

Indian Health Service

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

Tribal Consultation

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Welcome & Opening Remarks



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Overview of the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act



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Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act

The President signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act on November 15. This Act was often referred to as the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill.”

- The IJA includes \$3.5 billion over five years for the IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction program (\$700 million/year).
- This funding level is sufficient to address the current estimate of all projects in the Sanitation Deficiency System as of today.

Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act (*Cont.*)

The Act includes several important directions to the IHS.

- Directs that up to \$2.2 billion should be used for “economically infeasible” projects.
- Caps funding for “salaries, expenses, and administration.”
- Allocates 0.5% of funds each year to the HHS Office of the Inspector General for oversight activities.

Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act Funding

The Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act provides \$700 million per year, for FY 2022 – FY 2026.

Funding Category	Annual Amount	Total Amount
Project	\$675,500,000	\$3,377,500,000
Salaries, Expenses, and Administration (up to 3% Total)	\$21,000,000	\$105,000,000
DHHS OIG (0.5% Total)	\$3,500,000	\$17,500,000
Total	\$700,000,000	\$3,500,000,000[^]

[^]Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$2,200,000,000 shall be for projects that exceed the economical unit cost and shall be available until expended.

FY 2021 Sanitation Facilities Needs

Existing Sanitation Needs (SDS Projects)

- Total Need: \$3,361,445,056
- Total Number of Homes: 245,802

Sanitation Services for New & Like New Homes (Housing Projects)

- Total Need: \$85,150,431
- Total Number of Homes: 2,812

Note: End of fiscal year (FY) 2021 data collected by the Indian Health Service in collaboration with AI/ANs Tribes.

Current Project Allocation Methodology

The current Sanitation Deficiency Project Allocation Methodology supports the following goals:

Goal 1	Allocate funds using data following direction of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act 25 US Code Chapter 18.
Goal 2	Prioritize funds for projects addressing higher level deficiencies (DL 3, 4 & 5).
Goal 3	Prioritize funds for economically feasible projects (Based on IHS Allowable Unit Cost).

Consultation: Sanitation Facilities Construction Funding Allocation Workgroup.
Summary Report: June 1996

Proposed Project Allocation Methodology

For the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act funding, we are seeking your feedback on the following goals:

Goal 1	Allocate funds using data following direction of the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act, including economically infeasible projects.
Goal 2	Prioritize allocation of funds where the majority can be used to immediately construct projects following the current Sanitation Deficiency System priority.
Goal 3	Make funding available to support planning & design activities to get projects ready to fund. Weigh these funds toward projects that address higher deficiencies.

Ineligible Costs

The current Sanitation Deficiency System data shows 466 Tier 1 Projects with **\$98 million in Ineligible Costs** to provide sanitation facilities to serve non-Indian homes and buildings.

- Contributions will be needed from other funding sources prior to funding these projects.
- Funding sources could include EPA, USDA, BOR, BIA, and other State or Tribal funds.
- IHS Staff will support tribes in identifying and coordinating contributed funding sources.

Key Questions for Consideration - IJJA

- Are the below goals appropriate to guide funding allocations?

Goal 1	Allocate funds using data following direction of the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act, including economically infeasible projects.
Goal 2	Prioritize allocation of funds where the majority can be used to immediately construct projects following the current Sanitation Deficiency System priority.
Goal 3	Make funding available to support planning & design activities to get projects ready to fund. Weigh these funds toward projects that address higher deficiencies.

- How can the IHS best support Tribes in identifying additional resources for ineligible costs?

