

National American Indian Housing Council's Briefing Paper

Recommended Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Request for Tribal Housing Programs

FUNDING SUMMARY: Funding for Indian housing and related community development activities is appropriated annually to a variety of Federal agencies, primarily through the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Native American Programs (HUD-ONAP), but to a lesser extent funding also comes from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Agriculture.

IHBG: Fund the Indian Housing Block Grant: Fund the IHBG at \$875 million dollars and no less than \$700 million dollars. The IHBG is the single largest source of Federal funding for housing development, housing-related infrastructure, and home repair and maintenance in Indian Country. Even at \$875 million, this funding will not meet all tribal housing needs, but will keep pace with the increased cost of housing construction, energy costs, and other inflationary factors.

ICDBG: Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG): Fund the ICDBG at \$100 million dollars. The ICDBG funds are essential to tribal economies and community development efforts and should be funded at \$100 million. ICDBG funding has actually decreased since FY 2004 and this trend needs to be reversed.

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA): The National American Indian Housing Council is the only national Indian housing organization that provides comprehensive training and technical assistance (T&TA) to tribal nations and their housing entities. Because they know the value added by NAIHC, the NAIHC members have voted unanimously during each of their annual conventions since 2006, to set-aside from their IHBG funding for NAIHC's T&TA program. In addition, NAIHC members have expressed concerns about the quality of training provided by HUD contractors. To ensure high-quality T&TA, the NAIHC should be funded at no less than \$4.8 million.

Section 184 Loan Guarantee: The Section 184 Program has shown enormous success. However, it has been less successful in Indian communities where housing economies are less developed, where employment and income levels are lower, and where residents live on restricted lands. . This key financing tool should be funded at \$9 million.

Title VI Loan Guarantee: Continue to fund Title VI at the FY 2010 enacted level of \$2 million dollars. The Title VI Loan Guarantee is a key financial tool for Indian tribes and their housing authorities to spur housing and community development efforts. This program should be funded at \$2 million—the FY2010 appropriated level.

NHHBG: The funding for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant should be increased to at least \$20 million to address the significant needs for low-income and affordable housing on Native Hawaiian Home Lands. Similarly, the Section 184A Loan Guarantee Program should continue to be funded at the \$1 million level.