a cut of \$5.8 million, or 48%, for a total of \$6.3 million
- **Tribal Education Department Grants**, a cut of \$1 million, or 50%, for a total of \$1 million
- **Early Childhood and Family Development**, a cut of \$7.7 million, or 50%, for a total of \$7.9 million
- **Johnson O’Malley**, a cut of \$4.6 million, or 31%, for a total of \$10.2 million



If this budget were enacted for BIA, the overall funding provided for BIA would be lower than any level in the last 15 years, when adjusted for inflation. The 2017 BIA funding level is 6% below the comparable 2010 level after adjusting for inflation. In 2018, those cuts would grow to 20%. These reductions are untenable and absolutely break the trust responsibility to Indian tribes.

Human Services

The President's budget includes \$123.9 million for Human Services, a program reduction of \$23.3 million from the 2017 CR and \$35.2 million less than the FY17 Omnibus (22% cut), in programs that provide social services, welfare assistance, and Indian Child Welfare Act protections. The reductions largely reflect elimination of funding for pilot programs for the Tiwahe initiative. The President's budget would also eliminate the Housing Program (-\$8 million).

Public Safety and Justice

The President's budget proposes \$326 million for Law Enforcement, a reduction of \$21.4 million, or a 6% cut compared to the FY17 CR. Proposed reductions include \$3 million for the pilot program to reduce recidivism, which was completed in 2017 and \$10 million provided to conduct tribal courts assessments located in P.L. 83-280 States. Tribal Courts would be reduced by \$6 million, which eliminates increases provided under the Tiwahe initiative.

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 Request	Change	% Change
Tribal Government					
Aid To Tribal Government	24,833	24,786	25,127	341	1.4%
CTGP	77,088	76,942	72,224	-4,718	-6.1%
Self-Governance Compacts	162,321	162,012	156,634	-5,378	-3.3%
New Tribes	464	463	160	-303	-65.4%
Small and Needy Tribes	1,845	1,842	0	-1,842	-100.0%
Road Maintenance	26,693	26,642	28,148	1,506	5.7%
Tribal Govt Program Oversight	8,273	8,257	8,014	-243	-2.9%
Subtotal, Tribal Government	301,517	300,944	290,307	-10,637	-3.5%
Human Services					
Social Services	45,179	45,093	34,987	-10,106	-22.4%
Welfare Assistance	74,791	74,649	70,794	-3,855	-5.2%
Indian Child Welfare Act	15,641	15,611	14,918	-693	-4.4%
Housing Program	8,021	8,006	0	-8,006	-100.0%
Human Services Tribal Design	246	246	243	-3	-1.2%
Human Services Program Oversight	3,126	3,120	3,007	-113	-3.6%
Subtotal, Human Services	147,004	146,725	123,949	-22,776	-15.5%
Trust - Natural Resources Management					
Natural Resources	5,168	5,158	4,829	-329	-6.4%
Irrigation Ops and Maintenance	11,398	11,376	14,009	2,633	23.1%

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 Request	Change	% Change
Rights Protection Implementation	37,638	37,567	28,625	-8,942	-23.8%
Tribal Mgmt/Development Program	9,263	9,245	9,276	31	0.3%
Endangered Species	2,684	2,679	1,302	-1,377	-51.4%
Tribal Climate Resilience	9,955	9,936	0	-9,936	-100.0%
Integrated Resource Info Program	2,996	2,990	2,815	-175	-5.9%
Agriculture and Range	30,751	30,692	28,822	-1,870	-6.1%
Forestry	51,914	51,815	49,013	-2,802	-5.4%
Water Resources	10,367	10,348	8,534	-1,814	-17.5%
Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	13,646	13,620	12,414	-1,206	-8.9%
Resource Mgmt Program Oversight	6,066	6,055	5,823	-232	-3.8%
Subtotal, Trust - NR Management	191,846	191,481	165,462	-26,019	-13.6%
Trust - Real Estate Services					
Trust Services	15,043	15,014	8,328	-6,686	-44.5%
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,160	1,158	1,177	19	1.6%
Probate	11,928	11,905	11,869	-36	-0.3%
Land Title and Records Offices	13,905	13,879	13,478	-401	-2.9%
Real Estate Services	36,837	36,767	35,570	-1,197	-3.3%
Land Records Improvement	6,439	6,426	6,109	-317	-4.9%
Environmental Quality	15,792	15,762	13,208	-2,554	-16.2%
Alaskan Native Programs	1,017	1,015	0	-1,015	-100.0%
Rights Protection	11,845	11,822	9,284	-2,538	-21.5%
Real Estate Services Oversight	13,520	13,495	13,023	-472	-3.5%
Subtotal, Trust - Real Estate	127,486	127,243	112,046	-15,197	-11.9%
Public Safety and Justice					
Law Enforcement	347,976	347,315	325,965	-21,350	-6.1%
Tribal Courts	28,173	28,119	21,984	-6,135	-21.8%
Fire Protection	1,274	1,272	1,365	93	7.3%
Subtotal, Public Safety, Justice	377,423	376,706	349,314	-27,392	-7.3%
Community and Economic Development					
Job Placement and Training	11,445	11,423	10,897	-526	-4.6%
Economic Development	1,794	1,790	1,725	-65	-3.6%
Minerals and Mining	25,153	25,106	24,709	-397	-1.6%
Community Development Oversight	2,227	2,223	2,133	-90	-4.0%
Subtotal, Comm and Econ Dev	40,619	40,542	39,464	-1,078	-2.7%
Executive Dir. Admin Services	229,662	229,225	215,592	-13,633	-5.9%
Bureau of Indian Education					
Elementary and Secondary					
Programs (forward funded)	553,458	552,406	520,044	-32,362	-5.9%
Elementary and Secondary Programs	134,263	134,008	123,871	-10,137	-7.6%
Post Secondary Progs (fwd funded)	74,893	74,750	72,689	-2,061	-2.8%
Post Secondary Programs	64,602	64,480	45,721	-18,759	-29.1%
Education Management	25,151	25,103	24,047	-1,056	-4.2%
Subtotal, BIE	852,367	850,747	786,372	-64,375	-7.6%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION OIP	2,267,924	2,263,613	2,082,506	-181,107	-8.0%
Contract Support					
Contract Support	272,000	272,000	236,600	-35,400	-13.0%
Indian Self-Determination Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0.0%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION, CSC	277,000	277,000	241,600	-35,400	-12.8%
Construction					
Education Construction	138,245	137,982	80,187	-57,795	-41.9%
Public Safety, Justice Construction	11,306	11,285	10,416	-869	-7.7%
Resources Mgmt Construction	34,488	34,422	40,696	6,274	18.2%
Other Program Construction	9,934	9,915	11,963	2,048	20.7%
TOTAL, Construction	193,973	193,604	143,262	-50,342	-26.0%
Indian Water Claim Settlement	49,475	49,381	13,999	-35,382	-71.7%
Indian Loan Guarantee	7,748	7,733	6,692	-1,041	-13.5%
Total, BIA/BIE	2,796,120	2,791,331	2,488,059	-303,272	-10.9%

The next table shows the overall BIA/BIE budget compared to the FY 2017 Omnibus level instead of the 2017 CR.

	FY16	FY17 Omnibus	2018 Request	Change	% Change
Total BIA/BIE	2,796,120	2,859,765	2,488,059	-371,706	-13.0%

Construction

The President's budget proposes an additional \$2.5 million for the Safety of Dams program and \$1.8 million for dam maintenance and an additional \$1.5 million for irrigation projects rehabilitation. The irrigation rehabilitation program addresses critical deferred maintenance and construction work on BIA-owned and operated irrigation facilities, with a focus on health and safety concerns.

Education Construction: The budget proposes \$80.2 million for Education Construction, \$57.8 million below the 2017 CR. The Budget in Brief states that available funding will continue completion of replacement schools on the 2004 school replacement list and design for the ten schools on the 2016 school replacement list. The FY 2018 proposed budget would temporarily suspends funding for Replacement School and Replacement Facility construction programs while the program focuses on management of the 2016 school replacement list.

For more information, visit: <https://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2017/highlights>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Indian Health Service

The Indian Health Service budget (IHS) request for FY 2018 of \$4.7 billion in budget authority represents a decrease of \$59 million from the FY 2017 CR and a reduction of \$300.5 million compared to the amount in the FY 2017 Omnibus (a 6% cut).

IHS (Dollars in thousands)	FY17 CR Annualized	FY17 Omnibus	FY18 Pres Bud	+/- from CR	+/- from Omnibus	% Change Omnibus
Services						
Hospitals & Health Clinics	1,853,694	1,935,178	1,870,405	16,711	-64,773	-3.3%
Dental Services	177,947	182,597	179,751	1,804	-2,846	-1.6%
Mental Health	81,944	94,080	82,654	710	-11,426	-12.1%
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	204,915	218,353	205,593	678	-12,760	-5.8%
Purchased/Referred Care	912,401	928,830	914,139	1,738	-14,691	-1.6%
Total, Clinical Services	3,230,901	3,359,038	3,252,542	21,641	-106,496	-3.2%
Public Health Nursing	76,477	78,701	77,498	1,021	-1,203	-1.5%
Health Education	18,220	18,663	18,313	93	-350	-1.9%
Community Health Representatives	58,794	60,325	58,906	112	-1,419	-2.4%
Immunization AK	1,946	2,041	1,950	4	-91	-4.5%
Total, Preventive Health	155,438	159,730	156,667	1,230	-3,063	-1.9%
Urban Health	44,656	47,678	44,741	85	-2,937	-6.2%
Indian Health Professions	48,250	49,345	43,342	-4,908	-6,003	-12.2%
Tribal Management Grants	2,437	2,465	0	-2,437	-2,465	-100.0%
Direct Operations	72,200	70,420	72,338	138	1,918	2.7%
Self-Governance	5,724	5,786	4,735	-989	-1,051	-18.2%
Total, Other Services	173,268	175,694	165,156	-8,111	-10,538	-6.0%
TOTAL, SERVICES	3,559,607	47,678	3,574,365	14,760	-120,097	-3.3%
Contract Support Costs^{1, 2}	716,605	800,000	717,970	1,365	-82,030	-10.3%
FACILITIES						
Maintenance & Improvement	73,474	75,745	60,000	-13,474	-15,745	-20.8%
Sanitation Facilities Construction	99,234	101,772	75,423	-23,811	-26,349	-25.9%
Health Care Facilities Construction	104,848	117,991	100,000	-4,848	-17,991	-15.2%
Facilities & Env. Health Support	222,187	226,950	192,022	-30,165	-34,928	-15.4%
Equipment	22,494	22,966	19,511	-2,983	-3,455	-15.0%
TOTAL, FACILITIES	522,237	545,424	446,956	-75,281	-98,468	-18.1%
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	4,798,450	5,039,886	4,739,291	-59,159	-300,595	-6.0%

Collections/Mandatory	FY 2016 Final	FY 17 CR	FY18 PB	Change
Medicare	248,638	248,638	248,638	0
Medicaid	807,605	807,605	807,605	0
Subtotal, M / M	1,056,243	1,056,243	1,056,243	0
Private Insurance	109,272	109,272	109,272	0
VA Reimbursement ²	28,062	28,062	28,062	0
Total, M / M / PI	1,193,577	1,193,577	1,193,577	0
Quarters	8,500	8,500	8,500	0
TOTAL, COLLECTIONS	1,202,077	1,202,077	1,202,077	0
MANDATORY				
Special Diabetes Program for Indians	150,000	147,000	150,000	3,000
TOTAL, MANDATORY	150,000	147,000	150,000	3,000
TOTAL, PROGRAM LEVEL	6,159,666	6,147,527	6,091,368	-56,159

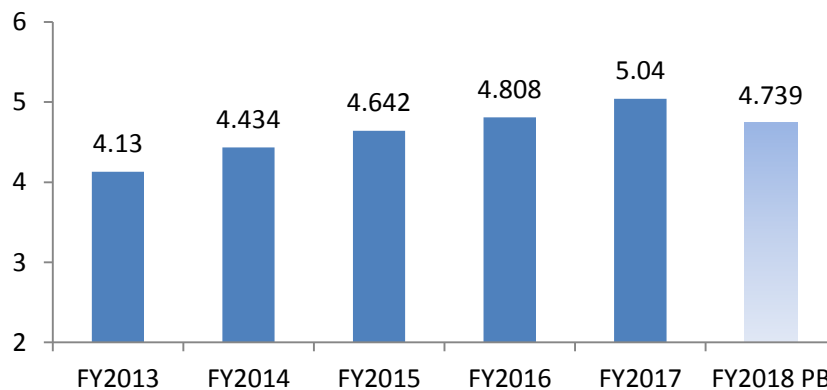
1 CSC are maintained as discretionary with a separate, indefinite appropriation in FY 2018.

2 The FY 2016 level includes revised estimate of \$718 million for Contract Support Costs and the FY 2017 level reflects an estimated actual cost of Contract Support Costs.

The table shows the subtotals compared to the FY 2017 Omnibus and FY17 CR annualized amounts.

	FY2017 CR, annualized	FY17 Omnibus	FY 2018 PB	Change from FY17 CR	% Change	Change from FY17 Omnibus	% Change
Subtotal, Clinical Services	3,230,901	3,359,038	3,252,542	21,641	0.7%	-106,496	-3.2%
Subtotal, Preventive Health	155,438	159,730	156,667	1,229	0.8%	-3,063	-1.9%
Subtotal, Other Services	173,268	175,694	165,156	-8,112	-4.7%	-10,538	-6.0%
TOTAL, SERVICES	3,559,607	3,694,462	3,574,365	14,758	0.4%	-120,097	-3.3%
CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS	716,605	800,000	717,970	1,365	0.2%	-82,030	-10.3%
TOTAL, FACILITIES	522,237	545,424	446,956	-75,281	-14.4%	-98,468	-18.1%
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	4,798,450	5,039,886	4,739,291	-59,159	-1.2%	-300,595	-6.0%

Indian Health Service Budget Trends
FY2013 - FY2018 President's Budget (PB)
Budget Authority (Billions)*



*Final enacted amounts as reported in Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees, FY2013-FY2018

The IHS Congressional Justification includes the following changes:

- Staffing and Operating Costs for Newly-constructed Facilities: an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution for new staffing of two newly-constructed health care facilities. The combined Tribal investments are more than \$86 million in construction to expand access to care in locations where existing capacity is most over extended.

- Facilities: The President’s budget proposes a decrease of \$75 million to Facilities. Reductions include maintenance and improvement, sanitation facilities construction, equipment, and facility environmental health support.

For more information, see the IHS Congressional Justification at https://www.ihs.gov/budgetformulation/includes/themes/newihstheme/display_objects/documents/FY2018CongressionalJustification.pdf

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Tribal Behavioral Health Grants

The FY 2018 Budget Request is \$150 million for all substance abuse prevention efforts, which is \$62 million below the FY17 Continuing Resolution. This request includes \$15 million in the Mental Health appropriation and \$15 million in the Substance Abuse Prevention appropriation for Tribal Communities, which are the same levels as FY17. This funding will promote mental health and prevent substance use activities for high-risk AI/AN youth and their families.

As a braided activity, SAMHSA will track separately any amounts spent or awarded under Tribal Behavioral Health Grants through the distinct appropriations and ensure that funds are used for purposes consistent with legislative direction and intent of these appropriations. The Tribal Behavioral Health Grants program addresses the Administration’s multi-agency Native Youth priority to Reduce Teen Suicide, in support of the HHS Tribal Health and Well-Being Coordination.

Programs of Regional and National Significance

(Dollars in millions)	FY2016	FY2017	FY 2018 Request	Change from 2017
Suicide Prevention				
Mental Health				
AI/AN Suicide Prevention Initiative	2.9	2.9	2.9	0
Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	4.9	15	15	0
Substance Abuse Prevention				
Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	15	14.97	14.97	0

For more information on the SAMHSA budget, visit <https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/samhsa-fy-2018-congressional-justification.pdf> page 36

Administration for Community Living

(Dollars in millions)	FY2016	FY2017	FY 2018 Request	Change from 2017
Health and Independence				
Native American Nutrition & Supportive Services	31	31	31	0
Caregiver Services				
Native American Caregiver Support Services	7.5	7.5	7.5	0

For more information, visit <https://www.acl.gov/sites/default/files/about-acl/2017-05/FY%202018%20ACL%20Budget%20Congressional%20Justification.pdf>

Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

Within HHS, ACF provides the largest amount of funding to American Indians/Alaska Natives outside of the funds provided by the Indian Health Service. Out of a budget of \$50 billion, ACF awards on the average \$647 million to Native Americans from the following programs: Head Start, Child Care, TANF, Child Support and the Administration for Native Americans. NCAI’s recommendations on many of these programs are available in the [Human Services](#) section of the NCAI FY16 budget request. This year’s budget request seeks to eliminate funding for the Community Service Block Grants and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

(Dollars in millions)	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	'17-'18
Head Start, Total Resources	9,168	9,150	9,168	+18
Head Start, Indian Tribes	226.1	225.6	226.1	+5
Child Care & Development Block Grant, Formula Grants	2,760	2,755	2,761	+5.2
CCDBG, Tribes	75.9	75.9	75.9	0
Child Welfare Services, Formula Grants	268.7	268.2	268.2	0
Child Welfare Services, Tribes	6.4	6.8	6.8	0
Community Services Block Grant, Formula Grants	715	713.0	0	-713
CSBG, Tribes	6.3	6.2	0	-6.2
Family Violence Prevention & Services, Formula Grants	150	149	151.0	1.2
FVPS, Tribes	14.5	14.4	14.5	.96
Title IV-E, Foster Care Formula Grants	4,814	5,302	5,537	234
Title IV-E, Foster Care, Tribes	3.7	9.4	10.7	1.3
Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Formula Grants	383.9	382.5	405.5	22.9
PSSF, Tribes	11.2	11.2	11.9	.7
LIHEAP, Formula Grants	3,390.3	3,000.3	0	-3,000
LIHEAP, Tribes	36.9	32.7	0	-32.7
Administration for Native Americans	50	49.9	49.9	0

Increasing Tribal Access to Promoting Safe and Stable Families: The FY 2018 budget requests a \$22 million increase in the discretionary PSSF appropriation from the FY 2017 enacted level to increase the capacity of tribes to administer child welfare services. American Indian and Alaska Native children are disproportionately represented at two times their population in state child welfare systems nationally. Among individual state foster care systems they are overrepresented at as much as 10 times their population rate. This proposal aims to address this disproportionality by investing in tribal child welfare systems and, in turn, providing culturally appropriate services to tribal families.

This year's budget request also sees a \$234 million dollar increase in Title VI-E Foster Care Formula Grants, and a \$1.3 million dollar increase to Tribal programs within that title. Many tribes lack infrastructure and stable funding. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 allowed tribes to directly administer title IV-E programs, but many tribes need to build their child welfare programs before they are able to consider developing a program meeting the requirements of title IV-E.

Department of Health and Human Services Overall: The total budget authority for HHS is proposed to be \$69.8 billion, which represents a \$14 billion (21%) decrease from the 2017 CR, and includes significant reductions in funding throughout all agencies that are likely to impact tribes, including significant cuts and changes in Medicaid, CHIP, social services, health research, public health and health promotion/disease prevention programs and others, with some critical programs being transferred to states.

For more information on the HHS budget request, visit https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/olab/acf_master_cj_508_compmay_21_2017.pdf

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Justice

The President's budget proposal for FY 18 includes funding for several tribal programs at DOJ. Specifically, funding in the bill includes:

- \$150 million for Indian tribes through a 5% set-aside from the Crime Victims Fund for providing services to crime victims. Indian tribes have never directly received funding from the Crime Victims Fund;
- a 7% set-aside from across the Office of Justice Programs totaling \$90.4 million for tribal criminal justice assistance. This compares to a 7% set-aside from certain OJP and OJJDP programs for FY 17 and is a significant increase in funding overall over FY 17 levels;

- \$30 million for tribal programs at the COPS office. This is the same as the FY16 funding level. For FY 17, the Attorney General has the discretion to take up to 7% from COPS programs overall for tribal assistance;
- an estimated \$35.5 million for the Office on Violence Against Women's (OVW) Grants to Tribal Governments Program through statutory set-asides from other appropriated programs. This is a slight decrease from FY17 levels;
- an estimated \$6.2 million for OVW's Tribal Coalitions Program through statutory set-asides from other OVW appropriations. This is a slight decrease from FY 17 levels;
- an estimated \$3.4 million for OVW's Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program through statutory set-asides from other OVW appropriations. This is a slight decrease from FY 17 levels;
- \$2.5 million for implementation of Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction. This program was funded at \$4 million for FY 17;
- \$1 million for research on violence against Native women. This is the same level of funding as FY 17;
- \$500,000 for the National Indian Country Clearinghouse on Sexual Assault. This is the same level of funding as FY 17.

For more information, visit the DOJ Budget Justifications at:

<https://www.justice.gov/doj/fy-2018-congressional-budget-submission>

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is a rare agency that would receive an increase in the administration's budget. DHS is comprised of 22 component agencies and is slated for a 6.8% increase to \$44.1 billion. A proposed border wall that greatly concerns tribal governments and communities on and near the artificial international borders would be funded at \$4.5 billion. This line item also would pay for hiring customs and border agents, and enforcing immigration laws to detain, transport, and remove illegal aliens. Grants to states, tribes and local governments would be reduced by 35% while many training programs for emergency responders and public safety personnel would be eliminated.

Grant programs managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) including the Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP) would be reduced by \$221 million, from the current \$635 million to \$414 million. The Administration also would require a cost share match of 25% from a state, tribal or local government grantee. The administration's justification is the two largest grant programs (State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative) have over \$1.9 billion in unspent balances. The THSGP is funded at an extremely low level of \$10 million annually.

The \$7.35 billion Disaster Relief Fund stays intact but federal disaster assistance grant programs would be cut by \$1 billion. Other grant programs designed to prevent catastrophic damages from disasters and managed by FEMA will be cut by \$667 million.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The President has requested for the Department of Education FY 2018 \$59 billion in discretionary funding—a decrease of \$9 billion from FY 2017 enacted level. The budget request reflects the support the Department's education reform to supporting states, school districts and postsecondary institutions to provide high-quality education.

The President has requested for the several elimination of federal programs for FY 2018. Included in the elimination is the Alaska Native Education, it is stated the program duplicates services that may be funded though other federal elementary and secondary programs. The other program eliminated is the Native Hawaiian Education, the justification provided states this program duplicates other federal elementary and secondary programs.

Indian Education Programs

As the below table shows, the Department of Education has requested mostly level funding for all Indian education programs, and elimination of two programs:

Department Education (Dollars in millions)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Requested
Impact Aid	\$1288.6	\$1305.6	\$1303.1	\$1236.4
Indian Student Education (Title VII)	\$123.9	\$143.9	\$143.7	\$143.7
<i>Grants to Local Education Agencies</i>	\$100.4	\$100.4	\$100.2	\$100.2
<i>Special Programs for Indian Children</i>	\$17.9	\$38.0	\$37.9	\$37.9
<i>National Activities</i>	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$5.6
Native Hawaiian Student Education	\$32.4	\$32.4	\$33.4	---
Alaska Native Education Equity Assistance Program	\$31.5	\$31.5	\$32.4	---
Strengthening AN/NH-Serving Inst (mandatory)	\$13.9	\$14.0	\$13.8	\$13.8
Strengthening AN/NH-Serving Inst (discretionary)	\$12.8	\$13.8	\$14.0	\$15.0
Strengthening TCUs (mandatory)	\$27.8	\$28.0	\$27.9	\$30.0
Strengthening TCUs (discretionary)	\$25.2	\$27.6	\$27.5	\$27.5
Tribally Controlled Posts and Technical Institutions	\$7.7	\$8.3	\$8.3	\$8.3
Strengthening NA-Serving Non-tribal Inst (Mand.)	\$4.6	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$5.0
Strengthening NA-Serving Nontribal Inst (Disc.)	\$3.0	\$3.3	\$3.3	\$3.3
Voc Rehab State Grants (Indian Set-Aside)	\$37.2	\$43	\$43	\$43

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The President's total FY 2018 request for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is \$137 billion—a decrease of \$ 12 billion from the FY 2017 level—with about \$116 billion associated with mandatory programs that provide services as required by law and \$25 billion in discretionary programs, including: Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) nutrition program, food safety, rural development loans, and other services. Over 69% of the total FY 2018 budget request goes to nutrition assistance.

Among the highlights of the FY 2017 USDA budget:

- \$35 billion provided to Rural Development for the financial and technical assistance for rural residences.
- \$162 million for a new grant funding for rural infrastructure called Rural Economic Infrastructure Grants
- The 2018 Budget proposes that no guaranteed loans for the Rural Community Development Initiative and Tribal College Grants.

Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs)

As the table below shows, the Department of Agriculture has requested level funding for all TCU programs operated through the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture:

Department of Agriculture (Dollars in millions)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request
Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program (FRTEP)	3	3	3
1994 Institutions Research Program	1.8	1.8	1.4
Native American Endowment Account	7	6	5
1994 Institutions Extension Program	4	4	4.4

The funding level for Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program (FRTEP) and the 1994 Institutions Research and Extension Programs remains at the same funding level.

Agriculture

Department of Agriculture (Dollars in millions)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request
Office of Tribal Relations	.502	.502	.501
Rural Utilities Service (Discretionary Programs)	8.7	8.02	6.2
Rural Housing and Community Facilities (Grants & Loans*)	27	39	37
Water and Waste Disposal Program (Grants)	455	481	427
Fractionated Land Loans	10	10	0
Indian Land Acquisition Loan Program			
Loan Authorizations	2	20	0
Loan Subsidies	0	2.5	0

*USDA is only requesting money for grants for the Rural Housing and Community Facilities in FY 2017 due to the high cost subsidy cost of the guaranteed loan program.

Office of Tribal Relations

The budget proposes a large increase of \$501,000 to fund the Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) to support communication and consultation activities with federally recognized tribes, enhance OTR's to provide support and outreach to the Council on Native American Farming and Ranching, as well as other requirements established by law. The 2014 Farm Bill made OTR a permanent installation under the Office of Secretary.

Highly Fractionated Indian Land Loan Program & Indian Land Acquisition Loan Program

The President did not request funding for the Highly Fractionated Indian Land Loan Program.

Rural Housing and Community Facilities

Through its Rural Housing and Community Facilities programs, USDA supports single family and multi-family housing acquisition through loan guarantees and direct loans. Combined with home repair funds and farm labor housing financing, these programs are designed to support very-low and low-income borrowers. The USDA is changing the amount of funding for loan guarantees and direct loans in each category to promote those products that bear lower administrative costs for USDA. The same is true of the Community Facilities Programs that provide funding for a wide range of essential community facilities, with priority given to health and public safety facilities and education facilities. The FY 2018 budget requests a total \$37 million in grants.

Water and Waste Disposal Program

The Water and Waste Disposal Program provides financing for rural communities of 10,000 or less to establish, expand or modernize water treatment and waste disposal facilities. These facilities provide safe drinking water and sanitary waste disposal for residential users, and help communities thrive by attracting new business. Priority is given to public entities serving areas with a population of less than 5,500 that are applying for loans to restore a deteriorating water system or to improve, enlarge or modify an inadequate waste facility.

Economic Development

While all funding through USDA affects and supports economic development, we focus below on a few programs that enable tribes to build resources that improve the ability of businesses and communities to succeed and to create jobs.

Department of Agriculture (Dollars in millions)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request
Rural Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program	47	36	36
Foreign Agriculture Service, Market Access Program	192	185	192
Rural Business Development Grants (RBDG)	24	24	30
Telecommunications Programs - Treasury Loans	347	12	345
Telecommunications Programs - FFB Loans	345	345	345
Distance Learning and Telemedicine - Grants	22	22	0
Broadband Programs			
<i>Direct Loans</i>	20	27	27
<i>Grants</i>	10	10	0

Rural Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program

This program provides protection against loan losses so that lenders are willing to extend credit to establish, expand, or modernize rural businesses. Funding for the B&I program will focus on supporting high-priority areas of the Administration such as access to capital markets in rural areas, local and regional food systems, bio-based businesses, and renewable energy development. USDA is shrinking its loan guarantee offerings, often in favor of direct loans, due to the cost of the programs.

Market Access Program

Under the Market Access Program (MAP), funds are used to reimburse participating organizations for a portion of the cost of carrying out overseas marketing and promotional activities, such as consumer promotions. MAP has a brand promotion component that provides export promotion funding to 600-800 small companies annually. MAP was extended in the 2014 Farm Bill.

Rural Business Development Grants

The Rural Business Development Grants (RBDG) program was created by the 2014 Farm Bill to consolidate the Rural Business Opportunity Grants and the Rural Business Enterprise Grants programs.

Telecommunications

The FY 2018 Budget request of \$345 million to bring up to FY 2016 enacted levels for direct and \$345 million in guaranteed loans through the Federal Financing Bank for telecommunications projects for the improvement and construction of telecommunication facilities that meet broadband standards, although they are not meant to be used for all broadband purposes.

Broadband, Distance Learning and Telemedicine

The President did not request funding for this program for FY 2018. The broadband program provides financing to support new or improved broadband access across rural America. The Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grant Program is designed specifically to assist rural communities that would otherwise be without access to learning and medical services over the Internet.

Nutrition

The funding for the Food Nutrition and Consumer Services programs includes both WIC and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). Both are important programs for the services they provide, the people they feed and the jobs they bring to our communities.

Department of Agriculture (Dollars in millions)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	81,830	78,480	83,690
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	6,350	6,350	6,150
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)	103	151	153

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, Children (WIC) The Budget proposes \$6.150 billion for the WIC Program which is on par with FY 2017 appropriations. The budget includes a \$1 billion cancellation of unobligated balance in WIC because of decline in program cost as result of decrease in participation and food cost inflation rates.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)

FDPIR provides USDA foods to low-income households living on Indian reservations, and to American Indian households residing in approved areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. Currently, there are approximately 276 tribes receiving benefits under FDPIR through 100 Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and 5 state agencies. The FY 2018 request includes a \$2 million increase in funding from the prior year's level. Participation has increased by 23% since 2013, and is expected to reach 104,000 participants in 2018, and increase of over 93,000 in 2016.

Natural Resources and Environment

The increase and redirection of the budgets for the programs in this area focus on conservation practices as well as a restoration to create habitat and restore environments for wildlife and land management.

Department of Agriculture (Dollars in millions)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 Request
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	1,529	1522	1,412
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	93	93	93
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	419	466	234
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	12	12	0
Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program	68	0	0
Conservation Security Program	28	5	0
Conservation Stewardship Program	1,225	1,288	1,401

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

The purpose of EQIP is to provide assistance to landowners who face serious natural resource challenges that impact soil, water and related natural resources, including grazing lands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat.

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

The Conservation Stewardship Program encourages participants to undertake new conservation activities in addition to maintaining and managing existing conservation activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The current EPA budget of over \$8 billion would be reduced to \$5.7 billion. The downsizing of over 31% will be a reduction in force by 4,000 employees, from approximately 15,000 to 11,600. A program that provides infrastructure assistance to Alaska Native villages and Mexican border communities would be eliminated. EPA provides funds to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to address the needs of rural and native Alaska communities. The DEC, in turn, administers these funds through its Village Safe Water (VSW) program. The VSW program's goal is to improve public health and compliance with environmental laws by upgrading the level of sanitation facilities in rural [Alaskan] communities.

State and tribal programs under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Safe Drinking Water Act would be reduced by almost 45% to \$482 million, from \$1.079 billion to \$597 million. Funding for hazardous Superfund sites would be cut \$330 million, from \$1.092 billion to \$762 million. Regional ecosystem protection efforts called Geographic Programs that include the Great Lakes, Puget Sound, and various watersheds will be eliminated from the current \$427 million level. Funding for EPA enforcement against polluters and other regulatory violators will be reduced to \$419 million from \$548 million. Funding for international climate change programs will be eliminated.

The EPA Tribal General Assistance program proposed level is \$45.7 million, a reduction of \$19.6 million from the FY17 CR level.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(Dollars in thousands)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Current	FY 2018 Request	FY2018 v. FY2016
Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs (DA)	16,000	16,000	10,000	-37.5%

In FY2018, the Department of Energy will receive \$10 million to fund the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs (hereafter referred to as the Office of Indian Energy or IE). This marks a significant budgetary cut of \$6 million dollars or a 37.5% reduction compared to FY2016 levels. A \$6 million dollar reduction further limits the capacity and amount of resources available to tribes for FY2018 who are

planning energy and infrastructure projects. Limitations on tribal energy development continue to be problematic for many tribes due to a lack of access to capital, absence of tribal capacity for energy and economic development, and the complicated legal and regulatory structure governing the use of Indian lands.

The Office of Indian Energy is responsible for serving all 567 Federally-recognized Indian tribes including Alaska Native villages, Village and Regional Corporations, and other tribal and intertribal organizations and associations. Service is provided through technical assistance, education and capacity building, financial assistance, and through policy initiatives, coordination with tribal, federal, and state governments, private industry initiatives, and related research and analysis.

As part of the FY2018 IE budget, approximately \$7.1 million will be used to provide technical assistance and financial assistance to support energy development, energy efficiency improvements, electrification projects, remote community energy hybrid systems, and micro grid deployment; and the remaining \$2.9 million for Program Direction to support nine (9) FTEs. FTE's perform program management functions, implement program activities, budget execution and procurement functions, monitor over 200 grantees and contractor activities, and cross-cut and remote community renewable energy program activities.

The FY 2018 Budget anticipates 9 federal staff: 4 FTEs in Washington, D.C., 2 FTEs in Anchorage, Alaska, and 3 FTEs in Golden, Colorado. The Washington, D.C. staff includes executive leadership, operations, and policy analysis. The Anchorage, Alaska staff provide education, outreach, capacity building, and technical assistance to the nearly 230 Alaska Native villages, over 200 Alaska Native regional and village corporations, 13 Alaska Regional Corporations and 13 regional associations, and organizations to promote Indian energy policies and initiatives. The Golden, Colorado staff provide supervision, technical assistance, education, outreach, and capacity building delivered to within the contiguous US to nearly 340 Indian tribes and dozens of tribal and intertribal organizations, and manage over 70 existing grant awards throughout the nation.

For more information see page 167 of the budget document below:
https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/05/f34/FY2018BudgetVolume2_0.pdf

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The President's FY 2018 Budget request for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides \$40.68 billion in discretionary funding.

Native American Housing Block Grant

The President has requested \$600 million for the Native American Housing Block Grants, a \$48 million decrease over enacted appropriations level for FY 2017. The Department mentioned HUD's Housing Needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal Land Assessment Report released at the beginning of the year, and acknowledged the Department will explore ways to use technical assistance to help tribes to meet their urgent housing needs.

Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants

HUD did not request funding for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants for FY 2018, a decrease of \$2 million over FY 2017 enacted funding level.

Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Program (Section 184)

HUD did not request funding for Section 184 Program for FY 2018, a decrease of \$7.2 million over FY 2017 enacted funding level. The Department's justification for no request is Section 184, it will carry over prior subsidy budget authority that will guarantee up to \$1.78 billion in loans in FY 2018.

Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184A)

HUD did not request funding for Section 184A for FY 2018, and it was not funded for FY 2017 enacted funding level. The Department's justification for no request for Section 184A, it will carry over prior loan guarantee authority sufficient to guarantee up to \$23.3 million in loans for FY 2018.

Indian Community Development Block Grant

There was no request of funding levels for the Indian Community Development Block Grant for FY 2018, a \$60 million decrease from enacted FY 2017. HUD did not request funding for Community Development Block Grant as well. HUD will continue to administer the program until all existing grant funding are expended and closed.

Training and Technical Assistance

There was no funding request from HUD's FY 2018 for training and technical assistance programs for NAHASDA. This is a decreased of \$3.6 million from enacted FY 2017.

Tribal HUD-VASH Demonstration Program

Through Tenant Based Rental Assistance, HUD has provided funding for rental voucher assistances to address homelessness among Native American Veterans. The President has requested the Tribal HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Demonstration Program in the amount of \$7 million for FY 2018.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	Requested FY 2018
Native American Housing Block Grant	\$650	\$654	\$600
Title VI Loans Program Account	\$2	\$.996	\$2
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants	---	\$2	---
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184)	\$7.5	\$7.2	---
Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184A)	---	---	---
Indian Community Development Block Grant	\$60	\$60	---
Training & Technical Assistance	\$2	\$3.6	---
National & Regional Organization	\$3.5	\$2.9	---
Tribal HUD-VASH Demonstration Program	\$5.9	\$7	\$7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DOL's Indian and Native American Programs (INAP): The Budget proposes to maintain funding for FY 2018 for INAP at its current level (\$49.9 million for FY 2017). DOL, however, is proposing "an appropriations change to this budget request to move the obligation period from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 to April 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019," expanding the term of the obligation period by three months. It states that this change "will allow the Department sufficient time to complete the allotments and make awards well in advance of the beginning of the recipients' period of performance," and will not "alter the grantees' period of performance." The number of Native participants served also will remain the same at 33,471.

For more information, see [FY 2018 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION Training and Employment Services](#), TES-41 - TES-44

The Budget seeks to severely reduce funding for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I and III Formula Programs by 38.6% (from \$3.474 billion in the 2017 CR to \$2.133 billion), explaining that "in a resource-constrained environment, the Budget would shift responsibility for funding these services to localities, State, and employers...giving them more freedom to design their programs." ([MSAR](#), p. 18) As an example, for Title I (Youth Activities) specifically, the Budget seeks a 40% reduction in funding (totaling \$348 million) from its FY 2017 level. This will lead to a concurring reduction in the number of WIOA youth participants served from 164,358 to 98,730.

For more information see [FY 2018 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION Training and Employment Services](#), TES-25 - TES-27

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The President's FY 2018 request for U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) is \$78 billion. The total funding level is the same as FY 2016. This budget provides \$200 billion to support the Administration's

Infrastructure proposal. The President is requesting \$45 billion for Federal-aid Highway Program for FY 2018, investing into the Nation’s highway and bridge infrastructure. In addition, the President has requested \$1.10 billion for Federal Lands and Tribal Programs to improve and expand transportation accessibility on and federal and tribal lands.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	Requested FY 2018
Federal Highway Administration			
Federal -Aid Highway-Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Program: Tribal Transportation Program	\$465	\$475	\$485
Federal Transit Administration			
Section 5311 (c) Public Transportation on Indian Reservations (Tribal Transit Grant Program)	\$35	\$35	\$35
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
Highway Traffic Safety Grant (Section 402)- Indian Highway Safety Program (Administered by Bureau of Indian Affairs)	\$4.8	\$4.8	\$5

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Budget requests \$7.8 billion for the **Department of Commerce**, a **\$1.5 billion or 16% decrease** from the 2017 annualized CR level. Part of this decrease comes from the **Budget’s elimination of the Economic Development Administration (EDA)**, justifying its elimination by citing EDA’s duplicative or unauthorized programs (it received \$251 million in funding through the 2017 CR) ([MSAR](#), p. 16). The Budget also proposes to **eliminate the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)**, justifying its elimination by citing MBDA’s duplicative or unauthorized programs (it received \$32 million in funding through the 2017 CR) ([MSAR](#), p. 18).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The Budget requests \$12.1 billion in discretionary resources for the **Department of the Treasury’s domestic programs**, a **\$519 million or 4.1% decrease** from the 2017 annualized CR level.

Of great concern to Indian Country is the Budget’s proposal to **eliminate new grants to Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) through the CDFI Fund** (\$210 million in grants were allocated through the 2017 CR), and requests just \$14 million for the CDFI Fund to provide oversight of existing commitments and administration of the CDFI Fund’s other programs. It justifies the elimination of new grants by explaining - without providing any supporting evidence - that the CDFI industry “has matured, and these institutions should have access to private capital needed to extend credit and provide financial services” ([MSAR](#), p. 80). It further explains: “Created in 1994, but currently unauthorized, the CDFI Fund provides grants, loans, and tax credits to a national network of CDFIs to expand the availability of credit, investment capital, and financial services for low-income and underserved people and communities. Today, with nearly 1,100 Treasury-certified CDFIs, including loan funds, community development banks, credit unions, and venture capital funds active in all 50 states, that goal has been achieved” ([MSAR](#), p. 80).

Other Independent Agencies

- The budget proposes to **restructure the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)**, **limit the CFPB’s mandatory funding in 2018**, and **provide discretionary appropriations to fund the Agency beginning in 2019**. It seeks to basically erode the CFPB’s ability to protect the assets of Native and other American consumers by drastically reducing the Bureau’s funding over the next decade, beginning with a \$145 million reduction in FY 2018 and increasing to an \$826 million reduction from its current level in FY 2027 ([MSAR](#), p. 158).