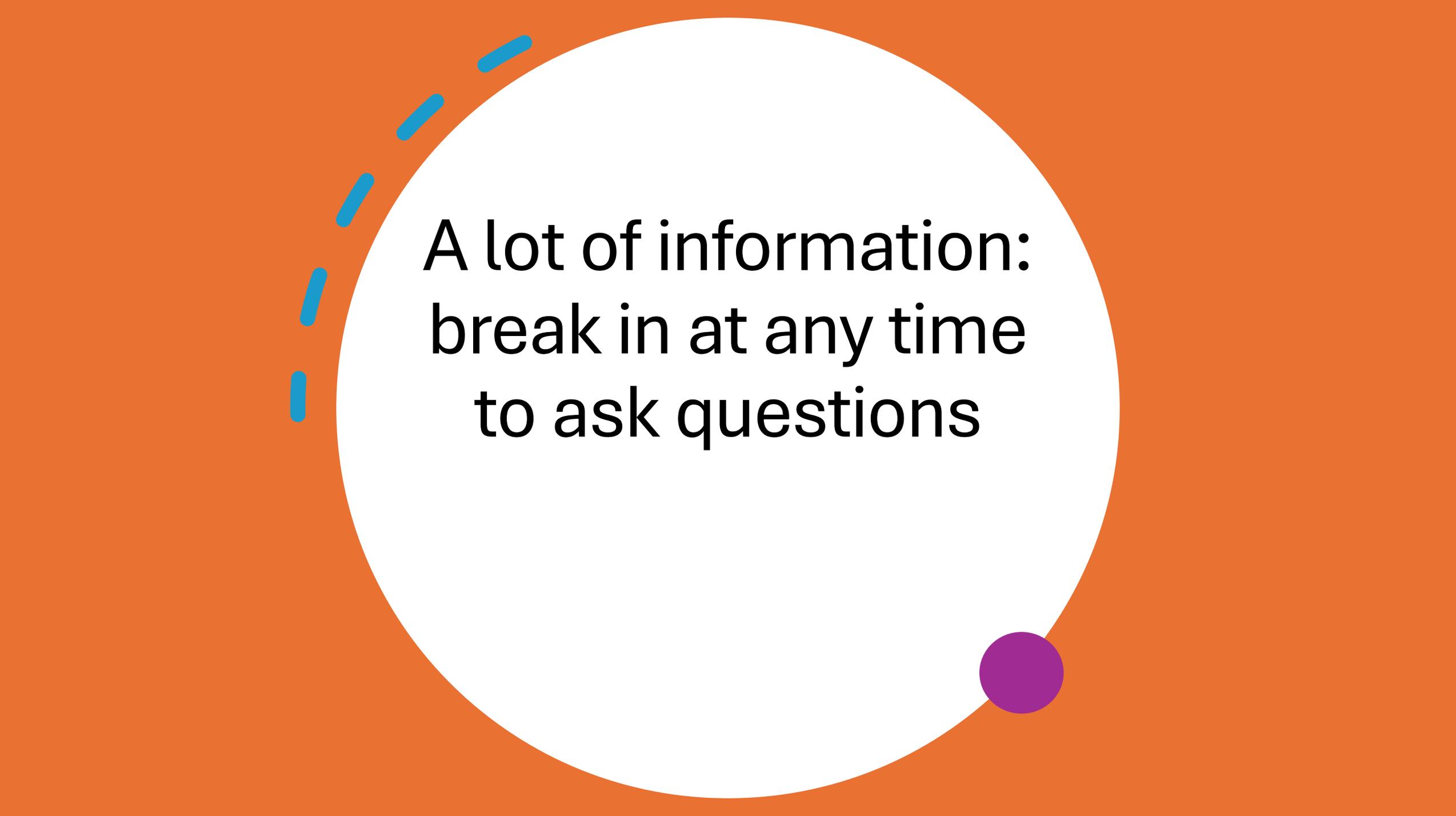


Identifying Funding Needs & Finding Opportunities

Grant Funding for Tribes





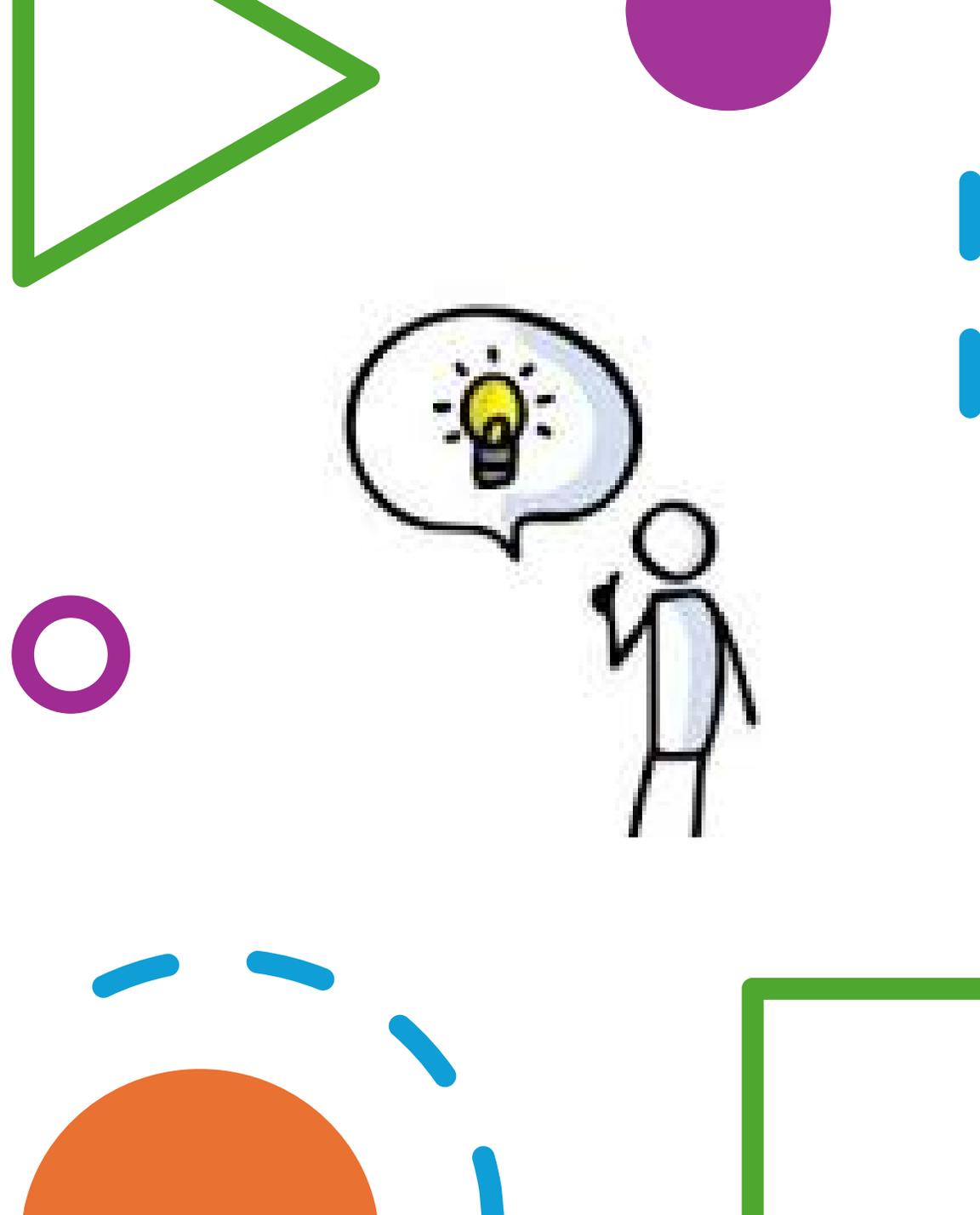
A lot of information:
break in at any time
to ask questions

What is your Biggest CHALLENGE in Applying for Grants??



What are the needs of the Tribe?

- Wastewater
- Drinking water
- Water Quality
- Climate Adaptation
- Solid Waste
- Other needs?





What Types of Funding is Available?

There are many types of federal grant opportunities, these are just a few examples.

Identifying the Specifics of Your Tribe's Needs

Wastewater

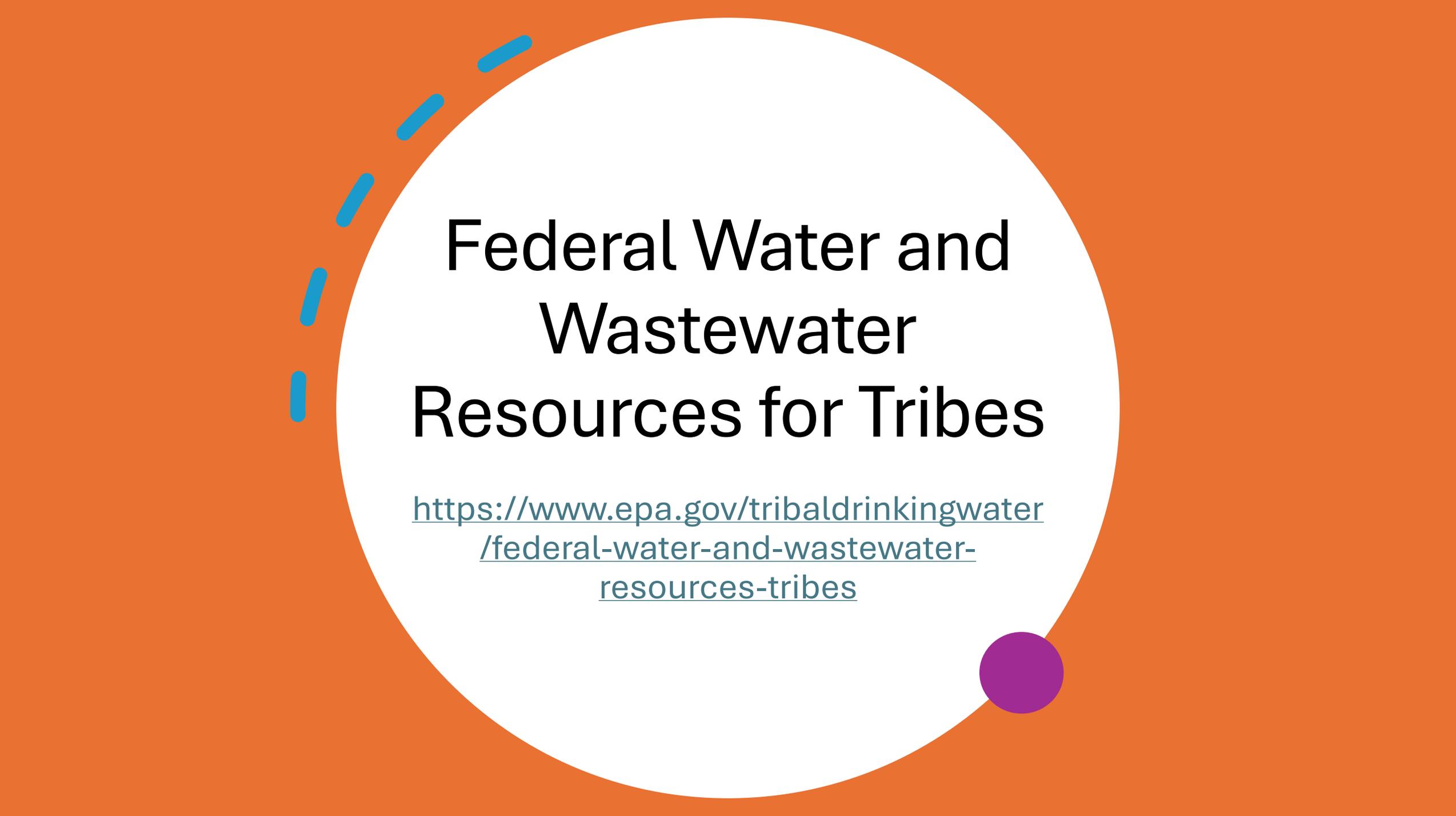
- Feasibility Assessment for Wastewater Treatment
- Training for staff in wastewater

Drinking Water

- Identifying a new sources of drinking water
- Training for staff in drinking water

Climate Adaptation

- Vulnerability Assessment of wastewater treatment
- Adaptation Plan specific to wastewater resilience



Federal Water and Wastewater Resources for Tribes

<https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/federal-water-and-wastewater-resources-tribes>

What Resources Are Available to Assist with Identifying Needs?



ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION AGENCY;



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE;



DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE - RURAL
DEVELOPMENT;



DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR, BUREAU OF
RECLAMATION;



CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND
PREVENTION;



DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT; AND



FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

Office of Environmental Health and Engineering

Office of Environmental Health and Engineering

[Technical Handbook](#)

[Health Facilities Advisory Committee \(HFAC\)](#)

[HFAC Issued Technical Bulletins](#)

[Resources](#)

[Staff](#)

[Contact Us](#)

Office of Environmental Health and Engineering



The mission of the Office of Environmental Health and Engineering (OEHE) is to support the IHS Mission goal by:

- providing optimum availability of functional, well maintained health care facilities and staff housing;
- providing technical and financial assistance to Indian tribes and Alaska Native communities (tribes) to promote a healthy environment through the cooperative development and continuing operation of safe water, wastewater, and solid waste systems and related support facilities; and
- assisting each American Indian tribe and Alaska Native community to achieve its unique goals for obtaining health care facilities and establishing and maintaining a healthy environment.

The OEHE is composed of five divisions that provide support for IHS Headquarters, each of the 12 IHS Areas, all IHS service units and many tribal programs in the following areas:

[Expand All](#) - [Collapse All](#)

Division of Facilities Planning Construction (DFPC)

Division of Facilities Operations (DFO)

Division of Sanitation Facilities Construction (DSFC)

Division of Engineering Services (DES)

Division of Environmental Health Services (DEHS)

Indian Health Service

<https://www.ihs.gov/oehe/>

Funding through Indian Health Service (IHS) with the Sanitation Deficiency System



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Indian Health Service
Rockville MD 20857

April 23, 2024

Dear Tribal Leader:

On behalf of the Indian Health Service (IHS), I am writing to announce FY 2024 allocation decisions for \$700 million appropriated to the IHS in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 117-58, Title VI, 135 Stat. 1411 (Nov. 15, 2021).

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, or Bipartisan Infrastructure Legislation (BIL), appropriates \$700 million in each year from fiscal year (FY) 2022 through FY 2026, for a total of \$3.5 billion for the IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction (SFC) program. These resources are available until expended. These funds are one-time, non-recurring, and can only be used for the purposes specified in the statute.

The statute provides up to 3 percent of these funds (\$21 million) for “salaries, expenses, and administration” each year. It also requires that one-half of 1 percent of these funds be transferred to the United States (U.S.) Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Inspector General “for oversight of funding provided in the BIL” (\$3.5 million). The statute also directs the IHS to use up to \$2.2 billion for “projects that exceed the economical unit cost,” also referred to as “economically infeasible” projects.

Projects deemed economically infeasible are defined as projects that exceed a per unit cost established for each IHS Area and three different regions within the Alaska Area IHS. While no statutory barrier to funding economically infeasible projects existed prior to enactment of the BIL, limited annual appropriations has prevented the IHS from funding these types of projects.

The IHS tracks projects to address sanitation needs in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities through the Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS). On an annual basis, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA) requires the IHS to update the SDS to account for changes to the scope of a project, refine cost estimates, and identify any new needs.

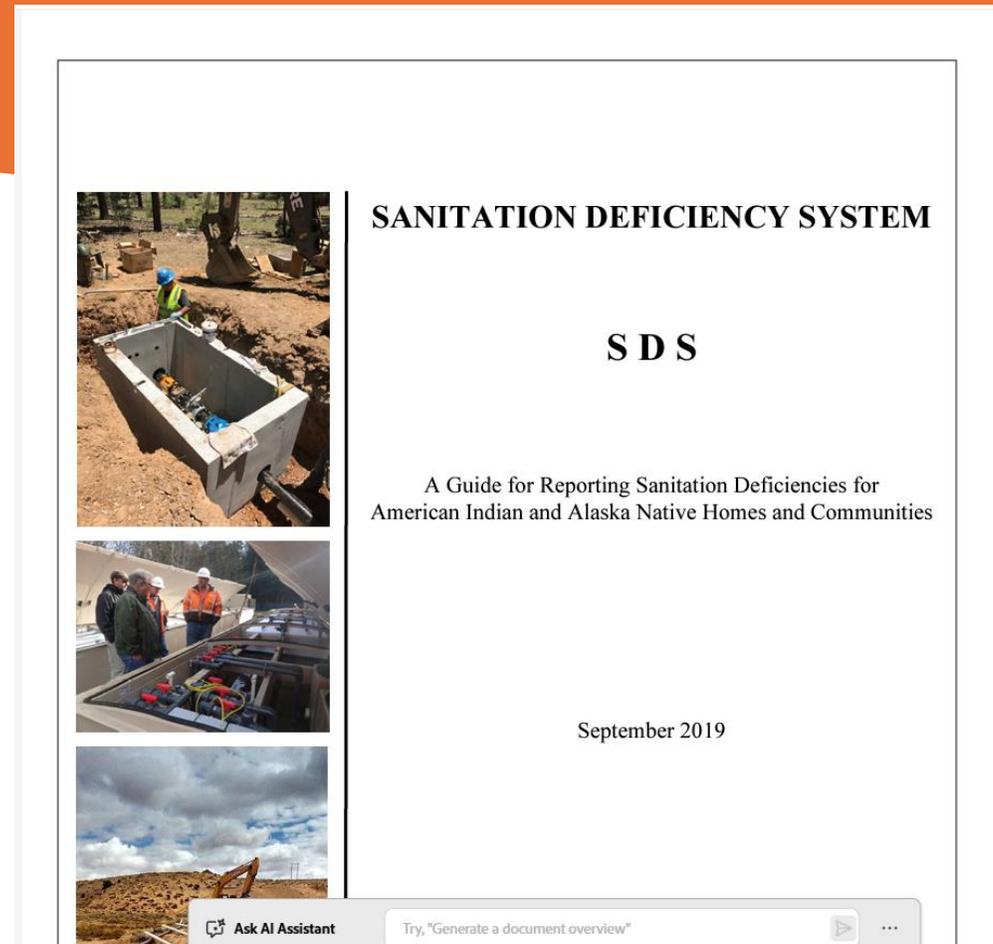
Indian Health Service (IHS) & the Sanitation Deficiency System

Department of Health & Human Services

The Indian Health Service (IHS) Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS) is an inventory of projects developed to address existing sanitation deficiencies in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. This guidance document provides the standards and procedures for identifying deficiencies, developing projects, and prioritizing projects.

All IHS Areas, regardless of how the Sanitation Facilities Construction (SFC) Program is delivered, must report their sanitation deficiencies uniformly as projects according to these guidelines, in accordance with Sections 1632 (g) (2) and (3) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Funding through Indian Health Service (IHS) with the Sanitation Deficiency System



https://www.ihs.gov/sites/dsfc/themes/responsive2017/display_objects/documents/Final_SDS_Guide_v2.pdf

Purpose

This guidance document contains the standard procedures used by the IHS to report the sanitation deficiencies of American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) homes and communities. This guidance document is a reference for tribal leaders who identify sanitation deficiencies that may be eligible for funding to support the construction of sanitation facilities under Public Law (P.L.) 86-121 (codified at 42 U.S.C. § 2004a).



Photo from the USEPA Archive
<https://archive.epa.gov/region9/tribal/web/html/water-2.html>



Photo from the Tribal Community Development Website for Seminole Tribe of Florida
<https://tcd.semtribe.com/services/public-works-%28transportation%29>

Program Authorities

P.L. 86-121 authorizes the IHS to provide and maintain essential water supply, sewage disposal, and solid waste disposal facilities for AI/AN homes and communities as part of the Indian Health Service's comprehensive health care mission to raise the physical, mental, social, and spiritual health of American Indians and Alaska Natives to the highest level. P.L. 86-121 and SFC Program requirements are discussed extensively in the Criteria for the Sanitation Facilities Construction Program (Criteria Document)



<https://integratedwaterservices.com/projects/tribal-village-in-new-mexico-upgrades-wastewater-treatment-system/>

Table 1: SDS Project Components

| Component Name | Definition |
|--------------------------|---|
| Project Name | Brief title used to identify the project. |
| Community | Geographic designation that identifies the location of the project and links it to other information (e.g. Field Office, EPA Region). |
| Tribe | Name of Tribe primarily benefiting from the project. |
| Existing Deficiency | A complete and concise statement describing the existing sanitation deficiencies and the public health problem(s) resulting from them. |
| Homes | The number, type, and location of homes and other users benefiting from the project (regardless of eligibility). |
| Primary Project Purpose | A categorical designation of the overall purpose of the project (e.g. increase system capacity or repair/replace failed facilities). |
| Proposed Facilities | A complete and concise summary of the facilities proposed to address the sanitation deficiencies described. |
| Project Deficiency Level | Numerical categorization of the magnitude of the sanitation deficiencies that the project addresses. |
| Cost | A detailed cost estimate of the proposed facilities, prorated by home type, funding source, and other factors as needed. |
| Funding Sources | Identification and documentation of the proposed funding sources and their current status (e.g. a Journal entry on the likelihood of availability). |
| Economic Feasibility | A yes/no determination of whether the project's eligible cost per home exceeds the allowable unit cost. |
| Rating Scores | Eight rating factors to which points are assigned for each project to facilitate their prioritization. |
| Ready to Fund | A yes/no determination completed by the Area SFC Director that confirms whether sufficient project planning has occurred and that significant project risks have been |



Photos taken from IHS DSFC

Division of Sanitation Facilities Construction

<https://www.ihs.gov/oehe/>

Indian Health Service

Division of Sanitation
Facilities Construction
(DSFC) Project Dashboard

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/57d6d8af01f44b36aaba4c7a617ee260/>





Indian Health Service

Division of Sanitation Facilities Construction (DSFC) Project Dashboard

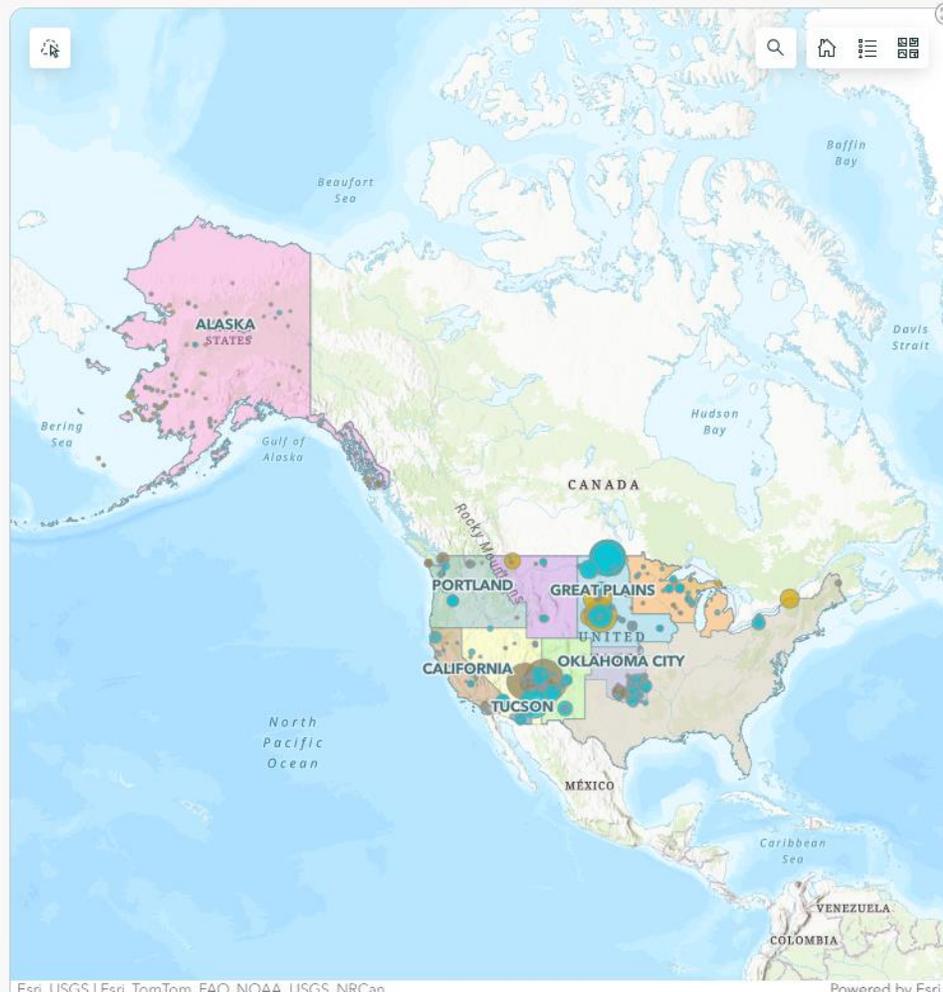
[Click here to go to the DSFC Hub Site.](#)

Select an IHS Area
 All Areas
 Select a State
 All States
 Select a Tribe
 All Tribes
 Funding Year
 All Years
 Select a Funding Source
 All Funding Sources
 Contributions Only
 No

Click to select and view project information. Click again to clear filter and show all projects.

Project Name: SR - CSL: Wakpala WW Treatment
Project Number: AB16J02
IHS Area: Great Plains
State: South Dakota
Delivery Method: IHS Direct Service
All Funding Years: 2022
All Funding Sources: BIL, Tribal
Homes Benefitting: 80
Tribe: Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota

Project Name: CR - CS: BIA House Sewer Ren.
Project Number: AB17J05
IHS Area: Great Plains
State: South Dakota
Delivery Method: IHS Direct Service
All Funding Years: 2024
All Funding Sources: BIL, EPA CWA Set-Aside
Homes Benefitting: 462
Tribe: Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota



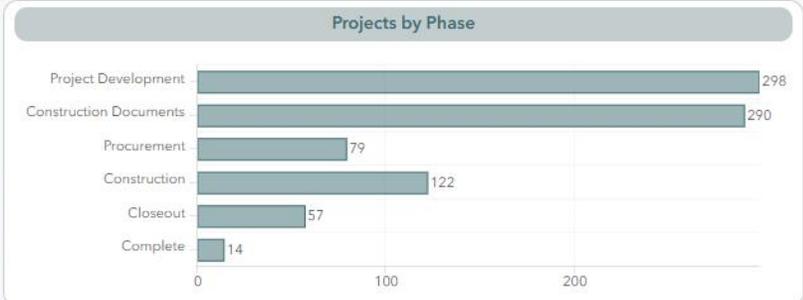
Projects Summary

860

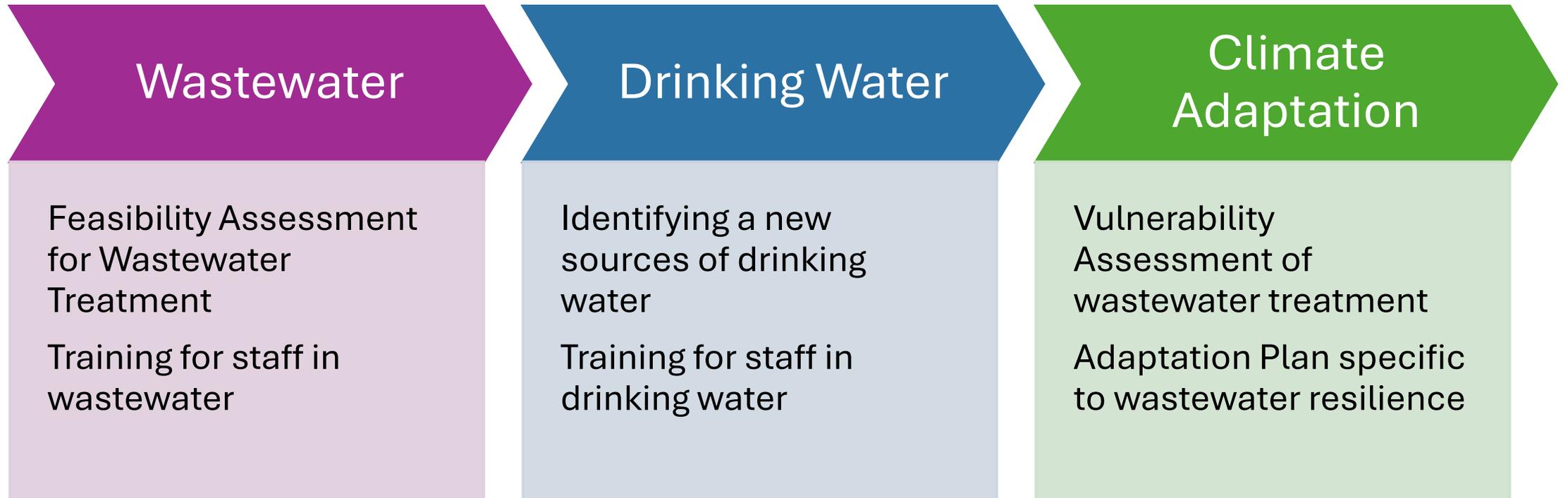
Total Projects

Funding Summary

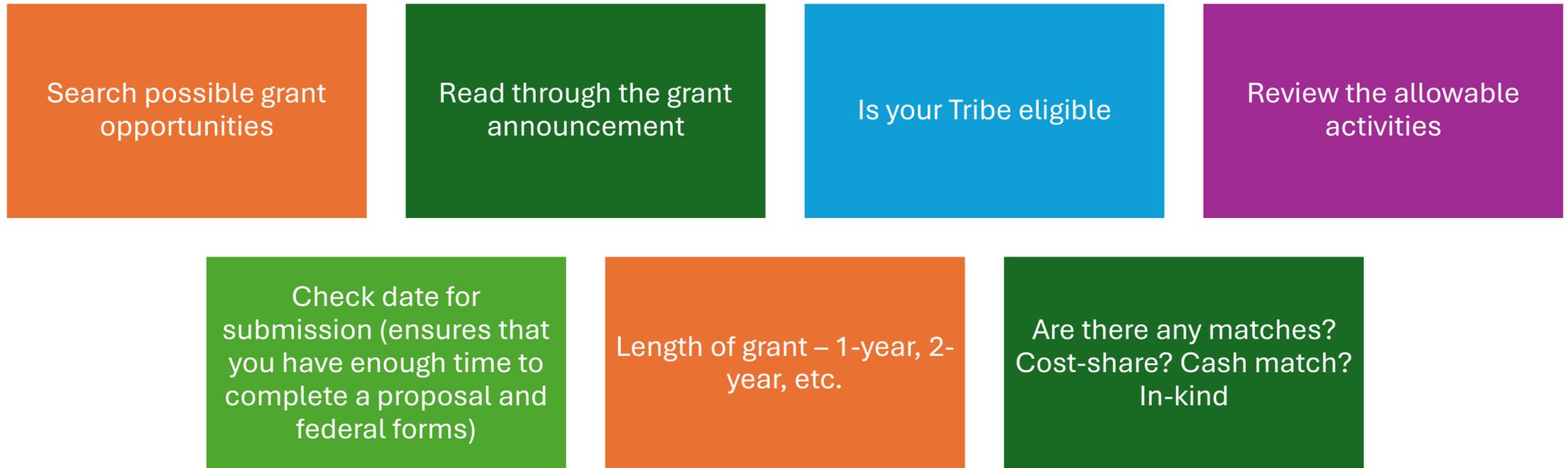
| Source | Amount |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2022 Appropriations | \$22,793,589 |
| 2022 BIL | \$638,742,200 |
| 2022 CDS | \$43,459,119 |
| 2022 CIP | \$11,802,358 |
| 2022 Denali Commission | \$1,369,847 |
| | \$2,419,673,797 |



Going back to ...the NEEDS of the Tribe



Understanding Which Grant Opportunity Works Best



So...Which One to Choose

Knowing which grant opportunity fits the Tribe's needs should be prioritized...but don't limit yourself to a particular grant

Talk to the grant coordinator at the Federal agency

Gather the information you need, internally, to develop the proposal narrative, the budget and budget narrative



Visit Websites and learn about Funding Opportunities



Federal Funding for Tribal Projects

Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program

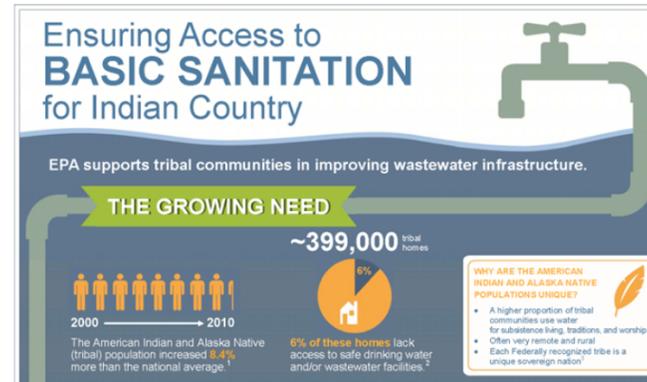
Research the Funding Opportunities

2015 Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program Infographic

The infographic highlights important facts about the tribal communities wastewater and the Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program.

On this page:

- [Infographic](#)
- [Text version of the infographic](#)
- [Download the infographic \(png\)](#)



<https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/clean-water-indian-set-aside-program>

Small and Rural Wastewater Systems

- [About Small Systems](#)
- [Funding Sources](#)
- [Tools, Training, and Technical Assistance](#)
- [Related Resources](#)

[Contact Us About Small and Rural Wastewater Systems](#)

Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program

The Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Grant Program (CWISA) provides funding to Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages for wastewater infrastructure. The CWISA program is administered in cooperation with the Indian Health Service (IHS).

To be considered for CWISA program funding, Tribes must identify their wastewater needs to the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System. EPA uses the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System priority lists to identify and select projects for CWISA program funding.

See where the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funded CWISA projects are located on the [Indian Health Service Map](#).

On this page:

- [Program Guidance, Frequent Questions, and Contacts](#)
- [Emerging Contaminants](#)
- [Funding History](#)
- [Measuring Progress](#)
- [Tribal Infrastructure Task Force](#)
- [Publications](#)

Program Guidance, Frequent Questions, and Contacts

- [FY 2024 Funding Memorandum \(pdf\)](#) (383.4 KB) - Guides the distribution of \$69.4 million in FY 2024 tribal wastewater infrastructure funding.
- [FY 2023 Funding Memorandum \(pdf\)](#) (451.57 KB) - Guides the distribution of \$64 million in FY 2023 tribal wastewater infrastructure funding.
- [FY 2022 Funding Memorandum \(pdf\)](#) (430.36 KB) - Guides the distribution of FY 2022 funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- [Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program Guidance](#) - Describes EPA's policies and procedures for administering the program. The guidance incorporates many sustainability concepts already adopted by the [Clean Water State Revolving Fund](#) and recommended by the [Tribal Infrastructure Task Force](#).
- EPA administers the CWISA program in cooperation with the [IHS Division of Sanitation Facilities Construction](#) with their Sanitation Deficiency System (SDS) data system and [Guide](#). EPA regional offices use SDS to identify projects for CWISA program funds. This cooperation streamlines project selection procedures by eliminating duplication of efforts between the two agencies.
- EPA also provides funds to drinking water systems for infrastructure improvements through a separate Indian set-aside grants program. Learn more about the [Drinking Water Infrastructure Grant Tribal Set-Aside Program](#).



Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program Funding for the Past Decade

| Fiscal Year | Appropriation Amount ⁽¹⁾ | Number of Projects Funded |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2015 | \$28,788,000 | 80 |
| 2016 | \$30,000,000 | 82 |
| 2017 ⁽²⁾ | \$30,000,000 | 64 |
| 2018 ⁽²⁾ | \$33,104,000 | 59 |
| 2019 ⁽²⁾ | \$32,777,000 | 45 |
| 2020 ⁽²⁾ | \$32,777,000 | 40 |
| 2021 | \$32,777,000 | 31 |
| 2022 ^(2,3) | \$63,944,000 | 82 |
| 2023 ^(2,3) | \$64,055,000 | 70 |
| 2024 ⁽³⁾ | \$69,440,000 | (Data pending) |

(1) Values as appropriated from Congress and not adjusted to current year dollars.

(2) Up to \$2 million of the funds for each of these fiscal years were used for education, training and technical assistance.

(3) Appropriation values include both Base funds and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funds.

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/CWISA-program-funding.pdf>

Table 2: Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Funding for Tribal Water Infrastructure FY 2022 – 2026

| Appropriation* | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | 5-Year Total |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Clean Water Indian Set-Aside (CWISA) BIL General Supplemental | \$38,040,000 | \$44,040,000 | \$48,060,000 | \$52,060,000 | \$52,060,000 | \$234,260,000 |
| CWISA Emerging Contaminants | \$2,000,000 | \$4,500,000 | \$4,500,000 | \$4,500,000 | \$4,500,000 | \$20,000,000 |
| Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants – Tribal Set-Aside (DWIG-TSA) BIL General Supplemental | \$38,040,000 | \$44,040,000 | \$48,060,000 | \$52,060,000 | \$52,060,000 | \$234,260,000 |
| DWIG-TSA Emerging Contaminants | \$16,000,000 | \$16,000,000 | \$16,000,000 | \$16,000,000 | \$16,000,000 | \$80,000,000 |
| DWIG-TSA Lead Service Line Replacement | \$60,000,000 | \$60,000,000 | \$60,000,000 | \$60,000,000 | \$60,000,000 | \$300,000,000 |
| Subtotal – CWISA and DWIG-TSA Appropriations | \$154,080,000 | \$168,580,000 | \$176,620,000 | \$184,620,000 | \$184,620,000 | \$868,520,000 |
| Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Tribal | \$19,300,000 | \$19,300,000 | \$19,300,000 | \$19,300,000 | \$19,300,000 | \$96,500,000 |
| Total for all Appropriations | \$173,380,000 | \$187,880,000 | \$195,920,000 | \$203,920,000 | \$203,920,000 | \$965,020,000 |

*Annual DWIG-TSA and CWISA funding is dependent upon percentages established in annual appropriations and cannot be considered final.

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-05/fy-24-joint-tribal-allocation-memo_may-2024.pdf

Tribal Community Funding

- EPA Clean Water Indian Set-Aside (CWISA) Grant Program
Provides funding for wastewater infrastructure to Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages. EPA administers this program in cooperation with the Indian Health Service (IHS). Tribes must identify their wastewater needs to the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System to receive funding.
- EPA Environmental Protection in Indian Country - Grants
Provides information for tribes about EPA and other federal grant resources and regulations and policies for applying for assistance.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Resources for Native Americans
The Indian Housing Block Grant Program is a formula grant that funds various activities, include housing development, assistance to housing developed under the Indian Housing Program, housing services to eligible families and individuals, crime prevention and safety, and model approaches to solving affordable housing problems.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Administration for Native Americans Environmental Regulatory Enhancement
Provides financial assistance to tribes and Native American nonprofit organizations for projects that address environmental regulatory enhancement, including formulating ordinances, implementing laws, and training community members to manage natural resources.



Rural Development

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-waste-disposal-predevelopment-planning-grants>

English

Water & Waste Disposal Predevelopment Planning Grants

Application Window:

OPEN

For state specific information:

-- Select State --

Fact Sheet

Overview

To Apply

Other Requirements

Contact

Events

What does this program do?

This program helps eligible low-income communities plan and develop applications for proposed USDA Rural Development water or waste disposal projects.

Who may apply?

- Most state and local governments
- Nonprofit organizations
- [Federally-recognized Tribes](#)

What is an eligible area?

- Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less. Check [eligible addresses](#)
- Federally recognized tribal lands
- Colonias

NOTE: The area must have a median household income below the poverty line or less than 80 percent of the statewide non-metropolitan median household income.

Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program

Application Window:

OPEN

For state specific information:

-- Select State --

Fact Sheet

Overview

To Apply

Other Requirements

Contact

Events

What does this program do?

This program provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.

Who may apply?

This program assists qualified applicants who are not otherwise able to obtain commercial credit on reasonable terms. Eligible applicants include:

- Most state and local governmental entities
- Private nonprofits
- [Federally-recognized tribes](#)

What is an eligible area?

Areas that may be served include:

- Rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less -- check [eligible addresses](#)
- Tribal lands in rural areas
- [Colonias](#)

What kinds of funding are available?

- Long-term, low-interest loans
- If funds are available, a grant may be combined with a loan if necessary to keep user costs reasonable.

How may the funds be used?

Funds may be used to finance the acquisition, construction or improvement of:

- Drinking water sourcing, treatment, storage and distribution
- Sewer collection, transmission, treatment and disposal
- Solid waste collection, disposal and closure
- Storm water collection, transmission and disposal

In some cases, funding may also be available for related activities such as:

- Legal and engineering fees
- Land acquisition, water and land rights, permits and equipment
- Start-up operations and maintenance
- Interest incurred during construction
- Purchase of facilities to improve service or prevent loss of service
- Other costs determined to be necessary for completion of the project
- See [7 CFR Part 1780.7 and 1780.9](#) for a complete list

What is the loan term and rate?

- Up to 40-year payback period, based on the useful life of the facilities financed
- Fixed interest rates, based on the need for the project and the median household income of the area to be served

[Contact us](#) for details and current interest rates applicable for your project

Research the
Funding
Opportunities

Climate Change, Resiliency & Adaptation
[Tribal Climate Resilience Annual Awards
Program | Indian Affairs \(bia.gov\)](#)





[Home](#) > Biden-Harris Administration Invests \$120 Millio...

Biden-Harris Administration Invests \$120 Million to Help Tribes Build Climate Resilience, as part of President's Investing in America agenda

 Share ▾

07/09/2024

Last edited 07/09/2024

Date: Tuesday, July 9, 2024

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

SHELBYVILLE, Mich. — Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland today announced the availability of \$120 million in new funding supported by President Biden's Investing in America agenda to help Tribal communities prepare for the most severe climate-related environmental threats to their homelands. The funding can be used by Tribes to plan for, adapt to, or respond to these threats by safely relocating critical community infrastructure. President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act provided a huge boost for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' [Tribal Climate Resilience program](#), allowing for historic levels of funding to be made available to Tribes and Tribal organizations.

Secretary Haaland made the announcement during a visit to the Gun Lake Tribe in Michigan, which received \$4 million through last year's [Tribal Climate Annual Award](#) for its Electric Infrastructure Implementation Project, to purchase electric vehicles and install solar infrastructure. She was joined by White House Domestic Policy Council Director Neera Tanden and Interior's Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bryan Newland.

"As I've visited Indigenous communities across the country, I have seen firsthand how pressing the climate crisis is for Indigenous peoples and the urgency with which we must move to honor our obligations to Tribal Nations," said **Secretary Deb Haaland**. "This investment through President Biden's Investing in America agenda is a critical step toward further enabling Tribes to make thoughtful and proactive decisions about how to protect their people, their homelands and sacred sites, and critical community infrastructure."

Tribe: Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria, California

Amount Funded: \$250,000

Title: *Planning for Climate Resilient Water and Wastewater System Upgrades at the Stewarts Point Rancheria*

Project Description: The Stewarts Point Rancheria is a remote community in Sonoma County, California, about an hour outside of Santa Rosa. The Rancheria is vulnerable to damage from severe thunderstorms, winter storms, fires, flooding, and rockslides. The Tribe believes the impacts of climate change will only worsen these conditions - more wildfires, stronger storms, worse flooding, etc. The Kashia Band of Pomo Indians will plan for Climate Resilient Water and Wastewater System Upgrades at the Stewarts Point Rancheria. The Tribe will hire an engineering firm to conduct a climate vulnerability and resilience assessment of the existing water and wastewater infrastructure to better determine what aspects of the system require updates or modifications. This information will inform future efforts to secure implementation funding and make the recommended changes to ensure the safety and reliability of the water system for generations of Rancheria residents to come.

Tribe: Santo Domingo Pueblo

Amount Funded: \$201,304

Title: *Santo Domingo Pueblo - Strategic Water Management Plan Development*

Project Description: The primary objective of the project is to develop a Strategic Water Management Plan for the Santo Domingo Pueblo. This initial planning project will be used to identify projects that address vulnerability to climate change, the impacts that affect water supply reliability, and identify strategies that support ecological values along the Middle Rio Grande River.

Tribe: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe

Amount Funded: \$3,837,208

Title: *Final Design and Construction of Potable Water Intertie to Mitigate Climate Change Risks*

Project Description: The Upper Skagit Indian Tribe operates a Class A public water system to serve its Helmick Road Reservation and several adjacent off-Reservation residential properties. The Tribe received FY20 BIA Tribal Resilience (TCR) funds to complete an alternatives analysis and preliminary design for an emergency intertie with Skagit PUD #1. This award will provide the resources to advance the preliminary design to final design and construction of the intertie with the Skagit PUD #1 water system to provide a backup source of water in an emergency such as a wildfire. This will help the Tribe protect-in-place its Helmick Road Reservation public water system from these climate risks.

Updated March 13th, 2024

Page 26 of 43

<https://www.bia.gov/bia/ots/tcr/previous-awards>

Tribe: The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Amount Funded: \$250,000

Title: *The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Water Infrastructure Vulnerability and Resilience Planning*

Project Description: The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma will conduct Water Infrastructure Vulnerability and Resilience Planning (CNO). The CNO will provide consultants to various water districts and communities in the reservation for the purpose of conducting water rate studies, and to perform utility rate & funding analysis, infrastructure vulnerability reviews, and other reviews as deemed needed. The districts will be chosen by the CNO Office of Water Resource Management team and will be spread over the entire CNO reservation. These studies and analysis will benefit thousands of Tribal and community members for decades to come through the resiliency planning that they will produce.

Tribe: Oglala Sioux Tribe

Amount Funded: \$375,210

Title: *Implementation of a Non-Potable Water Supply to Prepare and Mitigate for Periods of Drought*

Project Description: The Oglala Sioux Tribe (OST) Water Resources Department maintains a map and inventory of deactivated wells and pumphouses within the Pine Ridge Reservation (Reservation). This project is the implementation of three mitigation strategies provided in the OST Drought Adaptation Plan (DAP). Mitigation strategies from the DAP include protection of groundwater recharge for aquifers, identification of water sources for fire suppression, and livestock management for wells that have suitable water quality for livestock consumption. The purpose of this project is to reactivate existing wells and pumphouses and regulate the use of the Non-Potable Water Supply within the Pine Ridge Reservation. This project will support tribal resilience by reducing the demand on the rural water system during drought periods and improve OST's agriculture and food sovereignty by giving the Tribe more authority over the use of water and conservation practices on the Reservation.

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

U.S. Department of the Interior
Indian Affairs

- About Us
- Programs and Services
- Policy and Forms
- Regional Offices
- Consultations
- Jobs
- Vote.gov

PROVIDED BY
[BRANCH OF TRIBAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE](#)

Tribal Climate Resilience Annual Awards Program

The Tribal Climate Resilience Annual Awards Program provides competitive funding to federally-recognized Tribes and Tribal organizations to build climate resilience capacity.

The Branch of Tribal Climate Resilience (TCR) provides financial support for federally-recognized Tribal Nations and authorized Tribal organizations through a competitive funding opportunity to build Tribal resilience capacity. Since 2011, TCR has distributed over 1,050 awards totaling more than \$240 million. In FY 2023, TCR awarded approximately \$120.8 million in funding through President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Inflation Reduction Act, and FY 2023 annual appropriations.

The Tribal Climate Resilience Annual Awards Program supports both planning and implementation projects, including for climate adaptation planning, community-led relocation, managed retreat (ie, partial relocation), protect-in-place efforts, ocean and coastal management, as well as for habitat restoration and adaptation.

You can view a map with information on Tribes' and Tribal organization's previously funded projects on the [Tribal Climate Resilience Annual Awards Dashboard](#).

On this page

What Would You Like to Do?

- Top Tasks
- All Other Tasks

News

The Swinomish Clam Garden Project: Building Climate Resil...

State Funding for Tribal Projects

Tribal Infrastructure Fund

Through this competitive funding, all federally recognized nations, pueblos, and tribes within New Mexico have an opportunity to submit a robust project proposal for their community.

At each funding cycle, the project proposal is evaluated and based on scoring, is awarded funds through the 13-person Tribal Infrastructure Board, which is administratively attached to the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department.

<https://www.iad.nm.gov/programs-and-funding/tribal-infrastructure-fund/>



New Mexico
Indian Affairs
Department



Qualified Projects

Planning, designing, constructing, improving, expanding or equipping:

- Water/wastewater facilities
- Major water systems
- Electrical power lines
- Communications
- Roads
- Health infrastructure
- Emergency response
- Infrastructure needed to encourage economic growth



Other Resources & Information

<https://efcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Tribal-Water-and-Wastewater-Funding-Sources.pdf>

Tribal Water and Wastewater Funding Sources Compiled by the Environmental Finance Center Network, February 2019

| Organization | Program (key words) | Fed. Tribe | State Tribe | Tribal Orgs. | Purpose or Use of Funds | How to Apply | Website | Contact |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--|---|---|---|
| U.S. Environmental Protection Agency | Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program (DWSRF) <i>(water)</i> | ✓ | | | The DWSRF program is available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. The program also emphasizes providing funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. Projects that have received assistance from the national set-aside for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages under the SDWA §1452(i) are ineligible to receive funding. | Contact the DWSRF program in your state for information on how to apply. | https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water 202-564-4700 For regional specific contact see this map: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf |
| | Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants Tribal Set-Aside Program <i>(water)</i> | ✓ | | | EPA's Drinking Water Infrastructure Grant – Tribal Set Aside (DWIG TSA) Program provides resources to assist tribes in improving water system infrastructure. Community water systems and non-profit non-community water systems serving tribal populations are eligible for project funding. Under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, projects for technical training and operator certification are now eligible to receive funding through DWIG TSA. | Contact the Regional DWIG TSA coordinator in your area for information on how to apply. | https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/tribal-set-aside-program-drinking-water-infrastructure-grant | Samuel Russell russell.sam@epa.gov 202-564-4012 For regional specific contact see this map: https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/regional-tribal-drinking-water-coordinators |
| | Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF) <i>(wastewater, sewer)</i> | ✓ | | | The Clean Water State Revolving Fund program funds water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management. | Contact the CWSRF program in your state for information on how to apply. | http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwsrf/cwsrf_index.cfm | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water State Revolving Fund 202-564-4700 For regional specific contact: https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/forms/contact-us-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf#state |
| | Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Program <i>(wastewater)</i> | ✓ | | | The Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Grant Program (CWISA) provides funding to Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages for wastewater infrastructure. The CWISA program is administered in cooperation with the Indian Health Service (IHS). EPA uses the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System priority lists to identify and select projects for CWISA program funding. | To be considered for CWISA program funding, tribes must identify their wastewater needs to the IHS Sanitation Deficiency System. | https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/clean-water-indian-set-aside-program | Matthew Richardson richardson.matthew@epa.gov 202-564-2947 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest Mailcode 4101M Washington, District of Columbia 20460 |
| | Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation <i>(water, wastewater)</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (WIFIA) established the WIFIA program, a federal credit program administered by EPA for eligible water and wastewater infrastructure projects. The WIFIA program offers loans with low, fixed interest rates and flexible financial terms. The minimum project size for small communities, population of 25,000 or less, is \$5 million. | The WIFIA application process is two phases. Prospective borrowers must submit a letter of interest for their project to the WIFIA program by the announced annual deadline. For each selected projects, the prospective borrower may submit an application, negotiate loan terms, and close its loan. Please check the WIFIA website for more information about program deadlines. | https://www.epa.gov/wifia | Karen Fligger wifia@epa.gov 202-564-2992 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest Mailcode 4201T Washington, District of Columbia 20460 |



After Your Research and Review

Does any of these Funding Opportunities Meet the
Tribe's Needs?



Tribal Protocol

**TRIBAL
COUNCIL
MEETING**

Resolution No. -2012-

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Resolution of the _____ Tribe

**(Authorizing the Southwest Intertribal Court of Appeals to act as the Tribal Court of Appeals
for the _____ Tribe)**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution of the _____ Indian Tribe,
the Tribal Council has the authority to represent the Tribe and act in all matters that
concern the welfare of the Tribe (cite to proper Tribal authority); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the _____ Tribal Code (the "Code"), the Tribal Council established a
tribal court system (cite to tribal law, if applicable); and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council has determined that there is a need for an appellate court to hear
appeals from the trial level of the tribal court; and

WHEREAS, the Southwest Intertribal Court of Appeals ("SWITCA") is an independent, voluntary
court of appeals available to tribes located in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and west
Texas, at no cost to tribes; and

WHEREAS, SWITCA follows its own formal Rules of Appellate Procedure; and

WHEREAS, the _____ Tribe can withdraw this authorization at any time in the future by Resolution, provided proper notice is given to SWITCA and there is no pending appeal before SWITCA; and

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council finds that it is in the best interests of the Tribe to authorize SWITCA to act as the _____ Tribal Court of Appeals.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the _____ Tribal Council hereby authorizes SWITCA to act as the _____ Tribal Court of Appeals in accordance with the laws and procedures of the _____ Tribe and grants it full appellate jurisdiction with all authority as established in the Code and the SWITCA Rules of Appellate Procedure.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the _____ Tribe hereby adopts the SWITCA Rules of Appellate Procedure, to the extent consistent with tribal law, and in the event of any inconsistency, tribal law shall govern.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all decisions rendered by SWITCA, on behalf of the _____ Tribe, shall be final, binding and enforceable.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wlv05QcnmBI>

Funding Assistance for Drinking Water & Wastewater and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Tribal EPA Region 9 – Annual Conference



Questions?

