

**Tribal/Interior Budget Council FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission**  
**For the President’s FY 2024 Budget Request to Congress**  
 May 16, 2022

**Table of Contents**

I.	Introduction .....	2
	Mandatory Funding.....	3
	Advance Appropriations .....	4
	Payments in Lieu of Taxes for Tribal Land into Trust .....	4
	White House Council on Native American Affairs .....	5
	MOU Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights and Reserved Rights .....	5
II.	Overview.....	7
III.	Methodology .....	8
IV.	TIBC Deliberative Increase Program Guidance .....	11
	TIBC Historical Top 10 .....	11
	Tiwahe Initiative .....	11
	Small Tribes Supplement.....	12
	Education Facilities Maintenance .....	12
	Law Enforcement Facilities Operations & Maintenance.....	13
	Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing Construction.....	13
	Alaska Native Subsistence Program .....	14
	Water Filtration Systems .....	14
	Juvenile Detention Center Education .....	14
V.	Detailed Funding Tables .....	16
	Submission at a Glance.....	16
	Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) and TPA-Like.....	17
	Strengthening Tribal Communities.....	18
	Public Safety & Justice.....	19
	Trust – Natural Resources.....	20
	Education .....	21
	Land/Water Rights Management .....	23
	Economic Development.....	24
	Construction.....	25
	Resource Management Construction .....	26

## I. Introduction

This report summarizes recommendations of the Tribal/Interior Budget Council (TIBC) Tribal Representatives for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 BIA/BIE budget. The President's FY 2023 Budget Request to Congress calls for a historic shift in the paradigm of Nation-to-Nation relations that seeks to restore the promises made between our ancestors and the United States in several key programs. The TIBC Tribal Leaders want to, again, thank the Biden-Harris Administration for its substantial funding proposal increases for the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Indian Affairs in the President's FY 2023 Budget Request to Congress, including proposals to reclassify Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases (Section 105(l) Lease Agreements) as mandatory.

Beginning in February 2022, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published monthly data on American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) employment, using data that was previously available through the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The newly published data reveals a labor market that would be considered catastrophic if it were representative of the full U.S. economy, with an unemployment rate more than double that of the Nation's topline unemployment rate.<sup>1</sup> Indian Country<sup>2</sup> is still recovering from the effects of the pandemic, with unemployment rates reaching 28.6% during the peak of the pandemic fallout – an amount comparable to the national unemployment rate during the Great Depression.<sup>3</sup> As of January 2022, the unemployment rate for Native Americans was still greater than the peak unemployment rate for white workers during the pandemic.<sup>4</sup>

Even when controlling for a host of factors, the Brookings Institute posits that structural racism in the U.S. economy affects AI/AN access to education and attainment as well as employment opportunities.<sup>5</sup> As traditionally place-based peoples with strong cultural and historical ties to the land, AI/ANs do not tend to move away when the economy goes bad. This means that the structural impediments to economic growth are focused and exacerbated in Indian Country, underscoring the importance of federal investment through regular federal appropriations. Unfortunately, cross-referencing Office of Management and Budget (OMB) data with Appropriations Committee reports reveals that spending for Native American programs represents an estimated 0.84% of total regular appropriations budget authority in the FY 2022 Omnibus. With federal investment metrics such as these, it is no surprise that Indian Country is in a state of catastrophe by national standards. These broken promises of the United States dampen local, regional, and national U.S. economic productivity and negatively impact the safety and wellbeing of Americans, Native and non-Native alike.

---

<sup>1</sup> Robert Maxim, Randall Akee, and Gabriel R. Sanchez, *For the first time, the government published monthly unemployment data on Native Americans, and the picture is stark*, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2022/02/09/despite-an-optimistic-jobs-report-new-data-shows-native-american-unemployment-remains-staggeringly-high/#:~:text=Prior%20to%20the%20pandemic%2C%20Native.unemployment%20during%20the%20Great%20Depression> Accessed: May 4, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> The term "Indian Country" is leveraged broadly as a general description of Native spaces, places, service areas, and lands (regardless of land title status) of a federally recognized Indian tribe that includes the population and natural resources affected by its jurisdiction.

<sup>3</sup> *Supra.*

<sup>4</sup> *Supra.*

<sup>5</sup> *Supra.*

After the Coronavirus pandemic struck, the federal government listened to Tribal Nations' collective voice and provided the largest single infusion of federal funding for Native Americans in U.S. history.<sup>6</sup> Funding from the American Rescue Plan Act embodied a simple and effective strategy to maximize the investment: empowering Tribal Nations to design their own solutions. This funding was not a panacea, particularly given that Tribal Nations began the pandemic on unequal footing compared to state and local governments, but it was historic, necessary, and essential. This historic inclusion in federal spending for Indian Country must be the norm, and not the exception.

Tribal Nations are socially, economically, and geographically diverse. Most tribal lands are held in trust by the United States or have been completely taken from our Nations through the long history of federal Indian policies of removal, assimilation, reorganization, and termination. As a result, we do not have the same asset, revenue, or tax bases as other governments and our government revenue structure is different; Tribal Nations rely on federal government funding and on economic development. Policies failing to consider that we do not have the same capital equity as other American governments cause federal programs and initiatives to be less successful than intended. Federal spending policy for programs that benefit Native Americans must be considered holistically and recognize the unique historical and political position forced upon Tribal Nations. DOI must be bold and look at new and unrealized solutions to federal taxing and spending related to its trust and treaty obligations to Tribal Nations.

### **Mandatory Funding**

Spending for Indian Affairs programs should be provided for as mandatory spending with a form of automatic annual adjustment to account for inflation and changes in jurisdiction or eligibility as identified by datasets mutually agreed to by Tribal governments and the federal government. Additionally, inclusion of certain mandatory account payments under discretionary spending caps, such as Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases, has resulted in a net drag on the amount of funding provided for tribal programs to fulfill trust and treaty obligations to Tribal Nations. Moving federal spending for these obligations to mandatory spending will better match the legal obligations of providing such funds and fix the unintended effects that mandatory obligations through discretionary spending can have on other discretionary spending.

Tribal governments, like all other governments, are involved in large-scale multi-year projects that address the needs of their citizenry and surrounding communities. Mandatory funding with a reliable mechanism for adjustment will promote long-term planning and stability for Tribal governments and promote the flow of capital investment into Indian Country due to this predictable stability. The cultural, historical, and geographic differences that make Tribal Nations unique extends to our populations, infrastructure, and economies. This makes robust, diverse, and meaningful consultation and collaboration critical to the development of mandatory spending amounts and methodologies for adjustment.

---

<sup>6</sup> Eric C. Henso et. al, *Assessing the U.S. Treasury Department's Allocations of Funding for Tribal Governments under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021*, Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development & Native Nations Institute, Policy Brief No. 7 (November 3, 2021), available at: [https://ash.harvard.edu/files/ash/files/assessing\\_the\\_u.s.\\_treasury\\_departments\\_allocations\\_of\\_funding\\_for\\_tribal\\_governments.pdf?m=1635972521](https://ash.harvard.edu/files/ash/files/assessing_the_u.s._treasury_departments_allocations_of_funding_for_tribal_governments.pdf?m=1635972521)

### **Advance Appropriations**

Until such time that spending is made mandatory, DOI must request advance appropriations for the entire Indian Affairs budget. Although government shutdowns are prominent examples of the negative effects of breakdowns in the federal budget process, Tribal Nations also must regularly contend with uncertainty when planning and delivering services to their citizens because of short term continuing resolutions. Since FY 1998, there has only been one year (FY 2006) in which full-year funding was enacted before the beginning of the new fiscal year. Congressional authorization of advance appropriations for Indian Affairs is a solution to the outsized impact of funding disruptions on Tribal Nations.

Advance appropriations are not an advance on funding, they are really just advance agreements to provide funding at a later date. Advance Appropriations score as budget-neutral and address the need for short-term funding certainty and security. Since they are merely agreements for a later date, they can be rescinded or modified before the funds are obligated – allowing Congress to retain control of spending and to respond to changing circumstances based on real-world challenges. Advance appropriations reduce federal taxpayer waste on duplicative budgetary and management functions, increase tribal and federal efficiencies, and improve programmatic outcomes that, in the instance of Tribal Nations, literally save American lives.

Both mandatory and advance appropriations funding solutions must include all Indian Affairs accounts, and not just cherry-pick certain accounts. Providing certainty and continuity of services to all accounts is critical to maximizing the cost-savings nature of the solution because of inherently federal functions. If you provide funding for certain operations while others are disrupted, you are really just paying part of the apparatus to be on the books while other work piles up, ceases entirely, or disproportionately suffers from duplicative labor input – not increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

### **Payments in Lieu of Taxes for Tribal Land into Trust**

Placing Tribal land into a trust is the process where DOI acquires the title to a land and holds it for the benefit of a Tribe or individual tribal members. There are many benefits to trust acquisitions for Tribes. The use of trust land is governed by Tribes and generally not subject to state laws, though certain federal restrictions still apply. Many federal programs and services are also available only on trust lands. Tribes may benefit from: New Market Tax Credits; Indian Employment Tax Credits; tax-exempt financing; discounted leasing rates; federal contracting preferences; Foreign Trade Zone Customs Duty Deferral, Elimination, or Reduction; State/County Land Use Exemption; and Accelerated Depreciation for Business Property on Indian Reservations. These benefits have allowed Tribes to enhance housing opportunities for their members, realize energy development capacity on their lands, negotiate the use and sale of their natural resources, and protect tribal ways of life including subsistence hunting and agriculture.

Unfortunately, many local governments oppose Tribal Land into Trust applications based, in part, on the argument for losses in property taxes due to the existence of newly nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. In the context of other federal lands for which DOI holds title, Congress provides funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) as a part of a Department-

Wide Program to offset these losses. PILT payments are made annually for tax-exempt Federal lands administered by DOI agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Additionally, PILT payments cover Federal lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission. However, DOI does not provide PILT payments for the tribal lands it holds title to.

The policy statement made by this PILT payment construct and funding is that the federal government will subsidize states for nontaxable land it holds title to, so long as it does not restore tribal homelands. The President's FY 2024 Budget Request should include policy solutions and request funding as part of the DOI Department-wide PILT account (and not within the Indian Affairs Budget) to eliminate this discriminatory practice that holds back the progress of Tribal governments and, ultimately, results in less access to the holistic suite of federal programs designed to improve the lives of Indian Country when Tribal land is held in trust.

### **White House Council on Native American Affairs**

The White House Council on Native American Affairs (WHCNA) was established to improve the coordination of federal programs and the use of available federal resources for the benefit of tribal communities. Recognizing Tribes have equity in all of President Biden's four priorities – tackling COVID-19, addressing climate change, advancing racial equity, and supporting strong economic recovery – the Council formed the following six Committee topics to carry out the Council's initiatives: Climate Change, Tribal Homelands, and Treaties; Health; Education; Economic Development, Energy, and Infrastructure; Public Safety and Justice; and International Indigenous Issues. The Committees intend to produce deliverables and tools, make policy recommendations, and find ways to leverage resources and expertise among agencies to improve services to Indian Country. The Committees meet regularly and provide reports at each of the WHCNA Principals meetings.

Quizzically, there are no Tribal government representatives on the WHCNA to address these policy issues. Further, the funds for the Executive Director of the WHCNA and, at least part of, its operations are provided using carryover funds from the Indian Affairs budget – funds intended for the benefit of Tribal governments and that would be available for eligible Tribal government needs, were it not provided to a council on Native American affairs comprised of only federal members. While the goals of the WHCNA are supported by the Tribal Representatives of TIBC, those funds for tribal government affairs should not be repurposed for a council that excludes their seat at the table. The President's FY 2024 Budget Request should include a request for at least \$5 million for the WHCNA and provided to the Office of the Secretary, holding Indian Affairs funding harmless and to be available until expended.

### **MOU Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights and Reserved Rights**

On November 15, 2021, President Biden announced that the Department of the Interior and 16 other federal agencies have formally committed to protecting Tribal treaty rights in agency policymaking and regulatory processes. The [Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MOU) affirms the federal government's commitment to enhancing interagency coordination and collaboration to

protect treaty rights and to fully implement federal government treaty obligations and commits the agencies to working together to consult and coordinate with federally recognized Tribes on:

- Supporting the creation, integration, and use of a searchable and indexed database of all treaties between the United States government and Tribal nations, to facilitate understanding and compliance with our treaty obligations;
- Enhancing the ongoing efforts to integrate consideration of Tribal treaty and reserved rights early into the federal decision-making and regulatory processes to ensure that agency actions are consistent with constitutional, treaty, reserved, and statutory rights;
- Developing, improving, and sharing tools and resources to identify, understand, and analyze Tribal treaty and reserved rights that may be adversely impacted or otherwise affected by agency decision-making, regulatory processes or other actions or inaction.

The MOU was not signed by the Executive Office of the President, the Office of Management and Budget, or the Department of the Treasury.

Executive Order (E.O.) 13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments states that, “Agencies shall respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments.” E.O. 13175 goes on to require that, “When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall: (1) encourage Indian tribes to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives; (2) where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards; and (3) in determining whether to establish Federal standards, consult with tribal officials as to the need for Federal standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of Federal standards or otherwise preserve the prerogatives and authority of Indian tribes.”

E.O. 13175 defines “Policies that have tribal implications” as “regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.”

E.O. 13175 defines “Agency” as any authority of the United States that is an “agency” under [44 U.S.C. 3502\(1\)](#), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in [44 U.S.C. 3502\(5\)](#).”

44 U.S.C. 3502(1) further defines the term “Agency” as any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President)[.]”

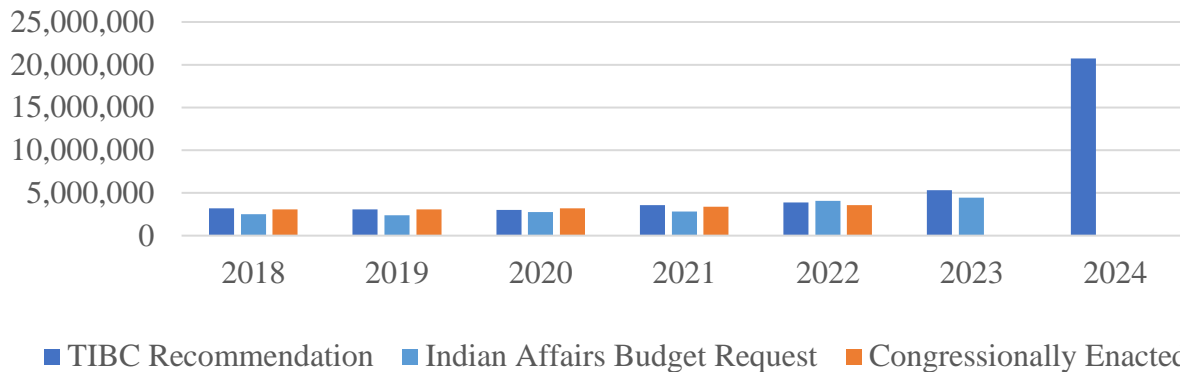
There is no reason that the Executive Office of the President, OMB, or the Department of Treasury should not sign the MOU Regarding Interagency Coordination and Collaboration for the Protection of Tribal Treaty Rights and Reserved Rights other than an oversight or a continuation of gate-keeping policy on the United States’ trust and treaty obligations to Tribal Nations. President Biden, OMB Director Young, and Secretary Yellen must sign the MOU on

Treaty and Reserved Rights on behalf of these Agencies so that Tribal Nations know that the commitment to Native peoples is not held at the door of those with ultimate control over taxing and spending by this Administration.

## II. Overview

This year’s TIBC Tribal Budget Submission includes adjustments in the methodology for cost estimates found in reports published by DOI or by collaborative development of cost estimates with the Indian Affairs – Office of Budget and Performance Management. While the ultimate goal of TIBC is to develop cost estimates for every program in the Indian Affairs budget, this year’s inclusion of cost estimates for just 16 programs in the Indian Affairs budget reveals unmet obligations that are roughly 5.6 times greater than the FY 2022 enacted amount.

Indian Affairs Direct Appropriated Amounts  
Year to Year Comparison  
(Dollars in Thousands)



The Tribal Representatives of TIBC believe that accurate reporting of unmet obligations is necessary to show a clear picture of government performance in fulfilling its trust and treaty obligations. In past years, TIBC Tribal Representatives have complied with an exercise of budget formulation that is largely formulated based on OMB guidance for development of the President’s Budget Request to Congress. Specifically, past year’s budget submissions seek to answer the question, “With a particular increase in budget authority, how would you allocate the funds?” While the method may be an effective budgeting strategy, it paints a picture of progress that pales in comparison to the actual cost of those obligations – those obligations that are long overdue and are prepaid for by our ancestors.

The Tribal Representatives of TIBC call on the FY 2024 President’s Budget to include the full amount to meet the cost estimates published by the federal government in various reports and public forums. If the President’s Budget does not make requests to fulfill its obligations, then Congress is unlikely to provide the resources to restore those broken promises. Every budget makes a policy statement, and the policy statement made by a request that excludes actual federal government cost estimates is that the Administration chooses to ignore its own data to the detriment of Native peoples and those solemn promises it swore to uphold.

The Indian Affairs programs, services, functions, and activities are unique within DOI operations, in that they support Tribes to advance their goals and objectives of becoming strong, stable governments and to achieve their mission of self-governance and self-reliance. The Indian Affairs budget includes funding activities for Tribal Government, Education, Human Services, Public Safety and Justice, Community and Economic Development, Natural Resources Management, Real Estate Services, Cultural/traditional practices (including language), and Indian Affairs program Construction. The Indian Affairs budget also includes funding to restore Tribal land status and programs that help Tribes and their citizens overcome barriers to conventional financing and secure reasonable interest rates. Indian Affairs' diverse programs provide for some of the core trust and treaty obligations of the United States to Tribal Nations and their people.

DOI plays a key leadership role for the United States in its government-to-government relationship with Tribal Nations, in both its engagement with Tribal governments and its duty to lead internally amongst Federal agencies on the execution of those obligations. While increases to Indian Affairs programs are desperately needed and must continue in the FY 2024 President's Budget, money trapped in silos and behind outdated and paternalistic regulations throughout the government create programmatic inefficiencies that leave communities less safe and less prosperous at a higher cost to Tribal governments and the United States. The President's FY 2024 Budget to Congress must also fully embrace principles of Tribal self-determination and self-government, both within the DOI Budget and as champion for these policies throughout the Federal government.

### **III. Methodology**

All values presented in this report are estimates based on the best available data provided by Indian Affairs as of May 6, 2022.

No values or methodology in this report shall be construed to underfund or defund any program found in this recommendation. No recommendation for funding increases shall be construed to call for the reduction in funding of another program. The treaty and trust obligations of the federal government require that it act in good faith, which extends to this report and the estimates found herein.

All dollar values presented in this recommendation are given in thousands of dollars (\$1 = \$1,000).

In response to concerns expressed by TIBC Tribal Representatives about the DOI Indian Affairs annual budget process, Tribal and Federal Representatives worked in partnership to put forward a new approach for the completion of the Indian Affairs' annual budget request to Congress. This year's FY 2024 budget submission marks the fourth submission under the new process. The process allows for prioritization of specific Indian Affairs line items within 8 separate categories (Strengthening Tribal Communities, Natural Resources, Land/Water Rights Management, Public Safety and Justice, Economic Development, Education, Construction, and Resource Management Construction).



While there will be continued enhancements and adjustments to the new process, there has been favorable feedback for the budget formulation effort from both Tribal and Federal Representatives. The FY 2024 process provided Tribal participants with the following continued improvements:

- Increased empowerment;
- Streamlining of the process for reduced labor input;
- Greater transparency and reduced subjectivity; and
- Flexibility to allow Tribal Representatives to respond to unique needs/challenges across BIA regions.

For the TIBC Tribal Representatives' FY 2024 Budget Formulation Process, the following methodology was applied:

The increase scenario is based on a 30 percent increase greater than the FY 2023 President's Budget for BIA and BIE programs (\$4.515 billion).

**STEP 1:** So that programs do not lose further financial ground to annual inflation, an adjustment of +10 percent is applied to all eligible programs under the Tribal Priority Ranking Tool (\$362.8 million).

**STEP 2:** In order to strengthen Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) base funding, 25 percent of the remaining balance after the inflation adjustment is applied to all TPA and TPA-like programs in a proportional and equitable manner (\$247.9 million).

**STEP 3:** 55 percent of the remaining balance after the inflation adjustment is applied to program increases in each of the eight categories in a proportionate and equitable manner, based on Tribal Priority Ranking Tool results (\$545.5 million).

**STEP 4:** In order to respond to unique national and regional considerations, the remaining 20 percent of the balance after the inflation adjustment is applied through Tribal Representative deliberation and negotiations (\$198.4 million).

**STEP 5:** After full application of the increase scenario methodology, manual adjustments were made to 16 programs to reflect actual cost estimates found in reports published by DOI or by collaborative development of cost estimates with the Indian Affairs – Office of Budget and Performance Management. As listed below, an estimate is “point-in-time” if it calculates the total amount needed as of a single point in time to address existing conditions. These estimates are often infrastructure estimates which fluctuate from year to year based on the cost of goods, labor, and current facility conditions. An estimate is “annual recurring” if the amount is calculated for a given funding cycle, with an expectation that a recurring amount would be required each year to maintain fulfillment of those cost obligations. The methodologies are as follows:

- *Road Maintenance* – based on deferred maintenance estimate (point-in-time)
- *Housing Program* – based on unfunded tribal applications (annual recurring)
- *Irrigation Operations & Maintenance* – based on deferred maintenance estimate (point-in-time)

- *Tribal Climate Resilience, Relocation Program* – based on Informational Report published by the Tribal Climate Resilience Program (point-in-time)
- *Trust Real Estate services Program Oversight* – cost estimate for staff needed to handle workflow (annual recurring)
- *Land Consolidation* – estimate for sustainable level of funding (annual recurring)
- *Law Enforcement* – Tribal Law and Order (TLOA) Report, adjusted for *McGirt* decision (annual recurring)
- *Detentions/Corrections* – Tribal Law and Order (TLOA) Report, adjusted for *McGirt* decision (annual recurring)
- *Tribal Courts* – Tribal Law and Order (TLOA) Report, adjusted for the *McGirt* decision (annual recurring)
- *Public Safety & Justice Facilities Replacement/Construction* – based on replacing facilities rated in poor condition, plus new facilities in response to the *McGirt* decision, at the average cost to build, including an estimate of overruns and administrative expenses (point-in-time)
- *Other Program Construction, Facilities/Quarters Improvement & Repair* – based on deferred maintenance estimate for BIA administrative buildings (point-in-time)
- *ISEP Formula Funds* – based on average per pupil funding in public schools, multiplied by the total Weighted Student Unit (annual recurring)
- *Early Childhood Development* – based on estimated out-of-pocket costs of care (by type), multiplied by the number of children served (using the last year with complete data (pre-COVID)) and estimated hours per year (annual recurring)
- *Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants* – based on estimated student counts multiplied by the Department of Education's recommended amount per student (annual recurring)
- *Replacement School Construction* – based on replacing schools rated in poor condition that have not yet been funded at the average cost to build each school (point-in-time)
- *Education Construction Facilities Improvement & Repair* – based on deferred maintenance estimate (point-in-time)

The Tribal Representatives of TIBC are encouraged by Indian Affairs' recent commitment to broadly measure the funded trust and treaty obligations of DOI. While this year's FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission only includes estimates for 16 programs, the data presents a more comprehensive view of current Indian Affairs funding and the United States' progress in fulfilling its obligations. When completed, this part of the effort will provide an estimate of the full funding needed with the necessary data and quantitative analysis/data to justify the related proposed budget that Tribal Representatives desire to put forward. It is important to note that any identified number exists for the purpose of the current year's budget process. Tribal Nations are developing governments, just like other government structures, and their needs will evolve and grow over time. However, by streamlining and simplifying the program priority ranking part of the process, Tribal Representatives will continue to have opportunity to focus on this unfunded trust and treaty obligations component.

#### **IV. TIBC Deliberative Increase Program Guidance**

This section of the FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission provides guidance for each of the additional increases provided as part of the discretionary deliberations portion of the Tribal Budget Submission Methodology. These amounts do not reflect the final totals because each of these programs received an increase or increases as part of other priorities factored into the Tribal Budget Submission methodology. This section is intended to describe the intent behind the decisions made during the deliberative portion. For a final proposed total for each program, please see Section IV. “Detailed Funding Tables” *infra*.

##### **TIBC Historical Top 10**

*Social Services (TPA), Scholarships & Adult Education (TPA), Road Maintenance (TPA), Criminal Investigations & Police Services, Tribal Courts (TPA), Aid to Tribal Government (TPA), Housing Program (TPA), ICWA (TPA), Detention/Corrections, Johnson O’Malley (TPA) (+\$148.763 million)*

The TIBC FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission deliberative allocation includes an additional \$148.763 million increase for programs that were in the top 10 TIBC priorities under the previous ranking process. Fifty percent of the deliberative allocation total (half of the 20 percent remaining balance, or \$99.173 million) was provided to the historical top five programs in a proportionate and equitable manner. Twenty-five percent of the deliberative allocation total (a quarter of the 20 percent remaining balance, or \$49.59 million) was provided to the historical six through 10 programs in a proportionate and equitable manner. All ten programs received multiple increases during various steps of the methodology in recognition of the wide-appeal value of these programs to tribal leaders across the country. For a final proposed increase for each program in the TIBC historical top 10, please see Section IV. “Detailed Funding Tables” *infra*.

##### **Tiwahe Initiative**

*Social Services (TPA), ICWA (TPA), Housing Program (TPA) (formerly, the “Housing Improvement Program”), Job Placement and Training (TPA), and Tribal Courts (TPA) (+5 new Pilot Sites, +\$10 million)*

The TIBC FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission deliberative allocation includes an additional \$10 million for the expansion of the Tiwahe Initiative to 5 new pilot sites and that the President’s FY 2024 Budget to Congress include examples of Tiwahe Initiative successes in its justification for Tiwahe Initiative expansion. The Tiwahe Initiative promotes a comprehensive and integrated approach to supporting family stability and strengthening tribal communities by addressing interrelated issues associated with child welfare, domestic violence, opioid/substance abuse, poverty, and incarceration. The Tiwahe Initiative directly supports the Generation Indigenous Initiative, which is focused on addressing barriers to success for Native youth, by leveraging BIA programs in concert with other federal programs, to support family and community stability and cultural awareness.

Lasting and efficient community solutions lie in addressing the interrelated problems of poverty, violence, and substance abuse through a comprehensive, culturally appropriate approach to help improve the lives and opportunities of Indian families. Pilot Tribes in the Tiwahe Initiative have

demonstrated the value of empowering Tribes to design culturally relevant programs that meet the unique needs and circumstances of their communities. These unique approaches address the health, safety, and wellbeing of their communities and families while improving local economies and economic opportunity through job training and employment to meet these needs.

### **Small Tribes Supplement**

*Tribal Government, Small Tribes Supplement (TPA) (+\$4.627 million)*

The FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission deliberative allocation includes an additional \$4.627 million for Small Tribes Supplement (TPA) to continue to increase the minimum TPA base threshold to \$750 thousand for all eligible Tribes. The Small Tribes Supplement (TPA) program provides a minimum base funding level adjustment by which eligible small Tribes can run viable tribal governmental operations. The initiative began in FY 1995 by Tribes to bring some equity in TPA-base funding. The initial tribal initiative determined the \$200 thousand (Alaska Tribes) and \$160 thousand (lower 48 Tribes) threshold, but that amount has not increased since its initial determination with certain Tribes remaining below the threshold as of FY 2021.

The President's FY 2024 Budget Request should seek to include an amount that achieves the \$750 thousand minimum base threshold based on the best available data at the time of finalizing the FY 2024 Budget.

### **Education Facilities Maintenance**

*Elementary & Secondary Programs, Facilities Maintenance (+\$6 million)*

The TIBC FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission includes an additional \$6 million for BIE school facilities maintenance. The BIE's Facilities Maintenance funds are used to conduct preventive, routine, and unscheduled maintenance for buildings, equipment, utility systems, and ground structures at 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories, Haskell, and SIPI. These funds provide needed maintenance services for:

1. Equipment, including heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, boilers and other pressure vessels, furnace, fire alarms and sprinkler, radio repeaters, and security systems;
2. Utility systems such as portable water wells, water treatment plans, and water storage tanks; and
3. Horizontal infrastructures including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and landscaping.

Providing adequate maintenance keeps school facilities from deteriorating and can extend the useful life of a school facility by as much as 50 percent.<sup>7</sup> Maintaining the physical structures and school environments that are safe, clean, and secure is even more important given the recent lessons learned from COVID and the disproportionate impact on Tribal communities that resulted in greater rates of infection, hospitalization, and death. TIBC Tribal Representatives continue their prior year advocacy for BIE Elementary & Secondary Programs, Facilities Maintenance and to address the maintenance backlogs at BIE school facilities.

---

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, *2023 Congressional Budget Justification for the Bureau of Indian Education*, BIE-OIEP-24, [https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/assets/as-ia/obpm/2021%20BIE%20Greenbook\\_0.pdf](https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/assets/as-ia/obpm/2021%20BIE%20Greenbook_0.pdf).

## **Law Enforcement Facilities Operations & Maintenance**

*Public Safety & Justice, Law Enforcement, Facilities Operations & Maintenance (+\$6 million)*

The TIBC FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission deliberative application includes an additional \$6 million for BIA Law Enforcement, Facilities Operations and Maintenance (O&M) for law enforcement facilities other than Detention facilities. The Law Enforcement, Facilities O&M program is described as providing funds for “Detention Facilities Operations” and “Detention Facilities Maintenance.” The TIBC Tribal Representatives thank the Administration for inclusion of Tribal Courts O&M funding in the President’s FY 2022 Budget Request that is desperately needed and must be maintained. However, this request is for O&M funding for law enforcement facilities other than Detention facilities and Tribal Courts facilities.

By comparison and in furtherance of establishing similar O&M funding for other BIA law enforcement facilities, Detention Facility Operations funds are used to operate detention centers including janitorial services, utilities cost, refuse disposal, fire protection, maintenance of vehicles, communication cost, pest control, personnel services, equipment, material and supplies, travel, training, and for products required to keep these services operational. The program funds are used for items necessary for compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act standards. Detention Facility Maintenance funds are used to conduct preventive, routine, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance for detention facilities, equipment, utility systems, and ground structures. Funds provide needed maintenance services for:

- Equipment such as heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, boilers and other pressure vessels, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio repeaters, and security systems.
- Utility systems such as potable water wells, water treatment plans, and water storage tanks.
- Horizontal infrastructures including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and landscaping.

The President’s FY 2024 Budget Request should include similar O&M funding for all Public Safety and Justice Facilities and not just Detentions or Tribal Courts.

## **Public Safety & Justice Employee Housing Construction**

*Public Safety & Justice Construction, Employee Housing (+\$6 million)*

The TIBC FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission deliberative allocation includes an additional \$6 million for Public Safety and Justice, Employee Housing Construction. Retaining personnel for BIA Public Safety and Justice programs is difficult when habitable and affordable housing stock is limited in the community. Under this BIA Construction program, Public Safety and Justice employee quarters are constructed using an approved standard design that meets all BIA building codes including the health and safety standards. This approach accelerates the preliminary design review and acceptance process. TIBC Tribal Representatives continue their prior year advocacy for the construction of employee housing for Public Safety and Justice programs.

### **Alaska Native Subsistence Program**

*Trust – Natural Resources Management, Tribal Management/Development Program, Alaska Subsistence (+\$1 million)*

The TIBC FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission deliberative allocation includes an additional \$1 million for the Alaska Native Subsistence Program. Funds for the Alaskan Native Subsistence program support Indian Affairs' role in the Federal Subsistence Management Program in implementing Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA). The Alaska Subsistence program funding supports subsistence hunting and gathering use of all wild resources of birds, mammals, fish, and plants from the tundra, forests, streams, rivers, lakes, seashore, and ocean environments of Alaska. Subsistence practices are closely bound to the lifestyle of Alaska Natives, who have long relied upon the land to not only provide physical sustenance, but to continue protecting rich and diverse cultural traditions. Funds will support and expand projects in targeted areas across Alaska that involve tribal cooperative management of fish and wildlife and improve access to subsistence resources on Federal lands and waters.

### **Water Filtration Systems**

*Trust – Natural Resources Management, Water Resources, Water Resources Program (TPA) (+\$1 million)*

The TIBC FY 2024 Tribal Budget Submission deliberative allocation includes an additional \$1 million for the Water Resources Program (TPA) for the installation of water filtration systems onto existing structures. The ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic brought the lack of potable water in tribal communities to the forefront. Supplemental appropriations from Congress included funding for potable water to be delivered to tribal communities, but the program parameters resulted in potable water solutions (bottled water shipped to locations) that introduce shipping and waste costs for tribal communities that are particularly acute in remote and rural Tribes and Villages. During the June 2021 TIBC meeting, the installation of water filtration systems was proposed as a solution that generates more potable water at a lower cost with less waste in the community.

### **Juvenile Detention Center Education**

*Bureau of Indian Education, Operation of Indian Education Programs, Elementary & Secondary Programs, Juvenile Detention Center Education (+4.97 million)*

The Juvenile Detention Education program is designed to meet the education and health-related needs of American Indian and Alaska Native youth detained or incarcerated in BIA-funded juvenile detention centers for an extended period. This subactivity coordinates with the student's home, the Department of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service, and the BIA Office of Tribal Justice Support to allow for the continuous education of the student in the core subjects of math and language arts during the student's absence from school.

Unfortunately, funding for Juvenile Detention Center education has been reduced by 12% over the last 15 years, from just \$630 thousand to \$553 thousand for all Tribal Nations – an amount that doesn't even consider the loss in purchasing power due to inflation over that same period. Tribal governments endeavor to meet this educational need of their citizenry, but have virtually

zero funding to do so. Education is a tool to reduce recidivism and improve the public safety and social wellbeing of the community. The stark lack of investment in this program since its inception promotes persisting conditions that harm Tribes' most valuable resource for a better future – their children.

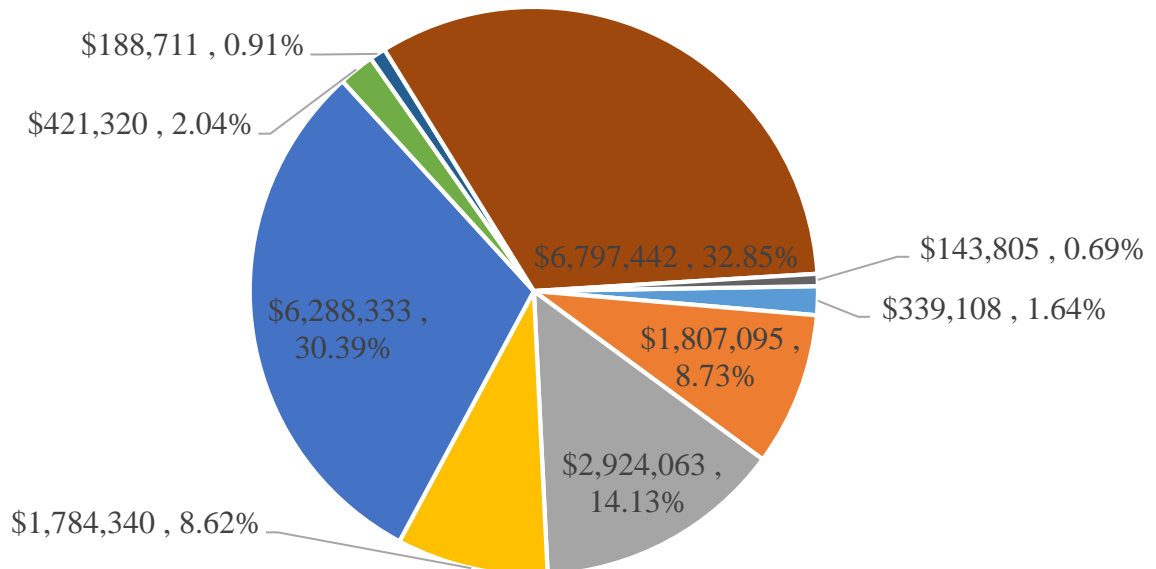
**V. Detailed Funding Tables**

**Submission at a Glance**

<b>30 Percent Increase Scenario, as Amended by Program Cost Estimates: (Dollars in Thousands)</b>	
President's FY 2023 Request for BIA/BIE	\$ 4,515,408
10 Percent Inflation for All Ranked Programs	\$ 362,825
TIBC Tribal Allocations - Formula and Discretionary	\$ 991,797
Adjustment for existing cost estimates	\$ 14,825,387
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 20,965,417</b>

<b>Priority Ranking Category</b>	<b>(Dollars in Thousands)</b>
TPA and TPA-like Programs Not found in Other Categories*	\$ 339,108
Strengthening Tribal Communities	\$ 1,807,095
Public Safety & Justice	\$ 2,924,063
Education	\$ 1,784,340
Natural Resources	\$ 6,288,333
Land/Water Rights Management	\$ 421,320
Economic Development	\$ 188,711
Construction	\$ 6,797,442
Resource Management Construction	\$ 143,805
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 20,694,217</b>

\* To eliminate duplicative entries, this amount only includes totals for programs not found in another ranked category.



- TPA and TPA-like Programs Not found in Other Categories\*
- Strengthening Tribal Communities
- Public Safety & Justice
- Education
- Natural Resources
- Land/Water Rights Mgmt.
- Economic Development
- Construction
- Resource Management Constr.



**Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) and TPA-Like**

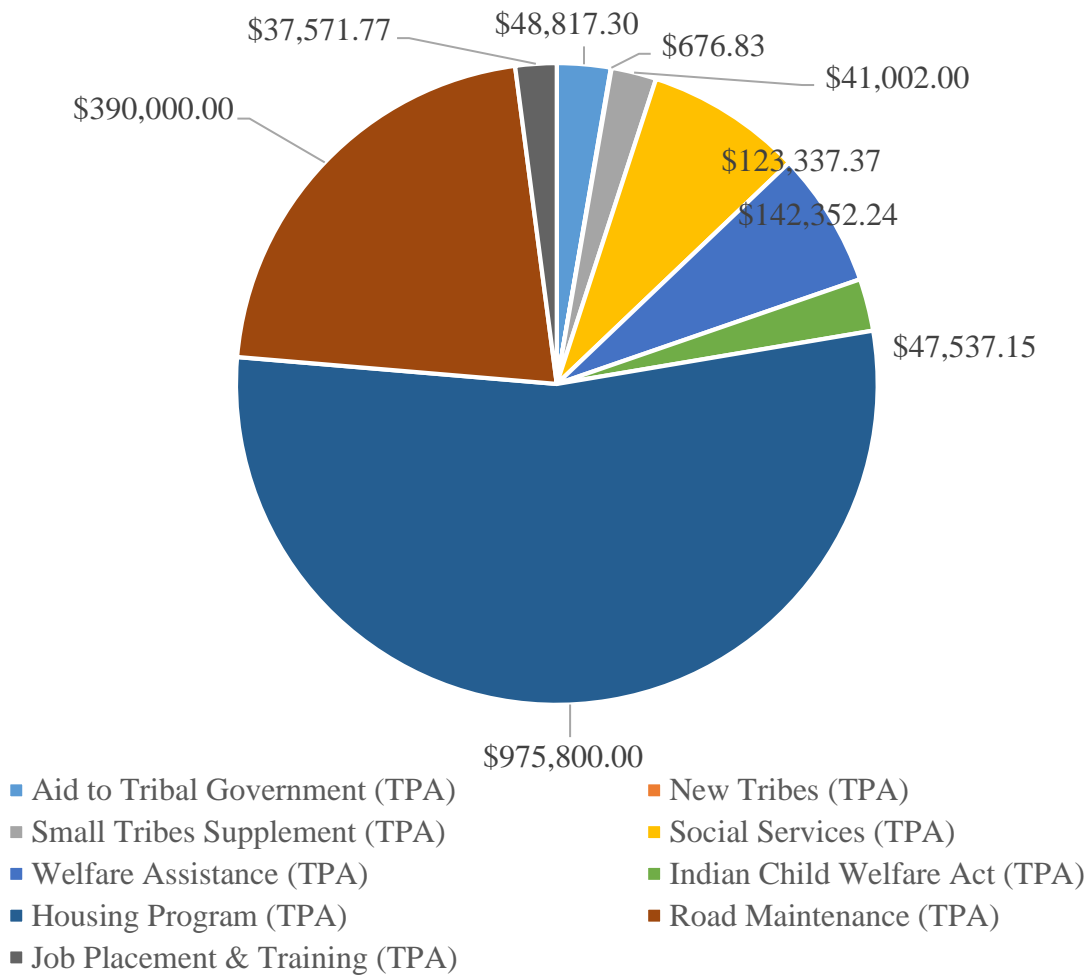
<b>Program</b>	<b>President's FY23 Request</b>	<b>Total Increase*</b>	<b>FY24 Distribution Total*</b>
Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)	\$ 27,037.00	*	*
Consolidated Tribal Gov't Program (TPA)	\$ 82,467.00	\$ 22,475.27	\$ 104,942.27
Self-Governance Compacts (TPA)	\$ 200,398.00	\$ 54,615.77	\$ 255,013.77
New Tribes (TPA)	\$ 480.00	*	*
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA)	\$ 23,002.00	*	*
Road Maintenance (TPA)	\$ 48,190.00	*	*
Social Services (TPA)	\$ 80,134.00	*	*
Welfare Assistance (TPA)	\$ 77,994.00	*	*
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	\$ 26,328.00	*	*
Housing Program (TPA)	\$ 14,219.00	*	*
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)	\$ 218.00	\$ 59.41	\$ 277.41
Natural Resources (TPA)	\$ 23,203.00	*	*
Rights Protection Implementation	\$ 44,700.00	*	*
Tribal Management/Development Program	\$ 17,694.00	*	*
Agriculture Program (TPA)	\$ 31,647.00	*	*
Forestry Program (TPA)	\$ 30,039.00	*	*
Water Resources Program (TPA)	\$ 5,284.00	*	*
Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA)	\$ 6,731.00	*	*
Trust Services (TPA)	\$ 9,718.00	*	*
Probate (TPA)	\$ 14,140.00	*	*
RES Program (TPA)	\$ 38,331.00	*	*
EQ Program (TPA)	\$ 5,007.00	*	*
Alaskan Native Programs (TPA)	\$ 1,521.00	*	*
Rights Protection (TPA)	\$ 4,281.00	*	*
Fire Protection (TPA)	\$ 1,665.00	*	*
Tribal Courts (TPA)	\$ 52,679.00	*	*
Criminal Investigations & Police Services	\$ 282,376.00	*	*
Detention/Corrections	\$ 127,028.00	*	*
Job Placement & Training (TPA)	\$ 23,759.00	*	*
Economic Development (TPA)	\$ 39,355.00	*	*
Energy & Minerals Program (TPA)	\$ 4,426.00	*	*
Executive Direction (TPA)	\$ 16,685.00	\$ 4,547.27	\$ 21,232.27
Administrative Services (TPA)	\$ 13,864.00	\$ 3,778.45	\$ 17,642.45
Johnson O'Malley Assistance	\$ 26,570.00	*	*
Tribal Colleges & Univ. Supp.	\$ 1,220.00	*	*
Scholarships & Adult Ed.	\$ 45,049.00	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,447,439.00</b>	<b>\$ 85,476.18</b>	<b>\$ 399,108.18</b>

TPA and TPA-like programs found in other categories have inflation applied under that category.

\* TPA and TPA-Like programs found in other categories are totaled under that category.

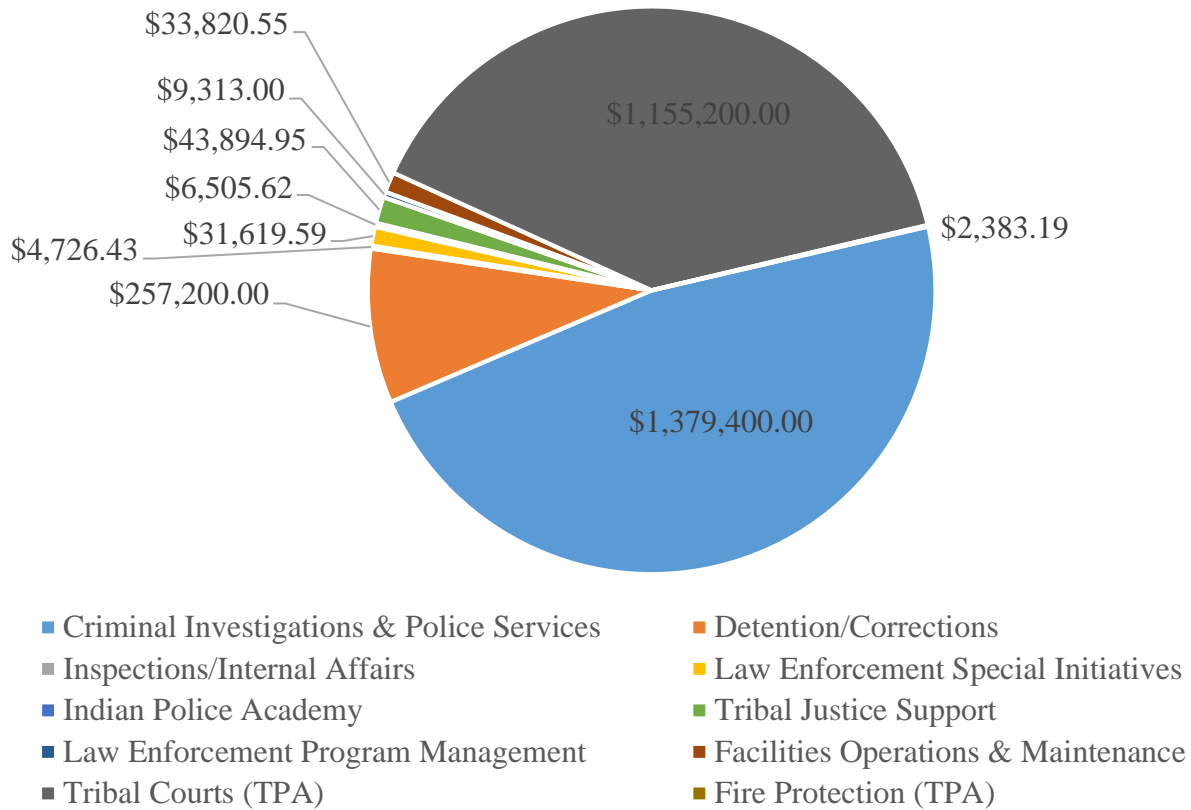
**Strengthening Tribal Communities**

Program	President's FY23 Request	Total Increase	FY24 Distribution Total
Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)	\$ 27,037.00	\$ 21,780.30	\$ 48,817.30
New Tribes (TPA)	\$ 480.00	\$ 196.83	\$ 676.83
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA)	\$ 23,002.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 41,002.00
Social Services (TPA)	\$ 80,134.00	\$ 62,218.24	\$ 142,352.24
Welfare Assistance (TPA)	\$ 77,994.00	\$ 45,343.37	\$ 123,337.37
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	\$ 26,328.00	\$ 21,209.15	\$ 47,537.15
Housing Program (TPA)	\$ 14,219.00	\$ 961,581.00	\$ 975,800.00
Road Maintenance (TPA)	\$ 48,190.00	\$ 341,810.00	\$ 390,000.00
Job Placement & Training (TPA)	\$ 23,759.00	\$ 13,812.77	\$ 37,571.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 321,143.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,485,951.65</b>	<b>\$ 1,807,094.65</b>



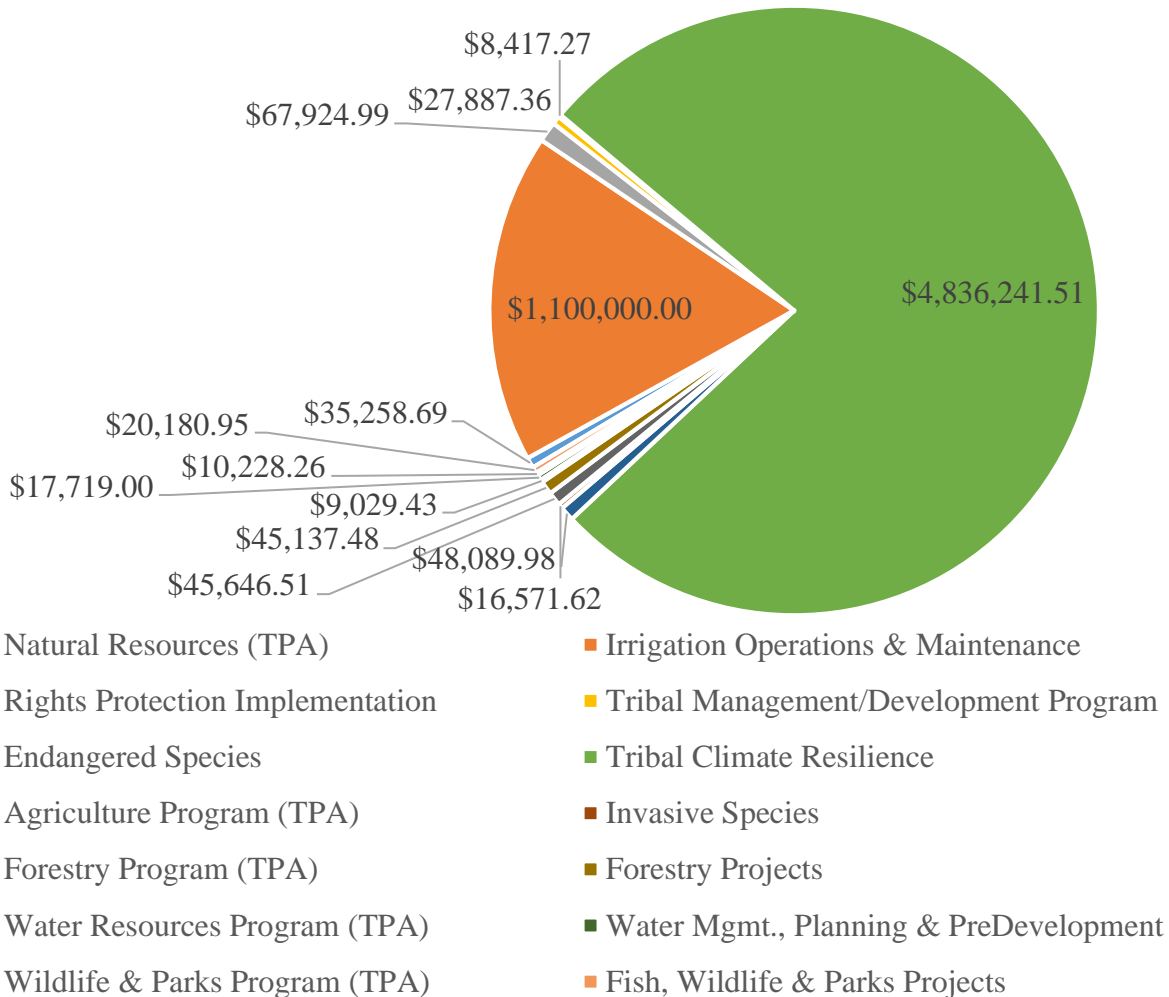
**Public Safety & Justice**

<b>Program</b>	<b>President's FY23 Request</b>	<b>Total Increase</b>	<b>FY24 Distribution Total</b>
Criminal Investigations & Police Services	\$ 282,376.00	\$ 1,097,024.00	\$ 1,379,400.00
Detention/Corrections	\$ 127,028.00	\$ 130,172.00	\$ 257,200.00
Inspections/Internal Affairs	\$ 3,751.00	\$ 975.43	\$ 4,726.43
Law Enforcement Special Initiatives	\$ 25,094.00	\$ 6,525.59	\$ 31,619.59
Indian Police Academy	\$ 5,163.00	\$ 1,342.62	\$ 6,505.62
Tribal Justice Support	\$ 34,836.00	\$ 9,058.95	\$ 43,894.95
Law Enforcement Program Management	\$ 7,391.00	\$ 1,922.00	\$ 9,313.00
Facilities Operations & Maintenance	\$ 22,079.00	\$ 11,741.55	\$ 33,820.55
Tribal Courts (TPA)	\$ 52,679.00	\$ 1,102,521.00	\$ 1,155,200.00
Fire Protection (TPA)	\$ 1,665.00	\$ 718.19	\$ 2,383.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 562,062.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,362,001.32</b>	<b>\$ 2,924,063.32</b>



**Trust – Natural Resources**

Program	President's FY23 Request	Total Increase	FY24 Distribution Total
Natural Resources (TPA)	\$ 23,203.00	\$ 12,055.69	\$ 35,258.69
Irrigation Operations & Maintenance	\$ 20,769.00	\$ 1,079,231.00	\$ 1,100,000.00
Rights Protection Implementation	\$ 44,700.00	\$ 23,224.99	\$ 67,924.99
Tribal Management/Development Program	\$ 17,694.00	\$ 10,193.36	\$ 27,887.36
Endangered Species	\$ 6,243.00	\$ 2,174.27	\$ 8,417.27
Tribal Climate Resilience	\$ 60,991.00	\$ 4,775,250.51	\$ 4,836,241.51
Agriculture Program (TPA)	\$ 31,647.00	\$ 16,442.98	\$ 48,089.98
Invasive Species	\$ 12,291.00	\$ 4,280.62	\$ 16,571.62
Forestry Program (TPA)	\$ 30,039.00	\$ 15,607.51	\$ 45,646.51
Forestry Projects	\$ 33,478.00	\$ 11,659.48	\$ 45,137.48
Water Resources Program (TPA)	\$ 5,284.00	\$ 3,745.43	\$ 9,029.43
Water Mgmt., Planning & PreDevelopment	\$ 13,142.00	\$ 4,577.00	\$ 17,719.00
Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA)	\$ 6,731.00	\$ 3,497.26	\$ 10,228.26
Fish, Wildlife & Parks Projects	\$ 14,968.00	\$ 5,212.95	\$ 20,180.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 321,180.00</b>	<b>\$ 5,967,153.05</b>	<b>\$ 6,288,333.05</b>

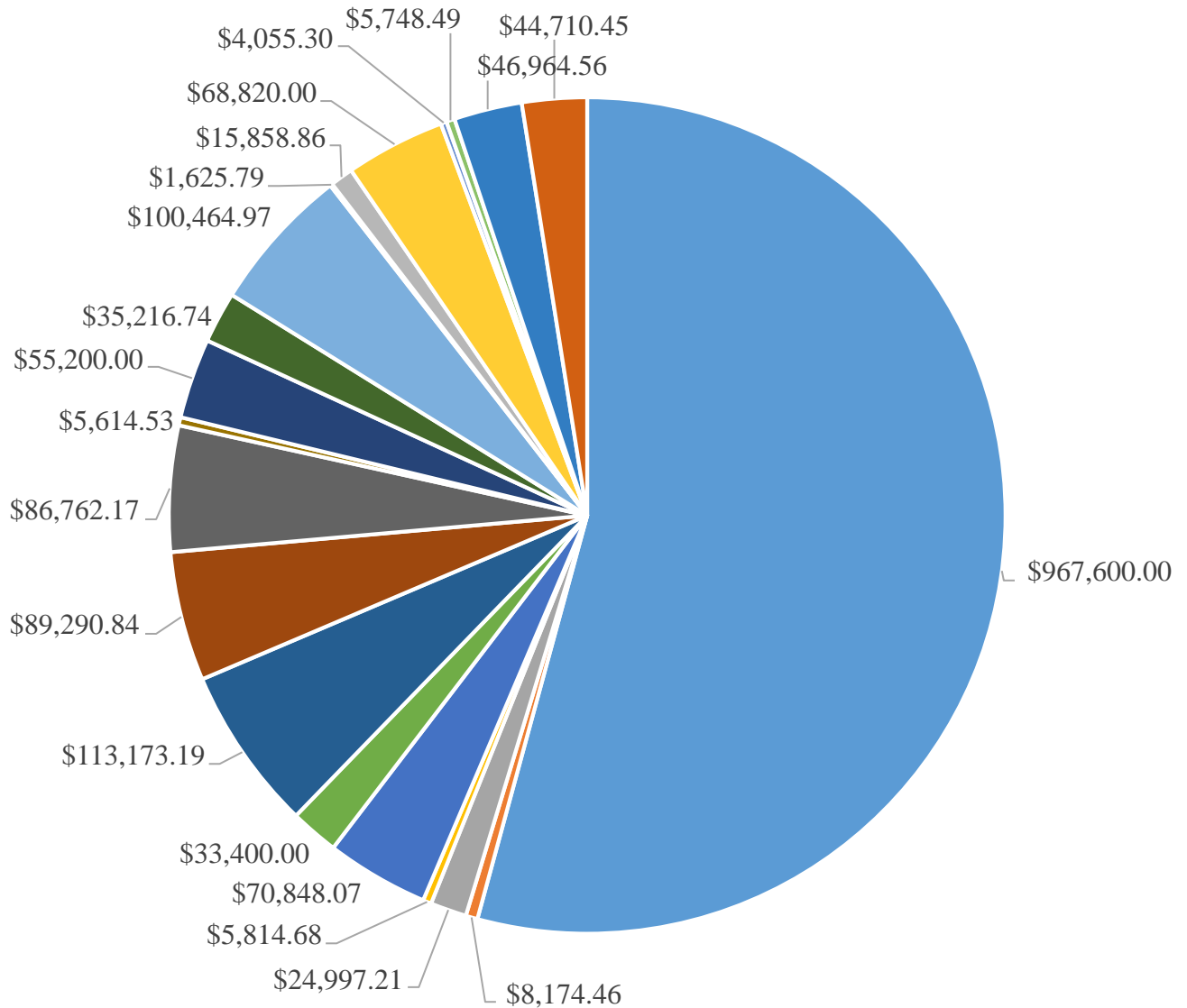


**Education**

<b>Program</b>	<b>President's FY23 Request</b>	<b>Total Increase</b>	<b>FY24 Distribution Total</b>
ISEP Formula Funds	\$ 500,636.00	\$ 466,964.00	\$ 967,600.00
ISEP Program Adjustments	\$ 7,039.00	\$ 1,135.46	\$ 8,174.46
Ed. Program Enhancements	\$ 21,525.00	\$ 3,472.21	\$ 24,997.21
Tribal Education Departments	\$ 5,007.00	\$ 807.68	\$ 5,814.68
Student Transportation	\$ 61,007.00	\$ 9,841.07	\$ 70,848.07
Early Child Family Dev.	\$ 25,267.00	\$ 8,133.00	\$ 33,400.00
Tribal Grant Support Costs	\$ 97,453.00	\$ 15,720.19	\$ 113,173.19
Facilities Operations	\$ 76,888.00	\$ 12,402.84	\$ 89,290.84
Facilities Maintenance	\$ 69,544.00	\$ 17,218.17	\$ 86,762.17
Juvenile Detention Center Ed.	\$ 555.00	\$ 5,059.53	\$ 5,614.53
Johnson O'Malley Assistance (TPA)	\$ 26,570.00	\$ 28,630.00	\$ 55,200.00
Haskell & SIPI (Fwd Funded)	\$ 30,325.00	\$ 4,891.74	\$ 35,216.74
Tribal Colleges & Univ. (Fwd Funded)	\$ 86,510.00	\$ 13,954.97	\$ 100,464.97
Tribal Colleges & Univ. Supp. (TPA)	\$ 1,220.00	\$ 405.79	\$ 1,625.79
Tribal Technical Colleges (Fwd Funded)	\$ 13,656.00	\$ 2,202.86	\$ 15,858.86
Scholarships & Adult Ed. (TPA)	\$ 45,049.00	\$ 23,771.00	\$ 68,820.00
Special Higher Ed. Scholarships	\$ 3,492.00	\$ 563.30	\$ 4,055.30
Science Post-Grad Scholarship	\$ 4,950.00	\$ 798.49	\$ 5,748.49
Education Program Management	\$ 40,441.00	\$ 6,523.56	\$ 46,964.56
Education IT	\$ 38,500.00	\$ 6,210.45	\$ 44,710.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,155,634.00</b>	<b>\$ 628,706.28</b>	<b>\$ 1,784,340.28</b>

[SEE EDUCATION PIE CHART ON NEXT PAGE]

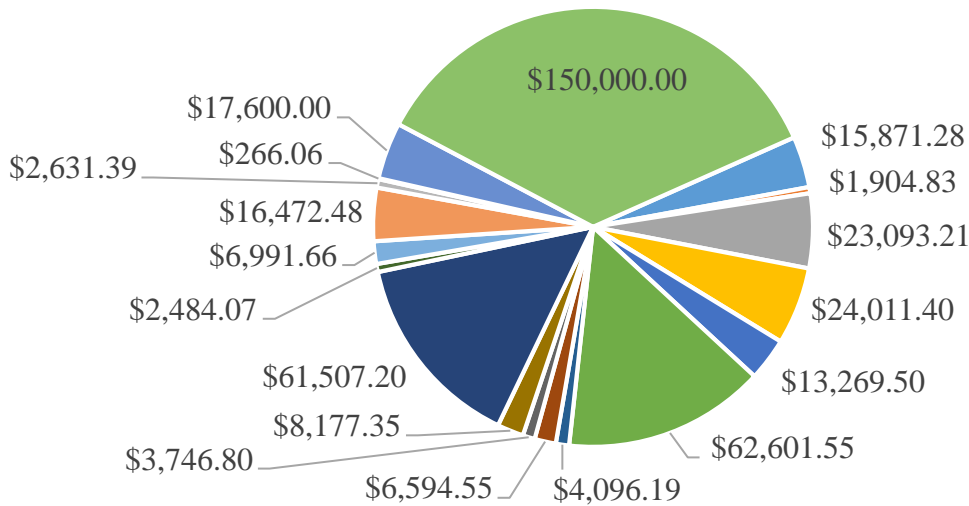
## Education (Dollars in Thousands)



- ISEP Formula Funds
- Ed. Program Enhancements
- Student Transportation
- Tribal Grant Support Costs
- Facilities Maintenance
- Johnson O'Malley Assistance (TPA)
- Tribal Colleges & Univ. (Fwd Funded)
- Tribal Technical Colleges (Fwd Funded)
- Special Higher Ed. Scholarships
- Education Prog. Mgmt
- ISEP Program Adjustments
- Tribal Education Departments
- Early Child Family Dev.
- Facilities Operations
- Juvenile Detention Center Ed.
- Haskell & SIPI (Fwd Funded)
- Tribal Colleges & Univ. Supp. (TPA)
- Scholarships & Adult Ed. (TPA)
- Science Post-Grad Scholarship
- Education IT

**Land/Water Rights Management**

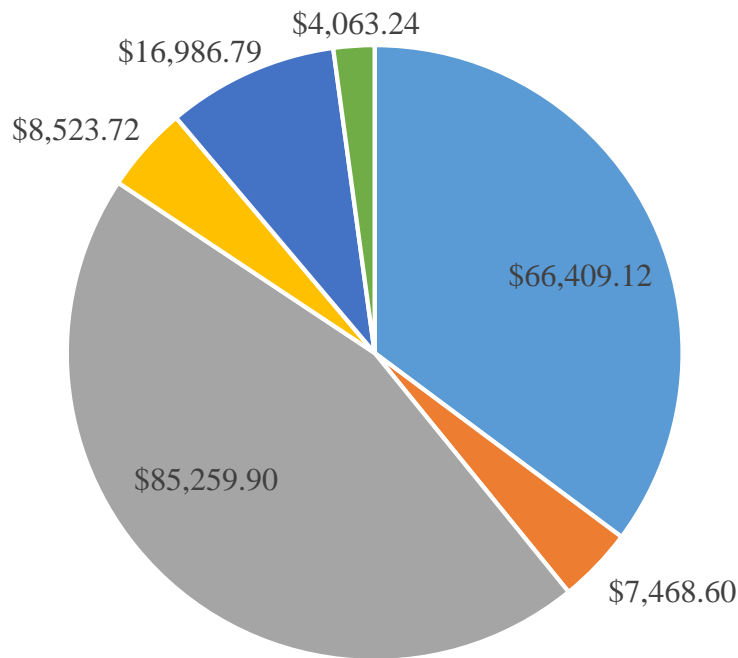
Program	President's FY23 Request	Total Increase	FY24 Distribution Total
Trust Services (TPA)	\$ 9,718.00	\$ 6,153.28	\$ 15,871.28
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	\$ 1,303.00	\$ 601.83	\$ 1,904.83
Probate (TPA)	\$ 14,140.00	\$ 8,953.21	\$ 23,093.21
Land Title & Records Offices	\$ 16,425.00	\$ 7,586.40	\$ 24,011.40
Integrated Resource Info Program	\$ 9,077.00	\$ 4,192.50	\$ 13,269.50
Real Estate Services (RES) Program (TPA)	\$ 38,331.00	\$ 24,270.55	\$ 62,601.55
RES Projects	\$ 2,802.00	\$ 1,294.19	\$ 4,096.19
Land Records Improvement (LRI) - Central	\$ 4,511.00	\$ 2,083.55	\$ 6,594.55
Land Records Improvement (LRI) - Regional	\$ 2,563.00	\$ 1,183.80	\$ 3,746.80
Environmental Quality (EQ) Program (TPA)	\$ 5,007.00	\$ 3,170.35	\$ 8,177.35
Environmental Quality (EQ) Projects	\$ 42,074.00	\$ 19,433.20	\$ 61,507.20
Alaska Native Programs (TPA)	\$ 1,521.00	\$ 963.07	\$ 2,484.07
Rights Protection (TPA)	\$ 4,281.00	\$ 2,710.66	\$ 6,991.66
Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation	\$ 11,268.00	\$ 5,204.48	\$ 16,472.48
Litigation Support/Attorney's Fees	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 831.39	\$ 2,631.39
Other Indian Rights Protection	\$ 182.00	\$ 84.06	\$ 266.06
RES Oversight Central & Regional	\$ 17,101.00	\$ 499.00	\$ 17,600.00
Land Consolidation	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 165,003.00</b>	<b>\$ 159,215.52</b>	<b>\$ 421,319.52</b>



- Trust Services (TPA)
- Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program
- Probate (TPA)
- Land Title & Records Offices
- Integrated Resource Info Program
- Real Estate Services (RES) Program (TPA)
- RES Projects
- Land Records Improvement (LRI) - Central
- Land Records Improvement (LRI) - Regional
- Environmental Quality (EQ) Program (TPA)
- Environmental Quality (EQ) Projects
- Alaska Native Programs (TPA)
- Rights Protection (TPA)
- Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation
- Litigation Support/Attny Fees
- Other Indian Rights Protection
- RES Oversight Central & Regional
- Land Consolidation

**Economic Development**

<b>Program</b>	<b>President's FY23 Request</b>	<b>Total Increase</b>	<b>FY24 Distribution Total</b>
Economic Development (TPA)	\$ 39,355.00	\$ 27,054.12	\$ 66,409.12
Energy & Minerals Program (TPA)	\$ 4,426.00	\$ 3,042.60	\$ 7,468.60
Energy & Minerals Projects	\$ 56,235.00	\$ 29,024.90	\$ 85,259.90
Energy & Minerals Central Oversight	\$ 5,622.00	\$ 2,901.72	\$ 8,523.72
Guaranteed Loan - Subsidies	\$ 11,204.00	\$ 5,782.79	\$ 16,986.79
Guaranteed Loan - Program Management	\$ 2,680.00	\$ 1,383.24	\$ 4,063.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 119,522.00</b>	<b>\$ 69,189.37</b>	<b>\$ 188,711.37</b>

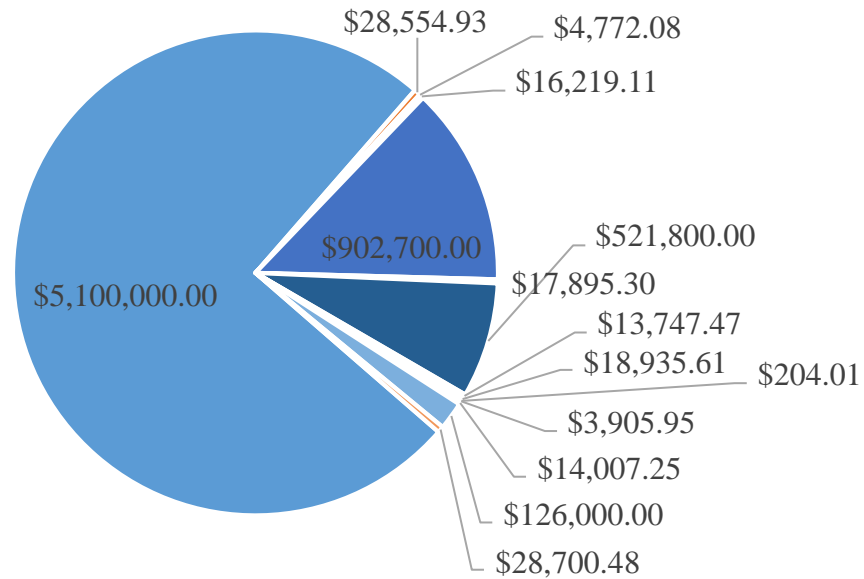


- Economic Development (TPA)
  - Energy & Minerals Projects
  - Guaranteed Loan - Subsidies
- Energy & Minerals Program (TPA)
  - Energy & Minerals Central Oversight
  - Guaranteed Loan - Program Mgmt



**Construction**

Program	President's FY23 Request	Total Increase	FY24 Distribution Total
Education Replacement School Construction	\$ 255,504.00	\$ 49,317.37	\$ 5,100,000.00
Education Replacement Facility Construction	\$ 23,935.00	\$ 4,619.93	\$ 28,554.93
Replacement/New Employee Housing	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 772.08	\$ 4,772.08
Education Employee Housing Repair	\$ 13,595.00	\$ 2,624.11	\$ 16,219.11
Education Facilities Improvement & Repair	\$ 108,068.00	\$ 20,859.28	\$ 902,700.00
Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement & Repair	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 2,895.30	\$ 17,895.30
PS&J Facilities Replacement/New Construction	\$ 44,500.00	\$ 8,589.39	\$ 521,800.00
PS&J Employee Housing	\$ 6,494.00	\$ 7,253.47	\$ 13,747.47
PS&J Facilities Improvement & Repair	\$ 15,872.00	\$ 3,063.61	\$ 18,935.61
Fire Safety Coordination	\$ 171.00	\$ 33.01	\$ 204.01
Fire Protection	\$ 3,274.00	\$ 631.95	\$ 3,905.95
Other Const.-Telecommunications I&R	\$ 11,741.00	\$ 2,266.25	\$ 14,007.25
Other Const.-Facilities/Quarters I&R	\$ 14,069.00	\$ 2,715.60	\$ 126,000.00
Other Const.-Construction Program Management	\$ 24,057.00	\$ 4,643.48	\$ 28,700.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 540,280.00</b>	<b>\$ 110,284.82</b>	<b>\$ 6,797,442.18</b>



- Education Replacement School Construction
- Education Replacement Facility Construction
- Replacement/New Employee Housing
- Education Employee Housing Repair
- Education Facilities Improvement & Repair
- Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement & Repair
- PS&J Facilities Replacement/New Construction
- PS&J Employee Housing
- PS&J Facilities Improvement & Repair
- Fire Safety Coordination
- Fire Protection
- Other Const.-Telecommunications I&R
- Other Const.-Facilities/Quarters I&R
- Other Const.-Construction Program Management

**Resource Management Construction**

<b>Program</b>	<b>President's FY23 Request</b>	<b>Total Proposed Increase</b>	<b>FY24 Distribution Total</b>
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	\$ 3,420.00	\$ 2,328.56	\$ 5,748.56
Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation	\$ 25,296.00	\$ 17,223.20	\$ 42,519.20
Engineering & Supervision	\$ 2,758.00	\$ 1,877.83	\$ 4,635.83
Survey & Design	\$ 1,016.00	\$ 691.76	\$ 1,707.76
Federal Power Compliance (FERC)	\$ 671.00	\$ 456.86	\$ 1,127.86
Safety of Dams	\$ 34,780.00	\$ 23,680.54	\$ 58,460.54
Dam Maintenance	\$ 17,613.00	\$ 11,992.10	\$ 29,605.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 85,554.00</b>	<b>\$ 58,250.86</b>	<b>\$ 143,804.86</b>

