



# NCAI BROADCAST

NEWS & UPDATES FOR INDIAN COUNTRY

## **FY 2014 Omnibus Spending Bill Restores Some Funds to Tribal Programs** *Bill Rejects Contract Support Costs Caps Proposal*

**January 15, 2014**

House and Senate negotiators released a \$1.012 trillion FY 2014 Omnibus spending bill ([HR 3547](#)) on January 13, 2014 that provides directives for all 12 appropriations bills, including the Interior-Environment bill, which provides funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. The Senate cleared a three-day continuing resolution (H J Res 106) today to keep the government open through January 18. Throughout the last year, tribes have urged policy-makers to undo sequester reductions and avoid cutting even more deeply from key domestic investments, which include the solemn duty to fund the trust responsibility. The Murray-Ryan budget agreement reached in December (PL 113-67) partially replaces sequestration.

A majority of tribal trust and treaty promises are funded in the domestic discretionary budget in the following appropriations bills:

- Interior-Environment: Bureau of Indian Affairs /Bureau of Indian Education, Indian Health Service
- Labor-Health and Human Services-Education: Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Education
- Commerce-Justice-Science: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement, Office of Violence Against Women, Community Oriented Policing Services
- Transportation, Housing: Housing and Urban Development, Indian Housing Block Grant, Indian Community Development Block Grant

The House passed the FY 2014 Omnibus bill today, 359-67, and the Senate is expected to clear it later in the week. The Omnibus does not include any continuing resolutions, the first time in many years for the Departments of the Interior and Health and Human Services. This broadcast includes updates on many tribal programs addressed in the FY 2014 Omnibus bill.

### **Highlights**

**Contract Support Costs:** Significantly, the Omnibus [explanatory text](#) (p. 19) states that “the agreement does not include statutory language carried in previous years that limits the amount available in any given fiscal year for the payment of contract support costs, nor does it include the proposal put forth in the Administration's FY 2014 budget request that would place a cap on the contract support cost amounts available for each tribal contract or compact. That proposal was developed without tribal consultation and the Committees heard from numerous Tribes voicing their strong opposition.”

Bureau of Indian Affairs: The Omnibus would provide \$2.531 billion for the BIA and BIE, \$18 million over the FY 2013 enacted level (pre-sequester and across-the-board rescissions). The Omnibus level, which is the same as the FY 2012 enacted level, is \$142 million over the post-sequester and post rescission FY 2013 level.

Indian Health Service: The legislation funds the Indian Health Service at \$4.3 billion – \$78 million above the FY 2013 enacted level (pre-sequester and pre-rescission levels).

Health and Human Services: After taking reductions under sequestration, early childhood education initiatives received significant increases in the Omnibus. The bill provides \$8.6 billion for Head Start.

## Division G - Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

The House Appropriations [press release](#) notes that the “bill helps to meet the nation’s treaty obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives by providing funding for health care, law enforcement, and education. The legislation funds the Indian Health Service at \$4.3 billion – \$78 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level – and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Education at \$2.5 billion – \$18 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.”

### Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Omnibus would provide \$2.5 billion for the BIA and BIE, \$18 million over the FY 2013 enacted level (pre-sequester and before across-the-board rescissions). The Omnibus level is \$142 million over the post-sequester and post-rescission FY 2013 level.

(Dollars in millions)	FY13 pre-sequester, rescissions	FY14 Request	FY14 Omnibus	Bill vs. Request	Bill vs FY12	Bill vs. FY13, no sequester	Bill vs. FY13, w/ sequester
Operation of Indian Programs	2,367.7	2,183.8	2,378.8	195.0	11.0	11.0	134.9
(Welfare assistance)	74.8	74.8	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
(Forward-funded education)	589.5	596.2	591.2	-5.0	1.7	1.8	32.6
Contract support	--	230.0	--	-230.0	--	--	--
Indian self-determination fund	--	1.0	--	-1.0	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>							
Education	52.9	52.3	55.3	3.0	-15.5	2.4	2.5
Public safety and justice	11.3	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resources management	32.7	32.8	32.8	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1
General administration	9.0	10.8	10.8	0.0	2.2	1.8	1.8
<b>Total construction</b>	105.9	107.1	110.1	3.0	-13.5	4.2	4.4
Indian guaranteed loan program	7.1	5.0	6.7	1.7	-0.4	-0.4	0
<b>Total BIA and BIE</b>	2,513.5	2,562.6	2,531.3	-31.3	0.0	17.7	142.2

## Contract Support Costs

The Joint Explanatory Statement for Division G includes directions to the Department of Interior (as well as Health and Human Services in the IHS section) on contract support costs. Much of that text is included here because of the importance of the issue to tribes.

*Contract Support Costs.-The agreement includes funding to implement the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S. C. 450 et seq.) as in prior years which, among other things, authorizes discretionary appropriations for contract support costs. The agreement does not include statutory language carried in prior year appropriations bills, which limited the amount available in any given fiscal year for the payment of contract support costs, nor does it include the proposal put forth in the Administration's fiscal year 2014 budget request that would place a cap on the contract support cost amounts available for each tribal contract or compact. That proposal was developed without tribal consultation and the Committees heard from numerous Tribes voicing their strong opposition.*

*Instead, the question of contract support cost amounts to be paid from within the fiscal year 2014 appropriation is remanded back to the agencies to resolve, while the underlying contradictions in current law remain to be addressed by the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction. Until such matters are resolved, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are in the untenable position of appropriating discretionary funds for the payment of any legally obligated contract support costs.*

*Typically obligations of this nature are addressed through mandatory spending, but in this case since they fall under discretionary spending, they have the potential to impact all other programs funded under the Interior and Environment Appropriations bill, including other equally important tribal programs. The Committees therefore direct the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services to consult with the Tribes and work with the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Committees on Appropriations to formulate long-term accounting, budget, and legislative strategies to address the situation. In the Committees' view, each Department's solution should consider a standardized approach that streamlines the contract negotiation process, provides consistent and clear cost categories, and ensures efficient and timely cost documentation for the Departments and the Tribes. Within 120 days of enactment of this Act, the Departments shall develop work plans and announce consultation with Tribes on this issue.*

*The Department of the Interior is directed to submit an operating plan to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act displaying funding allocations to the activity level. The plan should consider the ability of the offices and bureaus overseen by the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs to accommodate the streamlining reduction proposed in the fiscal year 2014 budget considering the progress made thus far, while ensuring adequate administrative support at the national and regional level for administrative functions.*

## Indian Health Service

The bill would provide \$4.4 billion for the Indian Health Service (IHS), which is about \$78 million over the FY2013 level (before sequestration and rescissions). The Omnibus IHS level is about \$304 million above the FY 2013 post-sequestration and post-rescission levels. The agreement provides funding for contract support costs in accordance with the Salazar v. Ramah Navajo Chapter Supreme Court decision.

(in millions)	FY13 post sequester	FY14 Request	FY14 Omnibus	Bill vs. Request	Bill vs FY13 no sequester	Bill vs FY13 w/ sequester
Indian Health Services	3,712.6	3,505.3	3,982.8	477.5	68.2	270.2
(Purchased/referred care)	801.3	878.6	878.6	0.0	---	77.3
(Loan repayment)	34.1	36.0	36.0	0.0	---	1.9
Contract support	---	477.2	---	---	---	---
Maintenance and improvement	50.9	53.7	53.6	-0.1	---	2.7
Sanitation facilities construction	75.4	79.6	79.4	-159.0	---	4.0
Health care facilities construction	77.2	85.0	85.0	0.0	---	7.8
Facilities and environmental health support	193.6	207.2	211.1	3.8	---	17.5
Equipment	21.4	22.6	22.5	-45.0	---	1.1
total facilities	41.9	448.1	451.7	3.5	---	409.8
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	4,130.8	4,430.6	4,434.5	3,878.0	78.3	303.7

The Joint Explanatory text for IHS refers to the CSC discussion under "Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Operation of Indian Programs". Moreover, the IHS is directed to submit an operating plan to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act displaying funding allocations to the activity level.

## **Division B - Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act**

### **Department of Justice**

The FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Bill funds many Department of Justice (DOJ) public safety initiatives in Indian Country. The Omnibus did not adopt the Senate language regarding a 5 percent tribal set-aside. However, \$30 million is appropriated to OJP for "assistance to Indian tribes." While this is significantly less than the 7 percent tribal set-aside requested in the President's budget, it does appear to give OJP the authority to administer the funds in a new, more flexible way.

The FY 2014 Omnibus Appropriations Bill allots \$417 million for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), approximately \$44 million of which will be aimed at addressing the high victimization rates of American Indian and Alaska Native women for the crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking on tribal lands. Of these funds, about \$38 million is assigned for disbursement through the VAWA Grants to Indian Tribal Governments Program, while \$6 million will be funneled to tribal coalitions through the VAWA Tribal Coalitions Grants Program and \$2.7 million would go to tribes under VAWA's Sexual Assault Services Program. Also within these OVW funds, the FY 2014 Omnibus meets the President's request that \$500,000 be available for an Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearinghouse that will offer a one-stop shop for tribes to request free on-site training and technical assistance. The FY 2014 Omnibus also sustains funding for Analysis and Research on Violence Against Indian Women at \$1 million.

Additionally, the FY 2014 Omnibus allocation for tribes under the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program to fund tribal law enforcement expenses is \$16.5 million, \$3.5 million less than the FY 2014 budget request. This program provides funding and resources to meet the public safety needs of law enforcement and advance community policing on tribal lands. These funds are critical for the hiring and retention of tribal law enforcement officers.

Under Juvenile Justice, the Tribal Youth Program would receive \$5 million.

## Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce provides essential funding and tools needed for U.S. business development and job creation to increase U.S. competitiveness abroad. Additionally, the Department of Commerce provides technical assistance and financial investments to advance research, science, and technology.

(Dollars in thousands)	2012 (Actual)	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Request	2014 Omnibus	Omnibus vs. 2012
International Trade Administration	445,561	458,349	519,757	470,000	-24,439
Minority Business Development Agency	30,339	30,525	29,286	28,000	-2,339
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin	4,905,611	5,261,640	5,447,674	3,287,392	-1,618,219
National Telecom & Information Admin	45,568	45,847	52,122	46,000	+432

Source: Department of Commerce FY 2014 Budget Request  
2014 Omnibus – Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014

### International Trade Administration (ITA)

The International Trade Administration (ITA) FY 2014 budget request proposed an increase of \$61 million to promote U.S. trade and increase industry competitiveness. While the ITA's FY 2014 budget request of \$519,757,000 fell short at \$470,000,000 under the proposed 2014 Omnibus, the proposed 2014 Omnibus budget is still an increase of \$24,439,000 compared to the ITA's actual FY 2012 appropriation.

### National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) proposed an increase of \$186 million in its FY 2014 budget request. However, the 2014 Omnibus proposes a decrease of \$1,618,219,000 from its FY 2012 actual budget. While the overall budget for NOAA was reduced, NOAA requested a \$50,000 appropriation for FY 2014 to fund the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund to assist tribal, state, and local conservation efforts. This \$50,000 appropriation was awarded under the 2014 Omnibus.

<b>Appropriation: Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery</b>									
Direct Obligations (In \$Million)	2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Request		2014 Omnibus	2013 CR – 2014 Omnibus Increase/(Decrease)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Amount	FTE	Amount
Grants	0	\$65,400	0	\$65,398	0	\$50,000	50,000	0	-\$15,400

Source: Department of Commerce FY 2014 Budget Request  
2014 Omnibus – Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014  
FTE: Full Time Equivalent (Employee)

## Division H - Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

### Department of Health and Human Services

**Administration for Children and Families:** The Omnibus restores cuts caused by sequestration by providing \$8.6 billion for Head Start and \$3.4 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program. The bill also includes \$2.3 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program and \$710 million for the Community Services Block Grant program. After taking reductions under sequestration in FY2013, early childhood education initiatives received the largest increases in the Omnibus among education programs. The bill includes language that restores funding for current Head Start grantees to their FY 2012 funding level and, in addition, allows for an approximately 1.3 percent cost of living adjustment. Indian Head Start should receive no less than 3 percent.

(Dollars in millions)	FY12 Enacted	FY13 CR*	FY14 Request	FY14 Omnibus	Omnibus vs. Request
<b>Administration for Children &amp; Families</b>					
Head Start	7,968.5	7,573.1	9,621.1	8,598.1	-1,023.0
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	3,471.7	3,255.4	3,020.0	3,424.5	404.5
Child Care and Dev Block Grants	2,278.3	2,205.6	2,478.3	2,360.0	-118.3
Native American Programs	48.6	45.5	48.6	46.5	-2.1
Child Welfare Services	280.7	262.6	280.7	268.7	-11.9
Community Services Block Grant	732.2	686.6	350.0	709.6	359.8
Family Violence Prev/ Women's Shelters	129.5	121.2	135.0	133.5	-1.5
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	63.1	59.7	63.1	59.8	-3.3

\* <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/olab/resource/administration-for-children-and-families-all-purpose-table-fy-2012-2013>

### Department of Education

Impact Aid would receive about \$1.3 billion under the Omnibus, an increase of \$64 million over pre-sequestration levels. The bill would also provide \$124 million to Title VII, Part A for Indian Education grants. The increased amounts over sequestration levels will allow Native education programs to begin rebuilding from the cuts incurred last year.

Education Funding (Dollars in millions)	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 CR*	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Omnibus	Omnibus vs. Request
Impact Aid	1,291	1,224	1,224	1,289	65
Indian Student Education (Title VII)	130	124	130	124	-7
Native Hawaiian Student Education	34	32	34	32	-2
Alaska Native Education Equity Assistance	33	31	33	31	-2
Higher Education					
Strengthening AN/NH-Serving Institutions	13	12	13	13	-
Strengthening Tribal Colleges/Universities	25	24	26	25	-1
Tribally Controlled Postsec. and Technical Institutions	8	8	8	8	-
Strengthening NA -Serving Non-tribal Institutions	3	3	3	3	-

\* <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget14/14action.pdf>

## Department of Labor

### WIA: Indian & Native American Program (Section 166) & WIA “Youth Program”

(Dollars in thousands)	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Omnibus	Omnibus vs. FY14 Request
WIA: Indian and Native American Program	47,562	47,853	47,562	46,082	-1,480
Youth Activities (Tribes receive up to 1.5% of funding)	824,353	829,398	846,632	820,430	-26,202

### Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Indian & Native American Program

The Omnibus would provide \$46 million for the Indian and Native American Program (INAP), which is authorized by Section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). This is a \$1.48 million decrease in funding from FY 2012 and from the President’s FY 2014 request. This continues the trend of decreased funding for the Indian and Native American program, and the failure to appropriate at the mandatory minimum level of \$55,000,000. At this funding level, the program is expecting to serve 38,000 unemployed, under-employed, and under-skilled Native American adults – not including those served by grantees that incorporate this funding into their PL 102-477 programs, in accordance with the Indian Employment and Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992. The INAP serves the employment and training needs of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians through a network of 175 grantees through the Comprehensive Service Program (Adult) and Supplemental Youth Service Program (Youth), and the Indian Employment and Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 – Public Law 102-477.

### Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Youth Activities

The Omnibus would provide \$820.4 million for the WIA “Youth Program.” The President requested a more than \$22 million increase for the program, but the Omnibus spending bill would provide it a level lower than in 2012. The omnibus funding level is \$26,202,000 less than the President’s request and is \$3,923,000 less than the actual 2012 funding level. This has a direct impact on funding for tribes as up to 1.5 percent of the total amount of funding allocated for this program is made available for youth activities under Section 166 (Indian and Native American Program) in WIA, which equals approximately \$12.3 million under the omnibus funding level. This is approximately \$400,000 less than what would have been received under the President’s request. The program is aimed at providing services that prepare low-income youth with barriers to employment, the knowledge and skills required for employment and post-secondary education.

## **Division L - Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act**

### **Housing and Urban Development**

The FY 2014 Omnibus would provide \$650 million for the Native American Housing Block Grant, which is an even funding level from FY 2013 enacted amount (before sequestration). The Indian Housing Loan Guarantee program would receive \$6 million for FY 2014. The funding level for Technical assistance and Training is \$3 million, an increase of \$1 million from FY 2013 enacted level. Also, included in the Omnibus for training and technical assistances is \$3 million for inspection of Indian housing units; and \$300,000 for travel related expenses.

(Dollars in millions)	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Enacted, no sequester	FY 2014 Omnibus
Native American Housing Block Grant	690	650	650	650
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184)	7	6	7	6
Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG)	65	60	60	70
Technical Assistance & Training	3.5	2	2	3
Inspection of Indian housing	--	--	--	2
Travel expenses	--	--	--	.3
Title VI Loan Guarantee	2	2	2	2

## Division A - Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

### Department of Agriculture

#### Tribal Colleges and Universities

Department of Agriculture – TCUs (Dollars in Millions)	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Omnibus	Change from FY12
Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program (FRTEP)	3	3	3	3	-
1994 Institutions Research Program	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-
1994 Institutions Educational Equity	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.1
1994 Institutions Extension Program	3	3	3	4.4	1.4
Native American Endowment	12	12	12	12	-

#### Agriculture & Rural Services

(Dollars in millions)	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	FY 2014 Request	FY 2014 Omnibus	Change from FY12
Office of Tribal Relations	.448	.298	.530	.498	.05
Rural Housing and Community Facilities	1,521	1,521	1,550	1,695	174
Water and Waste Disposal Program	503	506	304	462	(41)
Fractionated Land Loans	10	11	10	10	(1)
Indian Land Acquisition Loan Program	2	2	2	2	-

#### Rural Utilities Service

Congressional Appropriation (C.A.), and USDA Loan Authority (L.A.)

(Dollars in millions)	FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Estimated		FY 2014 Budget		2014 Omnibus	
	C.A.	L.A.	C.A.	L.A.	C.A.	L.A.	C.A.*	2014 C.A. – 2012 C.A
Telecommunications Program – Direct Loans	0	690	0	690	0	690	690	-
Distance Learning and Telemedicine – Grants	21	21	21	21	25	25	24,323	+24,302
Broadband Programs								
Direct Loans	6	169	6	64	8	63	4,500	-1,500
Grants	10	10	10	10	10	10	10,372	+372

\*Unknown how 2014 proposed Congressional Appropriations will affect USDA Loan Authority



### Telecommunications Loan Program

The USDA Telecommunications Loan Program received a proposed appropriation of \$690,000,000 in the 2014 Omnibus. While the program has been able to authorize up to \$690,000,000 in loans, it did not receive a congressional appropriation in FY 2012. The proposed congressional appropriation will ensure that these direct loans will be available in FY 2014.

### Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program

The Distance Learning and Telemedicine program (DLTP) is designed specifically to assist rural communities that would otherwise be without access to learning and medical services over the Internet. The 2014 Omnibus proposes an increase of \$372,000 from the program's FY 2012 appropriation.

### Nutrition

<b>Department of Agriculture – Nutrition</b> (Dollars in millions)	<b>FY 2012</b> <b>Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b> <b>Request</b>	<b>FY 2014</b> <b>Omnibus</b>	<b>Change</b> <b>from FY12</b>
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant, Children (WIC)	6,618	6,659	7,142	6,715	97
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)	103	100	104	104	1

In the FY 2014 Omnibus, the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) received a much needed increase of \$4 million and an additional \$998,000 for food education programs. Both the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant, Children (WIC) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) received increases from base funding levels, however some of the increase, \$125 million for WIC, \$3 billion for SNAP, is intended to replenish depleted reserve funds. Further, the additional funding for SNAP in Fiscal 2012 and 2013 from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 was not restored, leaving a reduced funding amount overall.

### Natural Resources

<b>Natural Resources</b> (Dollars in millions)	<b>FY 2012</b> <b>(Enacted)</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b> <b>Request</b>	<b>FY 2014</b> <b>Omnibus</b>	<b>Change</b> <b>from FY12</b>
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	15	15	0	12	(3)

## **Division E - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act**

### **Federal Communications Commission**

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was established by the Communications Act of 1934 and operates as an independent agency of the federal government. As a regulatory agency, the FCC's primary role is the development and enforcement of rules regulating interstate and international communications over radio, television, satellite, and cable.

(Dollars in thousands)	2013 Request	2014 Request	2014 Omnibus	Omnibus vs. FY14 Request
Federal Communications Commission (Overall)	346,782	359,299	339,844	-19,455
Tribal Consultation Office of Native Affairs and Policy	300	0	≥300	≥300

Source: Federal Communications Commission, FY 2013 Budget Request  
Federal Communications Commission, FY 2014 Budget Request  
2014 Omnibus – Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) proposed a FY 2014 budget request of \$359,299,000 to enable the FCC to support ongoing reforms of the Universal Service Fund, maximization of spectrum allocation, ensure consumer protections, and promote public safety communications services. While the 2014 Omnibus proposes a \$6,938,000 reduction from the FCC’s FY 2013 budget request, it does create a budget for consultation purposes:

*...\$339,844,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of which not less than \$300,000 shall be available for consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and entities related to Hawaiian Home Lands...*

The 2014 Omnibus proposed budget for the FCC ensures that at least \$300,000 will be dedicated strictly for the FCC to engage in consultations with Indian Country.

Background: Funding For Tribal Consultation and Coordination

In August of 2010, the FCC created the Office of Native Affairs and Policy (FCC-ONAP) as the responsible entity for the FCC’s consultation and training efforts with tribal nations. However, this office was never provided a dedicated, annual budget to ensure continuity in its consultation efforts on behalf of the entire FCC agency. During NCAI’s 2013 Executive Council Winter Session in Washington, DC tribal leaders became aware that FCC-ONAP has relied primarily on the FCC’s travel budget, which was frozen on March 1, 2013, to sequestration. Unfortunately, the FCC, post sequester, did not formally announce intentions to provide FCC-ONAP with a permanent, annual budget.

**Department of the Treasury**

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to manage the U.S. government’s finances and resources while advancing economic growth domestically and abroad.

**Department of the Treasury  
2014 Omnibus Budget Breakdown**

(Dollars in thousands)	2012 (Actual)	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Request	2014 Omnibus	Omnibus vs. 2012
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	221,000	222,353	224,936	226,000	+5,000

Source: Department of Commerce FY 2014 Budget Request  
2014 Omnibus – Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014

### Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program

The FY 2014 Omnibus proposes an increase of \$5,000,000 to the Community Development Financial Institutions fund over its FY 2012 actual appropriation. A breakdown of the proposed 2014 Omnibus appropriation of \$226,000,000 is as follows:

- \$15 million dedicated to financial assistance, technical assistance, training and outreach programs to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaskan Native communities. Other entities eligible for participation include: qualified community development lender organizations with experience in Indian country, Native American organizations, tribes, and tribal organizations. This represents a \$3 million increase over FY 2013, fulfilling a longstanding priority identified in the Indian Country Budget Request.
- \$22 million for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative to provide financial and technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities.
- \$24.636 million is proposed for the administration of programs such as the New Markets Tax Credit Program and the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program. The NMTCs program has help finance several successful projects in Indian country. Additionally, \$1 million is proposed for capacity building to expand CDFI investments in underserved areas and up to \$300,000 for the direct loan program.

For more information, contact Amber Ebarb, Budget and Policy Analyst, at NCAI (202-466-7767) or [aebarb@ncai.org](mailto:aebarb@ncai.org).