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The following list includes funding provisions from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) that have explicit Tribal set-asides or that may be of particular interest to Tribes and Tribal organizations. This list is not exclusive and is meant to be read alongside the statute. This list was last updated March 12, 2021.

Title II – Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee

- Sec. 2201 - provides \$15 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant. Tribes may use these funds to provide child care assistance to essential workers without regard for income eligibility requirements
- Sec. 2202 – provides \$23 billion for “stabilization” grants to childcare providers licensed by States and tribes
- Sec. 2203 – provides \$1 billion for grants to Head Start programs
- Sec. 2204 – provides \$18 million in grants to tribes through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
- Sec. 2703 – provides \$80 million for grants to States, tribes and tribal organizations to address “suicide, burnout, mental health conditions, and substance use disorders among health care professionals”
- Sec. 2911 - provides \$4.5 billion for LIHEAP. \$2.25 billion will be allocated as if LIHEAP funding for fiscal year 2021 was less than \$1.98 billion.
- Sec. 2912 - provides \$500 million for drinking water and wastewater grants for states and tribes. Allocations will be made based on the number of households under the jurisdiction with incomes less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty line and the percentage of households that spend more than 30% of monthly income on housing. 3% of funding is set aside for tribes.
- Sec. 2922 – provides \$10 million to create the National Technical Assistance Center on Grandfamilies and Kinship Families to provide assistance to organizations, including tribal organizations, that support the health and well-being of grandfamilies and kinship families

Title III – Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee

- Sec. 3206 – establishes a \$9.9 billion homeowner assistance fund. 5% is set aside for tribes.
- Sec. 3301 - provides \$500 million to tribal governments under the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act, to be allocated at Treasury’s discretion with consideration to available employment and economic data

Title V – Small Business Committee

- Sec. 5003 – establishes a \$25 billion Restaurant Revitalization Fund. Eligible entities include tribal business concerns.

- Sec. 5004 - creates a Community Navigator pilot program to partner with state, local, and tribal governments to improve access to SBA assistance programs

Title VII – Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee

- Sec. 7402 – creates a \$7.2 billion Emergency Connectivity Fund for schools and libraries to purchase eligible equipment and telecommunications and information services. Eligible schools include Tribal elementary schools, Tribal secondary schools, or Tribal libraries. Eligible libraries include “a facility owned by an Indian Tribe, serving Indian Tribes, or serving American Indians, Alaskan Natives, or Native Hawaiian communities, including [. . .] a library or library consortium; or a government building, chapter house, longhouse, community center, or other similar public building.”

Title IX – Finance Committee

- Sec. 9201 - creates a \$1 billion Pandemic Emergency Fund for state, tribal, and territorial TANF programs. 7.5% is set aside for tribal TANF programs and all 5 U.S. territories. Recipients are required to inform HHS whether they intend to spend the full amount within 90 days of enactment. Funds must be spent by the end of FY2022. Unused funds will be reallocated to other state or tribal governments.
- Sec. 9801 - increases annual funding for the Child Care Entitlement to States to \$3.05 billion per year. Under current statute, not less than 1% and not more than 2% of funds for this program are set aside for tribes. Unlike the House version, the Senate bill does not list a set-aside for tribes
- Sec. 9815 - provides two years of 100% FMAP for Urban Indian Organizations and Native Hawaiian health care systems
- Sec. 9901 – provides \$20 billion for tribes through the Coronavirus Relief Fund. \$1 billion will be allocated equally among each tribe, and \$19 billion will be allocated by a Treasury formula. Payments shall be issued within 60 days of enactment. Funds may be used for expenses incurred through December 31, 2024. This section also creates a \$10 billion Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund for state, local, and tribal governments. Of this amount,
 - The language relating to available uses for state, local, and tribal funds has changed from the House proposal. Funds may be used to respond to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality. The Senate language restricts states and territories from using funds to directly or indirectly supplement diminished tax revenues. This restriction does not appear to apply to tribes.
 - Sec. 605 sets aside \$250 million in revenue sharing funds to Tribal governments “in amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account economic conditions of each eligible Tribe”.

- Sec. 9911 provides \$8.5 billion for “to eligible health care providers for health care related expenses and lost revenues that are attributable to COVID–19.” Health care provide includes all providers enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid, which includes tribal providers.

Title XI – Indian Affairs Committee

- Sec. 11001 – provides \$6.1 billion to IHS, including:
 - \$2 billion for lost third-party revenues
 - \$1.5 billion for testing, contact tracing, and mitigation needs
 - \$600 million for vaccine-related activities
 - \$600 for health facilities
 - \$500 million for the provision of additional health care services, including through the Purchased/Referred Care program
 - \$420 million for mental and behavioral health prevention and treatment services
 - \$240 million to establish, expand, and sustain a public health workforce
 - \$140 million for IT and telehealth infrastructure and the IHS electronic health records system
 - \$84 million for the Urban Indian health program
 - \$10 million for potable water delivery
- Sec. 11002 – provides \$900 million to BIA, including:
 - \$772.5 million for tribal government services, public safety and justice, social services, child welfare assistance and other related expenses
 - \$100 million for tribal housing improvement
 - \$20 million to provide and deliver potable water
 - \$7.5 million for administrative costs and oversight
- Sec. 11003 – provides \$750 million for housing assistance and supportive services programs for Native Americans, including:
 - \$455 million for Native American Housing Block Grant and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant programs. Funds shall be distributed according to the funding formula used in FY2021
 - \$280 million for Indian Community Development Block Grants. Tribes may use 100% of funds for public service activities
 - \$10 million for technical assistance
 - \$5 million for administrative costs
- Sec. 11004 – provides \$20 million in grants for Native American language preservation and maintenance
- Sec. 11005 – provides \$850 million to the Bureau of Indian Education for bureau-funded schools and TCUs. Funds must be allocated by the Interior Secretary within 45 days of enactment.
- Sec. 11006 – provides \$190 million for American Indian, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native education, including:
 - \$85 million for Native Hawaiian education grants

- \$85 million in grants for state or local education agencies, tribes, federally supported elementary or secondary schools for Indian students, and TCUs