

**National Indian Child Welfare Association FY 2025 Testimony**  
**United States House of Representatives**  
**Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee Interior, Environment, & Related Agencies**  
**Department of the Interior; Bureau of Indian Affairs Recommendations**

The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) is a national American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) nonprofit organization. NICWA has been a leader in the development of public policy that supports tribal self-determination in child welfare and social services for over 40 years. This testimony will provide funding recommendations for the following programs under the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in the Department of the Interior: (1) Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention grant programs for the treatment of victims and prevention grant programs (\$50 million combined), (2) Indian Child Welfare Act On-Reservation grant program (Tribal Priority Allocation—\$35 million), (3) Indian Child Welfare Act Off-Reservation grant program (\$5 million), (4) Social Services Assistance (\$80 million), and (5) Welfare Assistance (\$90 million). We also support the expansion of the Tiwahe Initiative, which supports more well-integrated tribal human service systems, reduces unnecessary administrative burdens, and emphasizes holistic approaches that better meet tribal family needs.

Funding for tribal child welfare and social services is especially critical given the disproportionate number of AI/AN children in state foster care and levels of unemployment and poverty in many tribal communities. There are 2.8 times the number of AI/AN youth in state foster care than the general population. By the age of 18, one out of 14 AI/AN children will be the subject of a maltreatment investigation.<sup>i</sup> Tribal nations manage many aspects of child welfare programming, including investigating cases of child abuse and neglect, building case plans, securing out-of-home placements, and implementing prevention and treatment programs. They are also important partners with states to help them manage and provide support to AI/AN families under state jurisdiction. Investing in tribal nations is beneficial for AI/AN children and families, tribal communities, and state agencies and court systems. When AI/AN communities have adequate resources, they can provide responsive care that reduces the need for out-of-home removals and strengthens families so they can avoid child welfare involvement and provide for their children and other family member's needs. Tribal community and culturally based care opens the door to greater well-being for AI/AN children in many ways, including neurological benefits.<sup>ii</sup> AI/AN nations are developing helping systems that provide tangible results that, in many cases, outperform state efforts in the same systems and reduce long term dependence or reentry into care.

**BIA Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act Grant Programs (2)**

*NICWA recommends appropriations of \$20 million for the Indian Child Abuse Treatment grant program and \$30 million for the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention grant program. These are some of the only child abuse prevention and treatment grant programs that tribes do not have to compete with states and have never received more than \$5 million in a fiscal year, despite the great need for these programs.*

The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (ICPFVPA), Pub. L. No. 101-630 (1990) was enacted to support tribal child welfare and family violence services by building tribal resources for prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect and connecting child protection programs with those that address domestic violence. Domestic violence and child abuse and neglect are significant issues in AI/AN communities that need immediate attention and funding support. Native women are 1.2 times more likely than white women to experience violence over the course of their lives, and over 50% of Native women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.<sup>iii</sup> Women who experience domestic violence need medical care, legal, housing, and advocacy services. The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program funds prevention efforts, as well as investigation and emergency shelter services, all of which are necessary for victims of domestic violence. Both the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program and the Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grant Program address the pressing issue of child abuse and neglect in AI/AN communities. The Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grant Program aims to support tribes and tribal consortia to establish treatment programs for victims of child maltreatment. AI/AN children have the highest rate of victimization of any other race or ethnicity, with 14.3 per 1,000 children reported as victims of child maltreatment, compared to the national rate of 7.7 per 1,000 children<sup>iv</sup>. While tribal nations have the best knowledge and are in the

best position to prevent child abuse and neglect and treat victims successfully, they often have very limited access to funding that can support the types of services that their children and families need. While Congress enacted a statute that clearly understands the critical relationship between child abuse and domestic violence, appropriations for this critical program have been abysmal. NICWA strongly recommends that Congress make significant investments in these two grant programs to help protect some of our community's most vulnerable citizens. This is NICWA's highest priority recommendation.

### **BIA Indian Child Welfare Act Program and Tiwahe Initiative**

*NICWA recommends an increase in appropriations to the Indian Child Welfare Act On-or-Near Reservation Program to \$30 million and the Off-Reservation grant program to \$5 million, as well as a \$7.5 million increase to the ICWA component of the Tiwahe Initiative.*

The Indian Child Welfare Act (1978) was enacted in response to a pattern of AI/AN children being systematically removed from their homes, often without due process or fair evaluation of home circumstances and placed in public and private agency care. AI/AN children continue to be removed from their home communities in disproportionate numbers even with the enactment of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), so grants under the ICWA program are necessary to sufficiently fund tribes as they intervene in cases under state jurisdiction, assist states, and address child welfare concerns in their tribal communities. In addition, the Off-Reservation program funds Indian organizations in primarily urban areas to work with tribal families and assist states to ensure appropriate care for AI/AN children and families. The Tiwahe Initiative<sup>1</sup> supports the integration of tribal social services programs to provide a more holistic and community-based approach to keeping children safe and strengthening tribal families, including child welfare services. Tiwahe tribal sites have flexibility to redesign their programs in a manner that makes different programs more seamless, more collaborative, easier to administer, and united under shared values that support community-based care. While states have often received funding to support integration of their social services programming, the Tiwahe Initiative is some of the first dedicated funding for tribes to support reforms and service design integration in tribal social services. NICWA recommends increasing funding for this initiative so additional tribes can more effectively integrate social service designs within their community services for families.

### **BIA Social Services Program**

*NICWA recommends increasing funds appropriated to the BIA Social Services Program to \$80 million to support tribal social service programs across the country.*

The BIA Social Services program provides a range of support to tribal families and communities. These are critical services that span a number of areas, such as child welfare, housing, tribal courts, domestic violence, and job training and placement. The Social Services component of the Tiwahe Initiative allows participating tribal communities to have greater flexibility with more reasonable reporting requirements to support integrated services that are more accessible for families and reflect their needs more accurately. Providing additional funding will not only help maintain the services that the current Tiwahe sites provide, but also expand the opportunity for effective service system integration to more tribal communities. Tiwahe programs have already created tangible, sustaining changes in tribal communities. In the Red Lake Nation based in Minnesota, Tiwahe resources allowed their social services department to reunite 182 families in 2019, a significant increase from 45 families in 2017. In the Spirit Lake Nation based in North Dakota, Tiwahe allowed for staffing increases that directly led to the first-time implementation of a children's code related to child and family welfare, which will continue to positively impact the community for generations to come.<sup>v</sup>

### **BIA Welfare Assistance Program**

*NICWA recommends increasing appropriation levels to \$90 million to support tribal programs that provide services for community welfare, including those that assist families in crisis, prevent and treat cases of*

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<sup>1</sup> The Tiwahe Initiative uses an integrated model of service delivery for child and family programs under the BIA, which supports integration of existing programs to improve well-being and promote development of culturally specific program and service systems. The FY 2025 funding increase is spread across several different programs that contribute program support to tribal Tiwahe grantees.

*child abuse and neglect, and sustain kinship and relative care placements for children placed outside of their homes.*

The Welfare Assistance Program provides five forms of funding important to AI/AN families and communities: general assistance, child assistance, non-medical institution or custodial care of adults, burial assistance, and emergency assistance. AI/AN tribes and urban communities have child welfare and other social service programs that need sufficient funding to best serve their families in times of crisis and need. Data from the Commission for Native Children in 2024 shows that 36% of families with AI/AN children in the household have difficulty covering food and housing expenses.<sup>vi</sup> Community welfare programs are needed in AI/AN reservations, villages, and urban communities. This funding is necessary to support the many community care efforts that AI/AN families and individuals need. We want to highlight the specific need for this funding to address the needs of adults and children and the important role parents and other adults play in the care of children. Census data also finds that in 45.8% of homes with grandparents and children in AI/AN communities, grandparents are responsible for the care of the children.<sup>vii</sup> This multigenerational approach to childcare is a core component of caring for children who live both in and out of their homes in AI/AN communities. Appropriate resources need to be provided not only through child assistance, but other forms of welfare assistance that support AI/AN adults as well.

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<sup>i</sup> Puzzanchera, C., Taylor, M., Kang, W. & Smith, J. (2022). *Disproportionality rates for children of color in foster care dashboard, profile and disproportionality index data display, disproportionality index by date*. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

[https://www.ncj.org/AFCARS/Disproportionality\\_Dashboard.asp](https://www.ncj.org/AFCARS/Disproportionality_Dashboard.asp)

<sup>ii</sup> Gonzalez, R., Yellow Bird, M., & Walters, K. (2016). *The Indigenous Lifecourse: Strengthening the health and well-being of Native youth*. Native Americans in Philanthropy.

<https://20951050.fs1.hubspotusercontent-na1.net/hubfs/20951050/Indigenous-Lifecourse-NAP-Report.pdf>

<sup>iii</sup> Rosay, A. (2016). *Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men*. National Institute of Justice. U.S. Department of Justice. <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/violence-against-american-indian-and-alaska-native-women-and-men>

<sup>iv</sup> Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2022*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2022.pdf>

<sup>v</sup> Dukess, L., Dailey, C., Carter, P., & Garcia Lopez V.. (2020). *Tiwahe: Integrating Family, Community, and Tribal Services*. FHI 360. <https://www.fhi360.org/wp-content/uploads/drupal/documents/resource-tiwahe-family-community-tribal-services-report.pdf>

<sup>vi</sup> Subia Bigfoot, D., et al. (2024). *The Way Forward: Report of the Alyce Spotted Bear & Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children*. Commission on Native Children.

<https://commissiononnativechildren.org/reports/TheWayForward.pdf>

<sup>vii</sup> United States Census Bureau. *Census Bureau Releases New American Community Survey Selected Population Tables and American Indian and Alaska Native Tables*. United States Census Bureau.

<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2023/acs-selected-population-aian-tables.html>