



SUMMARY
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT of 2021
HR 1319
March 12, 2021

President Joe Biden, on March 11, 2021, signed the largest investment in Native programs in history, providing more than \$31.2 billion in funding for Native communities (tribal nations, families, and servicing federal agencies) hard-hit by the Coronavirus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19), and to provide for economic recovery. This Summary provides highlights of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (H.R. 1319) that directly affect tribal nations and tribal organizations.

1. Tribal Relief Fund – Section 602(a) -

- \$219,800,000,000 to remain available through December 31, 2024 for making payments to States, territories, and tribal governments to mitigate fiscal effects from COVID-19, of which -
 - \$20,000,000,000 to the U.S. Department of Treasury for tribal governments under the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to be distributed as follows –
 - \$1,000,000,000 to be allocated equally among federally-recognized Indian tribes; and
 - \$19,000,000,000 to be allocated among tribal governments using a funding methodology to be determined by U.S. Treasury.
 - Use of funds to respond to public health emergency including negative economic impacts from COVID-19, assistance to households, small businesses, nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality, providing tribal government services to the extent of the reduction of revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year; or to make investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.
 - Tribal governments may transfer funds to private nonprofit organizations (as defined in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act), a tribal organization that meets the definition in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

2. Indian Health Services - Sec. 11001(a).

- \$6,094, 000,000 to remain available until expended, of which -
 - \$5,484,000,000 for carrying out the Transfer Act of 1954, the Indian Self-Determination & Education Assistance Act, Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and Title II and III of Public Health Services Act, of which -

- \$2,000,000,000 for lost reimbursements under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act third party billing.
- \$5,000,000 for clinical health services & Purchased/Referred Care.
- \$140,000,000 for information technology and IHS electronic health records system.
- \$84,000,000 for Urban Indian health programs.
- \$600,000,000 for COVID-19 distributing and tracking vaccines.
- \$1,500,000,000 for detection, diagnosis, tracing, monitoring COVID-19 infections; mitigation spread of COVID-19 and related activities.
- \$240,000,000 to expand & sustain public health workforce to respond to COVID-19.
- \$420,000,000 for mental health and substance abuse prevention.
- \$600,000,000 for lease, purchase, construction, renovation, renovation, or equipping health facilities to respond to COVID-19.
- \$10,000,000 to provide for potable water delivery.
- Amounts specified above are to be made available to restore funds that were incurred to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 since the declaration of the public emergency (January 31, 2020).
- Funds made available to tribal nations and tribal organizations under Indian Self-Determination & Education Assistance Act are one-time funds; and are not part of the recurring funds under section 106 of Pub. L. 93-638; and shall only be used for the stated purposes under this Act.

3. Bureau of Indian Affairs – Section 11002(a).

- \$900,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which –
 - \$100,000,000 for tribal housing improvements.
 - \$772,500,000 for tribal government services, public safety and justice, social services, child welfare assistance, and other related expenses.
 - \$7,500,000 for related federal administrative costs and oversight.
 - \$20,000,000 for potable water delivery.
- Funds made available for tribal governments as specified above shall be excluded from calculation of funds received by tribal governments that participate in the Small and Needy program.
- Funds made available to tribal nations and tribal organizations under Indian Self-Determination & Education Assistance Act are one-time funds; and are not part of the recurring funds under section 106 of Pub. L. 93-638; and shall only be used for the stated purposes under this Act.

4. Housing Assistance and Supportive Services – Section 11003(a).

- \$750,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2025, under Title I and VIII of Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) of 1996; and Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, of which –
 - \$455,000,000 for Native American Housing Block Grants and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant programs.
 - \$450,000,000 for grants under Title I of NAHASDA using the fiscal year 2021 funding formula.
 - \$5,000,000 for grants under Title VIII of NAHASDA for Native Hawaiians.
 - Funds made available as provided above are available for use during the period the program is impacted by COVID-19 and may be used to provide rental assistance for Native Hawaiians on and off Native Hawaiian homelands.
 - \$280,000,000 for Indian Community Development Block Grants under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, subject to –
 - Funds to be used for emergencies that constitute imminent threats to health and safety related to COVID-19.
 - Funds not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds under this section to be used for planning, management, and administration.
 - Funds to be used for necessary costs for COVID-19 related purposes incurred after January 21, 2020.
 - Indian tribes may use up to 100 percent of any grant from amounts made available under this section for COVID-19 related expenses.
 - \$10,000,000 to be used for technical assistance to Indian tribes, Indian housing authorities, tribal designated housing entities, and recipients under Title VIII of NAHASDA.
 - \$5,000,000 for administrative costs to oversee and administer this section including information technology and financial reporting.

5. Preservation and Maintenance of Native American Languages – Section 11004(a) –

- \$20,000,000 to remain available until expended to carry out section 803(g) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 for emergency grants to eligible recipients for Native American Language Preservation and Maintenance programs to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages during and after COVID-19 pandemic.

6. Bureau of Indian Education – Section 11005(a) –

- \$850,000,000 to remain available until expended for BIE funded or operated programs and activities, for BIE-funded schools (K-12 schools and dormitories), tribal colleges and tribal universities.

7. American Indian Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Education – Section 11006(a) –

- \$190,000,000 to remain available until expended for awards to be determined by the Secretary of Education, of which –
 - \$20,000,000 for awards for tribal education agencies authorized under section 6121(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
 - \$85,000,000 for awards to eligible entities under section 6205(a)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
 - \$85,000,000 for awards to eligible entities under section 6304(a)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

This Summary only represents highlights of the provisions contained in the American Recovery Act of 2021; and is intended only to provide information and general guidance. The Summary does not include other sections of the American Recovery Act that may provide funding opportunities for tribal governments and tribal organizations. At the time of this writing, the U.S. Treasury has not made a determination on the funding allocation methodology it will use in distributing the \$19.0 billion to tribal governments.

Should you have any questions, please contact us at: info@kivainstitute.com, or our toll-free telephone number at: 1-866-202-5482. Visit our website: www.kivainstitute.com for information on the CARES Act and related information.