

At a Glance

S. 2264, Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act of 2021

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on February 16, 2022

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2022	2022-2027	2022-2032
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	0	0
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	0	0
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	3,643	not estimated
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	No	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

The bill would

- Authorize appropriations through 2032 for the Indian Housing Block Grant and Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Establish the Drug Elimination Program within HUD to help tribal entities reduce violent crime and drug activity in publicly funded housing
- Establish the Office of Native American Programs within HUD
- Expand eligibility for tribal entities to receive funding as community-based development organizations for college housing assistance, homeownership and rental housing counseling, and new construction

Estimated budgetary effects would mainly stem from

- Authorizing the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for the Indian Housing Block Grant program and the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program
- Authorizing appropriations for various other housing and community support programs for Native American communities

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.



Bill Summary

S. 2264 would amend the Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act of 1996 and would authorize appropriations through fiscal year 2032 for the Indian Housing Block Grant and Native Hawaiian Block Grant programs. In addition, the bill would:

- Authorize the use of future appropriations to renew grants for assistance to homeless veterans under the Tribal HUD-VA Supportive Housing (Tribal HUD-VASH) program, which is jointly administered by the Departments of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Veterans Affairs (VA);
- Authorize the new Drug Elimination Program within HUD to provide grants to help tribal entities reduce violent crime and drug trafficking in public housing;
- Establish the Office of Native American Programs within HUD to coordinate housing assistance and community development programs for tribal entities and to manage the department's regional offices that administer Indian programs;
- Authorize appropriations through fiscal year 2032 for the Indian Home Loan Guarantee program; and
- Allow Indian tribes and tribally designated housing entities to be eligible for housing counseling grants.

Estimated Federal Cost

The estimated budgetary effect of S. 2264 is shown in Table 1. The costs of the legislation fall within budget function 600 (income security).

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted late in fiscal year 2022. The Congress has enacted appropriations for 2022; thus, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO expects that funding would be provided beginning in 2023. Estimated outlays are based on historical spending patterns for similar activities and programs and on information from HUD.

CBO estimates that S. 2264 would authorize appropriations totaling \$5.2 billion over the 2023-2027 period and that implementing the bill would cost \$3.6 billion over the same period, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts.



**Table 1.
Estimated Increases in Spending Subject to Appropriation Under S. 2264**

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars						2022-2027
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Indian Housing Block Grants							
Estimated Authorization	0	959	980	1,000	1,020	1,042	5,001
Estimated Outlays	0	326	573	719	897	954	3,469
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants							
Estimated Authorization	0	23	23	24	24	25	119
Estimated Outlays	0	2	7	12	17	23	61
Tribal HUD-VASH Program							
Estimated Authorization	0	3	10	10	10	10	43
Estimated Outlays	0	3	10	10	10	10	43
Drug Elimination Program							
Estimated Authorization	0	5	5	5	6	6	27
Estimated Outlays	0	5	5	5	6	6	27
Office of Native American Programs							
Estimated Authorization	0	4	4	4	5	5	22
Estimated Outlays	0	4	4	4	5	5	22
Indian Home Loan Guarantee Program							
Estimated Authorization	0	4	4	4	4	4	20
Estimated Outlays	0	4	4	4	4	4	20
Housing Counseling Grants							
Estimated Authorization	0	*	*	*	*	*	2
Estimated Outlays	0	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total Changes							
Estimated Authorization	0	998	1,026	1,047	1,069	1,092	5,234
Estimated Outlays	0	344	603	754	939	1,002	3,643

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding; HUD = Department of Housing and Urban Development; * = between zero and \$500,000.

The Tribal HUD-VASH program is part of the HUD-VA Supportive Housing program, which is operated jointly by HUD and VA, the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Indian Housing Block Grants

Section 3 would authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary each year through 2032 for the Indian Housing Block Grant program, a formula grant program that supports a range of affordable housing projects on Indian reservations and in tribal areas not formally designated as tribal land. The program’s authorization of appropriations expired at the end of 2013; however, the Congress has continued to appropriate funds for that program, including \$930 million in 2022.

CBO estimated the authorized amounts by increasing the 2022 amount using the inflation rates that underlie CBO’s May 2022 baseline projections. On that basis, CBO estimates that the section would authorize appropriations totaling \$5.0 billion over the 2023-2027 period

and that implementing this section would cost \$3.5 billion over that same period, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts.

Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants

Section 15 would authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary each year through 2032 for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program, which supports affordable housing for low-income Native Hawaiians who reside on land managed by Hawaii's Department of Hawaiian Home Lands. In 2022, the Congress provided \$22 million for that program. CBO estimated the authorized amounts by increasing the 2022 amount using the inflation rates that underlie CBO's May 2022 baseline projections. On that basis, CBO estimates that the section would authorize appropriations totaling \$119 million over the 2023-2027 period and that, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts, outlays would total \$61 million over that same period.

Tribal HUD-VA Supportive Housing Program

The Tribal HUD-VASH program, a tenant-based voucher program that is part of the larger HUD-VASH program, aids Native American veterans who are homeless or at risk of homelessness by providing grants for rental assistance. The Congress provided \$5 million for the program in 2022; it is not authorized after 2022.

Section 23 would permanently authorize HUD to use appropriations for the tenant-based voucher program to renew grants under the Tribal HUD-VASH program. Using information from HUD about the rate at which tribes expend those funds, CBO estimates that additional appropriations for the program under S. 2264 would not be needed until 2024 because appropriations to date will be sufficient to renew the grants through 2023. CBO estimates that HUD would allocate about \$7 million annually to renew grants for a total of \$28 million over the 2024-2027 period, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts.

Section 23 also would require HUD to allocate 5 percent of the funds made available for the HUD-VASH program to the Tribal HUD-VASH program. The HUD-VASH program received an appropriation of \$50 million for 2022 but it is not authorized after 2022. Assuming the Congress will provide \$50 million for the program annually over the 2023-2027 period, CBO estimates that in each year over the same period, HUD would allocate about \$3 million to the Tribal HUD-VASH program for new grants.

In total, implementing the changes to the Tribal HUD-VASH program would cost \$43 million over the 2023-2027 period, CBO estimates. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Drug Elimination Program

Section 22 would authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary for the Drug Elimination Program, for grants to eliminate drug-related and violent crime in areas of

high-intensity drug trafficking around housing communities on Indian reservations and other tribal areas. Using historical spending patterns for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, which operated between 1989 and 2002, CBO estimates that implementing this section would cost \$27 million over the 2023-2027 period.

Office of Native American Programs

Section 21 would establish the Office of Native American Programs in HUD under a new Assistant Secretary. The office would coordinate housing assistance and community development programs to and for tribal entities and manage regional offices that administer Indian programs. Using information from the department, CBO expects that in addition to the Assistant Secretary, the office would need eight staff members, including two budget analysts and three employees for human resources. CBO estimates that costs for personnel, travel, and other expenses would total \$4 million in 2023 and \$22 million over the 2023-2027 period.

Indian Home Loan Guarantee Program

Section 19 would amend and authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary over the 2023-2032 period for HUD's Indian Home Loan Guarantee Program; the 2022 appropriation for the program was \$4 million. Using information from HUD and assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the program would cost \$20 million over the 2023-2027 period.

Section 20 also would amend and authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary over the 2023-2032 period for loan guarantees for Native Hawaiian housing. CBO estimates that loan guarantees made under this section would have no net cost to the federal government (that is, the fees paid by private lenders would equal the expected loan guarantee payments made by the federal government).

Housing Counseling Grants

Section 18 would make Indian tribes and tribally designated housing entities eligible for housing counseling grants. Based on the current number of Native Americans served by housing counseling grants, CBO estimates that implementing the section would cost \$1 million over the 2023-2027 period.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations: None.

Increase in Long-Term Deficits: None.

Mandates: None.



Estimate Prepared By

Federal Costs:

Zunara Naeem (Indian and Native Hawaiian housing assistance)
Robert Reese (Indian home loan guarantees)
Jon Sperl (Community-based development organizations)
Robert Stewart (Indian Health Services)

Mandates: Rachel Austin

Estimate Reviewed By

Justin Humphrey
Chief, Finance, Housing, and Education Cost Estimates Unit

H. Samuel Papenfuss
Deputy Director of Budget Analysis

Theresa Gullo
Director of Budget Analysis