



NCAI Analysis of the President's FY2016 Budget Request

Administration Releases FY 2016 Budget

This broadcast provides a preliminary analysis of the President's fiscal year (FY) 2016 budget request, highlighting impacts on funding for Indian programs. In the coming weeks, the President's budget will be reviewed by Congress, and appropriations committees will begin holding hearings on the proposals. Overall, tribes have a significant opportunity to increase appropriations for Indian programs this year, and we urge tribal leaders to support tribal budget requests with direct communication to the Appropriations Committee and Subcommittee leadership and members in both the House and Senate. While the Interior Appropriations Subcommittees remain important, we encourage tribes to send testimony on the Department of Justice budget, which is handled by the Commerce-Justice-Science and Related Agencies subcommittees in both chambers, the Health and Human Services (HHS) budget handled by the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations subcommittee, Housing and Urban Development budget in the Transportation-Housing subcommittees, and energy programs in the Energy-Water subcommittees, for instance. The Native American Programs hearing before the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee is March 24 and 25, 2015. Look up deadlines to submit testimony on the House side at <http://appropriations.house.gov/>. The Senate will announce deadlines as well at <http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/>. Contact Amber Ebarb (aebarb@ncai.org or 202-466-7767) at NCAI if you have questions about this analysis.

Overall Budget Request: The President released his FY 2016 budget on February 2, 2015. The Administration proposes to do away with the sequester established under the 2011 deficit law (PL 112-25) by reducing the deficit \$1.8 trillion over the next 10 years, a request similar to ones made in previous budgets. The President's budget would increase discretionary spending in FY 2016 by seven percent, or \$75 billion, split evenly between defense and non-defense programs; yet, adjusted for inflation, non-defense appropriations would be 11 percent below their FY 2010 level overall. The sequester will remain in effect for FY 2016 if Congress does not adhere to the defense and nondefense spending caps or pass a law to adjust the across-the-board cuts. The Administration's sequester replacement would cut mandatory and discretionary programs by \$600 billion over 10 years, with about 70 percent of the savings coming from health overhaul proposals.

Highlights of Proposed Funding for Tribal Programs: In preparation for the President's budget, some agencies consulted with tribes about programs in the budget, and many recommendations from Indian Country are included in the FY 2016 proposal. Below are a few highlights from NCAI's initial analysis of the President's budget. Additional department summaries are addressed below, as well as links to many of the agency budget documents for even more in-depth analysis. In January of this year, NCAI released its FY 2016 tribal budget recommendations, which can be compared to the Administration's budget proposals.

Significant proposals in the President's FY 2016 Budget include:

- **Mandatory Contract Support Costs:** The FY2016 budget includes a legislative proposal to reclassify contract support costs as permanent funding beginning in FY 2017. NCAI and tribes have called for this in resolutions across Indian Country and in NCAI's tribal budget requests. The FY 2016 request also will fully fund contract support costs, based on the most recent BIA and IHS analysis.
- **Generation Indigenus** is an initiative in the budget to address Native youth Issues. The Generation Indigenus, or "Gen-I", initiative takes a comprehensive approach to help improve the lives of and opportunities for Native youth. The initiative crosses multiple agencies, including the Departments of the Interior, Education (ED), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Health and Human Services (HHS), Agriculture (USDA), Labor (DOL) and Justice (DOJ). Increases include: (1) \$34.2 million at DOI to extend broadband internet and computer access to all BIE-funded schools and dormitories; (2) \$10 million at HUD and \$8 million at DOI to address teacher housing needs; (3) \$50 million at HHS to provide youth-focused behavioral, mental health, and substance abuse services; and (4) \$53 million for Native Youth Community Projects at ED to support comprehensive strategies to improve college and career-readiness of Native youth.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The FY 2016 budget for the Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) account is \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$231.4 million above the FY2015 level, an increase of about 9 percent. The FY 2016 budget request for Construction is \$189.0 million, an increase of \$60.1 million (or about 46.6 percent) above the FY2015 level. The increase of 12 percent in BIA overall is higher than the overall percentage increase for the entire Interior budget, nearly 8 percent over the FY2015 enacted level.

Significant Changes and Increases

Contract support: In addition to fully funding estimated required FY 2016 Contract Support Costs (CSC), the FY 2016 budget includes a legislative proposal to reclassify CSC as permanent funding beginning in FY 2017 to stabilize long-term funding and address programmatic concerns. If enacted, permanent funding for Contract Support Costs will help stabilize this vital funding as called for in tribal consultation over many years.

Tiwahe (Family) Initiative: The FY16 budget would provide \$15 million to expand the Tiwahe Initiative, \$6 million more for Social Services (under BIA Human Services), \$4 million more for law enforcement for alternatives to incarceration and \$5 million more for aid to tribal family courts.

Education would see an increase of \$138.4 million for BIE activities and construction. Increases include:

- \$45.5 million for **Elementary and Secondary Education**
- \$12.9 million to fully fund **Tribal Grant Support Costs**
- \$10 million for the **Education Program Enhancement** program for incentive funding
- \$20 million for **BIE maintenance and operations**
- \$34.2 million for **education information technology** to enhance broadband and digital access
- \$4.6 million for **scholarship and adult education** and an increase of \$250,000 for Special Higher Education Scholarships
- \$2.6 million for **Johnson O'Malley**

The FY2016 budget proposes appropriations language enabling the Secretary to activate the **National Foundation for American Indian Education** to foster public-private partnerships for BIE-funded schools. The proposed bill language will initiate a foundation focused on fundraising to create opportunities for Indian students in and out of the classroom.

Education Construction would receive a \$58.7 million increase (79 percent higher than the FY2015 level), for a total of \$133.2 million. The increase includes \$25.3 million for replacement school construction to complete construction on the final two schools on the 2004 replacement school priority list.

BIA Natural Resources would receive a 26 percent increase, \$48 million over FY 2015, for sustainable resource management and preparing and responding to the impacts of climate change, such as drought, wildfires, changes to plants and animals important to subsistence and culture, rights protection, coastal erosion and rising sea levels. Increases will also support Alaska Native Villages in the Arctic to evaluate options for the long-term resilience of their communities.

Tribal Priority Allocations: The FY 2016 budget proposes a total of \$982.7 million in Tribal Priority Allocations, an increase of \$56.2 million (or 6 percent) over the FY 2015 level. The chart below shows the activity and sub-activity amounts compared to FY14 and FY15 levels.

	FY2014 Actual	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	Change	%
Tribal Government					
Aid To Tribal Government	25,839	24,614	24,833	219	0.9%
CTPG	74,623	76,348	77,088	740	1.0%
Self-Governance Compacts	152,881	158,767	162,321	3,554	2.2%
Contract Support	242,000	246,000	272,000	26,000	10.6%
Indian Self-Determination Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0.0%

BIA Construction

	FY2014 Actual	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	Change	%
Education Construction	55,285	74,501	133,245	58,744	78.8%
Public Safety and Justice Construction	11,306	11,306	11,306	0	0.0%
Resources Management Construction	32,759	34,427	34,488	61	0.2%
Other Program Construction	10,774	8,642	9,934	1,292	15.0%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	110,124	128,876	188,973	60,097	46.6%

For more information, visit: <http://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2016/index.cfm>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Indian Health Service

The Indian Health Service budget (IHS) request for FY 2016 of \$5.103 billion in budget authority is an increase of \$460.6 million (9.9 percent) above the FY 2015 enacted level. Including IHS mandatory and collections, the FY 2016 Budget requests \$6.4 billion for the IHS, an increase of \$486 million (8 percent) above FY 2015 and 49 percent above FY 2008. The FY 2016 budget includes an increased investment for the Purchased/Referred Care Program to cover increases in health care services costs due to medical inflation, population growth, and pay costs; provides funding for staffing and operating costs for new and replacement tribal and IHS health care facilities; proposes significant investments in IHS health care facilities; includes an increase for Health Information Technology to help modernize IHS systems; and includes funding to help improve collections from public and private insurance at IHS and tribally operated facilities.

The funding increases include **Current Services**: +\$147.3 million to fully fund medical inflation, pay raises and partially fund population growth.

- **Medical Inflation**: +\$71.2 million
- **Population Growth**: +\$56.7 million
- **Pay Costs**: +\$19.4 million

Program Increases: +\$313.3 million to fund priority programs.

- **Staffing/Operating Costs** for Newly-Constructed Healthcare Facilities and Youth Regional Treatment Centers: +\$17.8 million
- **Purchased/Referred Care (PRC)**: +\$25.5 million, in addition to \$43.6 million in PRC medical inflation and \$1.2 million for staffing/operating costs (total PRC increase of \$70.3 million)
- **Hospital & Health Clinics**
 - Improvements in Third Party Collections: +\$10.0 million
 - Health Information Technology (under H&HC): +\$10.0 million
- **Tribal Behavioral Health** for Native Youth as part of the **Generation Indigenous** (under Alcohol/Substance Abuse): +\$25 million
- **Contract Support Costs**: +\$55.0 million to fund the estimated CSC need for new and expanded contracts and compacts.
- **Maintenance and Improvement**: +\$35.0 million to address critical maintenance backlog of approximately \$467 million.
- **Sanitation Facilities Construction**: +\$35.0 million to address sanitation deficiencies and construct sanitation projects; provide sanitation facilities to approximately 7,200 Indian homes and reduce the backlog of sanitation deficiencies of feasible projects totaling \$1.93 billion.
- **Health Care Facilities Construction**: +\$100.0 million for a total funding level of \$185 million.
 - Gila River Southeast Health Center, Chandler, AZ to complete construction.
 - Salt River Northeast Health Center, Scottsdale, AZ to design and begin construction.
 - Rapid City Health Center, Rapid City, SD to design and begin construction.
 - New Dilkon Alternative Rural Health Center, Dilkon, AZ to design and construct the infrastructure.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The FY 2016 Budget Request includes a new braided program, **Tribal Behavioral Health Grants**, which draw on funds from the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Prevention appropriations. As a braided program, SAMHSA will track this activity through the distinct appropriations and any amounts spent or awarded and will only be used for purposes consistent with legislative direction and intent of the appropriation.

Tribal Behavioral Health Grants (increase of \$25.0 million)

The FY 2016 Budget Request for the Tribal Behavioral Health Grant (TBHG) program is \$30 million, including \$15 million in the Mental Health appropriation and \$15 million in the Substance Abuse Prevention appropriation. The request provides an increase over the FY 2015 enacted level of \$10 million in the Mental Health appropriation and \$15 million for a newly established line in the Substance Abuse Prevention appropriation. This funding is part of **Generation Indigenous**. This funding will allow SAMHSA to expand activities that are critical to preventing substance abuse and promoting mental health and resiliency among youth in tribal communities. The additional funding will expand these activities to approximately 103 additional tribes and tribal entities. With the expansion of the TBHG program, SAMHSA aims to reduce substance use and the incidence of suicide attempts among Native youth and to address behavioral health conditions which impact learning in Bureau of Indian Education-funded schools. The TBHG program will support mental health promotion and substance use prevention activities for high-risk Native youth and their families, enhance early detection of mental and substance use disorders among Native youth, and increase referral to treatment.

In FY 2014, Congress appropriated \$5 million in the Mental Health appropriation to SAMHSA to address the high incidence of substance abuse and suicide among AI/AN populations. The Appropriations Committee recommended that HHS award 20 competitive grants to tribal entities with the highest rates of suicide for effective and promising strategies that address substance abuse and suicide and promote mental health among AI/AN young people.

Programs of Regional and National Significance

(Dollars in millions)	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	Change from 2015
Suicide Prevention				
Mental Health Appropriation				
AI/AN Suicide Prevention Initiative	2.9	2.9	2.9	0
Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	4.9	4.9	15	10
Substance Abuse Prevention Appropriation				
Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	--	--	15	15

Administration for Community Living

(Dollars in millions)	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	Change from 2015
Health and Independence				
Native American Nutrition & Supportive Services	26	26	29	+3
Caregiver Services				
Native American Caregiver Support Services	6	6	7	+1

Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

Within HHS, ACF provides the largest amount of funding to American Indians/Alaska Natives outside of the funds provided by the Indian Health Service. Out of a budget of \$50 billion, ACF awards on the average \$647 million to Native Americans from the following programs: Head Start, Child Care, TANF, LIHEAP, Child Support and the Administration for Native Americans, to name a few. NCAI's recommendations on many of these programs are available in the Human Services section of the NCAI FY16 budget request.

Office on Violence Against Women

The President's FY 2016 budget requests **\$473.5 million** for the **Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)** **\$51.8 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. This includes:

- \$36.4 million for disbursement through the VAWA Grants to Indian Tribal Governments Program
- \$6.2 million for the VAWA Tribal Coalitions Grants Program,
- \$2.7 million for VAWA's Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program
- \$500,000 for an Indian Country Sexual Assault Clearinghouse
- \$1 million for Analysis and Research on Violence Against Indian Women.

Additionally, there is a \$5 million request for a new Tribal Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction program, which was authorized by Congress in the 2013 Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). This grant program would support tribal governments exercising special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over non-Indian offenders who commit crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, or violations of protective orders, against Indian victims on tribal lands. This funding is critical for supporting a number of criminal justice improvements in Indian Country, including updating tribal criminal codes, providing counsel to indigent defendants, and supporting victims.

The OVW funding request also includes language that would allow Tribal Coalitions Program funding to be used to support a broader range of services for victims. It also proposes language that would authorize the Attorney General to transfer unobligated funds appropriated for tribal registries in order to improve tribal access to federal criminal history databases.

Office of Tribal Justice

This year's DOJ budget also requests a **\$240,000** increase for the **Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)** to fund an additional attorney position in FY 2016.

Community Oriented Policing Services

Additionally, the FY 2016 budget request for tribes under the **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** program to fund tribal law enforcement expenses is **\$35 million**, a slight increase of \$2 million from the FY 2015 request. Of this amount, \$20 million will be used to support tribal law enforcement, including hiring and training officers and purchasing new equipment, technology, and vehicles. The remaining \$15 million will fund the Tribal Resources Grants Program.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

The FY 2016 funding request includes \$3 million and the addition of four attorneys in DOJ's **Environment and Natural Resources Division** in order to improve environmental enforcement in Indian Country. These additional resources are necessary to protect human health and the environment given the rapid expansion of oil and gas extraction on Indian lands has impacted civil and criminal enforcement, the Department is requesting additional resources for ENRD to improve its capacity to litigate cases addressing environmental violations in Indian Country. ENRD also notes its increased work in addressing violations of the Indian Child Welfare Act.

DOJ Component	FY 2015 Enacted			FY 2016 Budget		
	Pos	Agents/ Attys	Amount	Pos	Agents/ Attys	Amount
Bureau of Prisons	883	442	\$118,839	883	442	\$121,439
Civil Division	3	1	274	3	1	284
COPS*	0	0	33,000	0	0	35,000
Community Relations Service	0	0	75	0	0	92
Criminal Division	3	2	679	3	2	724
Environment/Natural Resources Div.	42	38	11,042	46	42	15,288

\$15.4 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, a \$1 billion increase, to maintain support for students from low-income families attending high-poverty schools and students with disabilities. The 2016 request also continues to protect other key formula programs that target high-need populations, including \$773 million for English Learner Education, \$375 million for Migrant Students, \$48 million for Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education, \$72 million for Homeless Children and Youth Education, **\$174 million for Indian Student Education, \$33 million for Native Hawaiian Student Education, \$33 million for Alaska Native Student Education**, and \$170 million for Rural Education programs.

Special Programs for Indian Children:

1. \$52.9 million for new and continuing **Native Youth Community Project** awards to ensure the college- and career-readiness of Indian students by supporting projects that implement culturally relevant and coordinated strategies that are informed by evidence and data and address the greatest in- and out-of-school barriers facing students,
2. \$8 million for new and continuing grant awards to support projects in the areas of early childhood and secondary-to-postsecondary-education transition, and
3. \$6.4 million to continue competitive grants for the American Indian Teacher Corps and the American Indian Administrator Corps to support training of Indians to become teachers and administrators in schools that serve concentrations of Indian children.

Indian Student Education: Title VII, National Activities

The Administration’s Title VII, National Activities line item request for \$5.6 million continues to fund State-Tribal Partnership (STEP) grants to tribal educational agencies (TEAs), and research, evaluation, and data collection designed to fill gaps in understanding the educational status and needs of Indians and to identify educational practices that are effective with Indian students. First authorized in the FY 2012 appropriations act, the STEP pilot program provides grants to tribal educational agencies in order to build their capacity to administer federal education programs in public schools on Indian lands.

Indian Education Programs

As the below table shows, the Department of Education has requested mostly level funding for all Indian education programs, including Impact Aid from prior appropriations:

Department Education (Dollars in millions)	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 Request	Change
Impact Aid	1288.6	1288.6	1288.6	-
Indian Student Education (Title VII)	123.9	123.9	173.9	+50.0
<i>Grants to Local Education Agencies</i>	100.4	100.4	100.4	-
<i>Special Programs for Indian Children</i>	17.9	17.9	67.9	+50.0
<i>National Activities</i>	5.6	5.6	5.6	-
Native Hawaiian Student Education	32.4	32.4	33.4	+1
Alaska Native Education Equity Assistance Program	31.4	31.4	32.4	+1
Strengthening AN/NH-Serving Inst (mandatory)	13.9	13.9	15	+1.1
Strengthening AN/NH-Serving Inst (discretionary)	12.6	12.8	12.8	-
Strengthening TCUs (mandatory)	27.8	27.8	30	+2.2
Strengthening TCUs (discretionary)	25.2	25.6	25.6	-
Tribally Controlled Posts and Technical Institutions	7.7	7.7	7.7	-
Strengthening NA-Serving Non-tribal Inst (Mand.)	4.6	4.6	5	+0.4
Strengthening NA-Serving Nontribal Inst (Disc.)	3.0	3.1	3.1	-
Voc Rehab State Grants (Indian Set-Aside)	37.2	39.2	41.2	+2

WIC

The Budget proposes \$6.8 billion, an increase of \$200 million from FY 2015, for the WIC Program, continuing the Administration's commitment to serve all eligible individuals seeking WIC benefits which it estimates to be 8.5 million people.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)

FDPIR provides USDA Foods to low-income households living on Indian reservations, and to American Indian households residing in approved areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. Currently, there are approximately 276 tribes receiving benefits under FDPIR through 100 Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) and 5 state agencies.

Department of Agriculture (Dollars in millions)	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Request
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	1,350	1,347	1,350
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	96	93	100
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	366	394	450
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)*	8	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	12	12	0
Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program	250**	73	0
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	1,350	1,347	1,350
Conservation Security Program	125	28	5
Conservation Stewardship Program	1,079	1,158	1,457

* Repealed by the 2014 Farm Bill ** Funds from the 2014 Farm Bill

For more information, visit <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=BUDGET>

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Recognizing tribes and states as the primary implementers of environmental programs, the EPA continued funding its State and Tribal Assistance Grants program, which accounts for the largest percentage of the EPA's budget request at 42 percent, or \$3.6 billion. Further, for the second year in a row, EPA is requests an increase of \$31 million for the Tribal General Assistance Program. These additional funds will assist tribes in capacity building and promote protections for the environment and human health.

However, the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, which provide low-interest loans to tribes and states for new infrastructure improvements projects for drinking water and public treatment systems, saw a continued reduction in requested funding by \$332 million from the FY 2015 enacted budget to \$1.116 billion. EPA has requested a tribal set-aside of \$30 million or 2 percent, whichever is greater.

EPA (\$ in millions)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request
Alaska Native Villages	10	10	10
Tribal Air Quality Management	12.4	12.8	12.8
Tribal General Assistance Grants	68.2	65.4	96.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,535	3,545	3,599
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	2,021*	1,448	1,116
<i>Tribal Resources</i>	16.7	29	30
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	987.9*	906.9	1,186
<i>Tribal Resources</i>	10.1	18.1	23.7
Climate Change	189.5	190.7	279.5
Air Quality	744.4	751.5	777.2

* Includes additional funds from the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013

Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) Grants

This reflects an increase in base funding available for GAP grants, which will: (1) increase the average size of grants made to eligible tribes while providing tribes with a stronger foundation to build tribal capacity; and (2) further the

(\$ in millions)	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	Requested FY 2016
Native American Housing Block Grant	\$650	\$650	\$650	\$660
Title VI Loans Program Account	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$2
Tenant Base Rental Assistance- Rental Voucher Assistance for use by Families, Veterans, and Native Americans**	-	-	-	\$177.5
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184)	\$12	\$6	\$7	\$8
Indian Community Development Block Grant	\$57	\$70	\$66	\$80

** New funding for this program

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(Dollars in thousands)	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request
WIOA: Indian and Native American Program	46,082	46,082	50,000
WIOA: Youth Activities (Tribes receive up to 1.5% of funding)	781,375	820,430	873,416

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA): Indian and Native American Program

The President's FY 2016 Budget requests level funding of \$50,000,000 for the Indian and Native American (INA) Program, which was reauthorized by Section 166 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act in 2014 (formerly WIA). The program is statutorily authorized at a minimum of \$49,641,000 for fiscal year 2016 with incremental increases each year through FY 2020 up to \$54,137,000. To address the urgent employment and training needs that Indians and Native Americans face, the 9 percent increase will focus on training leading to industry-recognized credentials in in-demand jobs that provide the best opportunity for employment and good wages. The INAP serves the employment and training needs of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians through a network of over 170 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.

WIOA: Youth Activities

Title I of the WIOA authorizes a minimum of \$883,800,000 for fiscal year 2016 with incremental increases each year through FY 2020 up to \$963,837,000 for Youth Workforce Investment Activities. 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. WIOA authorizes services to low-income youth ages 14 through 21 for in-school youth and 16 to 24 for out-of school youth with barriers to employment. The President's FY 2016 Budget requests level funding of \$873,416,000 for the WIOA Youth Activities. Up to 1.5 percent of the total amount of funding allocated for this program is made available for youth activities under Section 166 (INAP), which equals approximately \$13.1 million.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The President requested for U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) FY 2016 a \$478 billion budget for a 6-year surface transportation reauthorization proposal. The proposal would address critical transportation infrastructure needs, safety, and create jobs. This proposal further develops the President's proposal called the Generating Renewal, Opportunity, and Work with Accelerated Mobility, Efficiency, and Rebuilding of Infrastructure and Communities throughout America (GROW AMERICA), which was submitted to Congress last year and will be submitted again. In the President's request in the GROW AMERICA proposal includes funding of \$507 million for Tribal Transportation Program (TTP), an increase of \$57 million from enacted FY 2015 funding level; and request for the Public Transportation on Indian Reservations (Tribal Transit Grant Program) of \$35 million, an increase of \$5 million from enacted FY 2105 funding level.