

Family Violence Prevention & Services Program

American Rescue Plan (ARP) Domestic Violence Supplemental Funding FAQs – Tribes and Tribal Organizations

On May 20, 2021, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Program released \$200 million in American Rescue Plan (ARP) Domestic Violence supplemental funding to all existing Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 FVPSA formula and discretionary grantees, which includes the tribes and tribal organizations. See Attachment A for the *FVPSA ARP Supplemental Grant Award Allocations Table for Tribes* ([via the weblink](#)).

Notice of Awards (NOAs) were issued by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Office of Grants Management (OGM) via email. On May 21, 2021, ARP supplemental funding was made available for immediate drawdown via the HHS Payment Management System (PMS). These funds will remain available until expended and through the end of FY 2025, September 30, 2025. Grantees can access [ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions for Formula Grantees \(PDF\)](#), which includes details on the allowable uses of funds and reporting requirements.

Grantees can read about agency-wide [ACF implementation of the American Rescue Plan](#). This document addresses frequently asked questions that are specific to FVPSA's Tribes and Tribal Organizations.

Availability of Funds

Question: Will CARES Act drawdown or lack of spending impact ARP funding?

Answer: No. The [Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act \(CARES Act\)](#) funding is separate and different from the [American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 Sec. 2204. Programs for Survivors](#).

Mandatory supplemental awards were made to all existing FY 2020 FVPSA grantees according to statutory requirements of the [Family Violence Prevention and Services Act 42 U.S.C. §10412](#), regardless of drawdown or use of other FVPSA grant awards.

Budget and Budget Narrative

Question: Our fiscal department shuts down for about two weeks to complete end of year reconciliation. We have concerns about meeting the July 7th deadline. What are our options related to acceptance of ARP supplemental funding and submitting a budget and budget narrative?

Related Question: As our State approaches its fiscal year close, our Accounting/Budget (fiscal) functions are unavailable. This duration may last through the early part of July and not resume until mid-July. Our competitive grants bidding process typically runs 3-6 months. Due to these

constraints, our State is concerned that we will not be able to comply with the stipulation of awarding within 60 days. Specifically the following passage: “Accept a supplemental award and the terms and conditions for the allowable use of funds, which includes issuing subawards to local domestic violence programs in your state within 60 days of receiving your supplemental award.” What are we to do?

Answer: By July 7, 2021, at 6:00PM ET, the ARP supplemental funding brief statement, ARP Supplemental Funding Budget and Budget Narrative must be uploaded at <http://www.GrantSolutions.gov>. This statement verifies that the state agency, tribe, or domestic violence coalition is in a position to: 1) use these funds to provide services for those affected by COVID-19 in accordance with FVPSA; and 2) accept a supplemental award.

If your State is unable to make these determinations to meet this requirement, in your brief statement please indicate the status of your budget office, the date it will reopen, and the date that the FVPSA Office can expect to receive your agency’s ARP Supplemental Funding Budget and Budget Narrative. Grantees will be held to this date and it should be no later than 30 days following the re-opening of your agency’s budget office.

Allowable Uses of Funds

Question: Will direct payments to survivors be an option? Has the statutory prohibition on direct payments to survivors been lifted/waived under ARP supplemental funding?

Answer: No. FVPSA Section 308(d)(1) prohibits direct payments to victims of domestic violence or their dependents, which states, *no funds provided under this title may be used as direct payment to any victim of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, or to any dependent of such victim.*

The FVPSA Program does not have the legal authority to waive the direct payment prohibition outlined in Section 308(d)(1) to allow ARP funding to be used to make direct payments to survivors. While the FVPSA Program recognizes that this prohibition creates a barrier for millions of domestic violence survivors, and particularly where research illustrates that direct assistance helps mother-led families experiencing domestic violence remain in their original homes – with their children able to stay in their schools, as opposed to facing homelessness or needing to relocate to domestic violence shelters – until there is an act of Congress, this prohibition remains in place.

Question: We were under the impression that ARP funding was going to be more flexible, but upon review of the Program Instructions (not FOA), it doesn't appear too different from the CARES Act allowable expenses. Is accurate?

Related Question: Our programs have addressed, trained, set up systems, purchased PPE, etc. related to COVID-19. Expenses directly related to COVID-19 are diminishing rapidly and are largely covered by other State funds. Could you address the bounds of what the ARP funds can be used for?

Related Question: More flexible uses of the funding; this will be more effective to assist in recovery for programs if there is more flexibility of the funding, especially due to programs not able to fundraise and meet match for other grants.

Answer: Per FVPSA legislation at [42 U.S.C. § 10408\(b\)](#) FVPSA funds can be used to support the operation and administration of shelter and supportive services, including, but not limited to:

- Staffing
- Shelter Utilities
- Food and toiletries for shelter
- Rental costs of the shelter facility
- Supplies for the shelter o Including supplies for survivors entering shelter such as:
 - o Clothing
 - o Toiletries, etc.
- Transportation
- Developing safety plans
- Individual and group counseling and peer support groups
- Training, technical assistance, prevention, and outreach to increase awareness of domestic violence and dating violence
- Services for children exposed to domestic violence
- Advocacy, case management services, and information and referral services

The definition of Shelter in FVPSA Regulations at [45 CFR §1370.2](#) includes the provision of temporary refuge in conjunction with supportive services in compliance with applicable State or Tribal law or regulations and includes:

- Emergency and immediate shelter
- Housing provision
- Rental Subsidies
- Temporary refuge or lodging in individual units such as apartments
 - o Not required to be owned, operated or leased by the program
- Safe homes
- Hotel or motel vouchers

The intent of FVPSA is to provide funding for core domestic violence services to intimate partners, including same sex persons, and their dependents. FVPSA funds in general, including any supplemental funds awarded to grantees, are very flexible in their allowable uses – the expansive definition of shelter and supportive services has not changed under the issuance of supplemental funding. Funding may support a wide range of expenses necessary to ensure the continuity of services for domestic violence survivors and their children during COVID-19, including COVID-19 preparedness and risk mitigation, technology enhancements to support transitioning to virtual and remote services, and supporting survivors and their children to heal, recover, and gain stability from the impact of the public health emergency.

For instance:

Shelter: The provision of temporary refuge in conjunction with supportive services in compliance with applicable state or tribal law or regulations governing the provision, on a regular basis, of shelter, safe homes, meals, and supportive services to victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents. State and tribal law governing the provision of shelter and supportive services on a regular basis is interpreted by ACF to mean, for example, the laws and regulations applicable to zoning, fire safety, and other regular safety and operational requirements, including state, tribal, or local regulatory standards for certifying domestic violence advocates who work in shelter. This definition also includes emergency shelter and immediate shelter, which may include housing provision, rental subsidies, temporary refuge, or lodging in properties that could be individual units for families and individuals (such as apartments) in multiple locations around a local jurisdiction, tribe/reservation, or state. These properties are not

required to be owned, operated, or leased by the program. Temporary refuge includes a residential service, including shelter and off-site services such as hotel or motel vouchers or individual dwellings, which is not transitional or permanent housing, but must also provide comprehensive supportive services. The mere act of making a referral to shelter or housing shall not be considered provision of shelter. Should other jurisdictional laws conflict with this definition of temporary refuge, the definition that provides more expansive housing accessibility governs.

Supportive Services: Services for adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents that are designed to meet the needs of such victims and their dependents for short-term, transitional, or long-term safety and recovery. Supportive services include, but are not limited to: direct and/or referral-based advocacy on behalf of victims and their dependents, counseling, case management, employment services, referrals, transportation services, legal advocacy or assistance, child care services, health, behavioral health and preventive health services, culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and other services that assist victims or their dependents in recovering from the effects of the violence. To the extent not already described in this definition, supportive services also include but are not limited to other services identified in FVPSA at 42 U.S.C. § 10408(b)(1)(A)-(H). Supportive services may be directly provided by recipients and/or by providing advocacy or referrals to assist victims in accessing such services.

The specific prohibitions on use of FVPSA funds includes construction, capital expenditures, and direct cash assistance to individuals.

For additional reference on the use of FVPSA funds, see the ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions (pages 16-18), the standing funding opportunity announcement for Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services/Grants to States, and the FVPSA statute.

Congress appropriated ARP supplemental funds for FVPSA states, tribes, state domestic violence coalitions, and sub awardees without regard the matching requirements of 42 U.S.C. § 10406(c)(4). **No match is required for these supplemental grant awards or subawards.**

Question: What legal services can be supported by funds? What legal services are not allowed?

Related Question: Can we use FVPSA funding to pay for protective orders, court fees, and other legal costs associated with their DV case?

Related Question: In the “Respond” category, the document states:

Provision of, and training and technical assistance related to, advocacy, case management services, and information and referral services concerning issues related to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence intervention and prevention, including—

...

(ii) Legal services and other advocacy to assist victims and their dependents in navigating court processes, including, but not limited to, restraining orders, child custody, eviction, and domestic violence-related firearm removal;

Am I interpreting correctly that provision of legal services for victims would be an allowable use of funds? (Assuming that we follow the Cost Principles for “professional services” in 45 CFR §75.459.) We have had an extreme increase in survivors seeking safety through civil court processes such as protective orders.

Answer: Yes, per [42 U.S.C. 10408\(b\)\(1\)\(G\)](#) FVPSA funding can be used to support legal advocacy to assist victims and their dependents. This has always been an allowable cost under the FVPSA. Legal advocacy or assistance costs (e.g., providing victims with information and assistance through the civil and criminal courts, and legal assistance) are allowable uses of funds under FVPSA and extend to ARP guidelines. See the above definition of supportive services. (*This may differ from the guidance provided under other federal programs such as the Department of Justice LAV grants.)

Question: Can the ARP supplemental funds be used for counseling for direct service staff to address burnout, vicarious trauma, etc.?

Answer: Yes. See ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions, *Prepare* section, page 20, bullet 1.

Question: Can we use ARP supplemental funds to hire a consultant or employee to work on emergency preparedness with all of our funded programs?

Answer: Yes. See ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions, *Prepare* section, page 19-20, entire section.

Question: Will funds support youth focused primary prevention services?

Answer: Yes. See ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions, page 16, *Prevent*, bullet 4 and page 17, *Respond*, bullet 2. (Also, this has always been an allowable use of FVPSA funds.)

Question: Will funds support batterer services (i.e., intervention programs)?

Answer: The intent of FVPSA is to provide funding for core domestic violence services to intimate partners, including same sex persons, and their dependents. Receipt of supportive services under the FVPSA must be voluntary – batterer intervention services are usually court-mandated, require repayment of fees and restitution, and may include a number of other conditions that do not reflect a voluntary services model.

Question: Public transportation has become limited/non-existent. Will we be able to purchase vehicles to support staff travel to areas of service where transport doesn't exist?

Answer: Yes, vehicles are an allowable expense under the FVPSA Program. Motor vehicles are defined as general purpose equipment, meaning they are equipment “which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities” 45 CFR §75.2. The Cost Principles state that capital expenditures for vehicles and other general purpose equipment are unallowable as a direct cost, “except with the prior written approval of the HHS awarding agency or pass-through entity” 45 CFR §75.439(b)(1). Therefore, there must be prior written approval before the purchase of a motor vehicle is allowed. In addition, if approved, “capital expenditures will be charged in the period in which the expenditure is incurred, or as otherwise determined appropriate and negotiated with the HHS awarding agency” 45 CFR §75.439(b)(4).

Once purchased, the motor vehicle may only be used for specific grant related activities. Under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (Pub.L. 114-38), grant funds may be used for the “provision of advocacy, case management services, and information and referral services, concerning issues related to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence intervention

and prevention, including ... provision of transportation” 42 USC §10408(b)(1)(G)(v). Moreover, the FVPSA statute also allows for specialized services for abused parents and their children, and those funds can similarly be used to provide transportation services 42 USC §10412(d)(2)(C).

In order for a grantee to purchase a vehicle, they will need to obtain written approval for the purchase. They will also have to ensure that the vehicle is used in support of the FVPSA activities, ensuring victims have access to the services they need.

See ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions, page 17, *Respond*, bullet 2.

Question: Survivors requiring shelter and/or exiting shelter to other permanent living conditions cannot access moving services (i.e., Uhaul as it is not in immediate area of service). Could the program purchase a trailer that could be hitched to the back of a vehicle to facilitate with moving survivor's belongings?

Answer: Yes, ARP supplemental funds may be used to cover the cost of addressing basic needs and providing rental assistance, hotel, motel, utilities, and nominal moving costs for domestic violence survivors and their children as they recover and stabilize during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Grantees should have an established policy in place to make these funds available to all program participants who may be need; ensure these funds cover reasonable, common costs related to moving expenses; and grant funds are not exhausted or depleted under this singular use.

Question: Is covering the ongoing housing rental costs for survivors an allowable expense?

Answer: Yes, ARP supplemental funds may be used to cover the cost of addressing basic needs and providing rental assistance, hotel, motel, utilities, and nominal moving costs for domestic violence survivors and their children as they recover and stabilize during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Grantees should have an established policy in place to make these funds available to all program participants who may be need; ensure these funds meet a reasonable, temporary/short-term need; and that grant funds are not exhausted or depleted under this singular use. See ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions, page 16, *Prevent*, bullet 3.

The definition of Shelter in FVPSA Regulations at 45 CFR §1370.2 includes the provision of temporary refuge in conjunction with supportive services in compliance with applicable State or Tribal law or regulations and includes:

- Emergency and immediate shelter
- Housing provision
 - Rental Subsidies
 - Temporary refuge or lodging in individual units such as apartments
 - Not required to be owned, operated or leased by the program
 - Safe homes
 - Hotel or motel vouchers

Question: Can funds be used to furnish a survivor's new safe home/apt.?

Answer: Yes, ARP supplemental funds may be used to cover the cost of addressing basic needs and providing rental assistance, hotel, motel, utilities, and nominal moving costs for domestic violence survivors and their children as they recover and stabilize during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Grantees should have an established policy in place to make these funds available to all program participants who may be need; ensure these funds meet a reasonable,

basic need; and that grant funds are not exhausted or depleted under this singular use. Also, see above definition of supportive services.

See ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions, page 16, *Prevent*, bullet 3.

Question: Are gift cards an allowable expense?

Answer: Guidance on use of grant funds for gift card purchases can be complex and is very dependent upon circumstances. This guidance evolve and should be checked on a case by case basis directly with the grantee. Grantees must ensure they are not using the majority of their funds for this purpose and that provision of other services/shelter are not being negatively impacted or failing to be provided. Grantees may consider setting aside a finite amount of funds for this purpose and maintaining the limitation of that budget item. Here is a summary of the common requests for reasons to purchase, use, or provide gift cards.

- **Gift cards for use by clients for items related to their homelessness or other needs directly related to their victimization: Yes**, this is an acceptable use of funds and justified as a part of the cost of doing business. Grantees must keep a record of the number of gift cards (and amounts), reason for issuance and which recipients received them (without breaking confidentiality).
- **Gift cards as incentives or small prizes for participation in focus groups or surveys: Yes**, that is considered an acceptable use of funds and is justified as part of the cost of doing business. However, grantees should limit their use to a small number of gift cards or prizes. Grantees may use their administrative funds or when that is not possible, it may be taken from their 25% supportive services funding and they must keep a record of the number of gift cards (and amounts) or small prizes distributed and which recipients received them.
- **Gift cards for employee recognition: No**, gift cards for employees for any reason is not an allowable cost.

Question: Is paying for vehicle repairs for survivors to aid in mobility/access allowable?

Answer: Third-party vendor payments are an allowable expense under the FVPSA. Grantees should have an established policy in place to make these funds available to all program participants who may be need; ensure these funds meet a reasonable, basic need; and that grant funds are not exhausted or depleted under this singular use. Grantees must be aware of financial reporting and auditing requirements for provision of such service.

Per FVPSA legislation at 42 U.S.C. § 10408(b) FVPSA funds can be used to support the operation and administration of shelter and supportive services, including, but not limited to:

- Staffing
- Shelter Utilities
- Food and toiletries for shelter
- Rental costs of the shelter facility
- Supplies for the shelter o Including supplies for survivors entering shelter such as:
 - Clothing
 - Toiletries, etc.
- Transportation
- Developing safety plans
- Individual and group counseling and peer support groups

- Training, technical assistance, prevention, and outreach to increase awareness of domestic violence and dating violence
- Services for children exposed to domestic violence
- Advocacy, case management services, and information and referral services

Question: Can funds be used to install privacy fencing around shelter to increase security/safety? Is paying for a double wide trailer to expand the shelter, or other construction costs allowable?

Answer: FVPSA funding, including all supplemental funding are non-construction grant awards for federal assistance. Construction has never been an allowable cost within the FVPSA, and is actually not allowable under most ACF grant programs.

Per the HHS Grants Policy Statement: “Real property may be acquired only when authorized by statute and when specifically provided for in the NoA [Notice of Award]. In addition, activities under individual grants that constitute major renovation of real property... may be charged to HHS grants only with specific statutory authority and GMO approval.” The FVPSA statute does not provide the authority to approve construction or renovation related cost.

When a grant program does not have explicit real property authority, any grant funds used to purchase, construct, or improve (major renovation) real property are unallowable and must be disallowed. However, the recipient may request approval for minor alteration & renovation (A&R).

Further, as it relates to ARP supplemental funding, consider how any of these costs would fit within the context to prevent, prepare, and/or respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Sub-Awards

Question: Is it mandated that ARP supplemental funding is awarded competitively? Are FVPSA formula funds competitive?

Answer: This question is unclear in its basis. States determine the method in which funds will be distributed and awarded. FVPSA supports community-driven solutions to address domestic violence and promotes partnerships amongst FVPSA-funded programs with community-based agencies, services, and supports.

Per the Standing Announcement for Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services/Grants to States, and per FVPSA statute, in the distribution of FVPSA grant funds, the state must ensure that not less than 70 percent of the funds distributed are used for the primary purpose of providing immediate shelter and supportive services to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents; not less than 25 percent of the funds will be used for the purpose of providing supportive services and prevention services (42 U.S.C. 10408(b)(2)); and not more than 5 percent of the FVPSA grant funds may be used for state administrative costs (42 U.S.C. 10406(b)(1)).

In their application, States must provide a detailed description of the following:

- a) the procedures used to ensure an equitable distribution of grants and grant funds within the state and between urban and rural areas.
 - i. If the state is using a state-determined definition for rural or non-metro,

please provide data to support it.

1. provide documentation that this definition was given to the public for comment prior to its adoption (45 CFR 1370.10(b)(5)).
 2. describe the process to solicit input from the state coalition, the tribal coalition, and other stakeholders.
- b) the competitive process and/or formula, if the state is using one.
- i. If funds are distributed by formula, describe the formula and how it was determined.
- c) For states with set asides or budget plans in place, identify the proposed amount of FVPSA funds to be provided to underserved populations (if known, list each population with the proposed percentage) including tribes.

Question: For a myriad of reasons, our State office cannot meet the requirement to compete and distribute funds within 60 days of receipt of funding. What are we to do?

Related Question: How can we do 3-year contracts with 60 days to distribute funds requirement?

Related Question: Can we do one-year awards/contracts? How does that work with having to “distribute” the funds in 60 days?

Related Question: Do we have to do a competitive process? 60 days is a really tight turnaround if we want to do a competitive process.

Related Question: We used a formula for CARES Act supplemental funding distribution, but were thinking of doing a competitive process with ARP; that might not be doable with 60 day turnaround.

Related Question: If our state doesn't normally do a competitive process for the 70% shelter set-aside, do we need to change that for ARP supplemental funding? Our tentative plan is to set money aside and shelters can let us know when/how they need to use it.

Related Question: The 60 day timeframe would require our state to do an emergency contract procurement and would also prohibit us from using a competitive process.

Related Question: 60 days will not work for the ARP for our state with our state approval system and timeline

Related Question: Is there any way for the FVPSA office to stretch the initial timing for ARP supplemental funds? The need to obligate funds by July 15th is resulting in a severe time crunch that will not be beneficial to many DV programs or ultimately survivor services especially in the most marginalized communities. Our state administrator is committed to including BIPOC by-and-for programs, however these programs do not currently have capacity to quickly write grant applications, and many directors are so depleted right now. Given that there are four years to expend the funds, could there be some flexibility to obligate funds by October 1 or even December 31? Perhaps if state administrators submitted a simple plan in advance?

Answer: By July 7, 2021, at 6:00PM ET, the ARP supplemental funding brief statement, ARP Supplemental Funding Budget and Budget Narrative must be uploaded at <http://www.GrantSolutions.gov>. This statement verifies that the state agency, tribe, or domestic

violence coalition is in a position to: 1) use these funds to provide services for those affected by COVID-19 in accordance with FVPSA; and 2) accept a supplemental award.

If you are not able to distribute your funds within the 60-day requirement, in your brief statement please explain why funds cannot be distributed within the timeframe required; describe your plan to distribute ARP supplemental funds to subawardees as immediately and expeditiously as possible, including the date by which this will occur, and the process to be used. Grantees will be expected to meet the timeframe established and it should not be later than December 30, 2021.

Reporting Requirements

Question: Given the instructions for reporting and required use of the same PPR form, how will subawardees collect and report non-duplicated demographic and services data and track program expenses for each of the FVPSA funding streams (i.e., core grant, CARES Act supplemental, and ARP supplemental)? Our programs must report all of the people they serve for state and federal reporting purposes. How can they do this without us asking for double data?

Answer: The FVPSA Program only has one set of approved reporting forms for annual reporting from the states, tribes, and coalitions. Grantees will not be required to make substantive changes to their reporting process or procedures for one-time supplemental funding. See ARP Supplemental Funding Program Instructions, *FVPSA ARP Progress Reporting Instructions for States, Tribes, and State Domestic Violence Coalitions*, page 24, item #4:

ARP Supplemental Funding Reporting. All FVPSA ARP supplemental grant recipients are required to submit performance progress reports and financial reports. By December 30, 2022, December 30, 2023, December 30, 2024, and December 30, 2025, at 6:00 p.m. ET, all ARP Supplemental Funding Reports must be uploaded to OLDC. These reports will detail the implementation and allocation of the FVPSA ARP supplemental funding your agency or Tribe received.

Program reporting forms for mandatory grant programs must be submitted electronically through the OLDC system at <http://www.GrantSolutions.gov>. Once you are on the homepage, locate “OLDC” on the top right side of the page, which will take you to the OLDC home page. Financial reporting forms must be submitted electronically to the Division of Payment Management through the Payment Management System (PMS). Paper copies will not be accepted.

Next Steps

The GrantSolutions Partners are creating a separate ARP Supplemental option in OLDC for formula grantees to upload their ARP supplemental funding brief statement, budget, and budget narrative.

- **By July 7, 2021, at 6:00PM ET**, the ARP supplemental funding brief statement must be uploaded at <http://www.GrantSolutions.gov>. This statement verifies that the state agency, tribe, or domestic violence coalition is in a position to: 1) use these funds to provide services for those affected by COVID-19 in accordance with FVPSA; and 2) accept a supplemental award.
- **By July 7, 2021, at 6:00PM ET**, FVPSA formula grantees including states, tribes, and coalitions will need to upload the ARP Supplemental Funding Budget and Budget Narrative to Grant

Solutions (within Online Data Collection System (OLDC) for formula grantees) at <http://www.GrantSolutions.gov>. This budget and budget narrative explain how the supplemental funding will be used. Please note that use of funds must be in alignment with the Allowable Use of Funds for ARP supplemental funding, available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/grants>.

Additional Questions

Please email and/or discuss any additional questions you may have with your Federal Program Officer.

Attachment A

FVPSA ARP Supplemental Grant Award Allocation Table for Tribes

FY 2021 FVPSA Tribes ARP Supplemental Awards			
Tribal Grantees	\$18 Million Additional Funding	ARP 10% Set Aside for Tribes	Total
AL Poarch Band of Creek Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
AK Akiak Native Community	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Aleutian Pribilof Is;amd Assoc. Inc.	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Anvik Traditional Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Artic Village Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
<i>AK Bristol Bay Native Association</i>	<i>\$ 1,425,583</i>	<i>\$ 430,654</i>	<i>\$ 1,856,237</i>
AK Aleknagik	\$ -		\$ -
AK Chignik Lagoon Village	\$ -		\$ -
AK Clarks Point Village	\$ -		\$ -
AK Ekwok Village	\$ -		\$ -
AK Iliamna	\$ -		\$ -
AK Manokotak Village	\$ -		\$ -
AK Naknek	\$ -		\$ -
AK Native Village of Ekuuk, DBA Ekuuk Village Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK New Koliganek Village	\$ -		\$ -
AK New Stuyahok Traditional Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Newhalen	\$ -		\$ -
AK Nondalton Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -
Chignik Lake	\$ -		\$ -
Egegik	\$ -		\$ -
Kokhanok Village Council	\$ -		\$ -
Levelock	\$ -		\$ -
Pedro Bay	\$ -		\$ -
Portage creek	\$ -		\$ -
Twin Hills	\$ -		\$ -
AK Chugachmiut	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Dot Lake	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
<i>AK Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc.</i>	<i>\$ 446,501</i>	<i>\$ 135,996</i>	<i>\$ 582,497</i>
AK Agdaagux Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Native Village of Akutan	\$ -		\$ -
AK Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	\$ -		\$ -
AK Pauloff Harbor Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Qagan Tayagungin Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Unga Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -

<i>AK Emmonak Women`s Shelter</i>	\$ 446,501	\$ 135,996	\$ 582,497
AK Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Iqurmiut Traditional Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Native Villages of Alakanuk	\$ -		\$ -
Chuloonawick Native Village	\$ -		\$ -
Native Village of Emmonak Alaska	\$ -		\$ -
Village of Kotlik	\$ -		\$ -
AK Fairbanks Native Association	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
AK Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in (Ft. Yukon)	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Holy Cross Village Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Hughes Village Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Huslia Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
<i>AK Kodiak Tribal Council</i>	\$ 446,501	\$ 135,996	\$ 582,497
AK Akhiok Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Larsen Bay	\$ -		\$ -
AK Native Village of Ouzinkie	\$ -		\$ -
AK Old Harbor Tribal Council	\$ -		\$ -
AK Port Lions	\$ -		\$ -
AK Tangirnaq Native Village	\$ -		\$ -
AK Koyukuk Tribal Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK McGrath Native Village Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Minto Tribal Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Native Village of Afognak	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Native Village of Eagle	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Native Village of Eyak	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Nenana Native Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Nikolai Village	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Northway Village Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Nulato Tribal Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Ruby Tribal Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Shageluk Native Village	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK South Central Foundation	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK St. Paul Tribal Government	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Telida Village Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Tetlin Tribal Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Tinglit & Haida Indian Tribes	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AK Venetie Village Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
Angoon	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
Healy Lake Traditional Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
AZ Hualapai Tribal Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
AZ Navajo Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 2,039,912	\$ 2,115,226

AZ Tohono O'odham Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 226,657	\$ 301,971
AZ Yavapai Prescott Indian	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
CA Dry Creek Rancheria	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
<i>CA Inter-Tribal Council of California</i>	\$ 1,802,155	\$ 553,050	\$ 2,355,205
Bishop Indian Tribal Council	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Big Pine Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Blue Lake Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Cahto Indian Ttibe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Cloverdale Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Cortina Indian Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Coyote Valley Band of Pomo	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Elem Indian Colocy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Elk Valley Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Kashia Band of Stewart's Point	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Middletown Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA North Fork Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Potter Valley	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Redwood Valley Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Resighini Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Robinson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Sherwood Valley Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Susanville Indian Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lone Pine	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pit River Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Round Valley Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Trinidad Rancheria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Karuk Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 67,997	\$ 143,311
CA La Jolla Band	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
CA Mojave	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
CA Smith River Rancheria	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
<i>CA Southern Indian Health Council</i>	\$ 521,815	\$ 158,662	\$ 680,477
CA Barona Band of Mission Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Campo Band of Mission Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Jamul Indian Village	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA La Posta Band of Mission Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Manzanita Band of the Kumeyay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Viejas Band of Kumeyaay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ewiiapaayp Band	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>CA Strong Hearted Native</i>	\$ 446,501	\$ 135,996	\$ 582,497
CA Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Pala Band of Mission Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CA Pauma Band of Mission Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>CA Wiyot Tribe</i>	\$ 145,245	\$ 45,332	\$ 190,577
CA Bear River Band	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CA Yurok	\$ 75,314	\$ 67,997	\$ 143,311
<i>Cahuilla Indian Reservation</i>	\$ 220,559	\$ 77,064	\$ 297,623
CA Santa Rosa Band	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Los Coyotes Band of Indians (subgrantee)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CO Southern Ute	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
ID Coeur D'Alene Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
ID Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	\$ 75,314	\$ 58,931	\$ 134,245
KS Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
Sac and Fox Tribe of Missouri	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
<i>LA Institute for Indian Development</i>	\$ 295,873	\$ 99,730	\$ 395,603
Chitimacha Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LA Jena Band of Choctaw Indians	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LA Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
ME Aroostook Band of Micmacs	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
ME Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
ME Passamaquoddy at Indian Township	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
ME Penobscot	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
ME Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
MA Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
MI Bay Mills Indian Community	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
MI Grand Traverse	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
MI Hannahville Indian Community	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
MI Lac Vieux Desert Band of Chippewa Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
MI Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
MI Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
MI Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
MI Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
MI Sault St. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 172,259	\$ 247,573
MN Bois Forte Band of Chippewa	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
MN Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 86,130	\$ 161,444
MN White Earth Reservation	\$ 75,314	\$ 86,130	\$ 161,444
MS Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 86,130	\$ 161,444
MT Confederated Salish and Kootenai	\$ 75,314	\$ 77,063	\$ 152,377
MT Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council	\$ 75,314	\$ 77,063	\$ 152,377
NE Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	\$ 75,314	\$ 67,997	\$ 143,311

NE Ponca Tribe of Nebraska	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
NE Santee Sioux Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
<i>NV Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Inc.</i>	<i>\$ 1,425,583</i>	<i>\$ 426,120</i>	<i>\$ 1,851,703</i>
Confederated Tribes of Goshute	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lovelock Paiute Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Battle Mountain Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Duckwater Shoshone	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Elko Band Council	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Ely Shoshone Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Fallon Paiute Shoshone	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Las Vegas Paiute	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Moapa Band of Paiutes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Pyramid Lake	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Shoshone Paiute of the Duck Valley	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Walker River Paiute Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Yerington Paiute Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Yomba Shoshone Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshones	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wells Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>NM Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council</i>	<i>\$ 521,815</i>	<i>\$ 176,794</i>	<i>\$ 698,609</i>
NM Ohkay Owingeh	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NM Pueblo of Picuris	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NM Pueblo of Santa Clara	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NM Pueblo of Ildefonso	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NM Pueblo of Pojoaque	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NM Pueblo of Taos	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NM Pueblo of Tesuque	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NM Pueblo de San Felipe	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
NM Pueblo of Isleta	\$ 75,314	\$ 58,931	\$ 134,245
NM Pueblo of Nambe	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
NM Santo Domingo Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
NY Saint RegisS Mohawk Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 67,997	\$ 143,311
NC Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 117,862	\$ 193,176
ND Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 190,392	\$ 265,706
Cheyenne-Arapaho	\$ 75,314	\$ 67,997	\$ 143,311
OK Absentee Shawnee Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
OK Cherokee Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 2,039,912	\$ 2,115,226
OK Chickasaw Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 1,133,285	\$ 1,208,599

OK Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	\$ 75,314	\$ 2,039,912	\$ 2,115,226
OK Citizen Potawatomi Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
OK Comanche Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 226,657	\$ 301,971
OK Delaware Tribe of Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
OK Eastern Shawnee Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
OK Fort Still Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
OK Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
OK Kaw Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
OK Muscogee Creek Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 1,133,284	\$ 1,208,598
OK Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
OK Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
OK Sac and Fox Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
OK Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
OK Wichita & Affiliated Tribes	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
OK Osage Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 190,392	\$ 265,706
OK Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
OK Seneca Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
OK United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
OK Wyandotte Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
Grand Ronde	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
OR Klamath Tribes	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
RI Narragansett Indian Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 58,931	\$ 134,245
SC Catawba Indian Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
SD Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 135,994	\$ 211,308
SD Flandreau Santee Sioux	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
SD Oglala Lakota Nation (Oglala Sioux Tribe)	\$ 75,314	\$ 299,187	\$ 374,501
SD Rosebud Sioux Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 190,392	\$ 265,706
SD Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate (SIOUX TRIBE)	\$ 75,314	\$ 77,063	\$ 152,377
SD Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	\$ 75,314	\$ 117,862	\$ 193,176
<i>SD Wiconi Wawokiya, Inc.</i>	\$ 145,245	\$ 63,464	\$ 208,709
SD Crow Creek Sioux Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SD Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
UT Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
WA Lummi Indian Nation	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
WA Muckleshoot Tribe of Washington	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
WA Puyallup Tribe of Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112
<i>WA South Puget Intertribal Agency</i>	\$ 371,187	\$ 113,330	\$ 484,517
Chehalis	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WA Nisqually Indian Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WA Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WA Skokomish Indian Tribe	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WA Squaxin Island	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
WA Spokane Tribe of Indians	\$ 75,314	\$ 40,798	\$ 116,112

WA Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
WI Bad River Band of Lake Superior	\$ 75,314	\$ 49,865	\$ 125,179
WI Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior	\$ 75,314	\$ 22,666	\$ 97,980
WI Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	\$ 75,314	\$ 117,862	\$ 193,176
WI Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas	\$ 75,314	\$ 31,732	\$ 107,046
Total	\$ 18,000,000	\$16,750,000	\$ 34,750,000

Italic = Consortium

*\$18,000,000 equally divided by all grantee agencies.

*Subtracted \$5,383 from all Consortiums; \$5,381 from Inter-Tribal Council of CA