



FISCAL YEAR 2014
INDIAN COUNTRY
— BUDGET REQUEST —

Supporting Tribal Economic Security and Prosperity

Executive Summary

As the nation continues to debate the appropriate role and size of the federal government and how best to foster a stronger American economy, Indian Country remains committed to the work of rebuilding and shoring up tribal societies, bolstered with the tools of self-determination and self-government. Tribal governments exist to protect and preserve their unique cultures, identities, and natural environments for posterity. Overcoming poverty, while honoring tribal traditions and strengthening culture, is achievable but *securing tribal economic security and prosperity will require a sustained commitment.*

Respect for the responsibility of tribes as governments is essential for Native people to contribute their distinct American and tribal perspectives to future generations. Prosperity in Indian Country requires that tribal citizens are able to practice their cultural and religious traditions while enjoying economic opportunities—their families flourishing, with access to quality foods, housing, and financial security. Where tribes exercise self-determination, success stories abound; and they all include the themes of improved responsiveness and increased accountability. The exercise of tribal control invokes the pride and fortitude of tribal people that can contribute to and sustain effective government administration.

Congress and the Administration have wrestled with how to reduce the federal deficit while avoiding damage to the economy. The most recent economic data available do not isolate the impact of the recession or recovery for tribal nations, but comparisons show that economic disparities remain between Native people on reservations/trust land and the rest of the nation. And while tribal citizens have witnessed progress in addressing some of the most basic infrastructure disparities since 2000, the lack of basic housing, transportation, and broadband infrastructure continues to pose significant challenges for tribal health, safety, and economic security.

These FY 2014 Indian Country budget recommendations outline key areas where the federal government can partner with tribal nations to provide resources to their citizens and develop new governmental and economic opportunities. This assistance and goodwill between nations derives from the trust relationship, and is engrained within Article I, Section 8, of the US Constitution. However, equally important to the trust relationship is a fundamental understanding that tribes are government entities, with all of the necessary tools to govern effectively and achieve government progress. As such, in addition to asking Congress and the Administration for the necessary funding to assist in providing services to tribal citizens, tribal nations also seek government parity in national tax reform discussions. Given that the Budget Control Act of 2011 imposed severe caps over the next ten years on non-defense discretionary funding, tribes look to Congress to protect the trust, treaty, and statutory obligations to tribes funded in the federal budget. Until all tribes retain exclusive taxing jurisdiction within the exterior borders of their tribal lands, federal support remains critical to ensure essential government services are delivered to tribal people.

Executive Summary (continued)

Many factors give cause for hope in Indian Country for creating economic security and prosperity, including the contributions of tribes and Native-owned businesses to local, state, and regional economies and the burgeoning population of Native youth. Tribal leaders urge Congress to uphold its solemn promises to tribes, even as policymakers continue working to reduce the deficit through spending reductions and revenue generation. The following FY 2014 tribal budget program requests have been compiled in collaboration with tribal leaders, Native organizations, and tribal budget consultation bodies. Indian Country respectfully requests that these recommendations be included in the FY 2014 federal budget to honor the trust responsibility and support tribal economic security and prosperity.

Support for Tribal Governments (More Information on Page 22)

Providing tribes with the tools for effective governance, and fully honoring contract commitments to tribal governments, is critical to fulfilling the promise of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. To build a more prosperous American future, tribal nations recommend the following budget levels and policy changes.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Tribal Priority Allocations | Provide full funding. |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Contract Support Costs | \$234,000,000 |
| HHS | Interior, Environment | IHS Contract Support Costs | \$617,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Fixed Costs and Tribal Pay Costs | Provide full funding. |

(See page 14 for a listing of agency abbreviations.)

Public Safety & Justice (More Information on Page 25)

Law enforcement infrastructure and basic police protection on tribal lands are not optional—they are a fundamental function of government, and if they are not provided at the highest quality, no one will be willing to invest in tribal economies. In recent years, Congress and the Administration have agreed with tribal leaders on this very point. The enactment of the Tribal Law and Order Act in 2010 (TLOA) is an excellent example of the federal government acknowledging critical issues in Indian Country and acting to assist in addressing them. However, the TLOA also requires adequate funding from Congress in various areas of public safety in order for its intent to truly be felt on tribal lands. For instance, a key provision allows for the expansion of tribes' sentencing authority. However, if adopted by a tribe, this provision would also require a restructuring of tribal criminal codes, significant additions to both the judicial bench and the legal defense unit of the tribal justice system, as well as a general increase in court costs. This section discusses critical areas where public safety funding is necessary to ensure tribal public safety providers can effectively protect and serve tribal citizens and tribal lands.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Public Safety and Justice | \$358,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Safe Indian Communities | Increase to allow four more tribes. |

(Table continued on next page.)

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|----------------------------|--|---|
| DOJ | Commerce, Justice, Science | Tribal Set-Aside from Office of Justice Programs | Create a seven percent tribal set-aside from funding for all discretionary Office of Justice Programs (OJP) programs. |
| DOJ | Commerce, Justice, Science | Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Tribal Law Enforcement | \$52,000,000 |
| DOJ | Commerce, Justice, Science | Tribal Youth Program under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program | \$25,000,000 |
| FBI | Commerce, Justice, Science | Indian Country Assistant United States Attorney positions | Continue funding. |
| DOJ | Commerce, Justice, Science | Tribal programs under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), including the grants to Indian Tribal Governments Program | Provide full authorized amount. |
| DOJ | Commerce, Justice, Science | Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearinghouse | \$500,000 |

Homeland Security & Emergency Management (More Information on Page 33)

Tribes are an integral component of our country's homeland security and emergency management infrastructure, which makes it perilous to abandon funding in this area and imperative that funding be continued. Nearly 40 tribes are located directly on or near the borders that the United States shares with Mexico and Canada. Hundreds of tribal governments are the only major governmental presence in many rural and isolated locations, serving as the first, and oftentimes only, law enforcement authority and emergency responders for Native and non-Native communities. Tribal governments have broad emergency and first-responder responsibilities, as well as extensive border security responsibilities, including enforcement activities to deal with illegal immigration, terrorism, and smuggling. Dozens of tribes have critical national infrastructure on their lands, including oil pipelines, nuclear facilities, missile sites, and dams.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| DHS | Homeland Security | Tribal Homeland Security Direct Grants | \$20,000,000 |
| DHS | Homeland Security | Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, Tribal IDs | \$10,000,000 |

Education (More Information on Page 35)

In the wake of the recent economic downturn, the country must view improving the education of our nation's children as a key strategy for strengthening the economy. Research repeatedly demonstrates that investments in education contribute to economic growth while also expanding opportunities for individual advancement. Tribes need an educated citizenry to lead tribal governments, boost available human capital and thereby attract new businesses, reduce unemployment, stimulate reservation economies through direct spending, and launch tribal entrepreneurial ventures.

Education (continued)

Education also drives personal advancement and wellness, which in turn improves social welfare and empowers communities—elements that are essential to maintaining tribes’ cultural vitality and to protecting and advancing tribal sovereignty. Unfortunately, when faced with making tough budgetary decisions, policymakers and elected officials often target education and other social welfare budgets that require more long-term investments. Even worse, Native youth and families are often the hardest hit by these budget cuts. As a result, schools in Indian Country face inadequate federal support which leads to a shortage of staff, lack of support services, and dilapidated facilities. To address this urgent situation and give tribal nations the vital foundation for economic success, the federal government must live up to its trust responsibility by providing adequate support for Native education. The requests below detail the minimum funding needed to maintain a system that is struggling and underfunded.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | State-Tribal Education Partnership Program | \$5,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Impact Aid Funding | \$1,395,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Title VII funding, No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) (culturally-based education) | \$198,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Alaska Native Education Equity Assistance Program, Title VII, Part C | \$35,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Native Hawaiian Education Program, Title VII, Part B | \$35,000,000 |
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | Title III-A grants under the Higher Education Act for Tribal Colleges and Universities | \$30,000,000 |
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | Title III-A grants under the Higher Education Act for Tribal Colleges and Universities (Mandatory) | \$30,000,000 |
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | Tribal Colleges and Universities: Adult/Basic Education | \$8,000,000 |
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | Tribally Controlled Post-Secondary Career and Technical Institutions | \$8,200,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Tribal Education Departments (Dept. of Ed) | \$5,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Tribal Education Departments (DOI) | \$5,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Construction/Repair of Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Schools | \$263,400,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Johnson O'Malley | \$36,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Student Transportation | \$73,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Tribal Grant Support Costs (Administrative Cost Grants) | \$73,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Facilities Operations (BIE) | \$109,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Facilities Maintenance (BIE) | \$76,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Indian School Equalization Formula | \$431,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Juvenile Detention Education | \$620,000 |

(Table continued on next page.)

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Tribal Colleges and Universities' Institutional Operations, Titles I and II under the Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Assistance Act | \$94,300,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | 1994 Institutions Extension Program (NIFA) | \$30,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | 1994 Institutions Research Program | \$15,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | 1994 Institutions Educational Equity Grants | \$30,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Native American Endowment Account (Corpus Payment) | \$136,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Tribal Colleges and Universities Essential Community Facilities Program | \$10,000,000 |
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | HUD-University Partnership Program for Tribal Colleges and Universities | \$5,500,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Indian Head Start | Provide full funding. |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Language Preservation Program | \$10,000,000 |

Health Care (More Information on Page 46)

Survival and prosperity of tribal communities depends on the safety, health, and wellness of our citizens. The Indian Health Service (IHS) has been and continues to be a critical institution in securing the health and wellness of tribal communities. Funding for the IHS is crucial for providing necessary health care for tribal citizens and depends solely on the federal budget. Additionally, the budget for the IHS determines the extent to which the United States honors its federal trust responsibility to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The FY 2014 budget for the IHS should support tribal self-determination and uphold the federal government's partnership with tribes to improve Native health and wellness.

In order to build on the foundation of this partnership, Indian Country calls for a long-term plan that brings American Indian and Alaska Native health care into line with the rest of the American population. Developing and implementing a plan to achieve parity is critical to the future of Indian health and to the fulfillment of the United States' trust responsibility to tribal nations. The requests listed below focus on specific increases to the IHS that reflect both the priorities of tribal leaders from the 12 IHS Areas and the Agency-wide goals expressed by IHS Director, Dr. Yvette Roubideaux, to: "build and sustain healthy communities; provide accessible, quality health care; and foster collaboration and innovation across the Indian health system." In addition, recommendations related to supporting Native youth diabetes prevention and strengthening the Native Hawaiian Health Care System program are included.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| DHHS | Interior, Environment | Indian Health Service funding increase over the FY 2013 budget request to maintain current services | \$500,762,000 |
| DHHS | Interior, Environment | Indian Health Service funding increase over the FY 2013 budget request level for program services | \$478,373,000 |

(Table continued on next page.)

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | SAMHSA Behavioral Health Program | \$15,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | SAMHSA Behavioral Health Tribal Prevention Grant program | \$40,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | American Indian Suicide Prevention Programs Set-aside under Garrett Lee Smith Act | \$6,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | On the T.R.A.I.L. to Diabetes Prevention program | \$1,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | HRSA Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems Program | \$14,400,000 |

Child Welfare (More Information on Page 52)

American Indian and Alaska Native children are disproportionately represented in foster care in the United States—placed at a rate that is two to three times the national average. Given the high incidence of out-of-home placements for American Indian and Alaska Native children and the high risk these children generally have for entering the child welfare system, tribal governments not only need adequate financial resources to help protect children, but they also need flexibility in the design of these programs. Tribes face great obstacles in their efforts to provide preventive services to address child abuse and neglect in their communities. These difficulties are strongly linked to the limited funding available to provide such services.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|--|--|
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Foster Care Demonstration Grants (Children's Bureau) | \$20,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Child Welfare Services, Title IV-B, Subpart 1 (tribal allocation) | Create a five percent set-aside. |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Tribal Title IV-E development grants | Extend grant life cycle from two to three years and increase funding to \$450,000. |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Title IV-B, Subpart 2 (discretionary component) | \$200,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Title IV-B, Subpart 2, the tribal Discretionary Court Improvement Program (CIP) Grants | \$5,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Tribal Title II grants | Create separate line-item for tribal grants. |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Tribal Title II grants | Set aside five percent. |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Indian Child Abuse Treatment grant program | \$10,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention grant program | \$30,000,000 |

(Table continued on next page.)

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Indian Child Welfare Act | \$30,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Urban Indian Child Welfare Grant Program | \$5,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Child Welfare Assistance | \$35,000,000 |

Disabilities (More Information on Page 56)

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 30 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native adults have a disability—the highest rate of any other population in the nation. Of those American Indian and Alaska Native adults with a disability, 51 percent reported having fair or poor health. Despite this need, however, tribes have had limited access to funding for vocational rehabilitation and job training compared to states. An increase in the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Projects to \$67 million would begin to put tribal governments on par with their state government peers and better equip tribes to provide support to their disabled citizens.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | Vocational Rehabilitation Services Projects for American Indians with Disabilities | \$67,000,000 |
| ED | Labor-HHS-Education | Vocational Rehabilitation Services Projects for American Indians with Disabilities (line item for outreach to tribal recipients) | \$5,000,000 |

Elders (More Information on Page 57)

In tribal communities, elders are considered the “wisdom-keepers” and are held in the highest regard. However, it is these same elders in Indian Country that comprise the most economically disadvantaged elderly minority in the nation. Funds for grants to tribes have a history of being both well-managed but woefully inadequate to meet existing needs.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Older Americans Act (Title VI-Parts A and B) | \$30,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Older Americans Act (Title VI-Part C), Native American Caregiver Support Program | \$8,300,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Older Americans Act (Title VII-Part B), tribal set-aside | \$2,000,000 |
| DHHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Older Americans Act Title IV (national minority aging organizations to build the capacity of community-based organizations) | \$3,000,000 |

Economic & Workforce Development (More Information on Page 59)

Native nations striving for self-determination seek increased economic development, improved access to capital, better workforce development, more job creation, and the beneficial use of tribal land and natural resources. Facing chronic underfunding of federal government programs that serve basic tribal needs, tribes must turn to their own sources of economic development to fund programs and services for their citizens, including health care, affordable housing, education, and infrastructure programs. It is both essential and mutually beneficial for the federal government to partner with tribes to address challenges and leverage economic opportunities to strengthen tribal self-governance. With federal spending and deficit reduction efforts underway, it is imperative that Congress and the Administration honor the trust responsibility by allowing tribes greater flexibility to develop their economies. These FY 2014 budget requests identify items that are essential to advancing economic security for tribal nations.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|----------|----------------------------|---|---|
| USDA | Agriculture | Rural Development | \$2,500,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Loan Authority for the Rural Business-Cooperative Service | \$915,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Target for Indian Country applicants of the Rural Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program | \$825,000,000, with \$10,000,000 targeted for tribes |
| USDA | Agriculture | Rural Business and Industry Loan Program | \$30,000,000, with \$3,800,000 targeted for tribes |
| USDA | Agriculture | Rural Business Opportunity Grants | \$1,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Rural Business Enterprise Grants | \$3,500,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Foreign Agriculture Service, Market Access program | \$200,000,000, with \$1,250,000 for tribal agriculture and ranching |
| Commerce | Commerce, Justice, Science | Minority Business Development Agency | \$30,000,000 |
| Commerce | Commerce, Justice, Science | Office of Native American Affairs | \$1,250,000 |
| SBA | Financial Services | Office of Native American Affairs | \$1,250,000 |
| DOD | Defense | American Indian Procurement Technical Assistance Program | \$3,600,000 |
| DOD | Defense | Indian Incentive Payment Program | \$15,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development Indian Loan Guarantee Program | \$15,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development | \$25,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Community and Economic Development Program | \$1,400,000 |
| Treasury | Financial Services | Community Development Financial Institutions Fund | \$15,000,000 |

(Table continued on next page.)

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|----------|----------------------------|--|--|
| DOL | Labor-HHS-Education | YouthBuild Tribal Set-Aside | Create tribal set-aside of at least 10 percent (\$10.25 million out of \$102,500,000) for tribal programs. |
| DOL | Labor-HHS-Education | Employment and Training Administration, Indian and Native American Program | \$60,499,999 |
| DOL | Labor-HHS-Education | Native American Employment and Training Council | \$125,000 |
| Commerce | Commerce, Justice, Science | Census Bureau | Continue support for the Census Bureau, the ACS, and 2020 Census planning. |

Telecommunications (More Information on Page 69)

Major changes are occurring in telecommunications regulation. Tribes are a critical part of local and regional economies and must be included in strategic efforts to keep pace with technological advancement and to strengthen telecommunications infrastructure. To ensure that tribal nations are included in this digital transition, it is essential that programs offering financial assistance are available and adequately funded.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|----------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| CPB | Labor-HHS-Education | American Indian and Alaska Native Radio Station grants | \$5,000,000 |
| CPB | Labor-HHS-Education | Native Public Media and Koahnic Broadcast Corporation | \$1,000,000 |
| Commerce | Commerce, Justice, Science | Public Telecommunications Facilities Program (PTFP) AIAN Radio Station Construction | \$4,000,000 |
| FCC | Financial Services | Office of Native Affairs and Policy | \$2,000,000 |

Agriculture & Rural Development (More Information on Page 72)

Agriculture is a major economic, employment, and nutrition sector in Indian Country. In 2007, there were at least 61,472 American Indian-operated farms and ranches on more than 58 million acres of land with total sales of \$3.16 billion, including \$1.46 billion of crops and \$1.71 billion of livestock and poultry. As a result of the huge agricultural footprint across Indian Country and the fact that more than 35 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native peoples live in rural communities, tribal governments and farmers look to active partnerships throughout the US Department of Agriculture across the broad array of services that this federal agency provides to tribal governments.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| USDA | Agriculture | Office of Tribal Relations | \$1,500,000 |

(Table continued on next page.)

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| USDA | Agriculture | Rural Utilities Service, American Indian and Alaska Native loans and grants | \$120,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Rural Housing and Community Facilities Programs, designated for American Indian and Alaska Native loans and grants | \$65,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Environmental Quality Incentives Program | \$1,400,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | NRCS, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program | \$85,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | NRCS, Conservation Stewardship Program | \$973,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Federally Recognized Tribal Extension Program | \$5,000,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations | \$102,700,000 |
| USDA | Agriculture | Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, traditional foods program development | \$5,000,000 |

Environmental Protection (More Information on Page 78)

Tribal peoples maintain spiritual, cultural, practical, and interdependent relationships with their homelands and natural resources. Consequently, tribal peoples face direct and often disproportionate impacts of environmental degradation including climate change. Federal funding to support environmental protection for reservations was not forthcoming until more than 20 years after the passage of the Clean Water and Clean Air Act. Tribes are still trying to catch up, and a significant gap remains. The federal government must ensure tribes have fair and equal opportunities to realize, preserve, and enhance the environmental quality of Indian Country for present and future generations and to sustain tribal cultures. In the recommendations below, Indian Country requests that EPA tribal programs at least receive amounts to achieve parity with states through sustainable targeted base funding.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|--|--|
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Indian Environmental General Assistance Program | \$96,000,000 |
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Funds | 4.5 percent tribal set-aside |
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund, tribal set-aside | Lift the funding cap on tribal set-aside and provide \$46,500,000. |
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Tribal Water Pollution Control, Clean Water Act Section 106 | Increase the tribal allocation to 20 percent. |
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Nonpoint Source Pollutant Control, Clean Water Act Section 319 | \$26,000,000 |
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Exchange Network | 10 percent set-aside for tribes |
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, tribal allocation | \$3,000,000 |

Natural Resources (More Information on Page 83)

The vitality and sustainability of natural resources is integral to the health and security of American Indian and Alaska Native peoples, communities, cultures, and economies. It also has demonstrable positive impacts on surrounding communities. The benefits of federal investment in tribal natural resource management reverberate widely and can support tribes in creating jobs; maintaining tribal societal cohesion; forming healthy tribal and non-tribal communities and relations; developing innovative approaches to addressing pervasive unemployment and poor health brought on by environmental factors; and diminishing strain on land management and law enforcement services, among other things.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|----------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Rights Protection Implementation | \$49,500,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Cooperative Landscape Conservation Initiative | \$8,750,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development Program | \$8,298,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation program | \$10,923,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Endangered Species Program | \$3,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Tribal Management and Development Program | \$20,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Wildlife and Parks Tribal Priority Allocations - Fish Hatchery Operations | \$3,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Wildlife and Parks Tribal Priority Allocations - Fish Hatchery Maintenance | \$6,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Wildlife and Parks Tribal Priority Allocations - Wildlife and Parks Tribal Priority Allocation | \$10,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Natural Resources Tribal Priority Allocations | \$10,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Fish and Wildlife's Tribal Wildlife Grants Program | \$8,000,000 |
| Commerce | Commerce, Justice, Science | Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund | \$110,000,000 |
| EPA | Interior, Environment | Geographic/Ecosystem Program in Puget Sound | \$50,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Forestry Tribal Priority Allocations | \$31,200,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Forestry Projects | \$23,600,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Invasive Species Program | \$5,000,000 |

Energy (More Information on Page 91)

Although tribal lands contain a vast amount of the nation's conventional and renewable energy resources, tribal governments face an array of challenges in developing their energy resources. The FY 2014 budget identifies authorized programs that have never been funded that would greatly enhance the needed analysis and planning, capacity-building, and resource management that tribes need to develop and maintain their energy resources.

Energy (continued)

Further development of tribal energy would contribute significantly to national energy independence, clean energy, economic development, and job creation.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| DOE | Energy and Water | Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs | \$20,000,000 |
| DOE | Energy and Water | Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, Tribal Loan Guarantee Program | \$2,000,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development, energy capacity building through development grants | \$5,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Capacity-Building Assistance to Tribes for Negotiating and Implementing Tribal Energy Resource Agreements | \$5,000,000 |
| HHS | Labor-HHS-Education | Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, (Tribes) | \$51,000,000 |

Housing (More Information on Page 94)

Housing continues to be a critical infrastructure need for tribal governments. While significant strides have been made in recent years, Native communities still face some of the most substandard and overcrowded housing conditions. The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 2008 (NAHASDA) expires in September 2013. NAHASDA has been highly successful in increasing the number of houses constructed for Native people, as well as increasing tribal capacity around infrastructure and economic development. NAHASDA authorizes several programs and initiatives in need of additional funding, as indicated below. When tribal communities are provided access to much-needed housing funding, they are able to efficiently and effectively utilize these dollars to address the longstanding housing and infrastructure needs of their communities. Sustained federal investment in housing and infrastructure for Native people is essential to maintaining the momentum gained by recent investment.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| HUD | Transportation, HUD | Indian Housing Block Grant | \$650,000,000 |
| HUD | Transportation, HUD | Indian Community Development Block Grant | \$60,000,000 |
| HUD | Transportation, HUD | NAHASDA's Training and Technical Assistance | \$2,000,000 |
| HUD | Transportation, HUD | Section 184 Loan Guarantee Program | \$7,000,000 |
| HUD | Transportation, HUD | Title VI Loan Guarantee | \$2,000,000 |
| HUD | Transportation, HUD | Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant | \$20,000,000 |
| HUD | Transportation, HUD | Section 184A Loan Guarantee | \$1,000,000 |

Transportation (More Information on Page 97)

Surface transportation in Indian Country involves thousands of miles of roads, bridges, and highways, and connects and serves both tribal and non-tribal communities. Despite being the principal transportation system for all residents of and visitors to tribal communities, Indian Country roads are still the most underdeveloped road network in the nation. Maintenance and enhancement of transportation infrastructure is critical to economic development, job creation, and improving living conditions for individuals and families throughout Indian Country. Tribal nations require sustained and adequate federal transportation appropriations to address the large backlog of deferred road and bridge construction and road maintenance needs. Investing in tribal transportation will create jobs and make Native economies stronger.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| DOT | Transportation, HUD | Tribal Transportation Program | \$450,000,000 |
| DOT | Transportation, HUD | Tribal Technical Assistance Programs | \$1,000,000 |
| DOT | Transportation, HUD | Tribal Transit Program | \$30,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | BIA Roads Maintenance | \$30,000,000 |

Historic & Cultural Preservation (More Information on Page 100)

Cultural preservation has always been an important aspect of Native culture and lifeways. However, it is only in the past 20 years that the federal government acknowledged Native peoples' rightful role as stewards of historic and sacred places throughout the country. As sovereign nations, tribes work to maintain historic and cultural preservation, and these efforts stand as an act of self-governance and self-determination.

| Agency | Appropriations Bill | Program | NCAI FY 2014 Request |
|--------|-----------------------|---|---|
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) | \$4,000,000 |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Investigations into Failure to Comply with NAGPRA | Provide a 10 percent increase for investigations into failure to comply with NAGPRA, and create a line-item for investigations of museum complaints made by tribes. |
| DOI | Interior, Environment | Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Program | \$15,000,000 |

Key to Agency Abbreviations (listed in order of appearance in chart): DOJ (Department of Justice); DOI (Department of the Interior); DHS (Department of Homeland Security); HHS (Department of Health and Human Services); ED (Department of Education); USDA (Department of Agriculture); Commerce (Department of Commerce); SBA (Small Business Administration); Treasury (Department of the Treasury); DOD (Department of Defense); CPB (Corporation for Public Broadcasting); EPA (Environmental Protection Agency); HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development); DOT (Department of Transportation)