

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2022

JULY 6, 2021.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Ms. PINGREE, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4372]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project), the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2022 totals \$45,850,000,000,

\$7,393,000,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$252,809,000 below the fiscal year 2022 budget request.

References throughout this report to the enacted bill and the budget request refer to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the fiscal year 2022 budget request unless otherwise stated.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Members of Congress have provided considerable input in fashioning this bill. In total, 359 Members submitted 7,840 programmatic and community project requests relating to multiple agencies and programs.

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee conducted six oversight hearings this year to carefully review the programs and budgets under its jurisdiction. The Subcommittee held the following oversight hearings:

Efforts to Address Marine Plastic Pollution Through Recycling—March 18, 2021

Wood Innovation: Sustainable Forest Products to Reinvigorate Rural Economies—March 23, 2021

The Effects of COVID-19 on Arts and Humanities Organizations—March 25, 2021

Forest Service Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Oversight Hearing—April 15, 2021

Department of the Interior Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Oversight Hearing—April 20, 2021

Environmental Protection Agency Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Oversight Hearing—April 21, 2021

In total, 17 individuals representing the Executive Branch, Congress, State, Tribal, and local governments, and the general public testified before the Subcommittee. In addition to those who testified in person, another 169 organizations, or coalitions provided written testimony for the hearing record which is publicly available online.

AERIAL FIREFIGHTER CERTIFICATION

The Committee is concerned that, in some cases, aerial fire-fighting companies put forward by states for inclusion in Cooperator Letters, and that are certified by states as meeting the equivalent of either Forest Service or Department of Interior standards, are not receiving timely approval or are receiving conditional approvals that limit states from fully utilizing their resources to fight wildfires. Given the patchwork of state and federal lands and the scale of wildfires, the Committee urges timely and transparent Cooperator Letter decisions to allow states to adequately respond to regional wildfires, including providing feedback to state wildfire agencies with detailed rationale for denials of requests. The Forest Service is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on actions that can be taken to improve this process to include the feasibility of federal carding outside the federal contracting process.

BIGHORN SHEEP

The Committee is aware that the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) use the Western Association of Fish and

Wildlife Agencies' occupied bighorn habitat maps, telemetry data, and recent bighorn observations in conducting Risk of Contact analysis and that risk of contact models are currently being run on a State-wide basis where sufficient data exists. The Committee expects the agencies to continue to share findings transparently and promptly with other Federal land management agencies, State and local governments, State wildlife agencies, and State and Federal animal health professionals, including the Agricultural Research Service, permittees, and stakeholders. This will ensure the inclusion of the most directly affected interests in a common understanding of the Risk of Contact analysis, the search for suitable alternative allotments, and the development of options for wild and domestic sheep. The Forest Service and BLM are further directed to continue to engage the Agricultural Research Service, research institutions, state wildlife agencies, and other scientific entities to ensure the best professional scientific understanding of the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep is known before making management decisions that impact permittees.

BIRD COLLISIONS ON FEDERAL PROPERTY

Birds play an important role in ecosystems and a recent study suggests that nearly 3 billion birds have been lost since 1970. This is a staggering loss in every biome because birds play important roles such as being pollinators or in controlling pests. Collisions with glass kill up to 1 billion birds per year in the United States. All agencies under the jurisdiction of this Act are directed to monitor visitor and nature centers and office buildings for bird collisions with glass during spring migration (April 1—June 1) and fall migration (September 1—November 1); determine the scale of collisions; and assess whether retrofits to windows will reduce collisions. At a minimum, all agencies are directed to take low cost or no cost action, such as turning off interior lights at night or applying films or other adhesives to glass windows to reduce bird collisions. The Committee also supports efforts by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to encourage communication tower owners to use avian friendly flashing lights which can save 4 million birds per year.

CARBON STORAGE ON FEDERAL LANDS

The Committee notes that geologic storage of carbon dioxide provides an opportunity for carbon capture and removal projects that could reduce emissions and mitigate climate change, and encourages land management agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service, to evaluate carbon storage as a potential activity on public lands. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service are to meet with the U.S. Geological Survey and discuss the potential to collaborate on efforts to better understand the potential carbon capture and geological storage on Federal lands and the efficacy of including this evaluation in resource management and forest plan revisions. Within 270 days of enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service are to brief the Committee on the outcome of this discussion and any related decisions.

CIVILIAN CLIMATE CORPS

The Committee supports the proposed Civilian Climate Corps (CCC). Funding provided in this recommendation will leverage work occurring in a variety of different agencies and maximize efforts to engage and mobilize a new generation of climate focused conservation work. The Committee notes the critical importance of the urban interface for CCC to inspire and engage communities and residents traditionally unconnected to the core rural conservation missions of the partner agencies. The disperse locations of potential CCC sites will provide the opportunity to provide a physical and psychological imprint in the history of our nation during evolving times. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture are directed to provide a written plan, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, for how CCC funding will be used, along with a breakdown of funding and a list of existing programs or partners. The report should also include an analysis of the impacts of creating a dedicated budget line for the CCC.

COLLABORATION ON WILDFIRE PREVENTION

The Committee recognizes the important work in wildfire prevention for which the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are responsible. The Committee encourages the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to conduct more frequent fuel content and soil moisture testing in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to ensure the government's ability to develop more accurate wildfire modeling and artificial intelligence solutions.

CORAL REEF HEALTH

The Committee remains concerned that an unprecedented coral disease outbreak especially along the Florida Reef Tract, has left America's Great Barrier Reef on the brink of functional extinction, posing a significant obstacle to coral reef restoration efforts. Coral reef tracts serve as a major economic driver for the State of Florida and the U.S. territories, and are the most biologically diverse ecosystems in the ocean. The Committee recognizes the restoration work of the Department of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as state and territorial government partners, to support coral monitoring, research, and restoration efforts in highly impacted and high priority coral reef habitats in U.S. waters, including in Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park, and further recommends the diversion of additional resources to support the state and local partners conducting this work on a daily basis.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to comply with title 31 of the United States Code, including the development of their organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures, as well as developing standards to improve customer service and incorporation of the standards into the performance plans.

EDUCATIONAL AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS

The Committee strongly supports academic internships, partnerships, and educational and outreach programs of the agencies funded through this bill and encourages them to ensure that their efforts reach the widest possible audience including, but not limited to, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Tribal Colleges and Universities, as appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The Committee recognizes the importance of environmental education and nature-based learning as a means of building healthy communities and neighborhoods, particularly in urban settings and economically disadvantaged communities. The Committee urges Department of the Interior agencies (including the National Park Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Geological Service and the Bureau of Land Management), EPA, and the Forest Service to continue to develop partnerships with environmental educational organizations that increase access to outdoor focused learning year round in under resourced urban communities, including those organizations that target programming to children and K–12 schools. The Committee expects these agencies to delineate, in fiscal year 2023 budget justifications, efforts undertaken to support environmental education in urban settings and to partner with non-profit organizations that contribute to the underlying mission of these agencies.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Committee notes that the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 directs the Attorney General to continue efforts to implement training programs to cover the use of force and de-escalation, racial profiling, implicit bias, and procedural justice, to include training on the duty of Federal law enforcement officers to intervene in cases where another law enforcement officer is using excessive force, and make such training a requirement for Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee further notes that several Departments and agencies funded by this Act employ Federal law enforcement officers and are Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers partner organizations. The Committee directs such Departments and agencies to adopt and follow the training programs implemented by the Attorney General, and to make such training a requirement for its Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee further directs such Departments and agencies to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on their efforts relating to training no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

In addition, the Committee directs such Departments and agencies, to the extent that such Departments and agencies have not already done so, to submit their use of force data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s National Use of Force Data Collection database. The Committee further directs such Departments and agencies to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on their current efforts to tabulate and submit their use of force data to the FBI.

FIRE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

The Committee supports public-private partnerships that support and promote fire resilient communities including efforts to encourage the design, construction, and retrofitting of fire resilient residential homes and commercial buildings. Collaborative efforts between private industry, university-based wildfire researchers, community-based organizations and local communities are making notable progress in developing construction techniques and identifying building materials to actively mitigate fire risk in areas susceptible to catastrophic wildland fire, including the wildland urban interface. The Committee strongly encourages efforts at the state and local level, particularly within high-risk fire areas, to support the use of non-combustible American made construction materials to support and promote fire hardened and resilient communities.

FIREFIGHTING AVIATION CONTRACTS

The Committee reiterates that it is important the Forest Service and Department of the Interior analyze current aviation contracting capabilities for wildland fire suppression activities to determine whether changes to existing practices may better support the strategic plan for aerial firefighting assets. The Committee notes that it has yet to receive the report outlined in House Report 116-448 and the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) regarding aviation contracts, current impediments to the use of longer-term contracts, and whether modifying cancellation ceilings for longer-term aviation contracts consistent with practices used for longer-term stewardship contracts, as provided by Division O of Public Law 115-141, could assist the agencies in having long-term certainty and affordability for modern aviation assets. The Committee expects the Forest Service and the Department to finalize the report expeditiously.

FORMERLY INCARCERATED FIREFIGHTER

The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to explore the possibility of allowing formerly incarcerated individuals to qualify for Federal wildland firefighting positions. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee further directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to provide a joint briefing to the Committee on the viability of a pilot program for allowing formerly incarcerated individuals to qualify for Federal wildland firefighting positions and the resources necessary to enact such a program.

GREAT AMERICAN OUTDOORS ACT

At the end of this explanatory statement, the Committees have included allocation of projects pursuant to the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152).

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

With the August 4, 2020, enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152), Congress provided a permanent appropriation of \$900,000,000 per year from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Act also mandated that account

allocations and detailed project information be proposed by the administration each year through the president's annual budget submission, and that such allocations, following review by the Committee, may be modified through an alternate allocation. A detailed table showing the LWCF allocation by agency, account, activity, and project, with lists of specific federal land acquisition projects (including Community Project Funding acquisitions) and Forest Legacy Program projects, included at the end of this report.

The Committee encourages the National Park Service to prioritize funding under State and Local Assistance Programs to support the establishment of greenways, parks, trails and other outdoor recreation facilities in honor of America's veterans.

LAND GRANTS, ACEQUIAS AND COMMUNITY DITCHES

The Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are urged to recognize the traditional use of State-recognized community land grants, acequias, and community ditches in the American Southwest during the land use planning process and in accordance with applicable law, shall consider and, as appropriate, provide for traditional-historic uses by these entities within land management plans.

MARIJUANA ON PUBLIC LANDS

The Committee is aware that trespassers illegally grow marijuana on public lands in California. These unlawful activities harmfully impact the public, water, soil, and wildlife. The Committee supports Forest Service efforts to develop tools to detect and eradicate grow sites. The Committee directs the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to continue to cooperate with state, local, and tribal governments on survey, reclamation, and prevention efforts to the maximum extent possible. The Committee also supports the Department of the Interior's use of drones to conduct statewide remote-sensing surveys of federal public lands to identify grow sites and allow for the development of cost estimates for reclamation after concerns about cybersecurity, technology, and domestic production have been addressed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION AND RESILIENCY STRATEGY

The Committee recognizes that the Mississippi River basin from Minnesota to Louisiana is a vital American waterway. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department of Interior, including the National Park Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to participate and coordinate as an essential federal stakeholder with the Environmental Protection Agency as it leads efforts to develop a federal government-wide Mississippi River restoration and resiliency strategy focused on improving water quality, restoring habitat and natural systems, improved navigation, eliminating aquatic invasive species, and building local resilience to natural disasters. Additional direction is provided for the Environmental Protection Agency.

MITIGATION ACTIVITIES FOR BORDER BARRIER CONSTRUCTION

The Committee is concerned that construction of a border barrier on sensitive lands along the southwest border, including national

wildlife refuges, national forests, national monuments, and wilderness areas has adversely impacted wildlife and the survival of imperiled species. The Committee directs the Department of the Interior to report back within 180 days of enactment of this Act on impacts to habitat and species from border barrier construction and what is needed to mitigate these impacts. Bill language has been included which authorizes the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service to accept transfers of funds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for mitigation activities, including land acquisition, related to construction of border barriers on Federal lands.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY POPULATIONS

The Committee is aware the United States Fish and Wildlife Service determined that listing the monarch as endangered or threatened is warranted but precluded by higher priority listing actions. The monarch is now a candidate under the Endangered Species Act and the Service will review its status annually until a listing decision is made. The Committee supports the historic Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances recently forged to create and maintain habitat for monarch butterflies and other pollinators on energy and transportation lands. The Committee has provided funding within the Department of the Interior to assist with monarch recovery.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides compensation to local governments for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the presence of Federal land in their county or State. The recommendation includes full funding for PILT for fiscal year 2022 in Section 114 of Title I General Provisions.

PRESCRIBED BURNS

The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to continue utilizing prescribed burns as a forest management tool in the western United States. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to submit a report detailing the barriers to implementing prescribed burns in the western United States, possible solutions, and an estimate of fire damage in 2020 that could have potentially been avoided had the agencies implemented a more robust prescribed burn regime.

PUBLIC ACCESS

The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service are directed to notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in advance of any proposed project specifically intending to close an area to recreational shooting, hunting, or fishing on a non-emergency basis of more than 30 days.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

Reprogramming guidelines were codified in Division D of P.L. 116–94 and outlined in the accompanying explanatory statement.

Bill language and direction is maintained to protect the integrity of this Committee.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The Committee notes with concern the frustrations heard from Tribes about agency failures to conduct “true” and “meaningful” government-to-government consultation. Although the level of frustration varies by agency and event, the common theme is that while most consultations solicit input and feedback from Tribes, the communication is one way and fails to return feedback to Tribes. Tribes often report that they don’t know whether and how their input is considered. On decisions made in consultation with Tribes, the Committee expects agencies funded in this bill to publish decision rationale in the context of and in reasonable detail to the Tribal input received during consultation.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS AND TRIBAL LEASE PAYMENTS

Payments for 105(l) Tribal lease costs directly resulting from decisions in the case of *Maniilaq Ass'n v. Burwell* in both 2014 (72 F. Supp. 3d 227 (D.D.C. 2014)) and 2016 (70 F. Supp. 3d 243 (D.D.C. 2016)) appear to create an entitlement to compensation that is typically not funded through discretionary appropriations. Instead, obligations of this nature are typically addressed through mandatory spending. Estimates for contract support costs and payments for section 105(l) Tribal lease costs continue to increase and have the potential to increase even further. Uncertainty surrounding estimates has inserted a high level of unpredictability into the budget process placing the Committee in the difficult position where rapidly escalating requirements are negatively impacting the ability to use discretionary appropriations to support core Tribal programs, including health, education and construction programs, or provide essential fixed cost requirements. In addition, because contract support costs and payments for Tribal leases are addressed through discretionary spending, all other programs funded under the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill are impacted. The costs are growing exponentially, necessitating a long-term funding strategy to address them. The Committee notes the Administration’s proposal to reclassify these costs as an appropriated entitlement in fiscal year 2023. The Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services are directed to continue working with the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Committees on Appropriations to formulate long-term accounting, budget, and legislative strategies to address this situation, including discussions reclassifying these funds as an appropriated entitlement.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,220,555,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,480,334,000
Recommended, 2022	1,458,414,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+237,859,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-21,920,000

The Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) was created in 1946, 75 years ago, to steward the nation's public lands for the benefit of all Americans. Today the Bureau manages approximately 245 million surface acres or one-tenth of America's land base and 700 million acres of the subsurface mineral estate (30% of the United States). The Bureau manages a wide range of uses while conserving natural, historical, and cultural resources for present and future generations.

The Committee is aware of the Bureau's loss of staff and institutional knowledge under the previous Administration and that the Bureau is in the process of building back capacity. That does not excuse the Bureau from providing accurate and complete programmatic information to Congress in a timely fashion. The Committee directs Bureau leadership to examine this problem and take immediate actions to resolve it. The Bureau is to provide monthly briefings to the Committee on its progress in rebuilding staff capacity including its staffing plans, location of employees and the location of the headquarters, number of staff they have onboarded, hiring timeline from advertising to filling positions, with a particular emphasis on the Bureau's budget office.

The Committee recommends \$1,458,414,000 in new budget authority for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. This amount is \$237,859,000 above the enacted level and \$21,920,000 below the budget request. The recommendation assumes the enacted level of funding for all programs and accepts the program changes in the budget request unless differences are specified. Program changes, instructions and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Land Resources.—The Committee recommends \$314,971,000 for Land Resources, \$63,539,000 above the enacted level and \$1,668,000 above the budget request.

Rangeland Management.—The Committee recommends \$118,335,000 which includes \$1,950,000 for the Civilian Climate Corps; \$2,051,000 for restoring landscape connectivity and function; \$1,242,000 for conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change; \$1,147,000 for improving water resources; \$1,675,000 for restoring legacy disturbances; \$1,147,000 for decision support for adaptive management; and \$458,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The recommendation also provides \$457,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers and \$68,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails. Within available funds, the Bureau is to work with a land grant university to conduct a study on public land manage-

ment policies. This study will assist Western urban and rural communities, policy makers, resource managers, resource users, and others to understand, analyze, and engage effectively in the public land policy process.

Forestry Management.—The Committee recommends \$12,948,000 which includes \$1,256,000 for restoring landscape connectivity and function; \$700,000 for conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change; and \$68,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The recommendation also provides \$118,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Cultural Resource Management.—The Committee recommends \$21,595,000 which includes \$450,000 for the Civilian Climate Corps and \$92,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The recommendation also provides \$820,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers and \$1,057,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The Committee recommends \$162,093,000 which supports implementation of the May 2020 plan and includes \$11,000,000 for administration of and research on reversible immunocontraceptive fertility control; and \$504,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The Committee is making a large Federal investment in the wild horse and burro program and wants to ensure that these resources protect the welfare of the wild horses and burros and conserve the range for the habitat it provides to other species and the ecosystem services that are essential to protect human and species health and well-being in the face of climate change. The Committee directs the Secretary to establish a task force to bring experts from all Interior bureaus together to address the challenge of wild horses and burros. The Bureau of Land Management is directed to use \$11,000,000 of the funds appropriated for this program to enter cooperative efforts with other Federal partners to significantly progress the administration of and research on reversible immunocontraceptive fertility control. This should include public-private partnerships and simultaneous evaluation of multiple fertility control alternatives at a meaningful scale. To tackle this challenge, the Bureau needs to focus on achieving a sustainable Appropriate Management Level while ensuring that all removals are conducted in strict compliance with the Bureau's Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program and any population growth suppression strategies must be proven, safe, and humane. The strategy will not include any sale or actions that result in the destruction of healthy animals, which continues to be prohibited by this bill. The Bureau is also directed to protect against any violation of the law. Specifically, the Bureau is to review its Adoption Incentive program and work with the Office of the Solicitor to strengthen contractual language and address any weakness in the program that would jeopardize the welfare of these animals. The Bureau is directed to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the allocation of resources, achievement of performance metrics, input from the Departmental task force, efficacy of identifying and relocating horses to different Herd Management Areas, and to discuss any proposed changes to the current course of action. The recommendation provides \$504,000 for the transition to a zero emission fleet.

Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$232,674,000 for Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Manage-

ment, \$44,170,000 above the enacted level and \$4,298,000 below the budget request.

Wildlife Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$158,972,000 which includes \$70,000,000 for sage grouse conservation activities, \$31,000,000 for threatened and endangered species, \$19,667,000 for plant conservation and restoration, and \$595,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The Committee also provides \$427,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers and \$192,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Aquatic Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$73,702,000 which includes \$3,188,000 for restoring landscape connectivity and function; \$3,475,000 for conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change; \$5,895,000 for improving water resources; \$2,383,000 for decision support for adaptive management; and \$229,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The recommendation also provides \$952,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers and \$132,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Recreation Management.—The Committee recommends \$95,136,000 for Recreation Management, \$18,407,000 above the enacted level and \$3,635,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes a total of \$367,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet, \$3,947,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers and \$9,397,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails. The increase of \$3,000,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails may be used for interpretive centers and to support iconic trails such as the Pacific Crest Trail.

The Bureau is directed to prioritize the use of funding for Travel and Transportation planning for special management areas to minimize the impact of motorized vehicles and recreation on threatened and endangered species. The Bureau is also encouraged to ensure that the public is adequately informed regarding the protection of lands, as well as open and closed routes for trails and recreational activities, for the areas protected by Public Law 116–9. To help inform the public, the Department should properly post signage and conduct regular reviews to ensure that signage is maintained, in good readable condition, and to replace any damaged or unreadable signs in a timely manner.

Energy and Minerals.—The Committee recommends \$241,226,000 for Energy and Minerals, \$42,622,000 above the enacted level and \$7,655,000 below the budget request. The bill provides \$15,000,000 for Alaska legacy wells; \$8,000,000 for orphan wells; \$2,000,000 for restoring legacy disturbances; \$12,000,000 for promoting renewable energy development; and a total of \$1,191,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet.

Realty and Ownership Management.—The Committee recommends \$85,345,000 for Realty and Ownership Management, \$5,220,000 above the enacted level and \$2,401,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for restoring landscape connectivity and function and a total of \$321,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The recommendation also provides a total of \$163,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$177,781,000 for Resource Protection and Maintenance, \$44,540,000 above the enacted level and \$11,594,000 below the budget request. The recommendation provides \$8,000,000 for as-

essment, inventory, and monitoring; \$8,000,000 for renewable energy development; \$4,220,000 for improving water resources; \$20,200,000 for abandoned mine land sites; and a total of \$596,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The recommendation also provides \$121,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers and \$10,000,000 in resource management planning for sage grouse conservation activities.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$78,724,000 for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, \$1,055,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation provides \$1,220,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers and \$1,012,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Workforce and Organizational Support.—The Committee recommends \$166,066,000, for Workforce and Organizational Support, \$2,366,000 below the enacted level and \$92,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes a total of \$91,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The recommendation also provides \$800,000 for diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, and \$59,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The Committee recommends \$66,491,000 for the National Landscape Conservation System, \$20,672,000 above the enacted level and \$1,183,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$1,779,000 for conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change, and a total of \$183,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet.

Communication Site Management.—The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for communications site management, equal to the budget request. This amount is reduced by \$2,000,000 in offsetting collections.

Mining Law Administration.—The Committee recommends \$39,696,000 for mining law administration, equal to the budget request. This amount is offset by \$64,000,000 in offsetting collections.

Additional Guidance.—

Aquifer Recharge.—The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with the state of Idaho to provide appropriate access to federal lands for the purposes of recharge projects.

Cadastral Survey.—The Committee directs the Bureau to continue executing the survey requirements of the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act, P.L. 104–42 as soon as public health conditions allow. The Bureau shall consult with Homestead Beneficiary Associations, as defined under 43 C.F.R. § 47.1, when conducting these surveys.

Diversity Statistics.—The Bureau is encouraged to consider the feasibility of adding diversity reporting requirement to commercial filming projects on Bureau-managed lands.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—The Committee appreciates the long-standing partnership between the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a congressionally chartered institution, and several bureaus within the Department, particularly the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee urges the Bureau to continue this partnership and agrees that, at the Bureau's discretion, funds made available under this appropriation may be used for critical conservation activities, pursuant to 16 U.S.C.3701 et seq., under the same term and conditions as outlined under this

heading in Title I of Division G of P.L. 115–31, the fiscal year 2017 Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Act.

Off-Highway Vehicle Pilot Program.—The Bureau is once again directed to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on the status of the Bureau’s efforts regarding the directive contained in House Report 115–765.

Plant Conservation Activities.—The Committee continues to support the Bureau’s Plant Conservation Program and the National Seed Strategy and no less than \$25,000,000 across the Bureau should be directed towards this effort to enhance this activity. The program is to be operated consistent with prior years. The Committee expects the Bureau to work to lead the interagency Native Plant Materials Development program, the Seeds of Success program, the Plant Conservation Alliance, several regional native plant materials development programs, and related research and programmatic activity. The Committee also continues to support the implementation of the national seed strategy to ensure there is a variety of seeds to accomplish immediate and long-term restoration goals.

Rainy River Watershed.—The Committee is pleased to see the terms of the Stipulated Settlement Agreement filed May 10, 2021 in which the Bureau of Land Management will reconsider its May 1, 2020 decision authorizing the extension of thirteen Twin Metals prospecting permits after conducting an Environmental Assessment, completing an effects determination and, as appropriate, requesting initiation of Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation, and during the interim will not authorize any surface disturbing activities for the thirteen prospecting permits.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA).—The Committee reiterates that the funds from this account are to be used for activities authorized under Public Law 105–263.

Water Quality.—The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with Blaine County and interested community stakeholders to address the increased sediment buildup in the Hulen Meadows Pond by examining collaborative solutions to restoring the pond to adequate health through dredging and other cost effective measures.

Bill language has been included which authorizes the Bureau to accept transfers of funds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for mitigation activities, including land acquisition, related to construction of border barriers on Federal lands.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$114,783,000
Budget estimate, 2022	128,471,000
Recommended, 2022	124,471,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+9,688,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-4,000,000

The Committee recommends \$124,471,000 for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. This amount is \$9,688,000 above the enacted level and \$4,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee approves the program changes in the budget request except includes \$1,640,000 for Civilian Climate Corps; \$3,962,000 for restoring landscape connectivity and function; \$2,239,000 for conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change; and \$250,000 to transition to a zero emission fleet. The rec-

ommendation also provides \$374,000 for National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Fire protection.—The Committee directs the Bureau to refrain from any actions that would withdraw the Bureau from its fire protection agreement with the State of Oregon.

Timber targets.—The Committee continues to be troubled by the disparity in timber targets compared with timber awarded and harvested in some districts. The Bureau is once again directed to prioritize response to administrative protests on timber sales in a timely manner and to report timber sale accomplishments in volume of timber sold and awarded, rather than merely the volume offered for sale, and shall report to the Committee on its progress.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than \$10,000,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts, as requested.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$30,000,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures. The appropriation is fully offset through collections.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$26,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends inclusion of the Administrative Provisions proposed in the budget request and notes that they are long-standing items that facilitate efficient operations.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Originating in 1871, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is the oldest federal conservation agency, and the only agency in the federal government, whose primary responsibility is management of fish and wildlife for the American public. The Service plays an important role in connecting Americans with nature and in maintaining and protecting the Nation's natural resources for present and future generations. This requires strict enforcement of important and foundational environmental laws such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Marine Mammal Protection Act, Lacey Act, and international treaties like the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

During the coronavirus pandemic visitors to the 568 national wildlife refuges found sanctuary in a safe, socially distanced and masked environment where they could seek solace from nature. These 568 National Wildlife Refuges located in every State and many territories operate as a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and restoration of fish, wildlife, and plant resources and habitats. The Service also operates one historic National Fish Hatchery and 70 National Fish Hatcheries

that work with states and tribes to propagate fish to bolster or re-establish self-sustaining populations in the wild and mitigate impacts associated with Federal water projects.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,379,828,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,679,113,000
Recommended, 2022	1,651,795,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+271,967,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-27,318,000

The Committee recommends \$1,651,795,000 for Resource Management, \$271,967,000 above the enacted level and \$27,318,000 below the budget request. The recommendation assumes the enacted level of funding for all programs and accepts the program changes in the budget request unless differences are specified. Program changes, instructions and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report. The Committee encourages the Service to expand its work through its Tribal liaison and regional liaisons and coordinators to enhance technical assistance and collaboration with tribes.

Ecological Services.—The recommendation includes \$315,159,000 for Ecological Services to protect landscapes, fish, wildlife, and plants by administering the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and related activities, \$45,493,000 above the enacted level and \$16,930,000 below the budget request. The recommendation provides additional resources to strengthen efforts to conserve our natural resources for future generations and to ensure the protection of important ecosystems such as the Chesapeake Bay, the Everglades, and the California Bay-Delta. Program elements for this activity follow below.

Listing.—The recommendation includes \$22,279,000 for ESA listings and related activities. Through the listing process, the best scientific and commercial information on a species is analyzed so a determination can be made on whether the survival of a species requires the protections afforded by the ESA. Bill language is continued as requested to protect the rest of the Resource Management account from listing-related judicial mandates. The Committee supports the Service's efforts with local and regional stakeholders to develop voluntary solutions to conserve targeted species.

Planning and Consultation.—The recommendation includes \$125,292,000 for timely evaluations and permitting of development projects to ensure species are protected while allowing for development that contributes to economic growth and job creation. This recommendation provides \$17,354,000 for increased support for environmental permitting for clean energy to stem the effects of climate change, \$1,500,000 for pesticide consultations, and \$93,307,000 for general program activities such as building field capacity and focus on technical assistance to Federal agencies and project proponents and to work with States, counties and private landowners to develop planning grants and create Habitat Conservation Plans; to enhance the Integrated Planning and Conservation (IPaC) system; and to ensure adequate implementation of the

ESA and the integration of monitoring data into management decisions.

The Committee acknowledges that the Service has issued guidance to field offices and will be updating the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Handbook on streamlining ESA section 7(a)(2) consultations on federal actions that authorize, fund, or carry out a covered activity that affects listed species in an approved HCP which covers those species as permitted under section 10(a)(1)(B).

Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plans balance resource use and conservation and foster collaboration with other stakeholders. An example is the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Clark County, Nevada which covers 78 species, including the threatened Mojave Desert Tortoise and the endangered Southwestern Willow Flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo. The Committee is supportive of the goal of this plan which is the long-term conservation and recovery of those species and their habitat.

Conservation and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$50,416,000 for Conservation and Restoration. The recommendation provides \$2,390,000 for Coastal Barrier Resources Act; \$12,785,000 for environmental response and restoration; \$6,970,000 for marine mammals with a particular focus on manatees; \$5,471,000 for the National Wetlands Inventory, and \$17,050,000 for candidate conservation. The Committee directs the Department to involve the Service in any decision made by the Bureau of Land Management on energy leasing where leasing will impact species.

Recovery.—The recommendation includes \$117,172,000 for ESA recovery activities. The recommendation provides \$4,000,000 for State of the Birds; \$10,000,000 for Recovery Challenge grants; \$1,500,000 for Prescott Grants; \$1,000,000 for wolf livestock; \$750,000 for a zero emission fleet; and \$91,890,000 for general program activities which includes funding at the enacted level for the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program, San Juan Basin Recovery Implementation Plan, and the Florida grasshopper sparrow.

The 2019 United Nations report outlined that nature is declining and that up to one million plant and animal species are at risk of extinction. The President's Budget echoes that concern with its emphasis on protecting biodiversity and highlighting the importance of restoring and maintaining healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services to protect human and species health and well-being. Foundational environmental laws are critical tools in ensuring biodiversity is maintained for future generations. The Committee strongly supports that the basis for any listing decisions must be the best available science and data. The Committee recognizes states like Michigan and its Department of Natural Resources for their demonstrated support for keeping the Kirtland's warbler recovered and healthy. For recovered and de-listed species under State authority, the Service must abide by the direction outlined in these foundational environmental laws as they work with the States to continue to conserve and protect the well-being of these species so that re-listings under the Endangered Species Act aren't necessary.

Recovery Challenge matching grants are to be used to develop and implement recovery outlines, update recovery plans, and implement high priority recovery actions as prescribed in recovery

plans and other public documents containing specific, measurable, and prioritized actions to recover federally listed species. Actions should include but are not limited to genetically-sound breeding, rearing, and reintroduction programs. Longstanding partnerships, including for the northern aplomado falcon and California condor, should be funded at no less than their current levels and partner contributions should be no less than their current amounts. The remaining funds should be dedicated to other multi-year partnerships and should require at least a 50:50 partner match, which may include in-kind services. Unless an affected State is a partner on the project, none of the funds may be awarded to a project until the project partners have consulted with such State. The Service is expected to continue to work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer a portion of the program in full consultation with the Service and subject to Service approval of all grants and cooperative agreements. This approach allows Service funds to be leveraged and expands recovery actions. The Service is also expected to administer a portion of the program itself in support of partnerships to develop and implement recovery outlines, update recovery plans, and implement recovery actions benefiting species for which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is not engaged in conservation efforts. None of the funds may be used for indirect costs. The Service is to provide a report to the Committee 120 days after enactment of this Act which shall include the allocation of funds between the Service and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and an evaluation of this collaboration; a breakdown of funding by project which contains appropriated and matching funds and the estimated projection completion year; and the amount of highly-ranked but unfunded project proposals.

Recovery activities are essential for critically endangered species at the brink of extinction because of climate change. The Committee directs the Service to incorporate climate change adaptation actions and activities into new and revised recovery plans and recovery implementation strategies, such as with the mosquito vector of avian pox and malaria in the revised Hawaiian Forest Birds recovery plan. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how it is prioritizing recovery actions that improve a species' resiliency, redundancy, and representation so that a species is able to withstand the impacts of climate change and show direct evidence that these actions are incorporated into new and revised recovery plans.

The Committee provides an increase to State of the Birds to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered birds with habitats that, due to climate change, now face increased threats from mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens.

The Committee recommendation maintains funding at the enacted level for the Service's work on the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program and the San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program.

The Committee supports the Service's recovery efforts of the American red wolf and recognizes the tremendous vulnerability of this species. The Service is working to complete the final revised recovery plan by February 2023 and is directed to engage with the local community to enhance education and outreach in the designated five-county recovery area in North Carolina, is encouraged

to release American red wolves from captive breeding facilities into the wild in the recovery area as well as other potential reintroduction sites, and to renew adaptive management techniques for controlling coyote interference in wild red wolf population.

Habitat Conservation.—The recommendation for this activity includes \$80,331,000 for voluntary, non-regulatory habitat conservation partnerships with public and private landowners, of which \$64,715,000 is to implement the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act and \$15,616,000 is for the Coastal Program. This recommendation is \$10,112,000 above the enacted level and \$500,000 below the request. The recommendation includes \$55,905,000 for general program activities in Partners for Fish and Wildlife to provide technical and financial assistance to landowners interested in restoring and enhancing wildlife habitat on their land. The recommendation maintains funding for nutria eradication at no less than the enacted level and notes that additional funding for nutria eradication is provided in the National Wildlife Refuge System. As of 2018, the Service has stated that all the known nutria populations have been removed from over a quarter million acres of the Delmarva Peninsula and efforts continue to verify eradication and remove any residual animals. Despite this success, nutria is becoming an emerging problem in other parts of the country and resources are provided for the Service to work with partners to achieve control and eradication of all nutria populations and to help partners restore land damaged by nutria. The Service is also encouraged to focus Coastal Program funding on projects that address the threat of invasive species and climate change.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The recommendation includes \$582,055,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$78,202,000 above the enacted level and \$2,344,000 below the budget request. Program elements for this activity follow below.

Wildlife and Habitat Management.—The recommendation includes \$264,517,000, which includes \$23,425,000 for Invasive Species Strike Teams an increase of \$10,000,000 above the enacted level for new teams to focus on high priority invasive species problems, such as nutria, to eradicate or control them before they develop more of a stronghold in the environment. The Committee also urges the Service to consider fire prone areas, or regions that are made more fire prone by the presence of invasive species, such as buffelgrass, when allocating and prioritizing resources for the Invasive Species Strike Teams and in their other efforts to eradicate invasive species. The recommendation also provides \$29,924,000 for Inventory and Monitoring which includes no less than \$5,000,000 for monarch butterflies, and no less than \$1,000,000 for chronic wasting disease; and \$2,000,000 for Marine National Monuments which provides a total of \$700,000 for research in the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument. The recommendation provides \$204,583,000 for general program activities to assist the Service in delivering conservation on a landscape scale and providing important ecosystem services that enhance the survival and protection of hundreds of threatened and endangered species.

The Committee understands the use of native plant materials increases resilience, reduces invasive species, and creates a more effective deterrent to fire. The Service has also informed the Com-

mittee that it favors management that restores or mimics natural ecosystem processes using native seed sources and native plants in ecological restoration. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Service is directed to brief the Committee on the use of native plants in refuge restoration and the guidelines it has in place to maintain existing levels of biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health. The Committee also supports the continued collaboration of Service staff with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USGS, and other partners to monitor coral disease in refuge and monument waters. This recommendation maintains the enacted level of funding to support refuge biologists, management activities, and coral disease studies.

Since fiscal year 2017, the Service has been responsive to Congressional direction to institute signage on any national wildlife refuge where trapping occurs. In fiscal year 2020, the Service was to update the information posted on the website and physical premises of any refuge to note if body-gripping traps were on the premises. To further protect the public, the Committee encourages the Service to conduct a review of this signage and ensure the signage is in good, readable condition, and to replace any damaged or unreadable signs within 30 days of identification. The Service is to continue the reporting requirement to provide trapping information to the Committee on an annual basis. The Committee directs \$300,000 of the funds provided to institute a 3-year pilot program that evaluates the efficacy of using non-lethal methods and equipment to remove pest species compared to the use of body-gripping traps. During the pilot study, agency personnel would be allowed to use body-gripping traps in the following situations: When the body-gripping trap is used to control documented, invasive species to achieve resource management objectives where alternative methods have failed; or protect a species that is listed as an endangered species or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or treated by the Forest Service as a sensitive species. Exceptions only apply when: such use of a body-gripping trap is in accordance with applicable State and Federal law; prior to use of a body-gripping trap, all available and viable non-lethal methods for such control or protection, respectively, are attempted; and such attempts are documented in writing, and such documentation is maintained at the office of the department that employs the individual engaging in such attempt. The Committee directs the Secretary to begin the pilot program no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act and report to Congress no later than 365 days later on the details of its implementation.

Regional refuges, such as the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, effectively work with local communities and land-owners to achieve collaborative conservation. The Committee encourages the Service to continue these efforts and to provide the highest level of funding available to these refuges to build upon this exemplary work. The Committee also recognizes that refuge sites, while not physically connected, often contain important ecological and cultural value when connected as part of a regional wildlife footprint. Numerous refuges serve the various migratory flyways through an integrated migratory and ecological footprint across the Refuge System.

Visitor Services.—The recommendation includes \$92,737,000. The recommendation provides \$12,500,000 for Urban Wildlife Conservation, an increase of \$7,000,000 above the enacted level, and \$78,237,000 for general program activities that will enhance recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, and watching wildlife, and put young people to work improving America's land, waters, and infrastructure. With a national wildlife refuge located within a one-hour drive of nearly every major metropolitan area, this increase for urban refuges enables the Service to improve access and engage new audiences in outdoor recreation and conservation. The Service is encouraged to work with partners to support year-round environmental education for youth and adults of all ages living in urban settings.

Refuge Maintenance.—The recommendation includes \$171,386,000, which includes \$3,250,000 to begin to translate the Service fleet to zero emission vehicles. The Service has continued to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog at refuges like Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, and when formulating the fiscal year 2023 budget is encouraged to prioritize projects where the visitor experience would be enhanced by the construction of facilities for public recreation and environmental education. The Committee recognizes the Service's effort to prioritize maintenance and restoration of units within the refuge system that were damaged by Hurricanes Sandy and Irene. For trails projects, the Committee understands funding from this account is supplemented with funding from the Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP), which comes from the Highway Trust Fund, and from the Great American Outdoors Act.

Conservation and Enforcement.—The recommendation includes \$191,618,000 for Conservation and Enforcement, \$33,853,000 above the enacted level and \$1,303,000 above the budget request. Program elements for this activity follow below.

Migratory Bird Management.—The recommendation includes \$66,371,000 for Migratory Bird Management, including \$41,546,000 for Conservation and Monitoring and provides \$125,000 to begin to translate the Service fleet to zero emission vehicles. The Committee encourages the Service to continue its efforts to work with landowners to reduce black vulture predation on livestock and to manage double crested cormorants. The recommendation provides \$1,000,000 for the Federal Duck Stamp Program and \$18,812,000 for North American Waterfowl Management Plan/Joint Ventures (JV). The JV program is essential for addressing the conservation needs of migratory birds by leveraging matching contributions from partners. This increase will expand the technical assistance provided to conservation partners and help address the void created in some regions of the country by the dismantling of the landscape conservation cooperatives.

The Committee was pleased the Administration has discarded the December 22, 2017 legal opinion on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), M-37050 and plans to replace the previous Administration's rule that would have no longer prohibited incidental take. The funding required for staffing to support an incidental take permitting system under the MBTA and to complete the e-permitting system is provided. Statistics on the Service website indicate that

migratory birds and their habitats remain at risk and that incidental take remains a threat.

Law Enforcement.—The recommendation includes \$94,982,000 for Law Enforcement. As in prior years, this increase may be used as necessary to supplement inspections. The Committee notes the important role the Service plays in combating illegal wildlife trafficking and the nexus with trafficking and close contact with wildlife that can transmit pathogens and impact human health. The Service is to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the roles of Law Enforcement and International Affairs in how they combat global trafficking, assist with building capacity to improve law enforcement in other countries; detect and deter illegal import and export of wildlife; and are improving information sharing and enhancing capabilities for stopping high-risk illegal shipments of wildlife into the United States.

International Affairs.—The recommendation provides \$30,265,000 for International Affairs. This funding level provides \$1,000,000 for the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize, and \$6,700,000 for replacing the Service's out-of-date permit processing infrastructure with a modernized Service-wide electronic permit application and processing system.

The Committee acknowledges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's International Affairs (IA) Program works worldwide to conserve fish, wildlife, plants, and the habitats they depend on at a landscape level, and to maintain these ecological processes beyond our borders for future generations. Through these aims, IA leads U.S. and international efforts to protect, restore, and enhance the world's diverse wildlife and their habitats, focusing on species of global concern. Funding also supports strong oversight of international conservation grants from the agency. As long-term success for conserving wildlife and wild places relies on building the capacity in countries for managing their own protected areas and species, Indigenous Peoples and communities should be included. Within the amount provided, the Committee encourages the Service to support projects that foster partnerships with universities or other institutions that are educating the current and next generations of conservationists.

The Committee recognizes the Service's work with Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico to conserve priority species and ecosystems, including partnering with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to support community forestry concessions and tropical forest conservation in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, and urges the continuation of these international partnerships in fiscal year 2022 as well as the timely disbursement of funding. The Committee directs the Service to provide no less than the enacted level for these grants to promote research, training, and development of best practices for international conservation, and to submit a report within 60 days of the enactment of this Act on these efforts.

Since 1989, the Service has provided critical financial assistance to Central African countries that has created stability and improved local economies while conserving species of shared importance and concern, protecting vital landscapes, and combatting wildlife trafficking. This financial assistance includes the transfer of funding from USAID for the Central Africa Regional Program for

the Environment which began in 2007. Congress has provided the resources for the Department to continue to administer and execute these programs with adequate safeguards to protect these funds from being used in violation of U.S. law. Collaboration with partner agencies, such as USAID, that routinely provide grant funding to the same countries should enable the Department to further strengthen such safeguards and allow for the timely disbursement of these funds. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act, on how this program has been revised under the new Administration. This briefing is to include a discussion of the oversight and safeguards that have been instituted to prevent the misuse of these funds and the disbursement and obligation of international grants.

The Committee reiterates its concern about the Service's current policy of evaluating applications for importing trophies for elephants and lions on a case-by-case basis and whether its analysis adequately determines whether a country has proper safeguards in place to protect species vulnerable to poaching. In fiscal year 2020, the Service was directed to reevaluate its current policy and analyze how targeted investments and technical assistance to the exporting countries conservation programs would impact the survival of elephants and lions, improve local communities, and sustain species populations. The Service has yet to comply with the directive to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment. Therefore, the Committee includes bill language that prohibits the issuance of any permit for the import of a sport-hunted trophy of an elephant or lion taken in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, or Zambia. The limitation described does not apply in the case of the administration of a tax or tariff.

The Committee also acknowledges and commends the enactment of the Defending Economic Livelihoods and Threatened Animals (DELTa) Act in 2018 and urges the Service, especially its International Affairs and Office of Law Enforcement programs, to work with Angola, Namibia, and Botswana in combating poaching and wildlife trafficking and strengthening protected area management, including through trans-boundary conservation programs in the region, with an initial focus on Angola. The Committee understands the Service has historically allocated \$500,000 towards this effort.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$250,472,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, \$43,859,000 above the enacted level and \$4,450,000 below the budget request. The Service is expected to continue to work with partners and the public to manage fish and other aquatic resources for the benefit of the American people. Program elements for this activity follow below.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The recommendation provides \$75,674,000 for National Fish Hatchery Systems Operations, which includes \$1,200,000 for the Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership; \$4,700,000 for the Pacific Salmon Treaty; and maintains the enacted level for the Great Lakes Consent Decree; the national wild fish health survey program; mass marking salmonids in the Pacific Northwest; and Klamath Restoration. The recommendation also provides \$62,569,000 to sustain activities such as expanding capabilities to ensure the health of aquatic species, advancing aquatic conservation, and supporting the recovery

of federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic species and restoring at-risk species.

The recommended funding level provides the resources required to sustain current hatchery operations. The Service may not terminate operations or close any facility of the National Fish Hatchery System. None of the production programs listed in the March 2013 National Fish Hatchery System Strategic Hatchery and Workforce Planning Report may be reduced or terminated without advance, informal consultation with affected States and Tribes.

The Service is expected to continue funding mitigation hatchery programs via reimbursable agreements with Federal partners. Future agreements should include reimbursement for production, facilities, and administrative costs. The Service is expected to ensure that its costs are fully reimbursed before proposing to reduce or redirect base funding.

The Committee encourages the Service to carry out sampling of re-introduced lake sturgeon and monitor the survival of juvenile lake sturgeon after they are stocked to determine whether the stocking rates should be increased to meet the target stock level.

Maintenance and Equipment.—The recommendation provides \$49,546,000, which includes \$1,588,000 to begin to transition the Service fleet to zero emission vehicles. The Service should continue to allocate this funding to facilities with the most severe health and safety deficiencies across the System as a whole, rather than by region. All other funds should continue to be allocated as in prior years and should include mitigation hatcheries as needed to supplement reimbursable funds.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$125,252,000 for Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation. A discussion of the program components follows below.

Habitat Assessment and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$46,326,000, of which: \$200,000 is for the Truckee River Operating Agreement; \$7,664,000 is for the National Fish Habitat Action Plan; and \$12,500,000 is to implement the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act. The recommendation maintains the enacted level for the Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program; the National Fish Passage Program which includes work with tribes; and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement. The Committee encourages the Service to continue to work with partners to address their concerns about securing the non-Federal matching dollars required for eligibility to receive funding through the Delaware Watershed Conservation Fund. The Service should explore solutions and convene partners to develop approaches for addressing this concern and identify other sources of funds that can be used as a match. Continued collaboration with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to acquire technical assistance is also encouraged. The Service is encouraged to continue its collaborative work with partners through the National Fish Passage Program on the Warren Glen Dam removal project.

Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.—The recommendation provides \$33,615,000, which provides the \$1,000,000 requested to implement the Great Lakes Consent Decree and \$2,000,000 for the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act. The Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act is supplemented with funding from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

The recommendation does not accept the proposed reductions for the Lake Champlain sea lamprey program and the Pacific Salmon treaty and funds them at no less than \$818,000 and up to \$1,000,000 and \$150,000 respectively, and \$16,148,000 for general program activities. The Committee remains supportive of the annual Memorandum of Agreement with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to provide funding for sea lamprey treatment, assessment, and program administration. The Service is encouraged to continue to work with the State of Maryland, NOAA, and other partners on eradication of invasive northern snakehead and to finalize their plan for eradication in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. The Service is to brief the Committee on this effort within 120 days of the enactment of the Act and to use up to \$1,000,000 from within available funds for this effort.

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The recommendation includes \$45,311,000, of which no less than \$3,834,000 is to help States implement plans required by the National Invasive Species Act (NISA); \$1,566,000 is for NISA coordination; and \$6,088,000 is to implement subsection 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act. The Committee continues funding to aid the Service in working to prevent Invasive carp from entering the Great Lakes, and to control and eradicate them from the Mississippi River; its six sub-basins, the Upper Mississippi River, Missouri River, Arkansas-Red White River, Lower Mississippi River, Tennessee Cumberland River, and Ohio River, and Kentucky Lake, and Lake Barkley. This recommendation includes \$26,000,000 for Invasive carp, of which \$4,000,000 is for contract fishing; \$1,011,000 is for Sea Lamprey administration costs; \$3,500,000 is to prevent the spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West; and \$2,367,000 is for prevention.

The \$4,000,000 provided for contract fishing will create jobs while advancing efforts to combat Invasive carp by expanding and perfecting the combined use of contract fishing and deterrents to extirpate Invasive carp, including grass carp, where already established, pursuant to individual State laws and regulations and as called for in management plans to prevent a sustainable population from establishing in the Great Lakes. Contract fishing has proven to be an extremely effective management tool. The Service shall continue to work with its State partners to gather data to analyze the impacts of contract fishing to control abundance and movement of Invasive carp, including grass carp, and to make sure adequate resources are provided to support the efforts of the Invasive Carp Regional Coordinating Committee.

The Committee recognizes the importance of understanding the current economic situation as it relates to the removal and uses of Invasive carp. The Committee directs the Department of Interior to hold a one-day forum modeled on the March 25, 2021 Department of the Interior oil and gas forum to review how Invasive carp that are removed through contract fishing or by other means are being utilized. Participants should include State Departments of Natural Resources, academia, and other interested stakeholders to ascertain current and potential uses, including human consumption and as a source for bait. The Service is to maintain a link on their website to this forum and brief the Committee on the findings within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

The Service is encouraged to pursue technologies to aid in the elimination, mitigation, or control of aquatic nuisance species and invasive species that do not result in the addition of chemical agents to the ecosystem that can lead to harmful by-products such as algal blooms.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The Committee recommendation provides \$14,030,000, \$1,530,000 above the enacted level and \$4,772,000 below the budget request. The Committee is still awaiting the Congressionally directed report on the operation of this program and directs the Administration to provide it within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

Science Support.—The recommendation provides \$41,808,000 for the Science Support program, \$24,541,000 above the enacted level and \$5,375,000 above the budget request. The Service should continue to co-lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program with other Federal, State, and non-governmental partners. The Service is also expected to partner with Cooperative Research Units whenever possible. This funding level maintains the enacted level for ecosystem restoration of the Gulf Coast as well as includes \$3,500,000 for research related to white-nose syndrome in bats. The recommendation also provides \$15,000,000 for the Chesapeake WILD grant program. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act on the framework, staffing, criteria for grants, and monitoring established for this new grant program. Acknowledging the findings of the report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that 1,000,000 species are threatened with extinction, the recommendation provides \$5,000,000 for research on Monarch butterflies. Funding of \$125,000 is provided to begin to transition the Service fleet to zero emission vehicles.

General Operations.—The recommendation includes \$176,322,000 for General Operations programs, \$34,377,000 above the enacted level and \$4,000,000 below the budget request. This funding level provides \$32,766,000 for Central Office Operations; \$58,157,000 for Management and Administration, which includes \$150,000 to oversee the translation of the Service fleet to zero emission vehicles; \$44,667,000 for Servicewide Bill Paying; \$7,022,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; \$30,455,000 for the National Conservation Training Center; and \$3,255,000 for Aviation Management.

Everglades.—The Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area was created to protect one of the last remaining grassland and longleaf pine savanna landscapes in eastern North America while securing water resources for seven million people in south Florida. The Committee continues its support for collaborative efforts to protect, restore, and conserve habitats for one of the greatest ecological treasures of the United States. The recommendation provides no less than \$15,238,000, the enacted level, across multiple programs for Everglades restoration.

Bill language has been included which authorizes the Service to accept transfers of funds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for mitigation activities, including land acquisition, related to construction of border barriers on Federal lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$18,193,000
Budget estimate, 2022	39,620,000
Recommended, 2022	34,620,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+16,427,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-5,000,000

The Committee recommends \$34,620,000 for Construction, \$16,427,000 above the enacted level and \$5,000,000 below the request. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the installation of charging stations and support for the translation of the Service fleet to zero emission vehicles. For line item construction, the Service is expected to follow the project priority list in the table below.

When a construction project is completed or terminated and appropriated funds remain, the Service may use those balances to respond to unforeseen reconstruction, replacement, or repair of facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by storms, floods, fires, and similar unanticipated natural events.

State	Refuge, Hatchery, or Other Unit	Budget Request	Committee Recommendation
CA	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
WA	Makah National Fish Hatchery	2,521,000	2,521,000
AZ	Alchesay National Fish Hatchery	1,012,000	1,012,000
AZ	Alchesay National Fish Hatchery	1,400,000	1,400,000
MT	North West Montana Complex	11,533,000	11,533,000
*	Branch of Dam Safety	200,000	200,000
*	Information Resources & Technology Management	250,000	250,000
AK	Resident Agent in Charge	350,000	350,000
NY	Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge Cortland Ecological Services ..	3,160,000	3,160,000
WI	Iron River National Fish Hatchery	30,000	30,000
*	Nationwide Zero Emission Charging Stations	10,000,000	5,000,000

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF; Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act), administered by the Service's Ecological Services program, provides grant funding to States and Territories for species and habitat conservation actions on non-Federal lands, including habitat acquisition, conservation planning, habitat restoration, status surveys, captive propagation and reintroduction, research, and education.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$43,340,000
Budget estimate, 2022	42,702,000
Recommended, 2022	24,064,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	-19,276,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-18,638,000

The Committee recommends \$24,064,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, \$19,276,000 below the enacted level and \$18,638,000 below the budget request. Land acquisition funding is provided in the Great American Outdoors Act. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund shares refuge revenues and makes payments in lieu of taxes to counties in which Service lands are located.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0
Recommended, 2022	13,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	+13,228,000

The Committee recommends \$13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, equal to the enacted level and \$13,228,000 above the budget request.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 (NAWCA) provided for matching grants to support projects that protect, enhance, and restore habitat for wetland-dependent birds and other wildlife in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Additional program funding comes from fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918; from Federal fuel excise taxes on small gasoline engines, as directed by amendments to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950, to benefit coastal ecosystem projects; and from interest accrued on the fund established under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937. To date, the Service has helped NAWCA partners conserve 31 million acres. Appropriations are authorized through fiscal year 2025.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$46,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	46,500,000
Recommended, 2022	50,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+3,500,000

The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, \$3,500,000 above the enacted level and \$3,500,000 above the budget request.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act program provides matching grants to partners throughout the Western Hemisphere to promote the conservation of neotropical migratory birds in the United States, Canada, Latin America, and the Caribbean, with not less than 75 percent of the amounts available to be expended on projects in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$4,910,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,910,000
Recommended, 2022	6,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,590,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-1,410,000

The Committee recommends \$6,500,000 for neotropical migratory bird conservation, \$1,590,000 above the enacted level and \$1,410,000 below the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Multinational Species Conservation Fund provides critical technical and financial assistance to local communities, wildlife authorities, and non-governmental organizations in foreign countries for on-the-ground conservation work to protect African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles, and their habitats. Matching grants are provided to countries to establish protected areas; monitor wildlife populations; combat wildlife trafficking; reduce consumer demand for illegal wildlife products; and provide vital infrastructure, training, and equipment to manage protected areas and wildlife populations.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	18,000,000
Recommended, 2022	22,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+4,000,000

The Committee recommends \$22,000,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund to protect these priority species, \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$4,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee is aware of how the coronavirus is devastating ecotourism, impacting the enforcement of wildlife trafficking prohibitions and the ability to protect wildlife, and supports aiding key wildlife populations. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing within 60 days after enactment of this Act on the timely disbursement and obligation of these grants.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program provides grants to States and federally recognized Tribes, the District of Columbia, Commonwealths, and Territories to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitats, including species that are not hunted or fished.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$72,362,000
Budget estimate, 2022	82,362,000
Recommended, 2022	82,362,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$82,362,000 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation acknowledges the important role States, Commonwealths, Territories, the District of Columbia, and Tribes play in seeking public input to produce comprehensive fish and wildlife conservation strategies that guide the management and conservation of species before they decline to levels that require listing.

A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Administrative Provisions include long-standing items that facilitate efficient operations. The recommendation does not include language requested for recovery of damages.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service (Service) is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Established in 1916, the National Park Service has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the national park system. The system, consisting of 423 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of natural beauty and wildlife, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to Tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$2,688,287,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,977,329,000
Recommended, 2022	2,965,756,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+277,469,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-11,573,000

The Committee recommends \$2,965,756,000 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), \$277,469,000 above the enacted level and \$11,573,000 below the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report. The recommendation provides fixed costs and funding for new and critical responsibilities, as requested.

Additional funding guidance is provided below.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$561,153,000 for resource stewardship. This amount is a \$199,527,000 increase over the enacted level that supports the proposed conservation initiative and fully funds Advancing Racial Justice and Equity for Underserved Communities. The recommendation provides \$4,900,000 for the Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers program, \$5,000,000 for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Programs, and \$800,000 for Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research. The recommendation includes a program increase of \$1,462,000 for the National Trails System.

The recommendation provides \$8,825,000 for the National Networks. Within this amount, the African American Civil Rights Network is funded at the requested level of \$5,375,000 and the Na-

tional Underground Railroad Network to Freedom is funded at \$2,500,000.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committee recommends \$11,452,000 for the Everglades Restoration Program. The Committee notes the substantial progress made toward restoration of the Everglades ecosystem and continues to support this multi-year effort to preserve one of the great ecological treasures of the United States. As restoration efforts continue, it is encouraged that the northern headwaters of the Everglades be given special consideration.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$288,760,000 for Visitor Services. The National Capital Area Performing Arts Program is funded at no less than the enacted level.

Every Kid Outdoors Program.—The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act reauthorized the Every Kid Outdoors program through 2026. This program provides U.S. fourth graders and family members with free access to over 2,000 federal lands and waters. Within the funds provided for Visitor Services, the Service should aim to use no less than \$25,000,000 to support the work of this program. This funding will support activities such as distributing information and resources to make it easy for teachers and families to identify nearby public lands and waters, providing transportation support to schools with the greatest financial need, and providing educational materials. Furthermore, the Service is encouraged to launch targeted programs for underserved communities and children with disabilities.

Global Positioning System Modernization.—The recommendation provides \$4,000,000 for the replacement of Global Positioning System (GPS) data collection devices used by the Service for facilities planning, lands administration, visitor safety, and infrastructure protection. The Committee is aware that approximately 10 percent of the Service's field data collection to and comply with the Department's Information Technology requirements. Within appropriate procurement requirements, the NPS is encouraged to procure these devices from U.S. manufacturers.

National Park Foundation.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the National Park Foundation, equal to the enacted level.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

America's First Frontier.—The Committee urges the Service to advance interpretive efforts at existing Service sites and in collaboration with other Federal, State, and local agencies, including other bureaus within the Department of the Interior, to detail the start of westward expansion through the Northwest Territory as America's First Frontier.

Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor.—The Committee continues the fiscal year 2021 enacted directive regarding cooperative agreements with the local coordinating entity for the Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor.

Coltsville National Historical Park.—The Committee recognizes the unique complexities that have led to a delay in the establishment of Coltsville National Historical Park, as authorized in P.L. 113–291. In light of this, the Committee directs the National Park

Service to prioritize activities that will advance the development of the park, including park establishment and subsequent efficient progress on a General Management Plan and subsequent initiation of the General Management Plan process. The Service shall brief the Committee on its plan to fulfill this directive within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility.—The Committee strongly supports the Department of the Interior’s Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility initiative and expects the Service to use resources provided in this recommendation in a manner that supports it. The Service is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment that explains what steps it has taken to ensure equity in park access. The report should include an analysis of whether additional authorities are needed to achieve this goal.

Diversity Reporting Requirements for Special Use Permits.—The Committee recognizes the Service’s role in facilitating special use permits for film projects on its lands. The Committee encourages the Service to explore opportunities to incorporate diversity and inclusion requirements as part of the special use permit process.

El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail.—The Committee encourages the National Park Service to emphasize and increase collaborations with local non-profit organizations to support research and renewal efforts of the El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.—The significant threat that quagga mussel infestations pose to the health of the Colorado River ecosystem and its tributaries, as well as non-federal waterways, is concerning. There is a continued need for adequate monitoring of recreational boating activities carried out subsequent to leaving the National Recreation Areas. The Service is directed to continue implementation of a technology-based pilot program at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to assist in better monitoring and cleaning of recreational boating. The Committee provides additional funding for the Service to consider expanding the program to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area and encourages the National Park System to implement a fully mobile, automated solution that optimizes both federal and state resources, and can be deployed quickly.

Missouri River Basin Lewis and Clark Visitor Center.—The Committee commends the Service for the strong partnership it has maintained with the Missouri River Basin Lewis and Clark Visitor Center to enhance and support the preservation, development, and interpretation goals of the Center. The Committee encourages the Service to work in collaboration with the Center and local universities to update the Center’s mission.

Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Office.—The Committee is aware of the work the Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Office does to leverage science capacity with programs such as Research Learning Centers, Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units, Climate Science Centers, and other academic, nonprofit, and private entities. The Service is encouraged to continue the work of this important program.

Outreach.—The Committee recognizes that the Service has taken steps to increase outreach, make parks more accessible, and increase recruitment within minority schools and communities. The

Committee directs the Service to continue with these efforts and to develop partnerships and programs with Hispanic Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Asian American Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other Minority Serving Institutions that contribute to the mission of the National Park Service. The Service is directed to complete and submit to the Committee on Appropriations the study required by House Report 116–100 within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers.—The Committee recognizes the effectiveness of the Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers Program in fulfilling its core mission to preserve resources, provide for visitor enjoyment and protection, operate and maintain facilities, and manage and administer the national parks. Upon authorization, the Service is expected to study the feasibility of including the Florida National Spring system in Northern and Central Florida for possible inclusion in the Wild & Scenic Rivers Program.

Plastic Waste Reduction.—On August 16, 2017, the Service announced its repeal of the policy entitled, “Recycling and Reduction of Disposable Plastic Bottles in Parks”. This policy allowed parks to voluntarily establish disposable plastic water bottle sales elimination programs that aimed to reduce the disposal of plastic water bottles in national parks. Since the repeal, there have been no alternative approaches to mitigating or preventing plastic pollution. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Service is directed to develop and submit to the Committee a plan to mitigate or prevent plastic pollution in the National Park System. The plan should include an evaluation of the potential role of refillable water stations and recyclable packaging.

Reconnaissance Survey of Black Panther Party Sites.—The Committee is aware that the Service has received a request for a reconnaissance survey to review sites in Oakland, CA that are relevant to the Black Panther Party. Such a survey to determine the potential inclusion in the National Park System is an important step to protect and interpret this chapter in the struggle for civil rights and racial equality.

World War II Interpretation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the interpretive story at the World War II Memorial as a national focal point for a message of perseverance and hope at a defining moment in American history. The Service is encouraged to include innovative storytelling at the memorial, which incorporates video and collections with related WWII sites.

Bill language has been included which authorizes the Bureau to accept transfers of funds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for mitigation activities, including land acquisition, related to construction of border barriers on Federal lands.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The National Recreation and Preservation account provides for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and national heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies, and administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$74,157,000
Budget estimate, 2022	74,514,000
Recommended, 2022	80,410,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+6,253,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+5,896,000

The Committee recommends \$80,410,000 for national recreation and preservation, \$6,253,000 above the enacted level and \$5,896,000 above the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report. The recommendation provides fixed costs, as requested.

Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails.—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants.—The Committee recommends \$2,407,000 for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants.

Japanese Confinement Site Grants.—The Committee recommends \$3,655,000 for Japanese Confinement Site Grants.

American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture Grants.—The Committee recommends \$1,750,000 for American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture Grants.

9/11 Memorial Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the competitive grant program, as authorized by the 9/11 Memorial Act Public Law 115–413).

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$27,144,000 for Heritage Partnership Programs. The directive contained in the explanatory statement that accompanied Public Law 116–6 with regards to funding distribution is continued.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Chief Standing Bear Trail.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Chief Standing Bear as one of America's earliest civil rights leaders. The Committee supports work being done at the state and local level to establish a multi-state trail commemorating his accomplishments and urges the Secretary of the Interior to assist in these efforts.

Crossroads of the West National Historic District.—The Crossroads of the West National Historic District is an important geographical and historical area in northern Utah representing the center of the western U.S. and sites associated with the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the State. The Service is encouraged to work with the Committee, the authorizing committees of jurisdiction, and relevant stakeholders to help preserve and interpret sites in the District for the educational and inspirational benefit of the public and to enhance cultural and compatible economic redevelopment within the District.

Federal Lands to Parks.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of access to outdoor recreation opportunities in underserved and at-risk communities and is therefore supportive of the Federal Lands to Parks initiative, which conserves natural and cultural resources and supports a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails to provide close to home recreational and conservation benefits through the transfer of surplus Federal lands.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District.—The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District has proven to be a unique public-private partnership model for the protection and preservation of this nationally significant site. The Committee encourages the Service to work with the District to ensure that authorities provided under the District's enabling legislation are fully utilized to maximize the effectiveness of this partnership. Additionally, the Service is encouraged to work with Congress to consider reclassifying it as a National Battlefield Site. The Committee also directs the Service to convene the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Advisory Commission to advise the Secretary regarding opportunities to maximize the visitor experience across all elements of the battlefield.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions. These include State management and administration of existing grant obligations; review and advice on Federal projects and actions; determinations and nominations to the National Register; Tax Act certifications; and technical preservation services. The States also review properties to develop data for planning use. Funding in this account also supports direct grants to qualifying organizations for individual preservation projects and for activities in support of heritage tourism and local historic preservation.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$144,300,000
Budget estimate, 2022	151,800,000
Recommended, 2022	155,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+11,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+4,000,000

The Committee recommends \$155,800,000 for historic preservation, \$11,500,000 above the enacted level and \$4,000,000 above the budget request.

Historic Preservation Offices.—The bill provides \$57,675,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices and \$23,000,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.

Competitive Grants.—The Committee recommends \$27,625,000, an increase of \$6,500,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation provides \$21,750,000, for the African American Civil Rights Grants and supports the new program proposed to support larger physical preservation projects. Additionally, the Committee provides \$4,625,000 for the History of Equal Rights grants and \$1,250,000 for grants to underserved communities.

Save America's Treasures Grants.—The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for the Save America's Treasures Grant program, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the enacted level. The Committee supports the important work of this program to preserve nationally significant historic properties and collections while also leveraging non-federal investment. The Committee encourages the Service to ensure that properties and collections representing indigenous cultures, including Native Hawaiian culture, are considered for the grants to provide a richer and more diverse portrait of the nation's past.

Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities grant program. The Committee notes that the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9) reauthorized the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation Fund Program through fiscal year 2025. The recommendation funds the program at the fully authorized amount.

Additional Guidance.—The following guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Hispanic Heritage Sites.—The Committee is concerned that across the United States, many sites that are historically connected to Hispanic contributions to American society and culture have not been given proper recognition, which affects how Americans see Hispanics in U.S. history. While the Service has taken steps to improve Hispanic representation in heritage sites, the Committee believes there is more work to be done and directs the Service to complete and submit to the Committee on Appropriations the study required by House Report 116–100 within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$223,907,000
Budget estimate, 2022	278,563,000
Recommended, 2022	252,613,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+28,706,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-25,950,000

The Committee recommends \$252,613,000 for Construction, \$28,706,000 above the enacted level and \$25,950,000 below the budget request. The recommendation provides fixed costs, as requested.

Line-Item Construction.—The bill includes \$138,700,000 for line-item construction priorities included in the budget request, including \$2,000,000 to support the Abandoned Mineral Lands conservation initiative.

The following table details the line item construction activity for specific projects requested or provided by the administration.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSTRUCTION

State	Project	Budget Request	Committee Recommendation
AL	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, Rehabilitate Selma Interpretive Center	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Reconstruct Georgetown Canal Walls	14,365,000	14,365,000
GA	Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park, Rehabilitate Visitor Center and Headquarters	7,536,000	7,536,000
MO	Gateway Arch National Park, Replace Windows and Climate Control at Historia Old Courthouse	12,500,000	12,500,000
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park, Improve Potable Water Supply to Inner Canyon and South Rim	56,106,000	56,106,000
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Rehabilitate and Expand Sugarlands Headquarters	14,519,000	14,519,000
DC	Rock Creek Park, Replace Bridge to Edgewater Stables	5,130,000	5,130,000
VA	Prince William Forest Park, Rehabilitate Infrastructure at Park Campgrounds	6,450,000	6,450,000

State	Project	Budget Request	Committee Rec- ommendation
WA	North Cascades National Park, Replace Obsolete Housing From Stehekin River Flood Plain	6,094,000	6,094,000
	Total	132,700,000	132,700,000

National Parks Fire Recovery.—In an effort to ensure that parks around the country continue to provide for safe and uninterrupted visitor use of facilities, within funding for Special Programs, the Committee encourages the National Park Service to provide funds for emergency and unscheduled projects at sites around the country impacted by fires in recent years, such as Big Bend National Park.

Non-capitalized Proposals.—The Committee notes that the Department of the Interior and its agencies may obtain non-capitalized proposals for use of appropriated funds consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulation, including funds allocated to the National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, and the Public Lands Infrastructure Fund for the purpose of enhancing, improving and maintaining facilities, transportation, and infrastructure and meeting deferred maintenance needs.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,000,000
Recommended, 2022	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Originating in 1879, the United States Geological Survey (USGS or Survey), is the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency. As the sole science agency for the Department of the Interior, the Survey provides reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; monitor and protect public safety, health, and American economic prosperity, and improve resilience to natural hazards; informs stewardship of energy and mineral resources; helps sustain healthy fish and wildlife populations; improves water resource decision making; investigates wildlife diseases; and provides accurate, high-resolution geospatial data. The Survey works in partnership within Interior and across the government as well as with States, Tribes, and academia. The diversity of Survey scientific expertise enables the Survey to provide the best available science and scientific information to resource managers and planners, emergency response officials, and the public.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,315,527,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,642,437,000
Recommended, 2022	1,642,437,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+326,910,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$1,642,437,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, \$326,910,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes the program changes in the budget request that build on the enacted level unless differences were specified in the budget request. Program changes, instructions and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report.

The Survey provides critical scientific research and data to land and water managers in priority ecosystems including the California Bay Delta, the Everglades, the Chesapeake Bay and the Great Lakes. This work is funded through multiple mission areas and accounts, and the Committee expects this work to continue at no less than fiscal year 2021 enacted level, unless otherwise directed.

Ecosystems.—The recommendation provides \$355,217,000, \$96,140,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health.—The recommendation includes \$26,739,000, which includes an increase of \$1,000,000 above the budget request in Toxic Substances Hydrology for harmful algal bloom research. The Survey is to continue its research on understanding the prevalence of toxins in the nation's natural bodies of water by expanding its understanding of cyanobacteria and toxins in stream and wetland ecosystems and the associated health impacts, especially through drinking water. The Survey is directed to examine pathways through which sediment and nutrients move that result in the formation of harmful algal blooms, to examine emerging treatment technologies, and to remain an active participant in the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act Interagency Working Group to expedite the development and deployment of remote sensing tools to assist with early event warning delivered through mobile devices and web portals. The Committee also directs the Survey to maintain its monitoring and research activities in the Tahoe basin on nearshore algal blooms and to support implementation of P.L. 106-506. The Committee understands the Survey will continue its work on unconventional oil and gas as it relates to environmental health at the enacted level. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Survey is to provide a report to the Committee on the Environmental Health research it plans to conduct in fiscal year 2022.

Species Management Research Program.—For Species Management Research, the recommendation provides \$69,418,000. Funding for the Great Lakes Science Center is provided at no less than \$14,000,000. The Committee supports the Great Lakes Science Center's collaboration with the broader Great Lakes Partnership to implement priority science needs for biological assessment tools and technologies. These additional resources will ensure acquisition of information necessary for fishery management decisions and to

support the Center's large vessels. The recommendation also includes \$7,816,000 for decision support science for clean energy development on Federal lands and waters and \$35,000,000 for applied science in support of conservation and adaptation which includes funding to develop science-based tools for the conservation of monarch butterflies, their associated host plants, and ecosystems. Funding should also be used as necessary to supplement the additional resources the Committee has provided to the Bureau of Land Management to work with the Survey to significantly progress research on reversible immunocontraceptive fertility control for wild horses and burros.

Within one year of enactment of this Act, the U.S. Geological Survey shall host a Mississippi River Science Forum with relevant federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; state, local and tribal governments located in states that border the Mississippi River; academia, and other interested stakeholders. The forum may utilize a virtual format, modeled on the March 25, 2021 Department of the Interior Public Forum on the Federal Oil and Gas Program. The purpose of the forum shall be to share current science, identify data gaps and areas of concern, and to prioritize next steps and identify resources needed to advance the goals of improving water quality, restoring habitat and natural systems, improving navigation, eliminating aquatic invasive species, and building local resilience to natural disasters. The Survey shall incorporate lessons learned on stakeholder engagement from their previous work on the Great Lakes science needs assessment, and shall brief the Committee on the findings from this forum, and make the findings publicly available in a report of the proceedings within 270 days of the conclusion of the forum.

Land Management Research Program.—For the Land Management Research Program, the recommendation provides \$71,303,000. The Survey is directed to fund all priority geographic landscapes and ecosystems, such as the Everglades at no less than the enacted level, and \$6,000,000 is provided for the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee urges the Survey to continue its work on native plant research and identify opportunities for the Department to increase the use of native plants in land restoration projects as well as the native plant species that could be most successful for restoration and promote improved ecosystem function. The recommendation provides \$9,100,000 for understanding and quantifying ecosystem services and \$33,540,000 is provided for applied science in support of conservation and adaptation. Resources for applied science may be used to enhance base funding for sage grouse research as the Survey's recent report on plummeting population numbers outlines the need for enhanced conservation to ensure the viability of the species.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The recommendation provides \$43,951,000. This funding level provides \$10,620,000 to continue critical research for Invasive carp, including \$3,000,000 for research to contain or eradicate grass carp such

as the Survey's on-going work to develop species-specific toxicants for grass carp. The recommendation also provides \$4,720,000 for research on chronic wasting disease in wild populations of cervids. The Survey should continue to collaborate with partners, including institutions of higher education that have expertise in biology, ecology, and epidemiology of prion diseases, to develop early detection tools and compounds to disrupt transmission of the disease. Funding for research on Coral Disease, White Nose Syndrome, and Greater Everglades Invasive species is maintained at the enacted level, and \$4,190,000 is provided for reducing threats of invasive species and wildlife disease in a changing climate.

Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science.—The Committee provides \$116,300,000 for Climate Adaptation and Land Change Science. National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASCs) are provided \$81,903,000 which ensures all nine centers remain open, operational, and fully functional and receive no less than the enacted level of funding. The Committee encourages the Survey to fund these regional centers, including university consortia, and approve staffing plans as expeditiously as possible. At a time when our natural and cultural resources, our communities, and our health are being assaulted by climate change, CASCs provide actionable science and research that directly address many of the climate-related challenges unique to different regions of the country and are invaluable to stakeholders and policy makers. In fiscal year 2020, Congress directed the creation of the Midwest Climate Adaptation Science Center in recognition of the disparate climates and adaptation needs of the twenty-one states that comprised the Northeast CASC and to better address climate challenges confronted by Midwestern states. The recommendation includes the requested increases, including \$10,500,000 for Tribal climate adaptation science, and provides \$3,000,000 to facilitate synthesis of regional findings to the national level. The recommendation also provides \$34,397,000 for land change science which includes \$23,168,000 for climate impacts on physical and biological systems.

Cooperative Research Units(CRUs).—The Committee recognizes the value of Cooperative Research Units and provides \$27,506,000 to support these research institutions and maintain the educational pipeline, including improving and increasing youth involvement in science and resource management. The recommendation continues the directive to fill critical vacancies, specifically vacancies needed to build quantitative fisheries capacity in inland waters of the Upper Mississippi Basin. The Survey may use the increase to support existing CRU's as well as establish a CRU at an institution of higher education that does not have a CRU to address pollinator declines, fish and wildlife disease, and new invasive species.

Energy and Mineral Resources.—The Committee provides \$144,973,000 for Energy and Minerals, \$54,932,000 above the enacted level and \$5,000,000 above the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

The Committee recommends \$91,237,000 for the Mineral Resources Program which includes \$10,598,000 to support the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative, Earth MRI; \$21,274,000 for mine waste research and to characterize mine waste as a potential source for critical minerals; \$6,991,000 to locate and forecast crit-

ical minerals; and \$6,670,000 for supply chain research. This funding level allows the Survey to work with Federal and State partners to modernize the Nation's understanding of the subsurface and improve the topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping of the United States.

The recommendation includes \$53,736,000 for the Energy Resources Program. Within the \$5,977,000 provided for geologic carbon sequestration, the Survey is to work on advancing the understanding of alkalinity sources of carbon mineralization with a focus on mapping and assessing resources along with associated impacts. The Survey is directed to collaborate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to make sure any research or energy assessments do not adversely impact species or their habitats.

Natural Hazards.—The Committee recommends \$207,748,000 for Natural Hazards Programs, \$32,264,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

The recommendation strongly supports the Earthquake Hazards program and provides \$92,637,000 which includes \$28,600,000 for continued development and expansion of the ShakeAlert West Coast earthquake early warning (EEW) system and for capital costs associated with the buildup of the ShakeAlert EEW. The Survey is encouraged to continue its collaboration with California, Oregon, and Washington to advance this program. The recommendation funds deferred maintenance and modernization for the Advanced National Seismic System, Regional Seismic Network Support, and the Seismic Network, which includes the Central and Eastern U.S. Seismic Network, at no less than the enacted level. Funding for the operation and maintenance of the 43 adopted Earthscope USArray stations is maintained at \$3,000,000. The Committee requests an update from the Survey on how funding made available in Fiscal Year 2021 was used to begin the expansion of the National Seismic Hazard Map to include Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and encourages the continuation of this work in Fiscal Year 2022. The recommendation also provides \$3,700,000 for subduction zone science; \$2,100,000 for induced seismicity; and \$3,100,000 for modernization and hardening of infrastructure in support of earthquake analysis.

The Committee remains concerned about the lack of knowledge and offshore real-time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone. Scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from the wealth of offshore data collected. The Survey is to continue its development of an early earthquake warning system and its expansion into locations that will benefit from early detection and characterization of earthquakes and tsunamis, to include the Caribbean Basin.

The recommendation provides \$33,532,000, for the Volcano Hazards Program which includes the budget request for next generation volcano hazard assessments and the national volcano early warning system: national volcano data center improvement.

The Committee provides \$11,179,000 for the Landslide Hazards Program. This funding level will prevent human and economic loss through the development of methods and models for landslide hazard assessment, monitoring, and tools for landslide early warning and situational awareness. The Committee remains concerned

about the growing frequency of extreme weather storms and the resulting hazards and directs that within the \$3,000,000 provided for actionable landslide hazard data and science the Survey improve extreme event modeling and the transmission of that information to emergency managers and at-risk communities.

The recommendation provides \$7,212,000 for the Global Seismographic Network (GSN). Adequate resources are provided to continue the multiyear effort to replace failing and obsolete equipment, install new Department of Energy funded sensors, and maintain the network at a high level of quality and reliability.

The USGS Geomagnetism program is part of the U.S. National Space Weather Program (NSWP), an interagency collaboration that includes programs in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NOAA), Department of Defense, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and National Science Foundation. The program provides data to the NSWP agencies, oil drilling services companies, geophysical surveying companies, and electrical transmission utilities. The Committee provides \$5,673,000 to ensure that all magnetic observatories remain open and operating and to avoid any disruption to this work as well as to expand the number of observatories to improve coverage. Funding is also provided to support the Magnetotelluric Survey of the contiguous United States.

The Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources program supports the hazards programs across the Survey and the recommendation provides \$57,515,000 which includes funding for the Administration's priorities for coastal blue carbon and risk reduction and community resilience. The Committee encourages the Survey to collaborate on blue carbon research with other federal agencies such as NOAA to leverage resources.

Water Resources.—The recommendation provides \$293,394,000, \$30,274,000 above the enacted level and \$5,000,000 above the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

The Water Availability and Use Science Program is funded at \$68,501,000 which maintains funding for the U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Aquifer Assessment at the enacted level. The Committee supports efforts by the USGS Lower Mississippi-Gulf Water Science Center to monitor saltwater intrusion in the Louisiana coastal area aquifers as a result of changes in the Mississippi River. In Fiscal Year 2021 the Committee provided funding to initiate research that examines the hydrologic impact of extraction of water for bottling on water tables, on concentrations of contaminants, on saltwater intrusion into the groundwater, and to better understand water availability. The recommendation includes an additional \$1,000,000 to begin a phased study on the impacts of water extraction from springs and groundwater. The Survey is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on how they will approach this study. The Water Resources Mission Area allows the Survey to provide information and tools to first responders, the public, water managers and planners, policy makers, and other decision makers. The Committee urges the Survey to continue to engage with universities and other partners to utilize the best available technology to develop advanced modeling tools, state-of-the-art forecasts, and decision support sys-

tems for water emergencies and daily water operations. The recommendation also provides \$12,000,000 for integrated water prediction and \$7,225,000 for integrated water availability. Within available funds \$2,500,000 is to be directed for the Survey's work with the OpenET consortium and the OpenET software system, and \$1,000,000 is to develop nationally consistent PFAS sampling protocols and support implementation of the broad-scale PFAS sampling plan to assess PFAS occurrence at a national scale and help estimate human exposure to PFAS.

The Cooperative Matching Funds program is designed to bring State, Tribal, and local partners together to respond to emerging water issues through shared efforts and funding. The recommendation provides no less than \$65,529,000.

Streamgages are crucial to early warning and flood damage reduction efforts across the United States. The Committee recommends \$112,651,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program which expands operation of Federal Priority streamgages that meet one or more strategic, long-term Federal information needs.

The Committee recommends \$97,242,000 for the National Water Quality program, which includes \$7,490,000 for harmful algal blooms (HABs) to include research on health effects associated with HABs, as well as efforts to monitor, characterize, prevent, control them, and provide rapid response alerts to water resource agencies, health departments, and the public. As part of this research, the Committee supports the Survey's examination of the pathways through which sediment and nutrients move through watersheds and into bodies of water and how that relates to the formation of harmful algal blooms. The Survey is also urged to coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency to monitor the nations water systems and publish available data on the amount of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFOA/PFAS) detected in our water systems as well as examine its own water sources.

The Water Resources Research Act was designed to provide more effective coordination of the Nation's water research by establishing Water Resources Research Institutes at universities in each State, territory, and the District of Columbia. These institutes provide vital support to stakeholders, States, and Federal agencies for long-term water planning, policy development, and resource management. The recommendation provides \$15,000,000. Research on aquatic invasive species in the Upper Mississippi River region to address a critical need for multi-state research is maintained at no less than the enacted level. The Committee encourages the continuation of the development of multi-state research teams to coordinate needed research for aquatic invasive species in the basin and requests a briefing on the aquatic invasive species hydrologic research proposals that are approved. The Committee also encourages the use of the funding increase for research on PFAS.

Core Science Systems.—The Committee recommends \$328,192,000 for Core Science Systems, \$75,504,000 above the enacted level and \$13,682,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

National Land Imaging.—The Committee recommends \$116,892,000 for National Land Imaging, which provides \$84,788,000 for Satellite Operations. The National Civil Applica-

tions Center and Remote Sensing State grants are funded at no less than the enacted levels.

Science, Synthesis, Analysis and Research.—The recommendation provides \$65,871,000, which provides \$5,000,000 for the National Geologic and Geophysical Data Preservation Program to preserve critical data; \$4,250,000 for tools supporting conservation planning, monitoring, and projection and \$30,000,000 for assessment of biodiversity collaborative climate adaptation and resilience research (ARPA-C).

National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.—The recommendation includes \$44,581,000 for the National Geologic Mapping Program, \$4,000,000 above the budget request to accelerate subsurface mapping and sustain Phase Three of the National Geologic Map Database. This effort is bringing together detailed national and continental resolution 2D and 3D information, produced throughout the Survey and by federal and state partners, that is an essential underpinning of the USGS Earth Map and Earth MRI initiatives and will enhance drinking water protection, hazards resilience, infrastructure design, natural resource management, and support a wide range of fundamental research applications.

National Geospatial Program.—The recommendation includes \$100,848,000 for the National Geospatial Program, which includes increases of \$5,000,000 for geospatial, 3D Elevation Program (3DEP), and geologic research and collection on Tribal lands, \$500,000 for the United States Board on Geographic Names and \$1,250,000 for the National Digital Trails project. The Committee notes that much of the remaining areas to be mapped to complete the national map represent states with sparse population density, high federal land ownership, and/or other mitigating factors and provides an increase of \$13,500,000 to accelerate coverage in the West. The Committee supports the continued collaboration with partners to leverage the resources provided for 3DEP to achieve the goal of national coverage by 2026. The National Hydrography Database (NHD) represents the Nation's drainage networks and provides information integral to a myriad of mission-critical activities which rely on hydrography data. The USGS is partnering with the Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop an authoritative 3D Hydrography program that will produce a modernized NHD and be derived from 3DEP data to provide resolution at the neighborhood and farm scale. The Committee directs the survey to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on what funding and staffing would be required to modernize hydrography to depict the scope of waters regulated under the Clean Water Act for states such as Nevada. The Committee also encourages the Survey to examine the efficacy of working with academic partners to develop new capability to incorporate elevation changes near coastal areas into elevation maps. Funding for the U.S. Topo program should be at no less than the enacted level and the Survey should continue to procure product-on-demand updates. The Committee understands State and Federal agencies can use high accuracy lidar from the 3DEP program to identify the location, size, and shape of sinkholes quickly and remotely, and encourages the Survey to consider the inclusion of areas with a high risk of sinkhole development for repeat coverage. The Committee understands any funding awarded

outside the Federal sector will undergo a competitive review process.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$118,103,000, \$22,369,000 above the enacted level and \$3,318,000 below the budget request. Funding to transition the fleet to zero emission vehicles is provided at \$3,832,000.

Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$194,810,000, \$15,427,000 above the enacted level and \$10,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes \$110,146,000 for Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance, and \$84,664,000 for projects outlined in the budget request as well as \$10,000,000 for the Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$192,815,000
Budget estimate, 2022	227,781,000
Recommended, 2022	223,932,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+31,117,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-3,849,000

The Committee recommends \$223,932,000 for the Ocean Energy Management appropriation. This amount is \$31,117,000 above the enacted level and \$3,849,000 below the budget request. The overall funding level is partially offset through the collection of rental receipts and other cost recovery fees totaling \$43,000,000, resulting in a final appropriation of \$180,932,000. Details of the recommendation are explained through the narrative below and in the table at the back of this report.

Renewable Energy.—The Committee recommends \$45,818,000 for Renewable Energy, \$17,353,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee supports the Administration's commitment to developing offshore renewable energy including but not limited to wind energy.

Offshore Wind Development.—The Committee finds that offshore wind energy development creates jobs, stimulates investment, and grows manufacturing, all while reducing emissions and strengthening America's energy security and climate resilience. The Committee is encouraged by the robust stakeholder engagement, consultation, and cooperation in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM) offshore wind leasing and permitting process and encourages the Department to continue expeditiously identifying new Wind Energy Areas, holding lease auctions within existing and future Wind Energy Areas, and permitting offshore wind projects within these areas. The Committee urges BOEM to continue its engagement with states, local communities, and other stakeholders in this process to ensure that its decisions consider multiple perspectives.

The Committee further encourages continued research, throughout the renewable energy development process, on the sustained co-existence of offshore wind and commercial fishing.

Marine Minerals.—The Committee recommends \$14,965,000 for Marine Minerals, \$4,184,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee provides an increase of

\$4,184,000 to support the Bureau's National Offshore Sand Inventory. The sand inventory is a key component of coastal mitigation efforts and an increasingly important resource for states.

General Provision.—Within the General Provisions section of this title, the Committee has included a provision which restricts funding for the Bureau's offshore oil and gas activities to only those planning areas contained in the current 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing program, published in November 2016. The restriction applies to the enabling steps prior to leasing or to the consideration of areas for leasing as part of a leasing program, including the issuance of permits for geological and geophysical exploration. The Committee does not sanction the definition of OCS preleasing activities contained in H. Rpt. 102–116 (pp 46–47) and directs the Bureau to discontinue reliance on that description.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$193,812,000
Budget estimate, 2022	238,273,000
Recommended, 2022	213,273,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+19,461,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-25,000,000

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$213,273,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement appropriation. This amount is \$19,461,000 above the enacted level and \$25,000,000 below the budget request. The overall funding level is partially offset through the collection of rental receipts, other cost recovery fees, and inspection fees totaling \$58,000,000, resulting in a final appropriation of \$155,273,000.

The funding provides an increase for the development of an offshore renewable energy program as requested.

Offshore Decommissioning.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 in a new budget activity to begin work to plug and abandon orphan infrastructure. While the Committee is grateful for the Bureau's work on these environmental hazards, the Committee strongly disagrees that the ultimate responsibility for these activities should fall to the American taxpayer. Therefore, before accessing these funds, the Department is directed to brief the Committee on a plan to ensure that oil and gas assurance policies are set to minimize risk of a lack of funds for decommissioning in the scenario of a company's bankruptcy. The briefing should also include a plan, for the Department to set a per-barrel fee on oil and gas offshore activities to be set aside in a separate account for decommissioning activities in cases where there is no remaining liable party similar to the surface mining control and reclamation act standard for reclamation.

Rigs to Reefs.—The Committee strongly supports the Rigs to Reefs program in cooperation with the States and NOAA, both for its conservation value and for its potential to reduce taxpayer decommissioning costs. The Bureau is encouraged to utilize the program to the maximum extent possible.

Blow Out Prevention Technology.—The Committee encourages BSEE to continue to review new and emerging technology, including those related to blow out preventers, to ensure that risks are properly identified and mitigated.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,099,000
Recommended, 2022	15,099,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+200,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$15,099,000 for the Oil Spill Research appropriation, \$200,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$117,768,000
Budget estimate, 2022	119,257,000
Recommended, 2022	119,257,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,489,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$119,257,000 for the Regulation and Technology appropriation. This amount is \$1,489,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$139,831,000
Budget estimate, 2022	192,765,000
Recommended, 2022	192,765,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+52,934,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$192,765,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriation, \$52,934,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Of the funds provided, \$27,765,000 are derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$165,000,000 are derived from the general treasury. The Committee recommendation supports the implementation of strategic environmental justice programs proposed by the Administration such as Justice40 and includes the requested funding for the reclamation of Indian Lands in Oklahoma resulting from the Supreme Court ruling *McGirt v. Oklahoma*.

Passive Treatment Systems.—The fiscal year 2022 budget request highlights the Watershed Cooperative Agreement program through which the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) directly funds not-for-profit organizations to clean streams affected by acid mine drainage. The Committee directs OSMRE to provide both a briefing and report within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing how the current program is meeting community needs, the universe of unmet needs, and options for expanding this program to encompass abandoned mine land passive treatment systems that address other types of water pollution.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (together, “Indian Affairs”) programs serve 573 federally recognized Indian Tribes, a service population of approximately two million American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal and Native communities. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides direct services and funding for compacts and contracts for Tribes to provide Federal programs for a wide range of activities necessary for community development. Programs address Tribal government, natural resource management, trust services, law enforcement, economic development, and social service needs.

In preparation for the fiscal year 2022 appropriation bill, the Subcommittee received written testimony from approximately 68 witnesses on a variety of topics pertaining to American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) programs. The Federal government has a legal and moral obligation to provide quality services to AI/AN. On a nonpartisan basis, the Committee continues to protect and, where possible, strengthen the budgets for Indian Country programs in this bill to address long-standing and underfunded needs.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,616,532,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,916,066,000
Recommended, 2022	1,924,089,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+307,557,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+8,023,000

The Committee recommends \$1,924,089,000 for Operation of Indian Programs, \$307,557,000 above the enacted level and \$8,023,000 above the budget request. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to Congress are continued at enacted levels and adjusted for internal transfers unless specifically addressed below. The recommendation fully funds fixed costs, as requested. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Internal Transfers.—The recommendation includes internal transfers, as requested. Again, the Committee notes that due to internal transfers requested by Indian Tribes, some increases and decreases in program lines are anomalies. These anomalies create confusion in Indian Country about true funding levels for various programs. The Committee continues to direct Indian Affairs to consult with Indian Tribes about the need to include Tribally-requested internal transfers on the budget program line if there is no impact on the ability of compacting and contracting Indian Tribes to transfer funds among programs. This will increase transparency in the future about the actual amounts appropriated for various activities. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to include a Tribal internal transfer table within the annual budget submission.

The Committee expects Indian Affairs to consult with the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe, and to work with the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) on a potential role for Indian Affairs in the event of ONHIR's closure. Indian Affairs is to initiate consultation within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Tribal Priority Allocations.—Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) programs fund basic Tribal services, such as social services, job placement and training, child welfare, natural resources management, and Tribal courts. TPA programs give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The recommendation includes \$788,902,000 for BIA TPA programs.

Tiwahe.—Numerous Tribes expressed interest in operating a Tiwahe program. The Committee heard anecdotally from Tribes with programs about the success of the program. However, the Committee is unable to assess whether changes should be made before expanding the program because Indian Affairs has not provided the final report as directed by House Report 115–765 and by the explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 116–94. In fiscal year 2021, Congress withheld \$1,000,000 of funds provided for Assistant Secretary Support within Executive Direction and Administrative Services until Indian Affairs provides the requested Tiwahe reports to the Committee. In anticipation of receiving the requested reports soon, the Committee provides additional funds as discussed below to expand the program. If the reports are not received soon as indicated, the Committee will reassess the additional funding. The Committee expects BIA to continue funding the existing recipients at the same amount, including funding to support women and children's shelters.

Vacancies.—The Committee is concerned about the number of vacant positions throughout Indian Affairs. Staff shortages during the coronavirus pandemic highlighted Indian Affairs' inability to fulfill its trust and treaty obligations to Indian Tribes. The Committee is encouraged by the request for funding additional FTEs and urges BIA to prioritize filling these positions expeditiously.

Tribal Government.—The recommendation includes \$355,424,000 for Tribal Government programs, \$1,000,000 below the budget request and \$14,393,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes \$27,812,000 for Aid to Tribal Government, as requested, and \$571,000 above the enacted level; \$84,821,000 for Consolidated Tribal Government Program, as requested, and \$2,725,000 above the enacted level; \$187,813,000 for Self-Governance Compacts, as requested, and \$8,434,000 above the enacted level; and \$480,000 for New Tribes, as requested, and \$1,144,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee includes \$6,000,000 for Small and Needy Tribes, \$2,000,000 below the budget request and \$1,000,000 above the enacted level. The increase is to ensure all Tribes meeting the criteria receive the current minimum amount based on their respective population. Indian Affairs, in consultation with Tribes, is directed to develop criteria to determine eligibility for these funds and inform the Committee of the criteria once developed as well as the number of Tribes eligible for the program.

The recommendation includes \$87,400,000 for Road Maintenance, \$1,604,000 above the enacted level. The Committee recognizes the importance of funding provided through the Tribal Transportation Program to address the deferred maintenance backlog. Funding for school bus roads is continued at the fiscal year 2021 enacted level to improve the condition of unpaved roads and bridges used by school buses transporting students. Indian Affairs is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the distribution of funds provided for school bus routes.

The Committee includes \$10,098,000 for Tribal Government Program Oversight, as requested, and \$1,203,000 above the enacted level. The increase includes funding for additional Public Law 93–638 Awarding Officials to ensure Federal responsibilities are properly accounted for and to provide support to Tribes exercising their contracted programs.

Human Services.—The recommendation includes \$176,810,000 for Human Services programs, \$15,584,000 above the enacted level and \$1,500,000 above the budget request.

Social Services (TPA).—The Committee provides \$63,292,000 for Social Services (TPA), as requested, and \$12,097,000 above the enacted level. This includes \$10,000,000 to implement sections 3209 and 3210 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act and \$3,000,000 to expand the Tiwahe initiative beyond the existing programs through grants to two new sites and to gather Tribal data on program implementation.

The recommendation includes \$78,494,000 for Welfare Assistance (TPA), \$494,000 above the enacted level and \$500,000 above the budget request. A general program increase is provided.

Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA).—This recommendation includes \$18,813,000 for Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) (TPA), as requested, and \$1,906,000 above the enacted level. The increase includes an additional \$2,000,000 for off-reservation programs authorized by section 202 of ICWA. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the distribution of funds provided for off-reservation programs and identify any challenges to obligating funds.

The recommendation also includes \$12,736,000 for the Housing Improvement Program, \$1,028,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request; \$290,000 for Human Services Tribal Design (TPA), as requested, and equal to the enacted level; and \$3,185,000 for Human Services Program Oversight, as requested, and \$59,000 above the enacted level. The Committee notes the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L. 117–2) included \$900,000,000 for BIA programs, of which \$100,000,000 was for housing.

Trust—Natural Resources Management.—The recommendation includes \$407,614,000 for Trust-Natural Resources Management programs, \$148,772,000 above the enacted level and \$11,823,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is concerned about illegal dumping and other environmentally harmful activity that occurs on allotted trust land, specifically in the Pacific Region. The Committee encourages the Agency to use available resources to assist Tribes in enforcing envi-

ronmental codes and ordinances, as well as support Tribal consortia protecting against illegal dumping.

There has been recent momentum in achieving Everglades restoration with the funding provided for Endangered Species, Invasive Species and Natural Resources (TPA). The Committee continues funding for Everglades restoration funding at no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level across all programs and strongly encourages BIA to continue prioritizing funding for Everglades restoration activities.

Natural Resources (TPA).—The recommendation includes \$19,750,000 for Natural Resources (TPA), \$11,643,000 above the enacted level and \$1,500,000 above the budget request. The increase includes a general program adjustment, an additional \$4,000,000 for the Indian Youth Service Corps program under Section 9003 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 at BIA, and \$2,500,000 for land acquisition for landless and recently recognized Tribes to foster sustainable Tribal communities, economic development, and conservation practices. Bill language increases the amount of funds Indian Affairs may expend for land acquisition.

Between fiscal years 2019 and 2020, the Committee appropriated \$3,500,000 to BIA to fulfill the remaining authorization in section 7 of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Act). The Committee expects the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of BIA to work with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe to identify appropriate land for acquisition to satisfy the requirements of the Act by the end of fiscal year 2022.

The Committee is concerned about reports of unpermitted businesses creating environmental and public health hazards in the Pacific Region. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to require Pacific Region staff submit a list of all outstanding business permit applications and/or businesses operating without an approved permit on Tribal land to the Committee within 90 days and develop a plan to increase compliance with permitting laws.

Irrigation Operations and Maintenance.—The recommendation includes \$22,169,000 for Irrigation Operations and Maintenance, \$1,500,000 above the budget request and \$8,082,000 above the enacted level. The general program increase is to be distributed proportionately among the projects.

Rights Protection Implementation.—The recommendation includes \$45,487,000 for Rights Protection Implementation, \$2,676,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation continues \$1,500,000 for Columbia River in-lieu sites law enforcement and includes \$500,000 for Columbia River in-lieu sites operations and maintenance. The remaining \$2,000,000 increase is to be distributed proportionately to the remaining activities within Rights Protection Implementation to provide additional resources to assess and address various existing and potential climate change impacts to all of the natural resources within their communities, to implement the Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites Improvement Act (P.L. 116–99), for Columbia River fisheries management, to implement recently adopted U.S./Pacific Salmon Treaty agreements and obligation, and for western Washington Tribal wildlife monitoring and

regulation of treaty salmon harvest and co-managing Pacific salmon resources. The Committee provides funding for climate related adaptation grants below and expects all Tribes to be eligible to apply for those grants, including those with treaty-based rights under *U.S. v. Oregon* and *U.S. v. Washington*. Similarly, Tribal youth are eligible to participate in other youth programs funded in this Act.

Tribal Management/Development Program.—The recommendation includes \$19,082,000 for Tribal Management/Development Program, \$5,695,000 above the enacted level and \$1,623,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes \$2,500,000 to develop capacity and prepare for Tribal assumption of responsibility for the National Bison Range as required under the Montana Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 116–260); \$1,000,000 to directly and indirectly support and assist Tribes to build capacity and services to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, habitat, and cultural resources; and an additional \$123,000 to manage salmon and steelhead fisheries as part of the Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program. The remaining \$2,000,000 general increase is to be divided proportionately among remaining projects.

The Committee continues to expect Indian Affairs to examine historical funding provided for buffalo preservation and management compared to other Native food activities, such as the preservation and management of fish. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee directed Indian Affairs to conduct this comparison and develop a plan to ensure parity among Native food activities. The Committee has not received this report and plan and directs Indian Affairs to provide this information within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Endangered Species.—The recommendation includes \$6,219,000 for Endangered Species, as requested, and \$2,011,000 above the enacted level. Additional funds are provided to allow Tribes to better coordinate compliance with the Endangered Species Act and focus activities on protecting and enhancing conditions for listed species.

Tribal Climate Resilience.—The Committee provides \$60,971,000 for Tribal Climate Resilience, as requested, and \$44,015,000 above the enacted level. The increase includes \$10,000,000 to establish a Tribal Civilian Climate Corps to address climate change on-the-ground, ensure a living wage, and provide skills and a pathway to employment; and \$23,000,000 for Tribal climate adaptation grants to support climate resilient planning by Tribes.

The increase also includes \$11,000,000 for Tribes located in ocean coastal areas in the lower 48 and Alaska who are at risk of damage from tsunamis or where relocation is necessary due to climate change. The Committee expects \$5,500,000 to be used to assist Tribes in Alaska and \$5,500,000 to be used to assist Tribes in the lower 48. The funds are to be used for planning or relocation purposes. Indian Affairs is to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how funds are distributed. In addition, within 180 days of enactment of the Act, the Committee expects Indian Affairs to work with Tribes to compile a list of Tribes requiring full or partial relocation due to climate change or other environmental hazards with the estimated costs to conduct the relocation and to submit the information to the Committee.

Integrated Resource Information Program.—The recommendation includes \$8,998,000 for Integrated Resource Information Program, as requested, and \$6,015,000 above the enacted level. The general program increase is to enable Tribes and Trust managers to incorporate climate projections into program decision-making, modernize handling of Indian trust-related information and enhance data to optimize efficacy of Indian trust assets.

Agriculture and Range Program.—The recommendation provides \$42,127,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program, \$5,607,000 above the enacted level and \$700,000 below the budget request. This amount includes \$14,781,000 for Invasive Species and \$27,346,000 for Agriculture Program (TPA).

Forestry.—The recommendation includes \$64,277,000 for Forestry, \$9,641,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$31,062,000 for Forestry Program (TPA) and \$33,215,000 for Forestry Projects. The general increase in Forestry Projects is to support forest development, inventory and planning, woodlands management, and timber harvest. By applying science to projects, the increase is to support resource planning and management by applying technology to spatially illustrate the effectiveness of forestry and fuels projects and to deliver geospatial capacity, tools, training, and technical support to Tribal forest managers for climate change vulnerability analysis and for adaptation planning tools.

Water Resources.—The recommendation provides \$19,302,000 for Water Resources, \$6,108,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the budget request. This amount includes \$6,210,000 for Water Resources Program (TPA) and \$13,092,000 for Water Management, Planning and Pre-Development. The increase is to be used to spatially illustrate the effectiveness of forestry and fuels projects; to deliver geospatial capacity, tools, training, and technical support to forest managers for climate change vulnerability analysis; and adaptation planning tools.

Fish, Wildlife, and Parks.—The recommendation includes \$23,806,000 for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, \$6,366,000 above the enacted level and \$2,300,000 above the budget request. Within amounts provided, \$8,550,000 is for Wildlife and Parks Program (TPA) and \$15,256,000 is for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Projects.

Minerals and Mining.—The recommendation includes \$66,010,000 for Minerals and Mining, \$39,304,000 above the enacted level. The increase for Mineral and Mining Projects is to focus on clean energy programs that strengthen Tribal sovereignty, enhance Tribal energy independence and security, promote energy diversification, and yield environmental and economic benefits.

Resource Management Program Oversight.—The recommendation includes \$9,416,000 for Resource Management Program Oversight, \$1,609,000 above the enacted level and \$600,000 above the budget request. The increase is to provide subject matter expertise to mitigate environmental impacts as requested. It also includes an additional \$600,000 to continue support for ongoing Tribal cultural resource investigations in the Chaco Canyon region of the Southwest as instructed in the explanatory statement accompanying the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–94).

Trust—Real Estate Services.—The Committee includes \$170,864,000 for Trust—Real Estate Services, \$30,201,000 above the

enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. Within amounts provided, the recommendation includes \$10,503,000 for Trust Services (TPA), which includes \$1,000,000 to plug abandoned wells not under Bureau of Land Management authority. The bill establishes the Energy Community Revitalization Program, which includes funds to plug orphan wells in Indian country. Tribes are encouraged to apply for these funds as well.

The recommendation also includes \$1,256,000 for Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program; \$13,529,000 for Probate (TPA); \$15,735,000 for Land Titles and Records Offices; \$39,736,000 for Real Estate Services; \$6,990,000 for Land Records Improvement; \$49,351,000 for Environmental Quality; \$1,499,000 for Alaska Native Programs; \$17,361,000 for Rights Protection; and \$14,904,000 for Trust—Real Estate Services Oversight. The increase for Environmental Quality Projects includes additional funds to remediate open dumps and to prepare for other environmental quality challenges. Within amounts provided for Rights Protection, the Committee recommends \$4,180,000 for Rights Protection (TPA), \$11,204,000 for Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation, \$1,800,000 for Litigation Support/Attorney Fees, and \$177,000 for Other Indian Rights Protection.

Public Safety and Justice.—The recommendation includes \$509,917,000 for Public Safety and Justice, \$61,195,000 above the enacted level and \$2,800,000 above the budget request.

McGirt v. Oklahoma, 591 U.S. ___, 140 S.Ct. 2452 (2020) (*McGirt*).—Last year, the Supreme Court held much of eastern Oklahoma remains Indian country. Overnight, Tribes located in that area experienced increased need for public safety and justice funds. The Committee includes funding to implement public safety changes resulting from the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision, which created an immediate and severe shortage of police and investigative personnel in the vastly expanded Tribal criminal jurisdiction areas along with other challenges. Indian Affairs is expected to closely monitor the situation surrounding public safety and justice needs. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to provide a longer term cost estimate to determine future allocation needs to implement the *McGirt* decision within 120 days of enactment of this Act. The estimate is to evaluate all Tribal public safety and justice needs, including detention/corrections and Tribal court needs, and evaluate any additional funding or other support from Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice that may be required for Tribes in that area to fully exercise their jurisdiction.

The Committee continues to direct Indian Affairs to provide a detailed accounting of law enforcement funds retained for BIA activities or not spent at the local level within 90 days of enactment of this Act, including the activities funded, the number of employees by activity, and the number of vacant positions.

The Committee includes \$259,213,000 for Criminal Investigations and Police Services, \$38,155,000 above the enacted level and \$300,000 below the budget request. The increase includes \$9,000,000 for additional law enforcement needs due to the *McGirt* decision, and \$8,000,000 for body-worn cameras for law enforcement and detention facility officers in Indian Country, and a general program increase. The Committee continues funding for opioid addiction assistance, Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women un-

solved cases, and to expedite background checks for the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women initiative at fiscal year 2021 enacted levels. It also continues \$1,500,000 to allow law enforcement officers to implement and enforce the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Within amounts provided, \$118,469,000 is for Detention/Corrections, \$12,062,000 above the enacted level and \$2,100,000 above the budget request. The increase includes \$1,000,000 for Tribal needs related to the *McGirt* decision and a general program adjustment. It also continues funding for Indian country detention facilities and background checks for facilities on Indian lands at fiscal year 2021 enacted levels.

The Committee is disturbed about recent reports on the high number of deaths in BIA funded detention facilities. Since 2004, the Department of Interior Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducted reviews of detention/correction facilities and operations. The OIG found numerous deficiencies and recommended various changes, which the Committee understands most have been closed. Yet details surrounding recent deaths suggest that although BIA indicated recommendations had been adopted, the changes made in response to recommendations are not being implemented. Therefore, the Committee directs the OIG to conduct a comprehensive follow-up of closed recommendations to determine whether changes made in response to prior recommendations are being implemented correctly. In addition, the Committee expects the OIG to examine appropriations provided for Detention/Corrections in prior years to determine how the funds were spent and whether they were spent correctly. The Committee expects this review to begin no later than 60 days of enactment of this Act.

The recommendation includes \$3,666,000 for Inspections/Internal Affairs, as requested, and \$76,000 above the enacted level; and \$21,898,000 for Law Enforcement Special Initiatives, \$2,115,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 below the budget request. The increase for Law Enforcement Special Initiatives includes \$2,000,000 to focus on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women cases. The Committee expects Indian Affairs to report to the Committee on the number of FTEs hired and the number of cold cases resolved with these funds. This information should be provided at the same time as the annual budget request. The Committee continues funding at fiscal year 2021 enacted levels for equipment to collect and preserve evidence, Tiwahe recidivism programs and the Victims Witness assistance program increase. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the number of Victim/Witness Assistance program employees hired with these funds and how the funds will be used to provide additional victim witness services throughout Indian Country.

The Committee provides \$5,056,000 for the Indian Police Academy, as requested, and \$71,000 above the enacted level; and \$26,809,000 for Tribal Justice Support, as requested, and \$24,000 above the enacted level. The Committee continues \$3,000,000 to implement the Violence Against Women Act in Indian Country and \$15,000,000 for P.L. 280 courts.

The recommendation provides \$7,092,000 for Law Enforcement Program Management, as requested, and \$360,000 above the enacted level; \$18,913,000 for Facilities Operations and Maintenance,

as requested, and \$120,000 above the enacted level; \$47,169,000 for Tribal Courts (TPA), \$8,189,000 above the enacted level and \$4,000,000 above the budget request; and \$1,632,000 for Fire Protection (TPA), as requested, and \$23,000 above the enacted level. The increase for Tribal Courts (TPA) consists of \$1,000,000 for Tribes impacted by the *McGirt* decision, \$4,000,000 for Tribal court operations and maintenance, and a general program adjustment.

Community and Economic Development.—The recommendation includes \$34,353,000 for Community and Economic Development, \$9,881,000 above the enacted level and \$8,500,000 below the budget request.

Within amounts provided, the Committee provides \$14,751,000 for Job Placement and Training (TPA), which includes an increase to provide training geared towards clean energy jobs. The recommendation for Economic Development (TPA) is \$9,068,000. This includes an additional \$4,500,000 to implement the Native American Business Incubator Program, solicit applications, and award grants and a general program adjustment to increase the number of grants under the Economic Development Grant Program.

The recommendation includes \$10,534,000 for Community Development Oversight. This includes an additional \$1,500,000 for Central Oversight, as requested, and an additional \$1,300,000 to implement the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act (NATIVE Act) (P.L. 114–221). By investing in implementation of the NATIVE Act across federal departments and agencies, as named in the NATIVE Act, the purposes and intent of the NATIVE Act can be realized bringing needed support to build, enhance and grow sustainable cultural tourism at this critical juncture as we address the COVID–19 recovery efforts, build economic opportunities, address many of the underlying disparities and invest in sustainable practices to preserve and protect delicate ecosystems in California and across the United States as we face the impacts of climate change.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The recommendation includes \$269,107,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services, \$27,531,000 above the enacted level and \$400,000 above the budget request. The recommendation for Assistant Secretary Support includes an additional \$500,000 to continue implementation of the PROGRESS Act, an additional \$1,500,000 for staff, as requested, and an additional \$800,000 to promote equity and diversity as part of the Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative for Indian Affairs for BIA and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST).

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$0
Budget estimate, 2022	150,000,000
Recommended, 2022	75,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+75,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-75,000,000

The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for Indian Land Consolidation, \$75,000,000 below the budget request. This new account is to support Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad by enhancing Tribal ability to plan for and

adapt to climate change. By reducing land fractionation and Tribal majority ownership of lands, Tribes will have more control over land management, use, and protection to facilitate climate resilience. The Committee is concerned Indian Affairs did not include administrative expense estimates in the budget request and expects Indian Affairs to do so in future budget justifications. In the interim, the Committee expects Indian Affairs to submit this information within 30 days of enactment of this Act. Further, the Committee expects Indian Affairs to provide metrics, including the number of fractionated interests purchased and acreage consolidated, each fiscal year.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$335,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	240,000,000
Recommended, 2022	240,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	- 95,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$240,000,000 for contract support costs incurred by the Agency as required by law. The bill includes language making available for two years such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$21,593,000
Budget estimate, 2022	36,593,000
Recommended, 2022	36,593,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$36,593,000 for Payments for Tribal leases incurred by the Agency as required by law. The bill includes language making available for two years such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$128,818,000
Budget estimate, 2022	187,992,000
Recommended, 2022	187,992,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+59,174,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$187,992,000 for BIA Construction, as requested, and \$59,174,000 above the enacted level. Internal transfers and fixed costs are included, as requested. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to Congress are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise indicated. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The Committee provides \$50,811,000 for Public Safety and Justice Construction, \$3,000,000 above the budget request and \$8,000,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation provides an increase for Facilities Replacement/New Construction for Indian Affairs to develop capacity to assess facilities within the public safety and justice inventory, to develop the master plan referenced below and repeatedly requested by the Committee, and to construct facilities. The Committee heard concerns that BIA Fire Facilities processes, priorities, and standards are inconsistent with other BIA processes, priorities, and standards and that policy guidance is needed. Like other BIA facilities, there is concern that many Fire Facilities are or should be condemned. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to include fire facilities in the assessment.

Green Infrastructure.—Within amounts for Public Safety and Justice Construction, the Committee directs Indian Affairs in planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs, minimize environmental impacts, use renewable energy and incorporate green infrastructure and the most current energy efficiency codes and standards to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act describing how Indian Affairs will incorporate these activities.

Eligible Facilities.—The Committee continues to hear from Tribes that Indian Affairs considers funding made available for Facility Replacement/New Construction for public safety and justice facilities as only available for detention facilities. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to consider all public safety and justice facilities as eligible for funding under this program and to include such facilities in the master plan the Committee has repeatedly directed Indian Affairs to maintain. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to provide the master plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee understands the demand for public safety and construction funding remains high and the backlog to replace these facilities has grown exponentially. The Bureau is expected to distribute funds provided in this Act to expeditiously complete construction of adult detention center projects that were previously awarded.

Resources Management Construction.—The Committee recommends \$86,510,000 for Resources Management Construction, \$1,150,000 above the budget request and \$15,102,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes an additional \$1,150,000 for Irrigation Project Construction, \$13,800,000 for dam maintenance and continues \$10,000,000 for WIIN Act projects.

Other Program Construction.—The recommendation includes \$50,671,000 for Other Program Construction, \$4,150,000 below the budget request, and \$36,072,000 above the enacted level. The Committee includes \$6,000,000 to acquire zero emission vehicles, install charging stations and administration costs associated with this effort; \$29,923,000 for Water Safety and Sanitation to address issues across Indian country cited by the Environmental Protection Agency as requiring immediate action; and an additional \$77,000 for a total of \$3,358,000 for operation and maintenance costs required by

the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000 (P.L. 105–382).

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$45,644,000
Budget estimate, 2022	75,844,000
Recommended, 2022	75,844,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+30,200,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$75,844,000 for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians, as requested, and \$30,200,000 above the enacted level. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. Bill language provides that funds may be used to implement settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99–264, 114–322, and 116–260, which includes the Navajo-Utah Water Rights Settlement. Bill language allows funds to be deposited into the Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to provide a list of land and water claim settlements that will be paid in fiscal year 2023 at the same time the budget request is submitted.

The Committee is aware that on January 31, 2020, the Chief Judge of the Court of Federal Claims transmitted to the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives the Report of the Hearing Officer and the Report of the Hearing Panel in the matter of *Thomas Charles Bear et al v. United States*. After twenty years of litigation, the Quapaw Nation and the United States settled some trust-related claims in the Court of Federal Claims. The Committee encourages Indian Affairs to work with the parties, the Committees of jurisdiction, and the Office of Management and Budget to determine next steps.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$11,797,000
Budget estimate, 2022	11,833,000
Recommended, 2022	11,833,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+36,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$11,833,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account, as requested, and \$36,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee supports the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program but is concerned about high rates of loan defaults in recent years. The high rate of default limited the amount of loans that could be leveraged in fiscal year 2021. While Indian Affairs is addressing this issue, the Committee expects Indian Affairs to provide frequent updates to the Committee on a corrective action plan to stabilize the program and its implementation. The Committee looks forward to considering more robust funding in the future once the program is stabilized to leverage substantially more private financing demands in Indian Country. Bill language makes funds available for two years.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) manages a school system with 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories providing educational services to 47,000 individual students, with an Average Daily Membership of 41,000 students in 23 States. The BIE also operates two post-secondary schools and provides operating grants for 29 Tribally controlled colleges and universities and two Tribal technical colleges.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$973,092,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,083,634,000
Recommended, 2022	1,083,463,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+110,371,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-171,000

Operation of Indian Education Programs.—The Committee provides \$1,083,463,000 for Operation of Indian Education Programs, \$110,371,000 above the enacted level and \$171,000 below the budget request. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget request submitted to Congress are continued at enacted levels and adjusted for internal transfers and fixed costs, as requested. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

The pandemic forced BIE-funded schools to begin distance learning with little guidance from BIE. The General Accounting Office (GAO) determined comprehensive distance learning guidance will help schools better navigate the current pandemic as well as future emergencies requiring school closures. GAO also recommended BIE develop and implement written policies and procedures for collecting timely information on BIE-operated schools' technology needs. The Committee expects BIE to implement GAO's recommendations in a timely manner.

In June 2021, the Department announced an investigation into the Federal government's past oversight of Native boarding schools. These schools tore families apart and led to a loss of culture. The Committee applauds this investigation and looks forward to receiving the results of the investigation.

Tribal Priority Allocations.—The recommendation includes \$68,459,000 for BIE Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) programs. TPA programs give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among budget accounts.

Elementary and Secondary Programs (forward funded).—The Committee recommends \$676,700,000 for Elementary and Secondary Programs (forward funded), \$58,799,000 above the enacted level and \$13,099,000 below the budget request. Within this amount, the recommendation includes \$474,284,000 for Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP) Formula Funds, \$47,446,000 above the enacted level and \$10,500,000 below the budget request; \$5,844,000 for ISEP Adjustments, as requested, and \$259,000 above the enacted level; \$15,013,000 for Education Program En-

hancements, as requested, and \$562,000 above the enacted level; \$5,003,000 for Tribal Education Departments, as requested, and \$3,000 above the enacted level; \$59,616,000 for Student Transportation, as requested, and \$1,473,000 above the enacted level; and \$92,285,000 to fully fund Tribal Grant Support Costs, \$5,401,000 above the enacted level and \$2,599,000 below the budget request. Within Education Program Enhancements, the Committee continues \$4,000,000 for Native language immersion grants at fiscal year 2021 enacted levels.

Early Childhood and Family Development.—The Committee recommends \$24,655,000 for Early Childhood and Family Development, as requested, and \$3,655,000 above the enacted level. The \$3,000,000 program adjustment will allow BIE to prepare more Native students to enter kindergarten ready to learn and may expand FACE to new sites. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the number of new sites and additional students served with the increased funds.

Post-Secondary Programs (forward funded).—The Committee recommends \$121,211,000 for Post-Secondary Programs (forward funded), \$10,292,000 above the enacted level and \$7,928,000 above the budget request. Within funds provided, \$28,694,000 is for Haskell and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), \$2,436,000 above the enacted level and \$72,000 above the budget request; \$83,610,000 is for Tribal Colleges and Universities, \$7,100,000 above the enacted level and the budget request; and \$8,907,000 is for Tribal Technical Colleges, \$756,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

Elementary and Secondary Programs.—The Committee recommends \$154,362,000 for Elementary and Secondary Programs, as requested, and \$885,000 above the enacted level. Within these amounts, \$70,189,000 is for Facilities Operations, as requested, and \$404,000 above the enacted level; \$62,421,000 is for Facilities Maintenance, as requested, and \$422,000 above the enacted level; \$554,000 is for Juvenile Detention Center Education, as requested, and \$1,000 above the enacted level.

Johnson O’Malley (TPA).—The Committee recommends \$21,198,000 for Johnson O’Malley (JOM) (TPA), as requested, and \$58,000 above the enacted level. In fiscal year 2021, Congress provided \$2,500,000 for capacity building and training to JOM contractors on administering the program as recommended by GAO. The Committee expects these funds to be used as a general program increase for fiscal year 2022.

The Committee continues to expect BIE to report on training and capacity building activities provided to contractors in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 within 90 days of enactment of this Act. GAO also found that BIE does not have systematic processes in place to conduct oversight of JOM programs. The Committee continues to expect Indian Affairs to develop recommended processes and timelines to ensure the JOM program operates effectively and efficiently and to submit a report to the Committee within 120 days from enactment of this Act on the progress being made towards meeting GAO’s recommendations.

Post-Secondary Programs.—The Committee recommends \$59,703,000 for Post-Secondary Programs, \$17,208,000 above the enacted level and \$5,000,000 above the budget request. Within the

funds provided, \$1,220,000 is for Tribal Colleges and University Supplements (TPA), equal to the budget request and the enacted level; \$46,041,000 is for Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA), \$11,208,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request; \$6,492,000 is for Special Higher Education Scholarships, \$3,000,000 above the enacted level and the budget request; and \$5,950,000 is for Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund, \$3,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request.

Education Management.—The recommendation includes \$71,487,000 for Education Management, as requested, and \$23,187,000 above the enacted level. This includes \$36,063,000 for Education Program Management activities, as requested, and \$3,107,000 above the enacted level, and \$35,424,000 for Education Information Technology, as requested, and \$20,080,000 above the enacted level. The increase includes \$400,000 for Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility, as requested, and \$20,000,000 for Education IT to support ongoing costs of learning and enhanced use of technology in the classroom.

In fiscal year 2020, the Committee approved establishing BIE as a bureau separate from BIA. BIE was directed to submit a quarterly report to the Committee on activities that occur to separate BIE from BIA, including details on how additional funds are being used to strengthen and improve BIE's capacity. BIE has not submitted these reports. The Committee continues to direct BIE to provide this information.

In fiscal year 2021, the Committee directed BIE to report on its steps to implement GAO's report documenting deficiencies in BIE's provision of special education for children with disabilities. Because BIE has not provided the reports or the requested workforce plan, the Committee continues to direct these reports to be provided.

The Committee is encouraged by BIE's efforts to expand broadband at BIE-funded schools. To modernize its electronic health record system, the Indian Health Service (IHS) is also expanding broadband at some IHS-funded facilities. The Committee directs BIE to coordinate its efforts with IHS to the extent possible to avoid duplication and to build upon each agency's efforts.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$264,277,000
Budget estimate, 2022	264,330,000
Recommended, 2022	267,330,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+3,053,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+3,000,000

The Committee recommends \$267,330,000 for BIE Construction, \$3,053,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the budget request. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to Congress are continued at enacted levels and adjusted for fixed costs and internal transfers unless otherwise reflected below. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Within amounts provided, the Committee includes \$116,504,000 for Replacement School Construction, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and the budget request; \$23,935,000 for Replacement Facility Construction, as requested, and equal to the enacted level; \$1,000,000 for Replacement/New Employee Housing, as requested, and equal to the enacted level; \$13,589,000 for Employee Housing Repair, \$8,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request; \$95,802,000 for Facilities Improvement and Repair, \$500,000 above the budget request and \$545,000 above the enacted level; and \$16,500,000 for Tribal Colleges Facilities, Improvement and Repair, \$1,500,000 above the enacted level and the budget request. The recommendation includes \$500,000 for Indian Affairs to determine the condition of existing Tribal College facilities, examine facilities-related health and safety concerns, and identify current and long-term infrastructure needs for Tribal Colleges and Universities, as defined in section 316(b)(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(3)). Indian Affairs is expected to commence the study, in coordination with Tribal Colleges and Universities, within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee continues to direct BIE to provide an assessment of the need for replacement/new employee housing and to provide a spending plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee directs BIE to complete annual health and safety inspections of all BIE system facilities and to publish quarterly updates on the status of such inspections. The Department of Interior Office of the Inspector General (OIG) revisited the Pine Hill School to determine whether facility conditions had improved. The Committee is disturbed that issues identified in 2016 remain unresolved, including extensive water damage and mold as well as general facility deficiencies, such as deteriorated walkways. These decades-long deficiencies affect the health and safety of Native children and need to be addressed expeditiously. So, while Indian Affairs indicates it conducts annual health and safety, the IG determined that, at least with respect to Pine Hill School, noted deficiencies are not being addressed. Annual inspections are irrelevant if noted deficiencies are not corrected. Indian Affairs is expected to develop a deficiency tracking system that can be updated as deficiencies are addressed to develop a plan to build schools' capacity to promptly address identified health and safety problems within BIE facilities. The Committee expects BIE to promptly develop this plan to address key challenges BIE schools face in addressing safety hazards and to update the Committee on the status of this activity within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Green Infrastructure.—The Committee directs BIE to include green infrastructure in the replacement school construction program and in the replacement facility program. This includes planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs, minimize environmental impacts, use renewable energy, and incorporate green infrastructure and the most current energy efficiency codes and standards to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee continues to direct Indian Affairs to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act explaining how it proposes to incorporate green infrastructure and renewable energy in these projects.

Education Construction Site Assessment and Capital Investment Program.—The Committee recognizes the efforts of Indian Affairs and the BIE to develop and communicate to Tribes a comprehensive, system-wide approach to school repair and replacement, as the Committee has directed the agencies to do since the fiscal year 2015 appropriation, which should include a clearly identified list of prioritized projects to be accomplished with annual discretionary and mandatory appropriations. The agencies are encouraged to continue working with Tribes to develop and refine the program and are directed to provide feedback to Tribes throughout the process, consistent with direction contained in House Report 116–448 on Tribal consultation. The program must provide for data entry training for all on-site facilities managers and must not disincentivize any Tribe from making improvements with its own funds.

At least with respect to the Pine Hill School, the IG noted that the facility inventory continues to be inaccurate. Inaccurate data in the facility database prevents a credible capital investment plan. The Committee expects Indian Affairs to maintain valid, accurate data in the facility inventory.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues language limiting expansion of grades and schools in the BIE system which allow for the expansion of additional grades to schools that meet certain criteria. The intent of the language is to prevent already limited funds from being spread further to additional schools and grades. The intent is not to limit Tribal flexibility at existing schools. Nothing in the bill is intended to prohibit a Tribe from converting a Tribally-controlled school already in the BIE system to a charter school in accordance with State and Federal law.

The bill continues language providing the Secretary with authority to approve satellite locations of existing BIE schools if a Tribe can demonstrate that establishment of such locations would provide comparable levels of education as are being offered at such existing BIE schools, and would not significantly increase costs to the Federal government. The intent is provided for this authority to be exercised only in extraordinary circumstances to provide Tribes with additional flexibility regarding where students are educated without compromising how they are educated, and to significantly reduce the hardship and expense of transporting students over long distances, all without unduly increasing costs that would otherwise unfairly come at the expense of other schools in the BIE system.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Congress has designated the Secretary of the Interior as the trustee delegate with responsibility for approximately 55 million surface acres of land, 57 million acres of subsurface mineral interests, and management of approximately \$5.5 billion held in trust by the Federal government on behalf of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee's (OST) trust management of these assets includes

conserving, maintaining, accounting, investing, disbursing, and reporting to individual Indians and federally recognized Tribes and Tribal organizations on asset transactions generated from sales, leasing and other commercial activities on these lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$108,399,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0
Recommended, 2022	109,572,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,173,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+109,572,000

The Committee recommends \$109,572,000 for Federal trust programs, \$1,173,000 above the enacted level. No budget request was submitted for OST. Once again, the Committee rejects the creation of a new Bureau and proposed budget structure. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The recommendation provides \$1,501,000 for Executive Direction and \$108,071,000 for Program Operations and Support. This amount fully funds fixed costs estimated to be \$1,173,000. The Committee does not approve any internal transfers, other than for historical accounting purposes, which is estimated to be \$17,536,000. As OST is scheduled to terminate, the Committee does not approve any new FTEs and does not include funding for these positions. However, to ensure OST participates in the Department's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility initiative in support of Executive Orders 13985 and 13988, the Committee includes \$400,000 for Indian Affairs to perform these activities on OST's behalf until the future of OST is resolved.

The recommendation continues \$2,700,000 provided in fiscal year 2021 to modernize the records management system via the Electronic Records Management Program. This will enable OST to digitize and upload paper records into the cloud for storage for increased operational efficiencies and compliance with Federal laws. The Committee continues to direct OST to provide an estimate of the total amount needed to digitize all trust records located in the Kansas repository within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the Department's disregard for Congress. Despite the rejection of the bureau budget structure in fiscal year 2021, the Department continues to take action to create a new Bureau to perform OST's duties and functions. In addition to the reports requested in the fiscal year 2021 explanatory statement, the Committee expects Indian Affairs to submit an updated report with information similar to that requested in fiscal year 2021 showing costs and actions taken since passage of the fiscal year 2021 appropriations bill through enactment of this Act. The Committee expects Indian Affairs to submit the updated report within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

Finally, the Committee directs Indian Affairs to consult with Indian Tribes on the future of OST. After consulting with Tribes and providing the requested information to the Committee, the Committee is willing to consider creating a new Bureau. But without the requested information and Tribal consultation, the Committee is unable to evaluate the proposal and make an informed decision. Any future proposal should evaluate and provide options on how to

ensure OST employees can be transitioned to Indian Affairs or elsewhere within the Department.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$103,210,000
Budget estimate, 2022	130,887,000
Recommended, 2022	130,887,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+27,677,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$130,887,000 for the Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations appropriation. This amount is \$27,677,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Botanical Science Expertise.—The Committee is concerned by the need to incorporate the perspective and knowledge of botanists in land management and restoration decision making. Input from this scientific discipline is necessary to the effective development of approaches that incorporate meaningful consideration of how best to create thriving habitats, ameliorate the impact of invasive species, and preserve lands for multiple use missions. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Secretary to establish a chief botanist in each of the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Geological Survey.

Office of Native Hawaiian Relations.—The Committee directs the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations (ONHR) to coordinate with federal agencies to carry out the consultation policies described in the Standard Operating Procedure for Consultation with the Native Hawaii Community in order to ensure the responsible execution of policy across the federal government. The Committee directs the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations to submit a report, not later than 180 days after the enactment to provide an update on the actions taken to ensure regular and meaningful consultation by federal agencies with the Native Hawaiian Community and with native Hawaiians as defined under section 201(a) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

Wild Horse and Burro Task Force.—The Committee is making a large Federal investment in the Wild Horse and Burro program to protect the welfare of the wild horses and burros and conserve the range for the habitat it provides to other species and the ecosystem services that protect human and species health and well-being in the face of climate change. The Committee directs the Secretary to establish a task force to bring experts from all Interior Bureaus together to address the challenge of wild horses and burros. This task force is to have monthly meetings to review performance metrics, monitor outcomes, assess milestone achievements, and address any delays or setbacks to the implementation of the May plan. The task force should collaborate with experts from academia on scientific advancements, analyze federal investments, and determine if any course correction is necessary. The Bureau of Land

Management is to report to the Committee on a quarterly basis on the status of this program and the work of the task force.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995, through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. OIA has administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments. During fiscal year 2004, financial arrangements for the Compacts of Free Association with the FSM and the RMI were implemented. These also included mandatory payments for certain activities previously provided in discretionary appropriations as well as Compact impact payments of \$30,000,000 per year split among Guam, CNMI, AS, and Hawaii.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$106,693,000
Budget estimate, 2022	113,977,000
Recommended, 2022	119,477,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+12,784,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+5,500,000

The Committee recommends \$119,477,000 for Assistance to Territories, \$12,784,000 above the enacted level and \$5,500,000 above the budget request. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report.

Office of Insular Affairs.—The recommendation includes \$9,837,000 for the Office of Insular Affairs, \$284,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Technical Assistance.—The recommendation includes \$22,800,000 for Technical Assistance, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request.

Maintenance Assistance Fund.—The recommendation includes \$4,375,000 for Maintenance Assistance, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

Energizing Insular Communities.—The recommendation includes \$15,500,000 for Energizing Insular Communities (EIC), \$7,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee continues direction to encourage the Department to work with the Insular Areas to update and implement their energy action plans. The Committee expects funds to be used in accordance with 48 U.S.C. 1492a to update and implement the energy action plans of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands with the goals of reducing reliance and expenditures on imported fuels, developing and utilizing domestic energy sources, and improving the performance of energy infrastructure and overall energy efficiency in each of these insular areas.

American Samoa Operations Grants.—The Committee recommends \$27,120,000 for American Samoa Operations, \$2,500,000 above the enacted level and the budget request. With the increase provided for American Samoa Operations Grants, the recommendation provides no less than \$2,500,000 for the study, planning, site selection, design, environmental, and engineering services for the new Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center in American Samoa, consistent with the U.S. Army Corps 2019 report to Congress. The Committee also encourages the Department to pair this funding with additional grant funds as appropriate from Technical Assistance or other sources.

Regional Biosecurity Report.—The Department is directed to include in its annual budget submission an updated report describing the activities of the Department during the preceding fiscal year to implement the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii, as developed jointly by the Department and other Federal and non-Federal entities to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species in the United States Pacific Region. The report shall also include next steps and planned activities of the Department for further implementation of the plan, including estimates of additional funding to be used or needed for such next steps and planned activities.

The Committee recognizes that the Office of Insular Affairs funds important efforts to improve education, health, infrastructure, judicial training, and economic sustainability in the Insular areas and expects funds to continue to be awarded accordingly. Additionally, the Department is directed to continue to award noncompetitive technical assistance funds to support investments in civic education programs for Insular Area students.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$8,463,000
Budget estimate, 2022	8,463,000
Recommended, 2022	8,463,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$8,463,000 for Compact of Free Association, equal to the enacted level and the budget request. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report.

Compact of Free Association—Federal Services.—The Committee recommends \$7,813,000 for Federal Services, equal to the enacted level and the budget request. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 as the third payment towards the \$20,000,000 requested by the Republic of the Marshall Islands in September 2009, as authorized in section 111(d) of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1986 (P.L. 99–239; 99 Stat. 1799; 48 U.S.C. 1911) and section 108(b) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–188; 117 Stat. 2755; 48 U.S.C. 1921g).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$86,813,000
Budget estimate, 2022	95,498,000
Recommended, 2022	95,498,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+8,685,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$95,498,000 for Salaries and Expenses, as requested, and \$8,685,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation fully funds fixed costs and includes internal transfers. The increase includes \$3,400,000 for one-time office moves for the Intermountain Regional Office and the Tulsa Field Office and \$200,000 for the Office to participate in the Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative. New bill language makes the funds available for two years, as requested.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$58,552,000
Budget estimate, 2022	66,382,000
Recommended, 2022	66,382,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+7,830,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$66,382,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General (OIG), \$7,830,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The budget reflects additional funding for staffing increases to enable the OIG to address key programmatic priorities, technology and infrastructure needs, and fixed costs.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE

The Department's Wildland Fire Management account supports fire activities for the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$992,623,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,110,441,000
Recommended, 2022	1,110,061,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+117,438,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-380,000

The Committee recommends \$1,110,061,000 for Wildland Fire Management at the Department of the Interior. The bill permits the transfer of \$50,000,000 in base discretionary fire suppression funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this report.

The Committee remains concerned with the trend of high-intensity fires year-round. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to develop a professional year-round workforce to combat these fires.

Wildland Fire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$355,543,000 for Wildland Fire Preparedness, an increase of \$8,438,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Wildland Fire Suppression.—The Committee recommends \$383,657,000, for Wildland Fire Suppression, equal to the enacted level and the budget request. The recommended amount is the fiscal year 2015 10-year average cost for wildland fire suppression.

Fuels Management.—The Committee recommends \$303,964,000 for the Fuels Management program, \$84,000,000 above the enacted level and \$380,000 below the budget request.

Burned Area Rehabilitation.—The Committee recommends \$40,470,000 for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program, \$20,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee notes that funding for Burned Area Rehabilitation is meant to supplement emergency stabilization funding provided under suppression, not replace it.

Fire Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$18,427,000 for Fire Facilities, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$310,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	330,000,000
Recommended, 2022	330,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The bill includes \$330,000,000 for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, which is \$20,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Section 1(h) of H. Res. 467 of the 117th Congress as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 14, 2021 included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs and this additional funding is included for fiscal year 2022. Of the additional \$2,450,000,000 available for fire suppression operations, \$330,000,000 is provided to the Department of the Interior and the remaining \$2,120,000,000 is available through a transfer from the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service). The Committee provides these additional funds and authorities to ensure that sufficient funds are available to protect American homes, lands, and wildlife from catastrophic fires without requiring a transfer of funds from the very activities that advance forest health and prevent wildland fires. The Committee expects the Department to use suppression funds judiciously and continue to work closely with the Office of Management and Budget and the Forest Service to accurately account for expenditures and recover costs.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,036,000
Recommended, 2022	10,036,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+26,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$10,036,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund appropriation. This amount is \$26,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$0
Budget estimate, 2022	169,200,000
Recommended, 2022	120,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+120,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-49,200,000

The Committee recommends \$120,000,000 for the Energy Community Revitalization Program, an increase of \$120,000,000 above the enacted level and \$49,200,000 below the budget request. The funding provided allows entities to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and orphaned infrastructure, including but not limited to, facilities, pipelines, structures or equipment used in energy production operations. This recommendation includes \$50,000,000 for State grants; \$14,000,000 for Tribal grants; \$53,000,000 for the Federal program; and \$3,000,000 for program management. Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Department will brief the Committee on the framework for the program, provide a staffing plan, and outline the grant programs including the criteria and review process for awarding grants, the oversight and monitoring that will be instituted, and how this funding complements the funding provided directly to other Interior bureaus for this purpose.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,933,000
Recommended, 2022	7,933,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+166,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$7,933,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund appropriation. This amount is \$166,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Details of the recommendation by activity are contained in the table at the back of this report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$60,735,000
Budget estimate, 2022	91,436,000
Recommended, 2022	91,436,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+30,701,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$91,436,000 for the Working Capital Fund appropriation. This amount is \$30,701,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation adopts the proposed increases for cybersecurity and Financial Business Management System (FBMS) activities.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$148,474,000
Budget estimate, 2022	169,640,000
Recommended, 2022	153,474,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-16,166,000

The Committee recommends \$153,474,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue. This amount is \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and \$16,166,000 below the budget request.

Distribution of GOMESA revenues.—The Committee continues its annual direction to the Office to distribute revenues from Gulf of Mexico operations in a manner consistent with current law, including the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–432), as amended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 101 continues a provision providing for emergency transfer authority (intra-bureau) with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 102 continues a provision providing for emergency transfer authority (Department-wide) with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 103 continues a provision providing for the use of appropriations for certain services.

Section 104 continues a provision permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians and includes a notification requirement.

Section 105 continues a provision permitting the redistribution of Tribal priority allocation and Tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 106 continues a provision authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities that support visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NJ and NY.

Section 107 continues a provision allowing Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 108 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to enter into long-term cooperative agreements

for long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros on private land.

Section 109 continues a provision dealing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

Section 110 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to perform reimbursable work more efficiently and effectively.

Section 111 continues bill language establishing a Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program.

Section 112 requires funds to be available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days after the date of enactment.

Section 113 continues authorization for the Secretary to transfer funds in conformity with the reprogramming requirements between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education in order to separate the accounts.

Section 114 provides funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program.

Section 115 directs the public disclosure of waivers from safety regulations for operators within the Outer Continental Shelf.

Section 116 allows the National Park Service to convey lands for purposes of transportation and recreation for a specific project.

Section 117 authorizes Tribally controlled schools access to inter-agency motor vehicles in same manner as if performing activities under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Section 118 extends the date by which the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native American Children needs to submit its report on Native children.

Section 119 provides that the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas Restoration Act does not preclude or limit the applicability of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Section 120 extends the authorization for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Section 121 addresses National Heritage Areas.

Section 122 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to evaluate resources associated with the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery.

Section 123 limits the use of funds for certain Outer Continental Shelf activities to lease sales that are contained in the currently approved 2017–2022 plan.

Section 124 amends the Indian Reorganization Act to clarify application to any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

Section 125 requires the National Park Service to conduct an environmental impact statement prior at Big Cypress National Preserve.

Section 126 establishes a new offshore decommissioning account.

Section 127 modifies a provision on the exhaustion of administrative review.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, which consolidated nine programs from five different agencies and departments. Major EPA programs include air and water quality, drinking water, hazardous waste, re-

search, pesticides, radiation, toxic substances, enforcement and compliance assurance, pollution prevention, Inland oil spill, Superfund, Brownfields, and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program. In addition, EPA provides Federal assistance for wastewater treatment, sewer overflow control, drinking water facilities, other water infrastructure projects, and diesel emission reduction projects. The Agency is responsible for conducting research and development, establishing environmental standards through the use of health science, risk assessment, and cost-benefit, monitoring pollution conditions, seeking compliance through enforcement actions, managing audits and investigations, and providing technical assistance and grant support to States and Tribes, which in many cases are delegated authority for much of program implementation. Under existing statutory authority, the Agency contributes to specific homeland security efforts and participates in international environmental activities.

Among the statutes for which the Environmental Protection Agency has sole or significant oversight responsibilities are:

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended.
Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended.

Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act), as amended.

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

Ocean Dumping Act (Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972), as amended.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Health Service Act (Title XIV)), as amended.

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Clean Air Act, as amended.

Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002.

Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended.

Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 (amending CERCLA).

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.
Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003.

Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020.

Save Our Seas 2.0 Act.

For fiscal year 2022, the Committee recommends \$11,344,071,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, \$2,106,918,000 above the enacted level, and \$110,792,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes that in fiscal year 2021, in addition to its annual discretionary appropriation, the Agency received an additional \$100,000,000 in funds through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117–2) to support environmental justice activities. Comparisons to the budget request and enacted levels are shown by account in the table at the end of this report.

Reprogramming.—In general, the Agency shall follow the Reprogramming Guidelines described in the front matter of this report. As a reminder, these guidelines apply to reorganizations, office, laboratory, and facility closures, relocations, and consolidations. The Committee notes that in the past two years there have been numerous instances of reorganizations and laboratory relocations initiated outside of these guidelines, and expects strict adherence to the outlined requirements. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of de-obligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee. Not more than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Agency shall report all reprogrammings between program projects, or the more detailed program activity levels specified in this report, including those below the levels requiring prior approval from the Committee, and shall include cumulative totals for each budget activity or budget line item.

The Committee notes the four realignments proposed in the request, including the proposed creation of a new National Program Manager for Environmental Justice. The Committee looks forward to receiving and reviewing additional details regarding each of these proposals prior to Agency implementation.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee directs the Agency to include in future justifications the following items: (1) a comprehensive index of programs and activities within the program projects; (2) the requested bill language, with changes from the enacted language highlighted, at the beginning of each account section; (3) a justification for every program/project, including those proposed for elimination; (4) a comprehensive, detailed explanation of all changes within a program project; (5) a table showing consolidations, realignments or other transfers of resources and personnel from one program project to another such that the outgoing and receiving program projects offset and clearly illustrate a transfer of resources; (6) a table listing the budgets and FTE by major office within each National Program Management area, itemized by headquarter and each regional office, with pay/non-pay breakouts; (7) separate targets for onsite inspections and offsite compliance monitoring activities, and separate target and actuals data for onsite and offsite compliance monitoring activities for the previous five fiscal years; (8) requested enforcement travel budget, and budgeted and actual enforcement travel spending for the previous five fiscal years; and (9) allocations for each component of funding for environmental justice programs and grants. Further, if EPA is proposing to change State allocation formulas for the distribution of appropriated funds, then EPA should include such proposals in the congressional justification.

Operating Plan.—Within 30 days of enactment, the Agency is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its annual operating plan for fiscal year 2022. The operating plan shall adhere to the program area levels, and where applicable, the program project levels, specified within this report. For program project levels not otherwise specified herein, the operating plan should detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level. For each program project, the operating plan should include actuals for the preceding fiscal year, as well as the amounts of any expired funds.

The operating plan shall also include a table listing the enacted budgets and target FTE by major office within each National Program Management area, itemized by headquarter and each regional office, with pay/non-pay breakouts. Further, the budgets of each major office should be itemized to indicate the source of funds for each major office by program project level.

The operating plan should include detailed allocations for all components of funding for environmental justice programs, including the Environmental Justice Small Grants program, the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program, and funding for regional resources, outreach, and technical assistance.

Workforce and Staffing Plans.—The explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2021 appropriations included directions for the Agency to develop workforce and staffing plans to achieve the Agency's FTE targets in fiscal year 2021. For fiscal year 2022, the Committee expects the Agency to submit as part of its operating plan, staffing targets by National Program Management area, with separate staffing targets for headquarters and each regional office within each Program, in line with the Agency's enacted appropriation. The Committee expects the Agency to continue to develop workforce and staffing plans to achieve the staffing targets submitted with the operating plan, and directs the Agency to submit its fiscal year 2022 workforce and staffing plans to the Committee not more than 45 days after the submission of the Agency's operating plan. Further, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Agency shall submit data on the number of FTE employed by the Agency in the same format as the fiscal year 2022 FTE target data was submitted. The Committee expects quarterly briefings on the Agency's progress in achieving its staffing targets.

The Committee notes that a significant portion of the Agency's workforce is already or will soon become retirement eligible. The Committee applauds the significant strides the Agency has made in the past two years to streamline the hiring and onboarding process, especially in light of the special challenges posed in 2020 and 2021 during the pandemic. While there has been considerable progress made in growing the workforce and approaching the FTE ceiling, the Committee remains concerned about the potential erosion of the Agency's reserve of expertise as senior scientists are replaced with individuals who are at earlier stages in their career. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its plans for managing this transition, and is encouraged to work with the Committee to ensure the continued excellence of its scientific and technical capabilities.

Compliance and Enforcement Policy.—The Committee believes that vigorous and credible enforcement of environmental laws is an essential part of the Agency's mission to protect public health, particularly in environmental justice communities. These efforts both directly reduce pollution and also deter non-compliance by regulated entities. While states with delegated programs carry out the bulk of enforcement activities, the Agency must exercise its oversight responsibilities over state programs to ensure that environmental laws are being vigorously and equitably enforced. Additionally, more complex cases generally require the leadership, exper-

tise, and resources of the federal government. States and Tribes cannot fill the void created by the absence of an active and capable federal enforcement program.

The Committee remains deeply concerned by the impacts of the previous Administration's enforcement practices on the work of the Agency. This includes documented cases of interference by political appointees in compliance and enforcement activities, as well as repeated, blatant efforts to politicize enforcement actions and targets. The Committee believes strongly in the need for additional guardrails to protect the integrity of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's (OECA's) work, and the Agency is directed to work with Congress as it develops and implements policies to prevent future abuses.

Restoring Agency Integrity Through Accountability.—There is a substantial and growing body of work documenting abuses and other wrongdoing by senior Agency officials in the previous Administration. The Committee believes strongly that one of the essential guardrails against such abuses in the future is having in place a robust Agency culture that cooperates with oversight bodies, identifies and acknowledges previous wrongdoing when it has occurred, and takes action to hold the individuals responsible accountable. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on actions taken since January 2021, and to keep the Committee apprised of its ongoing efforts in this area.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee applauds the president's commitment to addressing environmental justice and is extremely pleased to see this commitment reflected in the Agency's budget request.

In prior years, Environmental Justice funding was included as part of the Enforcement budget lines in Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) and in Hazardous Substance Superfund (HSS). However, given the significantly expanded role that environmental justice is to play in all other programs and media offices, the Committee is elevating Environmental Justice to its own Program Area within EPM and HSS. Additionally, the Committee provides \$100,000,000 in funds for six new grant programs within the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) account that address specific and distinct needs within environmental justice communities. Across these three accounts, the Committee recommends \$247,814,000, an increase of \$235,135,000 above the enacted level. Additional details regarding allocations amongst the various programmatic and grant portions of the Environmental Justice program are outlined within each of the respective accounts.

The Committee believes that adequately addressing environmental justice will require leveraging the Agency's expertise to pursue whole-of-government solutions at the federal, state, and local levels. The Committee expects the Agency to better integrate environmental justice considerations into its existing rulemaking, permitting, enforcement, and grant-making activities. Additionally, through its participation and leadership within the White House Environmental Justice Inter-Agency Council, the Committee expects the Agency to support coordinated federal efforts to pursue comprehensive solutions to environmental injustices, in partnership with overburdened and frontline communities. In particular, solutions must take into account the cumulative impacts of pollution

exposure from multiple media and sources, the baseline health status and vulnerabilities of residents, linguistic, socio-economic, and other factors such as access to healthcare within the affected communities.

Regulatory Standards for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee remains concerned by the threat that PFAS and other emerging contaminants pose to human health and the environment. The Committee notes that the Agency finalized its determination to set drinking water standards for two PFAS chemicals in March 2021, and more recently has taken several regulatory actions under the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Toxic Release Inventory. However, the announced timeline for proposing a drinking water standard is March 2023, and there is currently no publicly available timeline to designate any PFAS chemical as a hazardous substance under CERCLA.

The Committee urges the Agency to act expeditiously in setting drinking water standards for PFAS and in designating PFAS as a hazardous substance under CERCLA. Substantial additional resources have been provided across accounts and program offices to support these efforts.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Science and Technology (S&T) account funds all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) research (including Superfund research activities paid with funds transferred into this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account). This account includes programs carried out through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements, cooperative research and development agreements, and interagency agreements, with other Federal agencies, States, universities, nonprofit organizations, and private business, as well as in-house research. It also funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, supplies and operating expenses, including rent, utilities, and security, for all Agency research. Research addresses a wide range of environmental and health concerns across all environmental media and encompasses both long-term basic and near-term applied research to provide the scientific knowledge and technologies necessary for preventing, regulating, and abating pollution, and to anticipate emerging environmental issues.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$729,329,000
Budget estimate, 2022	829,972,000
Recommended, 2022	807,262,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+77,933,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-22,710,000

The Committee recommends \$807,262,000 for Science and Technology, \$77,933,000 above the enacted level and \$22,710,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends that \$32,985,000 be paid to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account for ongoing research activities.

A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$139,188,000, \$20,563,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

The Committee is dismayed that the Agency yet to take any action on long-pending Electric Pathway II applications under the Renewable Fuels Standard. Within 10 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Administrator to take final action on applications that have been pending for more than 12 months.

The Committee notes the Agency released its new Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) model, known as MOVES3, in November 2020, and looks forward to receiving the briefing the Agency was directed to provide. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Agency to provide a report outlining the updates that were incorporated in MOVES3 regarding emissions effects of ethanol-blended fuels in light-duty vehicles in comparison to the MOVES2014 modeling tool. If no updates were incorporated into MOVES3, the Committee directs the Agency to provide a subsequent report within 90 days of enactment of this Act determining if updates are necessary, and if warranted, a timeline detailing planned Agency action to carry out the necessary emission studies to integrate updated data for these vehicles.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$40,388,000, \$4,655,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Committee is aware of reports of cyber intrusions into critical water infrastructure and notes the continuing vulnerability of the water sector to cyberthreats. The Agency is directed to periodically brief the Committee on the actions it is taking to protect against this and other threats.

Operations and Administration.—The Committee recommends \$68,533,000, \$1,033,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. This increase is to support necessary facilities improvements, equipment upgrades, and maintenance and operating costs. None of these funds may be used to relocate, close, or consolidate any office, laboratory, or facility.

Research: Air and Energy.—The Committee recommends \$125,000,000, \$29,750,000 above the enacted level and \$31,210,000 below the request. Within available funds, the Committee supports the Agency's plans to revitalize its climate change program and supports additional research in the four focus areas outlined in the request. The Committee also supports the Agency's ongoing work providing human exposure and environmental modeling of air pollution, understanding of air pollution sources, fate, transport, and effects, and the development and application of new approaches to evaluate impacts of the transition to a low-carbon energy system, including fuel standards. The Committee expects the Agency to consult with and seek approval from the Committee prior to undertaking any collaborative research with the Department of Energy on climate adaptation or resilience work.

Additionally, the Committee provides \$3,700,000 to continue supporting year 5 of the Partnership Research as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141. This jointly funded, multi-year government-industry research initiative should be used to produce credible science of national scope on such development, including periodic review and tracking of existing exposure and health studies already underway, and continuation of research initiated under this section. The Agency is encouraged to submit a report updating the Committees on the implementation of this partnership within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$8,500,000, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$8,500,000 above the request. The Committee directs that these funds be used for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends \$116,588,000, \$4,338,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Committee directs that up to \$3,000,000 be used for grants under section 2007 of America's Water Infrastructure Act (P.L. 115–270).

The Committee notes the importance of maintaining the sustainability of large alpine lakes, and monitoring and improving the health of ecosystems across their basins. The Committee directs the Agency to use existing tools and capabilities under the Clean Water Act to address alpine lake water quality and resilient uplands management. The Committee provides up to \$1,000,000 to support this work and directs the Agency to provide a report, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, outlining expanded research plans and future funding needs to investigate adverse health effects that threaten the clarity and water quality of large alpine lakes.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).—Of the funds provided to the Office of Research and Development, no less than \$32,000,000 shall be for priority actions under the PFAS Action Plan, an increase of \$12,000,000 above the enacted level. Of such funds, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be derived from a transfer from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee includes the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account:

Coronavirus Health Outcomes and Links to Pollution.—The Committee notes the growing body of work linking pollution exposures with vaccine efficacies and risks for adverse health outcomes from infectious diseases. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its ongoing work in this area, including efforts underway to coordinate its research efforts with other federal agencies.

Additionally, the Committee directs that not less than \$2,500,000 be used to conduct research on these potential linkages. As the Agency formulates its research plan, the Committee urges the Office of Research and Development to coordinate its work with the Office of Environmental Justice.

Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge.—The Committee urges the Agency to coordinate with the U.S. Geological Survey to support research efforts designed to establish a best practices approach for Enhanced Aquifer Recharge (EAR). Further, from the funds provided to Research: Safe and Sustainable Waters, \$4,000,000, shall be for research for Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge. The Agency shall distribute funds to appropriate Research Centers to carry

out research activities that would directly support research on aquifers and enhanced recharge, including support of sole source aquifers; to work collaboratively with the U.S. Geological Survey to carry out these activities; and to partner, through cooperative agreements, contracts, or grants, with universities, Tribes, and water related institutions for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, breach mapping, growth and demand forecasting, and implementation in furtherance of ensuring sustainable long-term regional frameworks for ensuring potable water supplies.

Estimating Air Emissions from Animal Operations.—The Committee is aware of the Agency's ongoing work developing emission estimating methodologies for Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs), with a timeline for the release of draft emission estimating methodologies through 2021 and 2022. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to develop accurate, robust, and accessible models for estimating these emissions by livestock type and pollutant and urges the Agency to prioritize these efforts so that these methodologies can be finalized as quickly as possible.

Additionally, the Committee notes new research establishing AFOs as a significant sources of criteria air pollutants. The explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 116–260 directed the Agency to study new and innovative lagoon and sprayfield waste management systems that can help mitigate health and environmental impacts on communities living near swine and dairy farms. The Committee looks forward to reviewing that report, and any recommendations that the Agency may include for further work to better understand cumulative impacts of such pollution exposures, or options to mitigate the risks of such exposures.

Framework for Cumulative Risk Assessment.—The Committee notes the Agency's Framework for Cumulative Risk Assessment, which identifies the basic elements of the cumulative risk assessment process, was developed nearly 20 years ago. The Agency is directed to evaluate whether the Framework would benefit from updating to better incorporate increased understanding of the risks of cumulative pollution exposures, and to brief the Committee on the results of its evaluation and any updates it plans to make to the Framework as a result of its review.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee recognizes the increasing threats many communities face from harmful algal blooms (HABs), both in freshwater and coastal ecosystems. The Committee encourages the Agency to conduct and support research that promotes scientific progress towards preventing and controlling HABs, including research to: (1) develop methods to monitor, characterize, and predict HABs for early action; (2) identify and evaluate existing excess nutrient prevention and treatment technologies; (3) identify emerging nutrient treatment technologies capable of being scaled up and to evolve those technologies; and (4) develop best management practices to help both rural and urban communities reduce excess nutrients in their watersheds. Additionally, \$6,000,000 is made available to investigate adverse health effects from exposure to HABs and cyanobacteria toxins and to develop methods to monitor, predict, and characterize blooms to allow for early action.

Maintaining IRIS Program Integrity.—The Committee directs the Agency to continue the IRIS program within the Office of Re-

search and Development. Additionally, to ensure a neutral, systematic, and independent evaluation of the science underlying its decisions, the Agency is directed to utilize the Office of Research and Development to develop the hazard identification and dose-response portions of all Agency risk assessments.

Pathways for Renewable Fuel.—The Committee notes the Agency received a petition to include pathways for renewable diesel produced from canola oil as advanced biofuel. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Agency to report on the status of the petition. As part of this report to the Committee, the Agency is expected to report on the status of and actions to process existing corn kernel fiber pathway applications.

Public Access to Agency Research.—The Committee commends the Agency on issuing its “Plan to Increase Access to Results of EPA-Funded Scientific Research” on November 29, 2016. The Committee urges the Agency to continue its efforts towards full implementation of the plan and encourages the Agency to include updates on progress in future budget requests.

Slash and Precommercial Thinnings.—The Committee remains interested in understanding opportunities to use low-grade and low-value forest biomass as a feedstock for development of alternative fuels. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing directed in the explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 116–260, on the progress made to engage with other Federal agencies, states, private landowners, and stakeholders on efforts to create markets for low-grade and low-value wood.

Slurry Injection of Complex Waste Pilot Projects.—The Committee recognizes the potential of new, technological innovations to lower costs and environmental impacts of complex waste management, including biosolids, per-and- polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) remediation sites, and superfund sites. The Committee directs the Agency, through the challenge and prize program or the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program, to consider supporting pilot projects to test and evaluate the feasibility of safely and permanently disposing of complex waste materials using slurry injection technology. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Agency is directed to report to the Committee on plans and associated costs to support such pilot technologies and how these technologies may reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

STAR Grants.—The Committee provides funds to continue the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program and directs that not less than \$30,000,000 be allocated for this program, a \$1,400,000 increase above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level of \$28,600,000. The Committee remains interested in the feasibility of reestablishing the Graduate Fellowship program and of implementing a mechanism to allow for submission of unsolicited, principal investigator-initiated proposals to STAR in order to capture innovative research ideas that may exist outside of the Agency and that advance its mission. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing directed in the explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 116–260.

The Committee encourages the STAR program to continue research on how green stormwater infrastructure can be used to reduce water-borne pollution entering large estuaries in which stormwater is a large source of pollution.

Testing Alternatives.—The Committee notes that the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act (P.L. 114–182) directed the Agency to report to Congress on efforts to advance non-animal testing and goals for future alternative test methods and strategies implementation. Once finalized, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the findings of this report, as well as the Agency's efforts to assist submitters as they develop information by means of an alternative test method or strategy before conducting new vertebrate animal testing, consistent with Section 4(h)(3)(A) of the Act. The Committee also notes that new approach methodologies (NAMs), including in vitro tests, in chemico assays and in silico models, represent the cutting edge of toxicity testing that can be prioritized for use in testing the safety of pesticides and chemicals instead of the use of animals in testing. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue supporting and performing research on the development and evaluation of NAMs through the Chemical Safety for Sustainability National Research Program, and is urged to consider expediting its timeline to end the use of mammals in testing.

Vehicle Emissions Lifecycle Analysis.—The Committee believes it is essential that when setting future standards for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the Agency fully evaluate emission impacts of vehicle technologies and transportation fuels (including electricity used as a fuel) from well to wheel, and the vehicle cycle through material recovery and vehicle disposal in order to capture the full impacts of greenhouse gas emissions as accurately as possible. The Committee encourages the Agency to develop standardized modeling to evaluate the full lifecycle of vehicle technologies and transportation fuels, as new standards to reduce pollutants are being developed, and to coordinate as necessary, with other federal agencies that are conducting similar models for vehicles in an effort to accurately determine the full impact of reducing greenhouse gas emissions when conducting cost-benefit analyses of regulatory and other actions.

Water Distribution Systems.—The Agency is encouraged to prioritize deployment of smart infrastructure solutions such as distribution network leak detection, pressure monitoring, and sanitary and combined sewer monitoring technologies during upgrades to water and wastewater systems to optimize water delivery performance, reduce energy usage, limit water waste in distribution systems, and enhance modeling of sewer collection networks. These solutions will help improve operations, maintenance, and capital expenditure in planning and budgeting, and increase spatial and temporal monitoring data available on U.S. water quality and quantity.

Water Information Centers.—The Committee notes the Agency's Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center works in coordination with Environmental Finance Centers across the country to provide information and assistance to communities as they make informed decisions for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure. To enhance these efforts and better understand the health effects related to water infrastructure, the Committee urges the Agency to consider partnering with research universities to establish and support water health infrastructure and policy centers. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee encourages the Agency to provide a briefing outlining any gaps in the

Agency's existing research programs and how such center(s) may benefit the Agency, the estimated costs of such center(s), and how the center(s) might establish a capability to oversee water quality metrics, standards, and delivery.

Water Security Test Bed.—In fiscal year 2022, the Committee directs the Agency to include up to \$1,000,000 for advancing full scale applied research and testing capabilities to address threats to drinking water and drinking water infrastructure, including weatherization equipment, SCADA control systems, and water tanks for full year operating capabilities at Water Security Test Bed facilities.

Wildfire smoke health impacts research, outreach and education.—The Committee strongly supports the Agency's ongoing research activities on wildfire's effects on air quality and associated health impacts. As part of those efforts, the Committee urges the Agency to systematically track public health impacts from wildfire smoke to understand the scale of public health exposure to wildfire smoke, focusing on cost-effective prevention, mitigation and resilience strategies to equitably reduce public health impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) account encompasses a broad range of abatement, prevention, enforcement, and compliance activities, and personnel compensation, benefits, travel, and expenses for all programs of the Agency except Science and Technology, Hazardous Substance Superfund, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, Inland Oil Spill Programs, and the Office of Inspector General.

Abatement, prevention, and compliance activities include setting environmental standards, issuing permits, monitoring emissions and ambient conditions and providing technical and legal assistance toward enforcement, compliance, and oversight. For many environmental programs, States and Tribes are directly responsible for actual operation of the various environmental programs, and the Agency's activities include providing support and assistance and conducting oversight.

In addition to program costs, this account funds administrative costs associated with the Agency's operating programs, including support for executive direction, policy oversight, grants and resources management, general office and building services for program operations, and direct implementation of Agency environmental programs for headquarters, the ten EPA regional offices, and all non-research field operations.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$2,761,550,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,427,494,000
Recommended, 2022	3,364,206,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+602,656,000
Budget estimate, 2022	- 63,288,000

The Committee recommends \$3,364,206,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$602,656,000 above the enacted level and \$63,288,000 below the budget request.

A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$435,154,000, \$152,904,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The recommendation includes \$103,689,000 for the Atmospheric Protection program project and increases funding for Federal Stationary Source Regulation to \$26,618,000. The Committee notes the new responsibilities required of the Agency to implement the recently enacted American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 (AIM Act), which phases out use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The recommendation includes the requested increases for both Stratospheric Ozone program projects to carry out this work. As the Agency works to implement the AIM Act, the Committee directs the Agency to make reasonable accommodations to mitigate economic impacts on affected stakeholders, including industrial manufacturers.

Despite continued progress under the Clean Air Act to improve air quality and curb the effects of acid rain, forests and watersheds throughout the Northeast are still experiencing long-term impacts from acid rain, smog, and mercury. To better protect these ecosystems, enhance data collection, and improve long-term monitoring of these threats on the Northwoods Region, the Committee provides increased funding, consistent with the request, within EPM and S&T for the Clean Air Allowance Trading Program to support such efforts. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a briefing on its critical loads approach for climate and acid rain damage documentation not later than 180 days of enactment of this Act. As part of this briefing, the Agency should discuss opportunities to partner with research institutions and scientists in the Region to improve its critical loads approach, to collaborate on water body and ecosystem restoration projects, and to advance acid rain mitigation and monitoring in the Northeast.

Compliance.—The Committee recommends \$132,350,000 for compliance activities, \$29,850,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

The Committee is aware of concerns from communities across the country about the potential health risks associated with prolonged exposure to ethylene oxide. The Committee has provided the Agency additional resources for monitoring and compliance activities, and urges the Agency to engage with communities concerned about ethylene oxide exposure in a manner that adequately addresses their concerns. The Committee further urges the Agency to incorporate validated monitoring data provided to the Agency into relevant rulemakings.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$272,710,000 for enforcement activities, \$24,313,000 above the enacted level and \$293,862,000 below the request. In prior years and in the budget request, the Environmental Justice program project was funded within the Enforcement program area. As noted above, in fiscal year 2022, the Committee recommends funding Environmental Justice as a separate program area. After accounting for these changes, the Committee recommendation increases Enforcement program area funding by \$36,151,000 above the enacted level and is equal to the request.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee recommends \$141,973,000 for a new Environmental Justice program area. Compared to the enacted level within EPM, the Committee rec-

ommendation for fiscal year 2022 is an increase of \$130,135,000. Additional resources for Environmental Justice are also provided within the Hazardous Substance Superfund and State and Tribal Assistance Grants accounts, and include new grantmaking authorities and funds.

The Committee is aware there are front-line communities that are overly-burdened by corporate pollution and environmental degradation, leading to a disproportionate negative impact on the health of community members. The Committee directs the Agency to develop a definition for disproportionately exposed communities. The definition should include: communities in which climate change, pollution, or environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices by disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, or youth. The Agency is expected to incorporate this definition into its ongoing environmental justice work.

With these substantial increases in resources, the Committee expects the Agency to make significant progress implementing tasks outlined in the “EJ 2020 Action Agenda,” including working in one hundred overburdened communities and on cumulative risk assessments. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee expects the Agency to submit implementation plans with anticipated milestones that will be achieved over the course of the year, and provide periodic reports on progress achieved to date.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$23,700,000, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$23,700,000 above the request. The Committee directs that funds be used for a competitive grant program for qualified non-profit organizations, to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water, adequate wastewater to small systems or individual private well owners. The Agency shall provide \$20,700,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act, for activities specified under Section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-1(e)(8)). The Agency is also directed to provide \$2,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,000,000 for grants to qualified organizations, for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$642,747,000, \$100,775,000 above the enacted level and \$64,411,000 above the request. The Committee believes that protecting these important water bodies is a national priority and provides funding for programs that support their restoration and protection. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs the following:

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$375,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI), \$45,000,000 above the enacted level and \$35,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs the Agency and other federal partners to continue to work together in coordination with the Great Lakes States, Tribes, local authorities, and nonfederal stakeholders to prioritize action-oriented projects across the five focus areas in lieu of additional studies, monitoring, and evaluations. Such projects include, but are not limited to, remediating and delisting Areas of Concern, reducing nutrient runoff, preventing and controlling invasive species, improve water quality, and increase coastal resiliency through restoration and protection of streambanks, natural coastlines and shorelines. As the Agency distributes funds across the five focus areas, tribal related activities should be maintained at not less than \$15,000,000.

The Committee remains concerned by the rise in harmful algal blooms (HABs) due to an increase in extreme weather events and climate variability throughout the Great Lakes, and believes that investing GLRI funding in innovative projects including wetland and other natural infrastructure project designs, technologies, or approaches), both nutrient and HAB reduction benefits can be achieved at landscape scales. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its current and historical allocation of funds among the five focus areas, with a focus on Area 3 (nutrients) and Area 4 (habitat) in fiscal year 2021 level. Additionally, the Committee urges the Agency to focus on HAB reduction efforts in Great Lakes regions where nutrient loading contributes the most to HABs. The Committee strongly supports projects that have cross-cutting benefits across focus areas and directs the Agency to use GLRI funding to support efforts that yield benefits to more than one focus area by combining resources from multiple focus areas and to develop a more flexible and responsive allocation process which ensures that States and local communities have the capacity and tools to respond to the growing threat that HABs and other environmental challenges pose to the Great Lakes. The Committee also encourages Agency funds to be made available to expand breakwaters and advance local shoreline mitigation measures that protect water quality and provide much needed protection for Great Lakes shorelines threatened by rising lake levels. The Committee directs the Agency, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to submit a report outlining the funding that has been provided for these purposes over the last five fiscal years. The Committee also recognizes that environment-based mitigation measures such as the creation of wetlands, conservation easements, and natural flood plains to slow the flow rate of rivers, creeks, and streams, are innovative tools to mitigate the severity of future floods in the Great Lakes Bay region. The Committee urges the Agency to work in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as state, local, and tribal governments, and business and non-profit stakeholders, on developing conservation and environment-based flood mitigation measures to reduce the impact of floods on communities within the Great Lakes Bay region, including the Tittabawassee River Watershed.

The Committee is aware of interest in utilizing GLRI funds in the Chicago River Watershed and encourages the Agency to brief the Committee on any benefits that might accrue to the Great Lakes from restoration work in the Chicago River.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$90,500,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program, \$3,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. From within the amount provided, \$10,375,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$10,375,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands, and \$8,750,000 is for state-based implementation in the most effective basins.

San Francisco Bay.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for the San Francisco Bay program, \$16,078,000 above the enacted level and \$13,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Agency to undertake priority activities within the San Francisco Bay estuary Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan approved under section 320 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 for Puget Sound, \$16,250,000 above the enacted level and \$15,000,000 above the budget request. Funds shall be allocated in the same manner as directed in House Report 112–331. The Committee directs the Agency to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under section 320 of the CWA and the National Estuary Program.

Long Island Sound.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program, \$9,600,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Agency shall operate the program as specified in section 119 of the CWA.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program, \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. To restore and protect Lake Champlain and its surrounding watershed, funds should be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program Process to support implementation of section 120 of the CWA, and by partnering with states, local organizations, and other stakeholders working to address challenges in the area, including phosphorous pollution, toxic substances, biodiversity, aquatic invasive species, and to make the lake and surrounding communities and ecosystems more resilient to climate change.

Southern New England Estuaries.—The bill provides \$7,500,000, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,248,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Agency to use the increase to spur investments in regionally significant and landscape-scale restoration projects through technical assistance, grants, and contracts.

Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program.—The Committee notes that it has yet to receive the plans directed in P.L. 116–94 and P.L. 116–260 on the Agency's previous and planned actions to implement the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act (P.L. 115–282). In fiscal year 2022, the Committee expects the Agency to finalize its plan expeditiously, and directs the Agency to use not less than the fiscal year 2021 level of funds from the appropriate Geographic Programs to use sound science and technological advancements to monitor for the intro-

duction and spread of aquatic nuisance species into or within the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain systems. The Agency is directed to include details of these relevant funding levels as part of the Agency's operating plan.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The Committee recommends \$30,254,000, \$5,303,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Agency is directed to continue to operate the Radon program as in fiscal year 2021. Additionally, the Committee notes the need to maintain the U.S. source standard for radon gas for use by states and industry as the national benchmark for radon measurement devices, and encourages the Agency to collect available radon test data to update the national U.S. EPA Radon Map and develop locality-specific classifications of radon risks.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The Committee recommends \$131,117,000, \$12,142,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. This includes a \$3,069,000 increase for Tribal Capacity Building to \$15,971,000, an additional \$1,027,000 to support implementation of the Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, and the requested \$5,376,000 increase to support engagement with state and local partners, reduce children's exposure to lead, and strengthen the Agency's ability to carry out effective risk communication.

IT/Data Management/Security.—The Committee recommends \$100,860,000, \$9,860,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Committee applauds the Agency for its efforts to support teleworking during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, and where appropriate, is supportive of continuing flexibility for the Agency's workforce.

Pesticide Licensing.—The Committee recommends \$110,219,000, \$1,219,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

The Committee is aware of proposals to establish a Vector Expedited Review Voucher (VERV) program within the Office of Pesticides, modeled after a similar expedited review program at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, to incentivize the development of disease vector control agents to control insecticide resistant mosquitos or other disease vectors. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the merits of establishing a VERV pilot program.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).—The Committee recommends \$123,120,000, \$4,220,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the request.

Of the funds provided under this program area, \$9,000,000 is for implementation of a federal permit program for coal combustion residuals in non-participating states, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)), or to provide technical assistance to states establishing their own permitting program under section 4005(d) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)).

Recycling provides significant contributions to American prosperity and protection of the environment, and the Committee supports efforts to strengthen the U.S. recycling system and increase outreach, awareness, and education on recycling. The Committee provides \$13,202,000 for Waste Minimization and Recycling, \$3,220,000 above the enacted level. The Committee notes that the recently enacted Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (P.L. 116–224) includes new authorities and responsibilities for the Agency. The Committee

urges the Agency to utilize these authorities to improve domestic waste management and bolster U.S. recycling rates. Within funding provided for Waste Minimization and Recycling, the Committee includes no less than \$1,000,000 for the Agency to work with states, local governments, nonprofits, and public-private partnerships to educate and inform consumers and households about their residential and community recycling programs. The Committee also provides an additional \$1,000,000 for the Agency to assist local communities in studying, designing, and constructing recycling infrastructure in order to recapture valuable materials for the U.S. economy and divert biodegradable materials from landfilling to reduce the generation of methane gas. In addition to resources provided here, the Committee provides new funding for recycling infrastructure grants within STAG.

The Committee looks forward to receiving the Recycling Needs Survey and Assessment report described in House Report 116–448.

Reducing Plastic Waste in Commerce.—The Committee believes that efforts to reduce production and use of virgin plastics, especially single-use plastics, must be part of any overall strategy to reduce the landfilling of waste materials and a transition to a circular economy. The Committee directs the Agency to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to prepare a report on single use plastics. The report should analyze plastics by plastic type, and should evaluate the recyclability of each type of plastic, the average recycled content of each type of plastic, and national and regional estimates for the rates at which each plastic type is generated and recycled. To the extent such information is available, the report should include estimates for the contribution of state and local policies intended to reduce the use of single-use plastics (including bans, fees, and other mandatory and voluntary policies designed to reduce or discourage the use of single-use plastics) in any observed regional variability seen in rates of plastic waste generation or recycling. The Agency shall submit this report to the Committee within one year of enactment of this Act.

Water: Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends \$59,899,000, \$8,777,000 above the enacted level and \$3,037,000 above the request. From within the amount provided, the Committee provides \$750,000 per estuary for National Estuary Program (NEP) grants funded under Section 320 of the CWA, an increase of \$50,000 per estuary above the enacted level. An additional \$2,000,000 is provided for competitive grants. The Committee encourages the Agency to work in consultation with the NEP directors to identify worthy projects and activities.

The Committee recognizes the value of leveraging existing Agency programs and expertise to improve water quality in the Mississippi River Basin and to mitigate and control hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico. The Committee expects the Agency, through the Hypoxia Task Force, to provide executive level direction and assistance to state and tribal partners as they implement comprehensive water quality solutions designed to reduce nutrient loads in waterways throughout the greater Mississippi River Basin, consistent with the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. The Committee directs the Agency to utilize available funding from the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program, National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways, and Sec. 319 Non-point Source grants, as appropriate, to support

the implementation of State Nutrient Reduction Strategies and to develop modeling tools to understand the collaborative effects and impacts of these strategies on mitigating hypoxia. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Agency to provide a spend plan to support these efforts and a report noting any additional authorities the Agency needs to carry out this work. Of the increase provided to the National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways program project, \$1,000,000 shall be used to support the Task Force's work.

Water: Human Health Protection.—The Committee recommends \$118,804,000, \$10,317,000 above the enacted level and \$1,265,000 below the request. The Committee commends the decision to review and, as necessary, to revise the Lead and Copper Rule, to better protect children and communities from the risks of lead exposure through drinking water, including in schools and childcare facilities.

The Committee understands there is strong interest in carbon capture and storage projects that permanently sequester carbon dioxide in geologic formations instead of releasing this pollutant into the air. The Committee provides not less than \$4,000,000 for the Agency's work within the Underground Injection Control program related to Class VI wells for geologic sequestration to help develop expertise and capacity at the Agency. These funds should be used by the Agency to expeditiously review and process Class VI primacy applications from States and Tribes and to directly implement the regulation as quickly as possible, where States have not yet obtained primacy by working directly with permit applicants. The Committee also directs the Agency, in consultation with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, to provide an assessment within 180 days of enactment of this Act of Class VI program's relevance to Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) carbon capture projects.

The Agency is encouraged to continue coordinating with the Food and Drug Administration in light of the directive included in Section 773 of Division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–6).

Water Quality Protection.—The Committee recommends \$228,072,000, \$11,722,000 above the enacted level and \$2,582,000 below the request. The Committee supports the WaterSENSE, Urban Waters, and Trash Free Waters programs at the proposed levels. The Committee urges the Agency to develop Effluent Limit Guidelines (ELGs) and biosolids regulations with respect to PFAS chemicals.

The Committee supports the Agency's ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities work to meet their myriad clean water obligations while keeping rates affordable for water ratepayers. The Committee directs that funding for the Office of Municipal Ombudsman, as authorized by Congress, be funded at not less than the enacted level.

The Agency is directed to continue and expand its work coordinating with Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies to monitor and reduce transboundary hazardous contaminants in U.S.-British Columbia transboundary watersheds, including the Kootenai watershed. These efforts should be funded at no less than the enacted level.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).—Of the funds provided under this account, no less than \$10,500,000 shall be for priority actions under the PFAS Action Plan, an increase of \$4,989,000. Of such funds, the Committee directs that not less than \$800,000 shall be from the Toxics Release Inventory program project, not less than \$1,100,000 shall be from Toxics Review and Risk Prevention, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be from Water: Human Health, and not less than \$4,400,000 shall be from Water Quality Protection.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee includes the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account:

Administrator Priorities.—The Agency is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how any fiscal year 2020 and 2021 funding was used, by account, program area, and program project. Each activity funded should include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

Asbestos.—The Committee supports Agency action to eliminate the future use of asbestos in a variety of applications. The Agency is directed to periodically report to the Committee on its efforts to monitor, remove, and eliminate the use of asbestos.

Buy Clean Procurement Pilot.—The Committee urges the Agency to develop policies that can leverage the federal government's purchasing power to help reduce carbon pollution and other forms of pollution. The Administrator is encouraged to development a Buy Clean procurement preference pilot program, working in collaboration with the Secretary of the Department of Energy, and in consultation with the Administrators of the General Services Administration and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, that places preference on the purchase or acquisition of goods, products, or materials that help reduce pollution, especially carbon pollution.

Chlorpyrifos.—The Committee notes the recent 9th Circuit decision directing the Agency to reevaluate existing and future registrations of chlorpyrifos in light of the risks that residual residues on food can pose. The Committee accepts the findings from numerous studies establishing the link between the use of chlorpyrifos and brain damage in children. The Agency is expected to meet its obligations to protect human health and the environment.

Great Lakes Algal Blooms.—The Committee recognizes that efforts to control runoff, manage Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) and better manage nutrient flows into the Great Lakes in general, and Lake Erie in particular, require a shared interagency agenda. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its efforts to collaborate with federal partners, including the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in this region, and to include as part of the briefing how funds made available to the Agency are being utilized to build new habitat and natural infrastructure to decrease nutrient outflows and reduce HABs.

Lead and Copper Rule.—The Committee directs the Agency to study the merits of issuing a separate national drinking water regulation for schools that establishes a lead action level not more than the current federal action level to ensure children, who are at greatest risk from lead poisoning, are protected from contaminants in their water. The Committee urges the Administrator to publish a report following completion of the study with findings and conclu-

sions related towards the feasibility and potential life-saving impacts of establishing a separate lead action level for schools.

Mississippi River Restoration and Resiliency Strategy.—The Committee continues to recognize the need for the Agency to establish a Mississippi River Restoration and Resiliency Strategy, as described by House Report 116–448 and in coordination with identified stakeholders. The Committee directs the Agency to report the findings, strategy, and recommendations not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act. The Agency is also directed to engage with the U.S. Geological Survey as they host the Mississippi River Science Forum and to contribute to the proceedings as a federal agency with relevant scientific expertise.

Outreach to Farm Workers.—The Committee directs the Agency to extend its Spanish-language outreach program educating farm-workers and pesticide handlers about improving worker safety when applying pesticides in agriculture operations through radio and other media. The Committee notes support from outside parties of the radio outreach effort as having materially improved farm workers' knowledge and ability to reduce exposure risks for themselves and their families, and that research indicates the importance of message repetition over an extended period. The Committee urges the Agency to continue this Spanish-language radio outreach program beyond the final year of the current effort.

Restrictions on Certain Communications.—The Committee reminds EPA that funding may not be used in a manner contrary to Section 401 of this bill.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides audit, evaluation, and investigation products and advisory services to improve the performance and integrity of EPA programs and operations. The Inspector General (IG) will continue to perform the function of IG for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. This account funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, and expenses (excluding rent, utilities, and security costs) for the OIG. In addition to the funds provided under this heading, this account receives funds from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$43,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	54,347,000
Recommended, 2022	54,347,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+10,847,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$54,347,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$10,847,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommends \$11,800,000 as a payment to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Buildings and Facilities account provides for the design and construction of EPA-owned facilities as well as for the repair, extension, alteration, and improvement of facilities used by the Agency. The funds are used to correct unsafe conditions, protect health

and safety of employees and Agency visitors, and prevent deterioration of structures and equipment.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$33,752,000
Budget estimate, 2022	62,752,000
Recommended, 2022	62,752,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+29,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$62,752,000 for Buildings and Facilities, \$29,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

The Committee continues to have reservations about laboratory and office relocations and closures initiated outside of the Committee's reprogramming requirements in the previous four years. The Committee expects the Agency to immediately seek approval before undertaking any additional actions to effect such moves.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Hazardous Substance Superfund (Superfund) program was established in 1980 by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) to clean up hazardous materials, spills, and dangerous, uncontrolled, and/or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) expanded the program substantially in 1986, authorizing approximately \$8,500,000,000 in revenues over five years. In 1990, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act extended the program's authorization through 1994 for \$5,100,000,000 with taxing authority through calendar year 1995.

The Superfund program is operated by EPA subject to annual appropriations from a dedicated trust fund and from general revenues. Enforcement activities are used to identify and induce parties responsible for hazardous waste problems to undertake cleanup actions and pay for EPA oversight of those actions. These enforcement actions are an essential element to the success of the program. In addition, responsible parties have been required to cover the cost of fund-financed removal and remedial actions undertaken at spills and waste sites by Federal and State agencies. At sites where no viable responsible party can be identified, EPA may use monies from the Trust Fund to remediate contaminated sites. Funds are transferred from this account to the Office of Inspector General and Science and Technology accounts for Superfund related activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,205,811,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,533,814,000
Recommended, 2022	1,536,308,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+330,497,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+2,494,000

The Committee recommends \$1,536,308,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund program, \$330,497,000 above the enacted level and \$2,494,000 above the request. The Committee recommends that \$11,800,000 be transferred to the Office of Inspector

General, and \$32,985,000 be transferred to the Science and Technology account.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$176,066,000, \$2,251,000 above the enacted level and \$5,841,000 below the request. In prior years and in the budget request, the Enforcement program area included funding for the Environmental Justice program project. Consistent with Enforcement funding within EPM, in fiscal year 2022, the Committee recommends funding Environmental Justice as a separate program area. After accounting for these changes, the Committee recommendation increases Enforcement program area funding by \$8,092,000 above the enacted level for enforcement activities and is equal to the request.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee recommends \$5,841,000 for a new Environmental Justice program area. Compared to the enacted level within HSS, the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2022 is an increase of \$5,015,000.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$34,294,000, \$244,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. Of the funds provided, \$1,475,000 should be included as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends \$13,576,000, \$752,000 above the enacted level and \$700,000 above the request. There remain significant research needs with respect to the human health and ecological impacts of PFAS exposure, and methods for treatment and remediation. The Committee continues its support for research in support of designating PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances under Section 102 of CERCLA. Additionally, the Committee provides an increase of \$700,000 to develop new and more cost-effective methods for remediating lead contamination in soils. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities.—The Committee recommends \$17,934,000, \$1,471,000 above the enacted level and \$1,300,000 above the request. The Committee continues its support for research in support of designating PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances under Section 102 of CERCLA. Additionally, the Committee provides an increase of \$1,300,000 to develop new and more cost-effective methods for remediating lead contamination in soils. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Superfund Cleanup.—The Committee recommends \$1,107,917,000, \$299,417,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize work at sites where activities will result in reduced human exposure to toxic substances. The Committee provides an additional \$2,500,000 within the Superfund: Remedial program, to support regulatory work needed to designate PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances under section 102 of CERCLA.

The Committee also directs the Agency, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to submit a report on the status of each time-critical removal action for which Federal funds greater than \$1,000,000 have been expended since January 1, 2017, along with the Federal cost of clean-up efforts, whether responsible parties

have faced criminal charges, and the amount of recovered Federal dollars.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).—Of the funds provided under this account, not less than \$24,000,000 shall be for priority actions under the PFAS Action Plan, an increase of not less than \$3,800,000. Of such funds, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be from Research: Chemical Safety, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be from Research: Sustainable Communities, not less than \$5,500,000 shall be for overseeing cleanups at federal facilities, and not less than \$2,500,000 shall be for designating PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances under CERCLA. The amounts provided for research purposes should be included in the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee includes the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account:

New and Emerging Technologies.—To increase the rate of cleanups of Superfund sites around the country, the Agency is encouraged to collaborate with the private sector to utilize the best available technologies and in situ remediation products to restore these sites as expeditiously as possible to return them to productive use.

Lead Contamination at Superfund Sites.—The Committee notes that lead contamination is pervasive at Superfund sites, and that remediation efforts are hampered by the high costs of current removal options. The Committee has provided additional funds for research to help address this challenge. The Agency is urged to brief the Committee on additional research or remediation needs to address this problem.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), authorized the establishment of a response program for cleanup of releases from leaking underground storage tanks. Owners and operators of facilities with underground tanks must demonstrate financial responsibility and bear initial responsibility for cleanup. The Federal trust fund is funded through the imposition of a motor fuel tax of one-tenth of a cent per gallon.

In addition to State resources, the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund provides funding to clean up sites, enforces necessary corrective actions, and recovers costs expended from the Fund for cleanup activities. The underground storage tank response program is designed to operate primarily through cooperative agreements with States. Funds are also used for grants to non-State entities, including Indian Tribes, under Section 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 expanded the authorized activities of the Fund to include the underground storage tank program. In 2006, Congress amended section 9508 of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize expenditures from the trust fund for prevention and inspection activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$92,203,000
Budget estimate, 2022	92,376,000
Recommended, 2022	92,376,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+173,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$92,376,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program, \$173,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Regular inspections of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) are a key part of an overall strategy to prevent and minimize impacts of releases of fuels or other hazardous substances from USTs. The Committee provides \$25,369,000 to support state inspection programs.

The Committee supports the Agency's ongoing efforts to study and mitigate corrosion issues at USTs as the nation employs increasing quantities of emerging fuels.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

This appropriation, authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, provides funds to prepare for and prevent releases of oil and other petroleum products in navigable waterways. In addition, EPA is reimbursed for incident specific response costs through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund managed by the United States Coast Guard.

EPA is responsible for directing all cleanup and removal activities posing a threat to public health and the environment; conducting site inspections; providing a means to achieve cleanup activities by private parties; reviewing containment plans at facilities; reviewing area contingency plans; pursuing cost recovery of fund-financed cleanups; and conducting research of oil cleanup techniques. Funds for this appropriation are provided through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund which is composed of fees and collections made through provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act, the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$20,098,000
Budget estimate, 2022	22,409,000
Recommended, 2022	22,409,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+2,311,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$22,409,000 for the Inland Oil Spill program, \$2,311,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Preventing Oil Spills.—The Committee is aware of the high non-compliance rate among facilities that are required to submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans or Facility Response Plans, and provides the requested increase to facilitate compliance assurance efforts.

Research on Dispersants.—The Committee expects the agency to continue its work studying the performance and behavior of oil dispersants in deep water and arctic spills, as well as developing protocols for testing oil spill control agents.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account provides grant funds for programs operated primarily by State, Tribal, local, and other governmental partners. The account includes three broad types of funds: (1) Infrastructure Assistance, which is used primarily by state, local, and tribal partners for projects that directly improve air quality, water quality, or clean up contaminated sites; supporting environmental protection; (2) Categorical Grants, which assist State and Tribal governments and other environmental partners with the operation of environmental programs, and (3) environmental justice implementation grants for state, local, and tribal governments and community stakeholders.

In the STAG account, the agency provides funding for infrastructure projects through two State Revolving Funds (Clean Water and Drinking Water), geographic specific projects in Alaska Native Villages and on the United States-Mexico Border, Brownfields revitalization projects, diesel emission reduction grants, and other targeted infrastructure projects. Additionally, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (P.L. 114-322)(WIIN Act) and America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-270)(AWIA) authorized a number of clean water and drinking water grant programs designed to address specific water-related health and environmental concerns in communities.

The State Revolving Funds (SRFs) provide Federal financial assistance to protect the Nation's water resources. The Clean Water SRF helps eliminate municipal discharge of untreated or inadequately treated pollutants and thereby helps maintain or restore the country's water to a swimmable and/or fishable quality. The Clean Water SRF provides resources for municipal, inter-municipal, State, and interstate agencies and Tribal governments to plan, design, and construct wastewater facilities and other projects, including non-point source, estuary, stormwater, and sewer overflow projects. The Safe Drinking Water SRF finances improvements to community water systems so that they can achieve compliance with the mandates of the Safe Drinking Water Act and continue to protect public health.

Many Federal environmental statutes include provisions allowing delegation of day-to-day management of environmental programs to approved State and Tribal environmental programs. The Federal statutes were designed to recognize States and Tribes as partners and co-regulators, allowing States and Tribes to assist with the execution and implementation of environmental safeguards. For delegated environmental programs, State and Tribal governments issue and enforce permits, carry out inspections and monitoring, and collect data. To assist States and Tribes in this task, the statutes also authorized the agency to provide funding to States and Tribes. These grants, which cover every major aspect of environmental protection, include those programs authorized by sections 319 and 106 of the Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, for non-point source pollution and water quality permits programs), sections 103 and 105 of the Clean Air Act (for State and Local air quality management programs), section 128 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (for State and Tribal response

programs), section 1443(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (for public water system supervision), and section 3011 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (for the implementation of State hazardous waste programs).

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$4,313,901,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,130,007,000
Recommended, 2022	5,324,303,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,010,402,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+194,296,000

The Committee recommends \$5,324,303,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, \$1,010,402,000 above the enacted level and \$194,296,000 above the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Infrastructure Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$3,961,797,000 for infrastructure assistance.

Community Project Funding Grants.—From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the Committee recommends \$222,431,651 from the Clean Water SRF and \$206,146,044 from the Drinking Water SRF be for Community Project Funding (CPF) grants for the construction of drinking water, waste water, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-federal sources, unless approved for a waiver. Applicable federal requirements that would apply to a Clean Water State Revolving Fund or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project grant recipient shall apply to a grantee receiving a CPF grant under this section. The Committee notes that the following funding sources are to be treated as non-federal funds and can be used to meet the non-federal matching fund requirement: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant program; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Program; and Appalachian Regional Commission grants. As per U.S. Department of the Treasury guidance, funding made available to jurisdictions through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117–2) are considered federal funds and may not be applied towards the non-federal cost share requirement. A detailed list of projects is located in the table titled “Incorporation of Community Project Funding” located at the end of this report.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).—The Committee recommends \$1,870,680,000 for the Clean Water SRF, requires at least 10 percent of funds to be used for green infrastructure or energy efficiency projects, reserves \$2,000,000 for technical assistance and training grants, and requires that 10 percent of grant funds be used for additional subsidization. The Committee urges the Agency to utilize funding for the Clean Water SRF to protect freshwater sources. Additionally, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, up to 20 percent of the funds made available through the CWSRF to each state may be used for projects that seek to minimize the impacts of nonpoint source pollution and stormwater runoff through the use of nature-based and other low impact development techniques.

The Committee notes that wastewater treatment facilities are some of the largest industrial users of electricity in the nation and provides Green Project Reserve (GPR) funds as part of the CWSRF to encourage states to improve energy and water efficiency at treatment facilities. The Committee reminds the Agency of prior directives to develop a uniform reporting framework which states may use to report their GPR spending, and directs the Agency to develop and make available to states tools and metrics that allow states to quantify estimated energy and water savings benefits of these investments. The Agency is also reminded of the prior requirement to provide entities that provide technical assistance to wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities clear guidance on metrics for how to utilize GPR set asides. Finally, the Agency is directed to increase its cooperation on GPR technical assistance with the Department of Energy's Advanced Manufacturing Office and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Program.

The Committee is aware that in many parts of the country, untreated wastewater from failing septic systems contaminates surface waters and ground water. Section 4107 of AWIA authorizes use of Clean Water SRF funds to address septic systems. The Committee encourages the Agency to avail itself of all tools and authorities to address sources of water contamination. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report on the prevalence of low- and moderate-income households without access to wastewater treatment works described in House Report 116–448.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.—The Committee recommends \$1,357,934,000 for the Drinking Water SRF, allows funds to be used to finance green infrastructure or energy efficiency projects, and requires that 14 percent be used for additional subsidization.

US-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$35,000,000 for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects along the US-Mexico border that benefit U.S. citizens by reducing the flow of transnational pollution flows into the United States.

Alaska Native Villages.—The Committee recommends \$36,186,000 in drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects in Alaska Native Villages and other rural communities that face significant health challenges due to lack of adequate sanitation.

Brownfields Program.—The Committee recommends \$130,982,000 for brownfields grants and directs that at least 10 percent of such grants be provided to areas in which at least 20 percent of the population has lived under the poverty level over the past 30 years as determined by censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

The Committee notes the value of multipurpose Brownfields grant awards, especially in communities that have clusters of Brownfield sites distributed over a larger geographic area. Many communities find that these larger awards allow for more rapid, cost-effective remediation and redevelopment planning, which in turn produce greater leveraging of Brownfields funding and offer more substantial returns on federal investment. The Committee urges the Agency to tailor the size and frequency of multi-purpose

awards to the needs of each region, in order to make grant funding consistently available to communities with Brownfields sites.

Diesel Emissions Reductions Grants (DERA).—The Committee recommends \$150,000,000 for DERA grants. The Committee notes that the DERA program was recently reauthorized through 2024. The Committee strongly supports the use of DERA funding in transportation electrification projects.

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The Committee recommends \$70,000,000, and these grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to non-attainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards, as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA.

The Committee urges the Agency to pursue projects near port facilities and that advance the deployment of electrification technologies within the transportation sector.

Water Quality Monitoring Grants.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for water monitoring authorized under section 5004 of the WIIN Act (P.L. 114–322).

Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grants.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for grants to assist small and disadvantaged communities meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements, authorized in section 2104 of the WIIN Act and section 2005 of AWIA.

Lead Testing in Schools Grants.—The Committee recommends \$36,500,000 for voluntary testing of drinking water for lead contamination at schools and childcare facilities, as authorized in section 2107 of the WIIN Act and section 2006 of AWIA.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grants.—The Committee recommends \$81,515,000 for grants to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water, as authorized in section 2105 of the WIIN Act.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Grants.—The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 for grants to increase resilience of drinking water infrastructure to natural hazards, as authorized in section 2005 of AWIA.

Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grants.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for grants to provide technical assistance to small, rural, and disadvantaged communities for the planning, design, financing, operation, and maintenance of water treatment infrastructure, as authorized by section 4103 as AWIA.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 for grants to control and treat sewer overflows, as authorized in section 4106 of AWIA. The Committee directs the Agency to award no less than 20 percent of grants for green infrastructure projects.

Water Infrastructure Workforce Development.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for grants to support workforce development for drinking water and wastewater system workers, as authorized by section 4304 of AWIA.

Recycling Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends \$55,000,000 for recycling infrastructure grants as authorized under section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,262,506,000, an increase of \$163,106,000 above the enacted level and \$20,709,000 above the request. Funding levels for each grant program within the Categorical Grants program are specified in the table at the end of this report.

The Committee notes that states are essential partners that work to support the Agency's mission to protect public health and the environment. Ensuring that state agencies have sufficient capacity and expertise to effectively implement their delegated responsibilities is essential to ensuring that every community equitably benefits from our environmental laws.

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection.—The Committee provides \$11,500,000, \$1,881,000 above enacted level and \$1,689,000 above the request. These grants should be used to assist eligible states, territories, and Tribes as they implement programs to monitor their beaches and notify the public when they are unsafe to use. The Committee notes that beaches are used year-round in communities across the country, and that BEACH Act grants are especially critical in these states and communities that must continuously track bacteria levels to protect public health.

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$111,500,000. The bill includes a provision to spend categorical grant funds for the purpose of providing grants to assist States in the development and implementation of state programs for the control of coal combustion residuals under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322), and the Agency is directed to allocate \$4,500,000 from the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance categorical grants program project for this purpose. The Committees note that funds awarded under the authority provided by this Act are not subject to section 3011 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Public Law 89–272).

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The Committee recommends \$180,000,000. The Committee notes that anthropogenic sources of nutrients, including non-point sources, are a primary factor in the occurrence and prevalence of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs), and that reducing non-point pollution should significantly reduce both the frequency and severity of HABs. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to work with recipients to utilize these additional resources to prioritize these efforts. The Committee also supports ongoing efforts through non-point source programs and other mechanisms to reduce the amounts of plastic and other trash from entering waterways.

Categorical Grant: Radon.—The Committee continues to support state radon program efforts that raise awareness about the associated risks of radon exposure. The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 and the Agency shall prioritize radon grants to states that have adopted or are seeking to adopt statewide radon building codes, conduct awareness and education programs for homebuyers and renters, and that have in place adequate certification or

credentialing requirements for radon measurement and mitigation workers.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management.—The Committee recommends \$320,000,000, an increase of \$90,500,000 above the enacted level. The Committee is providing substantial increases of resources to accelerate the deployment of air monitoring equipment, especially in overburdened communities, and to enhance ongoing efforts at the state level to address emissions of carbon pollution.

Environmental Justice Program Implementation Grants.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for six new grant programs to assist communities members, states, Tribes, local governments, and community organizations by building capacity at all levels of civil society to assess environmental justice needs and implement solutions tailored to individual communities.

The Committee intends these grants to complement the Agency's existing small grants and cooperative agreement work, and to focus on implementing solutions that have been identified through collaborative engagement among all affected stakeholders. The Committee recognizes the need for flexibility in tailoring solutions to the individualized needs of environmental justice communities. Where appropriate, the Committee encourages the Agency to solicit consolidated community grant applications for grants that combine these new grant authorities to deliver solutions tailored to the specific needs of the applicant communities.

The Committee notes that there are wide disparities between states in their capacities to implement environmental justice practices, and the Agency is directed to prioritize resources to reduce those disparities.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee includes the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account:

National Water System Consolidation Assessment.—The Committee recognizes the importance of water systems around the country being able to meet federal water quality standards while also being affordable for consumers. Many small urban and rural water systems struggle with the financial and technical capacity to meet these standards while providing affordable water and may need to consolidate or be absorbed by larger water systems. The Committee directs the Agency, as part of its Drinking Water Needs Survey, to assess water systems' capability of meeting water quality and affordability standards, their debt levels, and to develop guidance that provides recommendations to state and local governments to facilitate consolidations of small, urban, and disadvantaged water systems when they struggle to meet water quality and affordability standards.

Use of Iron and Steel.—The bill includes language in title IV general provisions that stipulates requirements for the use of iron and steel in State Revolving Fund projects. The Committee acknowledges that the Agency may issue a waiver of said requirements for de minimis amounts of iron and steel building materials. The Committees emphasize that any coating processes that are applied to the external surface of iron and steel components that otherwise qualify under the procurement preference shall not render such products ineligible for the procurement preference regardless of

where the coating processes occur, provided that final assembly of the products occurs in the United States.

Circuit Rider.—The Committee believes that dedicating full-time circuit rider-type positions in each state under both drinking water and wastewater authorizations presents a significant opportunity to make progress on the most important water policy issues and improve compliance in rural and small communities. The Agency should ensure that assistance is used in a manner that is most beneficial to small and rural communities. The Agency is urged to adopt the circuit rider model and allocate funding for full-time circuit rider positions in each state to support technical assistance programs in small and rural communities in each state.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	80,108,000
Recommended, 2022	80,108,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+15,108,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$80,108,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program, \$15,108,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

The fiscal year 2020 appropriation for the WIFIA program required the Agency, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Treasury, to publish project eligibility criteria and to certify prior to publishing any Requests for Applications that any projects receiving support from the program shall meet the requirements of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) with regards to the budgetary treatment of federal participation in such projects. The Agency published these criteria in June 2020.

The Committee reminds the Agency of its legal obligations under FCRA with regards to making credit subsidy funds available for federal projects. The Agency must adhere to these requirements to sustain the continued operation of this program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill authorizes the Administrator to assist Tribes with their environmental program implementation and to enter into cooperative agreements.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to collect and obligate certain pesticide fees in accordance with the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to assess certain fees under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to collect and obligate certain hazardous waste electronic manifest fees in accordance with the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to collect and obligate certain chemical review fees in accordance with the Toxic Substances Control Act.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to transfer funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to other federal agencies in support of restoration activities.

The bill authorizes the use of certain accounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and restoration of facilities, up to \$150,000 per project.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to make certain Clean Water Act grants to tribes.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to provide grants to implement the Southeastern New England Watershed Restoration Program.

The bill directs the availability of not less than \$2,000,000 of funds for the National Estuary program as competitive grants.

The bill clarifies that the Agency may utilize aircraft in its supervision of Superfund site cleanups financed through Special Accounts.

The bill makes Agency's Working Capital Fund available for certain information technology expenses.

The bill authorizes the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water in fiscal year 2022 to use up to \$2,000,000 to hire students and recent graduates as contractors on a temporary or intermittent basis.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to employ up to 75 persons within the Office of Research and Development and up to 25 persons within the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention under special hiring authority under section 209 of Title 42.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$875,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,396,000
Recommended, 2022	1,396,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+521,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$1,396,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, \$521,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 193 million acres of National Forests, Grasslands, and a Tallgrass Prairie, including lands in 44 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and cooperates with States, other Federal agencies, Tribes and private landowners to sustain the Nation's forests and grasslands. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 154 national forests, 20 national grasslands, 23 national recreation areas, a national Tallgrass prairie, 13 national monuments, and seven land utilization projects. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs and activities that sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of forests and grasslands to include forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, cooperative forest health management, inter-

national operations, NFS management, and wildland fire management.

Climate Hubs.—The Committee provides not less than \$6,360,000 to support the work of Department of Agriculture Climate Hubs, which link research, authoritative tools, and information to agricultural producers and professionals.

Community Wood Energy and Wood Innovations Program.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the Community Wood Energy Systems and Innovative Wood Products Facilities grant program at not less than \$25,000,000.

Carbon Accounting.—The Committee recognizes our National Forests as an essential asset in reducing carbon emissions and in the fight against climate change. Healthy forests provide an important carbon sink and the Committee recognizes the Forest Service's efforts to factor carbon accounting into its land management decisions. The Committee directs the Forest Service to submit a yearly estimate of carbon accounting on Forest Service lands broken down by region in its annual budget materials. The Committee expects the increases given to numerous programs throughout the Forest Service to combat wildfires, invasive species and diseases, rehabilitate burned areas, among others, will help contribute to an increased amount of carbon stored in our National Forests.

Forest Collaboratives.—The Committee recognizes the proven success of forest collaboratives which have helped the Forest Service to achieve increased harvest levels while also improving ecosystem health. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide increased funding to support established forest collaboratives where there is an existing relationship with the Forest Service to fill identified gaps in Forest Service capacity and expedite project development and approval of forest treatments developed by those collaboratives in order to meet harvest targets on federal forests that have failed to meet harvest targets in at least three of the past five years.

Indian Trust Lands.—The Service is encouraged to promote and expand the use of agreements with Indian Tribes to protect Indian trust resources from catastrophic wildfire, insect and disease infestation or other threats from adjacent Federal lands, as authorized by law.

National Agroforestry Center.—The Committee provides not less than \$1,114,000 to support the work of the National Agroforestry Center which advances the health, diversity, and productivity of working lands, waters, and communities through agroforestry.

Northeastern States Research Cooperative.—The Committee applauds the Forest Service partnership with the Northeastern States Research Cooperative and provides not less than \$5,000,000 for continuation of this work to sustain the health of the northern forest ecosystem.

Reforestation Methods.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to explore the viability and cost-effectiveness of a two-phase planting project that uses traditional planting methods and drone-delivered seed vessels for reforestation efforts, including replanting post-fire landscapes.

Removal of Dead and Dying Trees.—The Forest Service is urged to consider the use of all existing authorities to remove dead and dying trees in California and the western United States. Further,

the Committee encourages the Service, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to submit a report outlining strategies that could be implemented to remove dead and dying trees on forested lands, including in California.

Resource Advisory Committees.—While the Committee recognizes the Department of Agriculture's efforts to improve the timeliness of Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) appointee nominations, nearly sixty percent of RACs currently lack a quorum and consequently lack the ability to distribute millions of dollars in Title II Secure Rural Schools funds for projects and investments in local communities. The Committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture to accelerate processing and approving of these nominations as soon as possible and to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the status of these nominations.

Wood Innovation Grant Program.—The program works to expand wood products and wood energy markets that support forest management and deliver economic and environmental benefits to communities. The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the Wood Innovation Grant Program at not less than \$8,450,000, \$685,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Remote Wildfire Detection Equipment.—The Committee recommends not less than \$10,000,000 for remote wildfire detection equipment. This funding will enhance wildfire surveillance, monitoring, and forecasting capacity.

Firefighter Pay.—The Forest Service is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on any barriers, including pay limitations for premium pay, and potential solutions that exist to increasing firefighter pay for firefighters paid through Wildland Fire Management or other Forest Service sources. The Service should focus on pay discrepancy between federal and state firefighter pay and barriers to parity.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,026,163,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,074,086,000
Recommended, 2022	1,074,086,000
<i>Comparison:</i>	
Appropriation, 2021	+47,923,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$1,074,086,000 for Forest Service Operations, \$47,923,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Facilities Maintenance and Leases.—The Committee recommends \$160,900,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Leases, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee directs the Forest Service to adequately plan and budget for staffing, operations, and maintenance costs of new facilities as they come online, including, but not limited to, new visitor centers resulting from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects.

Wildland Fire Readiness and Response.—The Committee notes that the Forest Service relies heavily on the Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) network primarily for weather information and it is increasingly using fire surveillance cameras. Due to the increasing incidence of destructive wildfires throughout the western United States, to potentially improve wildland fire detection on Federal lands, the Committee directs the Service to assess

fire prone areas that are not adequately observed by fire surveillance cameras and to consider acquiring additional camera systems and RAWs networks and deploying them, where possible and appropriate, on existing radio communications towers.

Smokejumper Base.—The Committee is aware that the North Cascades Smokejumper Base in Winthrop, Washington, has been in need of facility upgrades, improvements, and renovations to meet Federal Aviation Administration compliance standards and requirements. The Committee understands the Forest Service has completed a Preliminary Project Analysis recommending maintaining the base and notes the site's historical significance and value to the local community. The Committee urges the Forest Service to devote the necessary resources to ensure the base can maintain operational excellence.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$258,760,000
Budget estimate, 2022	313,560,000
Recommended, 2022	363,797,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+105,037,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+50,237,000

The Committee recommends \$363,797,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$105,037,000 above the enacted level and \$50,237,000 above the budget request.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The recommendation includes \$22,197,000 for Forest Inventory and Analysis, \$4,576,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

Digital Forestry Technologies.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue investing in new digital approaches to Forest Inventory and Analysis activities. Such technologies include, but are not limited to, LiDAR, unmanned aircraft systems, terrestrial laser scanning, or hyperspectral information; adopting these technologies as they become ready for operational use. The Committee further encourages the Forest Service to, using competitive grants, cooperative agreements, or other award mechanisms, work closely with university partners with capabilities in this area to test and adopt existing digital tools and develop new tools and algorithms for precision forest management and for public health improvement and mitigation.

Research and Development.—The recommendation includes \$84,000,000 for research and development activities, \$43,280,000 above the enacted level and \$4,720,000 below the budget request. The Forest Service is directed to provide \$8,000,000 to the Joint Fire Science program for fiscal year 2022.

Joint Fire Science.—The Committee urges the program to ensure that a broad network of academic researchers is considered for funding and that the program addresses the range of research needs to enhance wildland fire resiliency and to address barriers to wildfire management. The Committee encourages the Joint Fire Science Program to enhance its attention to understanding how invasive species affect fuels, fire behavior, and fire regimes and exploring how indigenous practices may be beneficial to wildfire prevention, response, and resilience.

The Committee notes the interest of Members of Congress, States, and stakeholders in funding specific research laboratories,

programs, and projects, including those noted below. This report emphasizes some of the research activities of importance to the Committee and expects the Forest Service to develop a research program that reflects these priorities as well as the other activities and programs most critical to forest health, particularly with respect to climate change adaption, preventing the spread of disease and invasive species, and watershed improvement.

Bighorn Sheep Research.—The Committee directs the Service to continue the quantitative, science-based analysis of the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep required in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113).

Fire Plan Research and Development.—The Committee supports continued research that significantly contributes to the understanding of wildfire regimes, and the development of new fire-fighting technologies and decision support tools.

Fire and Smoke Modeling.—The Committee supports and provides not less than enacted levels for the Fire and Smoke Model Evaluation Experiment (FASMEE), a multi-region fire experiment involving universities to understand wildfire behavior, mitigate impacts of smoke on public and first responder health, and predict and manage fire effects on ecosystem health. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to focus interest on ecosystems and communities in the western United States and then apply the work across the country and to the national community of first responders and agencies tasked with the increasingly difficult challenge of wildland fire.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee provides not less than the enacted level for the Forest Products Laboratory to continue research to advance wood markets, including research on wood-based nanotechnology; advanced wood products that incorporate carbon fiber; and wood use in building construction including research on the life cycle impacts of wood as a building material. The Committee also supports public/private partnerships that provide project assistance, education, and resources related to the design of non-residential and multi-family wood buildings, and that leverage research and technology investments to create new and expanded wood product markets.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems.—The Committee recognizes the potential for unmanned aircraft systems to provide near real-time, supervised classification imagery of active wildfires. Such information is critical to managing and fighting wildfires. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to explore and research further use of unmanned systems for imagery purposes, including in a variety of terrain and atmospheric conditions.

Carbon Uptake in Trees Research.—The Committee supports research optimizing and improving understanding of carbon uptake in trees in a manner consistent with advancing traditional food and fiber mission objectives. The USFS forest monitoring system should include carbon and add remote monitoring, modeling the technical, economic, and social impacts on land use from afforestation and forest management changes, demonstration projects for best practices to improve disposal of wood products after use and design and demonstration of landfills for woody biomass disposal, and carbon sequestration.

Cellulose Nanomaterials.—The Committee directs the US Forest Service to support research on Forest-based cellulose nanomaterials, including material forms, manufacturing processes, and technology transfer. The recommendation includes not less than \$2,000,000 to further this research.

Forest Carbon Sequestration.—The Committee recognizes that efforts to improve carbon monitoring require investments across the Service including in FIA, Forest and Rangeland Research S&E, and FS Operations IT. Therefore, the Committee has included substantial investments in these budget line items to allow for significantly increased resources for the Forest Service to carry out research projects, in collaboration with universities and non-governmental organizations with expertise in this field, to study the quantity and distribution of forest biomass and carbon at multiple spatial scales. The Committee urges the Forest Service to focus on projects that enhance the use of forests to sequester carbon, and to improve the economics to family forest owners.

Mt. Graham Red Squirrel Research Program.—The Committee recognizes the multi-agency collaboration on research regarding the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel including between Coronado National Forest, Arizona Game and Fish Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Phoenix Zoo, and University of Arizona. The Committee encourages continued support for the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel Research Program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$267,180,000
Budget estimate, 2022	304,614,000
Recommended, 2022	324,876,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+57,696,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+20,262,000

The Committee recommends \$324,876,000 for State and Private Forestry. The recommendation is \$57,696,000 above the enacted level and \$20,262,000 above the budget request.

Community Project Funding.—A detailed list of projects can be found at the back of this report. Section 433 provides direction for funding of these projects and is in reference to the table at the back of this report.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for Landscape Scale Restoration, \$6,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request.

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends \$59,232,000 for Forest Health Management, \$13,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee encourages the Service to address high priority invasive species, pests, and diseases, including the Emerald Ash Borer and bark beetle infestations.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506 at no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted levels.

Cooperative Fire Assistance.—The Committee recognizes Forest Service efforts to create fire-resilient communities through active fuel reduction treatments and collaboration with State and local fire agencies. The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for State Fire Assistance, \$1,567,000 above the enacted level and the budget

request. The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for Volunteer Fire Assistance, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request.

Lake Tahoe Basin State Fire Assistance.—The Committee is encouraged by the work to create fire-resilient communities conducted in the Lake Tahoe Basin and urges the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506. The Committee urges the Forest Service to consider the needs of disadvantaged communities, which have great vulnerability to wildfires, when prioritizing projects. To support these implementation efforts, within funding available, the Committee provides up to \$7,000,000 for projects to improve critical infrastructure and expand wildfire response capabilities in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Forest Stewardship Program.—The Committee recommends \$17,902,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, \$6,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Great Lakes Forests.—The recommendation includes \$900,000 for the Forest Service to work with partners to educate natural resource professionals and private woodland owners on the effective land stewardship practices of lower Great Lakes native forests such as woodlot management and agroforestry.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

Community Forest Program.—The Committee maintains support for the community forest program.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recommends \$45,000,000 for Urban and Community Forestry, \$13,090,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee directs the Service to consider minority and underserved communities which also have relatively little tree cover as a top priority when considering which projects to fund, utilizing best available science and analytical tools. The Service is urged to ensure that such projects are being undertaken in partnership with affected communities.

Extreme Heat Mitigation.—The Committee recognizes the impact of extreme heat in communities with low tree coverage, which uniquely impacts communities in urban settings. The Committee further recognizes that there has been an increase in consecutive days of high heat that requires the proactive attention of the Federal government during fiscal year 2022.

Urban Reforestation.—The Committee continues to urge the Service to address the catastrophic losses to urban forests from Emerald Ash Borer while building resiliency through tree diversity and the protection of existing trees. Nearly eighty-one percent of Americans live in urban areas where trees are critical to human health and to reducing the impact of climate change. Of the funds provided within Urban and Community Forestry, the Committee directs an additional \$4,000,000 to be used for reforestation, to include tree planting, in urban communities most severely impacted by the Emerald Ash Borer. This funding is to be in addition to funds otherwise provided to regions for the Urban and Community Forestry program. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to prioritize regional, multi-organizational collaborations in urban

communities most severely impacted by invasive species like the Emerald Ash Borer.

The Committee notes that the urban canopy is critical to mitigating impacts of climate change and improving human health. Therefore, the Committee directs the Service to coordinate with the Department of the Interior to place members of the newly created Civilian Climate Corps within the Urban and Community Forestry program to foster the resilience, restoration, and sustainability of urban forests.

International Programs and Trade Compliance.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000, \$4,605,000 above the enacted level and the budget request. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue working with partner organizations in Guatemala on sustainable forest management, forest health, forest landscape restoration and reforestation, community forestry, urban forestry, and youth conservation corps, that support sustainable natural resource management for human and habitat well-being, and economic development to provide viable job opportunities.

To support efforts that could help expand international forests as a solution for climate mitigation and human and habitat well-being, the Committee directs the Service to provide a report, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, examining how the Service could work in coordination with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. Department of State, other land management agencies, and a potential non-profit partner, to select and deploy volunteers internationally in concert with existing U.S. programs for forest management, reforestation, and other related conservation efforts. As part of this report, the Service should assess how it could leverage the skills of professionals with extensive relevant experience in the management of natural resources and protected areas, including individuals working for or retired from the Service and other federal land management agencies, and how locations for volunteer assignments will be identified that fit within larger USAID goals and strategies.

Illegal Harvesting of Timber.—The Committee commends the Forest Service's work to combat the illegal harvesting of timber. As an example of Forest Service efforts, the Direct Analysis in Real Time—Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry is a chemical analysis technique trusted by U.S. enforcement agencies to confirm the species of wood products in suspected violations.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,786,870,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,369,634,000
Recommended, 2022	2,232,344,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+445,474,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-137,290,000

The Committee recommends \$2,232,344,000 for the National Forest System, \$445,474,000 above the enacted level and \$137,290,000 below the budget request.

Urban Connections.—The Committee continues to strongly support the Forest Service Urban Connections Program as a model for building strong relationships with diverse youth, interested citizens, urban leaders, interagency partners, and non-governmental organizations. The Committee provides not less than the enacted

level for this program. Further, the Committee directs the Service to report back within 90 days of the enactment of this Act, on a strategy to expand the program nationwide and the budgetary requirements necessary, assuming matching support from the private sector.

Land Management.—The Committee recommends \$24,500,000 for Land Management, Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring, \$7,956,000 above the enacted level and \$2,956,000 below the budget request.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the implementation and oversight of P.L. 106–506 at no less than the enacted level.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends \$71,241,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, \$36,000,000 above the enacted level and \$20,000,000 below the budget request. Within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 is made available to support infrastructure and trails development and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations for all National Recreation Areas administered by the Service established after 1997. The Service is directed to issue general guidance on rock climbing management for National Forest System lands, including the application of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88–577) for rock climbing and appropriate use of equipment in wilderness areas, within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends \$23,410,000 for Grazing Management, \$18,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The increase includes \$3,000,000 for targeted grazing for hazardous fuels reduction and \$15,000,000 for wild horse and burro appropriate management level range restoration.

Vacant Grazing Allotments.—The Service is directed, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends \$321,388,000 for Hazardous Fuels, \$141,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to engage with stakeholders and use the best science available on historical fire data, landscape characteristics, and forest composition; the effects of past and current human influences, such as development and land-use patterns; and climatic conditions to identify ecologically-based forest health projects that reduce risks of catastrophic wildland fires.

The Committee, recognizing the great importance of fire risk reduction to increased forest and community resilience, is providing a substantial funding increase to the hazardous fuels reduction program. Within the amount provided, the Committee directs the Forest Service to increase funding above the enacted level for ecologically-based forest health projects that reduce risks of catastrophic wildland fires and involve significant non-Federal (state, private, and NGO) investment and stakeholder engagement.

Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to continue support to the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes at not less than the \$6,000,000.

Forest Products.—The Committee recommends \$39,017,000 for Forest Products, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$8,000,000 below the budget request.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The Committee recommends \$98,470,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management, \$69,787,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. To help limit the increasing intensity of wildfires, rate of spread, and annual number of acres burned in the nation's forests, the Committee urges the Service to engage and work with State and local partners on vegetation management to increase the annual number of forest acres improved. Furthermore, the Committee continues its support for the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and similar programs.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The EPA has identified Lake Tahoe as a priority watershed. The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506 at not less than enacted levels and provides an additional \$500,000 above the enacted level to carry out this work.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$29,000,000 for Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, \$8,273,000 above the enacted level and \$7,727,000 below the budget request.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The Committee provides \$60,000,000 for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, \$46,213,000 above the enacted level and \$20,000,000 below the budget request.

Collaborative Partnering.—The Committee supports efforts to proactively mitigate the threat of uncharacteristic wildfires through preventative and restorative measures and recommends new and increased direct investment in landscape forest restoration efforts deriving from public-private partnerships, specifically 20-year stewardship contracts and agreements for ecological restorative projects such as Collaborative Landscape Restoration Program and other collaborative restoration efforts. The Committee appreciates the value of these long-term stewardship contracts and urges the Forest Service entering into such agreements with organizations that have adopted healthy forest goals. Therefore, the Committee urges prioritized Forest Service funding where there is opportunity for long term strategic improvements and successful engagement of collaborative partners.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The Committee recommends \$48,282,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, \$35,000,000 above the enacted level and \$35,000,000 below the budget request. The increase provided includes \$35,000,000 towards the Department's orphaned oil and gas well remediation initiative.

Landownership Management.—The Committee recommends \$12,934,000 for Landownership Management, \$6,000,000 above the enacted level and \$16,000,000 below the budget request.

Communications Sites.—Federal agencies are charged with ensuring that federal lands are made available to support the communications networks this nation relies on while also protecting the natural beauty, habitats, and environment of these lands. Through the Forest Planning process and site-specific project analysis, the Forest Service provides multiple locations to expand the national

broadband network. The Committee calls upon the Forest Service to continue to work with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to simplify and standardize permitting regulations and requirements to ensure both timely action and responsible stewardship. The bill includes language to permit the Forest Service to collect funds to cover the costs of administering the communications site program.

Agency Timber Target.—The Service is directed to provide information to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing the resources necessary to increase the agency's timber target to four billion board feet, annually, including the geographic regions most likely to contribute to the increase in forest product production should a new timber target be implemented, as well as any barriers to achieving the higher target level.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee recommends \$19,505,000 for Law Enforcement Operations, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

Reforestation Backlog.—The Committee notes the reforestation needs across the country, specifically those needs related to the 2020 wildfire season. The Committee directs the Forest Service, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, to provide a briefing on reforestation needs across the National Forest System and state and private forest lands, with an emphasis on the challenges of meeting these goals including availability of seedlings and nursery capacity.

Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.—The Committee recognizes the important role that the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area plays in protecting natural resources and wildlife, promoting environmental conservation education, and preserving over 170,000 acres of forests, wetlands, and open lands on the peninsula between Kentucky and Barkley Lakes in Kentucky and Tennessee. Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area encompasses 300 miles of natural shoreline providing individuals vast recreation and economic opportunities. The Committee notes that although there was a budget restructure occurring last year, the Forest Service Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness fiscal year 2021 funding was an increase in funding when accounting for the programmatic expenses and salaries and expenses. The Committee is aware there has been reporting on information regarding the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, implying cuts in funding to that Recreation Area. However, the Committee stresses that cuts were not made to the Forest Service Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness budget in fiscal year 2021 nor in fiscal year 2022 for programmatic reasons nor as a result of the budget restructure. Additionally, The Committee directs the Forest Service to work with local stakeholders to ensure that funding provided through the Land Between the Lakes Management Fund is used to address priority maintenance and recreation projects within the National Recreation Area.

Shared Stewardship.—The 2020 wildfire year in California was the largest in California history. The US Forest Service is a model for shared stewardship principles working with States and local authorities to target strategic acres for vegetation management. U.S. Forest Service Stewardship contracts focus on removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forests, reduce fire hazards,

or achieve other land management objectives. The Committee is concerned about the increasing intensity of wildfires in our nation's forests. Vegetation management includes controlling unwanted vegetation such as invasive weed species that, when left unmanaged, have the effect of increasing intensity, rate of spread and the number of annual acres of forests burned. The Committee urges the USFS to engage State and local partners on increasing the annual amount of forest acres improved through vegetation management.

Shared Stewardship Strategy.—The Committee notes the benefits of the Forest Service working with States through Shared Stewardship to identify priorities for landscape-scale treatments that increase the scope and scale of critical forest treatments, including wildfire mitigation and restoration, to support communities and improve ecosystem function. The Committee directs the Forest Service to continue engaging with states under the Shared Stewardship Strategy and supports the use of National Forest System funding to implement projects jointly developed by States and the Forest Service under this framework.

Northwest Forest Plan.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to consider prioritizing forests where there are no matrix management areas designated for ongoing, active management and timber production when revising individual forest plans under the Northwest Forest Plan. The Forest Service, in updating these plans, is encouraged to use the best available science to evaluate how new matrix designations and revised restrictions on harvestable timber would improve forest health, promote habitat complexity in second-growth forests for threatened and endangered wildlife, and increase timber production to support rural economies.

Twin Lakes Recreation Area.—The Committee notes that the Twin Lakes Recreation Area in the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania serves thousands of visitors each year. As the Forest Service works with local partners to consider future plans for improvements to the recreation area's drinking water and wastewater systems to enhance visitor experiences, the Committee encourages the Service to provide updates on management plan developments and other related actions.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$140,371,000
Budget estimate, 2022	148,371,000
Recommended, 2022	153,302,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+12,931,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+4,931,000

The Committee recommends \$153,302,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$12,931,000 above the enacted level and \$4,931,000 above the budget request.

Rural Airstrips.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs not less than the enacted level to support rural airstrips.

Facilities Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$54,037,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Construction, equal to the enacted level and the budget request. The Committee

urges the Service to support air tanker base repairs to support an increasing wildfire response fleet.

Southern California Fire Cache.—The Forest Service is strongly encouraged to expeditiously determine a new location for the Southern California Fire Cache and to consider a transfer of any excess land near the March Air Reserve Base in Riverside County, California.

Road Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$68,895,000 for Road Maintenance and Construction, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

Uwharrie National Forest.—The Committee strongly urges the Forest Service to finish the ongoing planning, survey, design work, and any further requirements necessary for 5.3 miles of road in the Uwharrie National Forest that provide a lifeline for the residents who depend upon these roads. After the necessary analysis has been completed, the Committee directs the Forest Service to consider paving residential access roads within the Uwharrie National Forest, working with the State and surrounding communities to identify priority projects.

Cleveland National Forest.—To better understand whether Los Alamos Road in the Cleveland National Forest could provide emergency egress to the south in a fire situation, the Committee directs the Forest Service to scope a study and provide a report, within one year of enactment of this Act, on the costs to develop an engineering plan that could address the maintenance and drainage challenges of a paved Los Alamos Road.

Trail Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$22,370,000 for Trail Maintenance and Construction, \$4,931,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

National Scenic and Historic Trails.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to continue to provide specific trail operation, maintenance, and construction funding and accomplishment data for the national scenic and historic trails in future budget justifications. The Committee recommends no less than \$11,500,000 for national scenic and historic trails funding.

Pacific Crest Trail.—The Committee strongly urges the Service to make needed safety updates to the Pacific Crest Trail, a historic scenic trail, that stretches over 2,600 miles from the border with Mexico to the border with Canada, allowing constituents to safely enjoy nature and history.

Public Access.—The Committee recommends not less than \$2,500,000 for the U.S. Forest Service Region 5 CMTL account.

Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation.—The Committee continues to recognize the need to remediate legacy roads and trails and directs the Service to address these projects as they rank in priority along with all other infrastructure. To emphasize the importance of this work, the committee has created a separate line item for Legacy Roads and Trail Remediation. The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for this new line item, equal to the budget request.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$664,000
Budget estimate, 2022	664,000
Recommended, 2022	664,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$664,000 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2022	150,000
Recommended, 2022	150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$150,000 for Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,719,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,719,000
Recommended, 2022	1,719,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$1,719,000 for the Range Betterment Fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from national forests (Public Law 94-579) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2022	45,000
Recommended, 2022	45,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$45,000 for Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research, the enacted level and the budget request.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,099,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,099,000
Recommended, 2022	1,099,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$1,099,000 for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses in Alaska, the enacted level and equal to the request.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$1,927,241,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,097,622,000
Recommended, 2022	2,097,622,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+170,381,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$2,097,622,000 for Wildland Fire Management, \$170,381,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Wildland Fire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$192,000,000 for Wildland Fire Preparedness, \$40,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Wildland Fire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends \$1,011,000,000 for Wildland Fire Suppression Operations, the enacted level and the budget request. The recommended amount is the fiscal year 2015 10-year average cost for wildland fire suppression.

Full-time Federal Wildland Firefighters.—The fire season in the West, including in California, is no longer restricted to one season, but is nearly year-round. To reflect this change, the U.S. Forest Service should transition its part-time seasonal wildland firefighters to year-round federal employees to ensure the agency has the workforce, flexibility and resources they need to combat wildfires and meet additional agency objectives during periods of low wildfire activity. The Committee directs the U.S. Forest Service to create a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the resources, policies, personnel or structural changes, and other investments necessary to support an expanded full time, year-round firefighting workforce.

Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreements.—Throughout the country, many local cooperative fire agreements have evolved in how they are used. In some instances, it would be preferable to utilize sub-geographic/local operating plans to send resources to support operations in areas not adjacent to a fire organization's respective jurisdiction. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to work with local fire organizations/emergency management agencies to develop and utilize sub-geographic/local operating plans that would be tiered to statewide cooperative agreements, including signatures of all applicable federal entities, the State, and local fire organizations/emergency management agencies. The sub-geographic/local operating plans should also support and allow for direct reimbursement to the local fire organization/emergency management agencies by the appropriate jurisdictional agency, including direct reimbursement to the local government by one of the Federal agencies for mobilization out of state, in accordance with the Farm Bill of 2014, codified in 42 U.S.C. 1865e.

Prescribed Fire Technologies.—The Committee also directs the Forest Service to consider exploring a technology development program aimed at maturing scientific knowledge, technology imple-

mentation, and field-proven practices for leveraging acoustic diagnostics to significantly enhance the mitigation of wildfires through prescribed fire management.

Detection of Unauthorized Drones.—The Committee notes that aircraft making air drops of fire suppressant are sometimes exposed to risks when unauthorized drones are present near the fire. Drones are often difficult to detect with personnel on the ground, particularly when heavy smoke is present, which can result in the aircraft having to potentially abort and dump its payload elsewhere. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to consider the use of technology to enhance detection of unauthorized drones near forest fires to provide pilots and ground personnel with necessary situational awareness.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$2,040,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,120,000,000
Recommended, 2022	2,120,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+80,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The bill includes \$2,120,000,000 for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, \$80,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Section 1(h) of H. Res. 467 of the 117th Congress as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 14, 2021 included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs and this additional funding is included for fiscal year 2022. Of the additional \$2,450,000,000 available for fire suppression operations, \$2,120,000,000 is provided to the Forest Service and the remaining \$330,000,000 is available through a transfer from the Department of the Interior. The Committee provides these additional funds and authorities to ensure that sufficient funds are available to protect American homes, lands, and wildlife from catastrophic fires without requiring a transfer of funds from the very activities that advance forest health and prevent wildland fires. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use suppression funds judiciously and continue to work closely with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Interior to accurately account for expenditures and recover costs.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes language permitting amounts collected in fiscal year 2022 for Communications Site Administration to be deposited and subsequently transferred to the “National Forest System” account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included administrative provisions that provide further direction on the use and transfer of appropriated funds provided to the Forest Service.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a treaty and trust relationship between Indian Tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international laws have reconfirmed this relationship. Principle among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal government to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN). The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 24 hospitals, 50 health centers, 12 school health centers, and 24 health stations. Tribes and Tribal groups, through contracts and compacts with IHS, operate 22 hospitals, 280 health centers, six school health centers, and 79 health stations (including 59 Alaska Native village clinics).

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$4,301,391,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,678,336,000
Recommended, 2022	5,799,102,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,497,711,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+120,766,000

The Committee recommends \$5,799,102,000 for Indian Health Services, \$120,766,000 above the budget request and \$1,497,711,000 above the enacted level. The Committee does not agree to any program changes unless discussed below. IHS is expected to continue all programs at enacted levels except as otherwise discussed below and summarized in the table at the end of this report. The recommendation fully funds current services, as requested. All increases are general program adjustments unless otherwise specified. The bill makes funds available for two years unless otherwise specified.

The coronavirus pandemic highlighted deficiencies in health care delivery in Indian country. Antiquated buildings, poor water infrastructure, and numerous vacancies contribute to the spread of the virus and hinders the ability to fully respond. The Committee expects IHS to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act, detailing the challenges it, as well as Tribes and UIOs, faced over the course of the pandemic and how they were resolved. The term “challenges” in this context includes, but is not limited to, distribution of funds, supply chain issues; vaccine availability and distribution policies amongst tribes; outdated health record systems; and overall COVID-19 case numbers. Additionally, the Committee encourages IHS to provide details on ongoing challenges caused by the pandemic and any weaknesses that will persist beyond the pandemic’s conclusion. IHS indicates it will evaluate the total net impact of COVID-19 on its revenue system and make adjustments as necessary to return to a healthy revenue stream. The Committee expects IHS to provide a written report of its evaluation to the Committee within 90 days of its completion. In doing so, the Committee believes it will better understand what is needed to prevent or curtail the effects of future pandemics or emergencies.

GAO High Risk designation and IHS employee misconduct.—The General Accounting Office (GAO) continues to designate IHS as High Risk. While IHS made progress on noted Leadership deficiencies, much more work is needed. GAO continues to find deficiencies in IHS oversight of certain activities and IHS only partially met recommendations related to capacity, action plans, and monitoring. IHS has multiple open recommendations in its high risk designation. The Committee expects IHS to provide quarterly updates on how the agency is addressing recommendations related to its high risk designation.

The Committee remains concerned about alleged and confirmed misconduct and substandard performance by IHS employees. GAO made three recommendations, including that IHS establish a process to review area office trainings and a standard approach for documenting governing board review of information. The Committee expects IHS to keep the Committee apprised of ongoing investigations into these matters and any legislative recommendations for Congress to prevent abuse, harm, and misconduct from happening again.

Background checks and Patient safety.—In addition to deficiencies found by GAO, the Department of Health and Human Services' Inspector General (IG) noted a significant vulnerability with Tribally-operated programs not conducting required Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint background checks for employees, contractors, and volunteers having contact with Native children. This violates the law and increases the potential for child sexual abuse.

The IG also estimated 13% of patients in IHS hospitals experienced patient harm events, with higher rates of harm in smaller hospitals. Of patient harm events, the IG found half were preventable and half of those preventable were the result of substandard treatment. The IG made several recommendations, including recommendations to incorporate patient protection policies. The Committee expects IHS to monitor and ensure Tribally-operated programs conduct required background checks and to expeditiously implement all recommendations.

Advance Appropriations.—The Committee notes the budget requests advance appropriations beginning in fiscal year 2023. A proposal of this magnitude often takes years to fully evaluate and obtain appropriate authority. Yet as of budget submission, IHS has not commenced dialogue with the authorizing committees about this proposal. Further, to advance appropriate funds, IHS needs to be included in the list of accounts for which advance appropriations can be made. IHS is not on this list. Therefore, the Committee is unable to act on this request. In addition, to effectively evaluate an advance appropriation request, the Committee requires more details on the proposal. For the last two years, the Committee directed IHS to report on its policies and procedures that may need to be changed in the event of advance appropriations. IHS has not submitted this report nor has IHS evaluated each line of its budget to explain which lines may be essential for advance appropriation and the reason why. The Committee again directs IHS to submit this information within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$115,093,000 for staffing newly-opened health facilities, as re-

quested. This amount represents the full amount required based on updated estimates provided to the Committee. Funds for Staffing for New Facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that opened in fiscal year 2021 or will open in fiscal year 2022. Funds may not be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status. The Committee understands that amounts required for staffing new facilities continue to evolve, due in part to when facilities achieve beneficial occupancy. IHS is expected to update the Committee as beneficial occupancy dates change, including for the River People Health Clinic.

Third Party Collections.—The Committee continues to direct IHS to consult with direct service Tribes about eligible uses of third party collections and report to the Committee on whether more weight should be afforded Tribal views on the use of third party funds and the reason for any outcomes within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$2,720,840,000 for Hospitals and Health Clinics, \$17,266,000 above the budget request and \$482,753,000 above the enacted level. This amount continues \$2,000,000 for quality and oversight, \$182,149,000 for Health Information Technology, \$1,300,000 for Healthy Lifestyles in Youth Project, \$8,083,000 for Village Based Clinics, and \$14,967,000 for the Domestic Violence Prevention Program.

Assessments.—For the first time, IHS requests funding for assessments to cover shared costs charged by the Department of Health and Human Services to IHS for inherently federal functions. IHS's total assessment for fiscal year 2022 is \$84,000,000 yet IHS only requests \$27,000,000, which is included. The Committee is extremely concerned that IHS may be sacrificing quality health care and oversight by not requesting full funding to cover these costs separate from health care funds. Instead, IHS is on GAO's high risk agency list and has numerous open GAO recommendations related to patient safety and quality of care, many detailed above. The Committee encourages IHS to examine whether additional funding for these costs should be requested in the future. In addition, these costs are funded under Hospitals and Health Care rather than Direct Operations program because of IHS's legacy accounting system. The Committee urges IHS to evaluate whether it would be more appropriate to account for these funds in Direct Operations for future years.

Community Health Aide Program (CHAP).—The Committee provides an additional \$20,000,000, as requested, for a total of \$25,000,000 to expand the national CHAP program to the lower 48 states. The Committee expects IHS to report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how funds will be distributed.

Tribal Epidemiology Centers.—Tribal Epidemiology Centers played an important role in documenting and combatting coronavirus in Native communities. The recommendation includes an additional \$14,000,000 for Tribal Epidemiology Centers to further data collection, evaluation, and research to improve the health of Native Americans.

Alzheimer's Disease.—The recommendation includes an additional \$500,000 for a total of \$5,500,000 to continue Alzheimer's and related dementia activities. These funds will further efforts on Alzheimer's awareness campaigns tailored for the AI/AN perspective to increase recognition of early signs of Alzheimer's and other dementias; quarterly, competency-based training curriculum, either in-person or virtually, for primary care practitioners to ensure a core competency on assessing, diagnosing, and managing individuals with Alzheimer's and other dementias; pilot programs to increase early detection and accurate diagnosis, including evidence based caregiver services within Indian Country, inclusive of UIOs; and an annual report to the Committee with data elements including the prevalence of Alzheimer's incidence in the preceding year, and access to services within 90 days of the end of each fiscal year.

The Committee continues to be concerned that IHS-funded facilities are not adequately prepared for the expected increase in Native patients with Alzheimer's. Therefore, the Committee continues to direct IHS, in consultation with Indian Tribes and UIOs, to develop a plan to assist those with Alzheimer's, the additional services required, and the costs associated with increasing Alzheimer's patients and submit this information to Congress within 270 days of enactment of this Act.

Accreditation Emergencies.—The recommendation continues \$58,000,000 to assist IHS-operated facilities that have been terminated or received notice of termination from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Medicare program while under operation by IHS. Funding shall be allocated to such facilities in amounts to restore or maintain compliance; supplement purchased/referred care, including transportation, in the event of temporary closure of such facility or one or more of its departments; and compensate for third-party collection shortfalls resulting from being out of compliance. Primary consideration should be given to facilities that have been without certification the longest or that need assistance to maintain newly achieved re-certification. Shortfalls shall be calculated relative to the average of the collections in each of the two fiscal years preceding the year in which an agreement with CMS was terminated or put on notice of termination. The funds may not be used for purposes other than those described herein.

The Committee has heard complaints that not all funds appropriated for accreditation purposes are being distributed. Thus, the Committee continues to expect IHS to submit, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a full accounting of the funds provided for accreditation emergencies in fiscal years 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, including the amount and purpose of funds allocated to each facility.

The Committee is concerned about financial losses from loss of CMS accreditation or of the requirement to divert patients at Service-operated facilities. The Committee considers the loss or imminent loss of accreditation to be an emergency. Funds allocated to a facility may be made available to Tribes newly assuming operation of such facilities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (ISDEAA) and shall be used by such Tribes to cover replacement of third-party revenues lost as a result of decertification, replacement of third-party carryover funds expended to respond to decertification, and reasonable costs

of achieving recertification, including recruitment costs necessary to stabilize staffing.

Additionally, the Committee continues to urge IHS to develop new strategies to improve how IHS programs, including those operated by Tribes under ISDEAA, can be supported to avoid these challenges and to refocus on both the quality of health care delivery and the improvement in health outcomes for, and health status of, Indian health program beneficiaries. This requires full Tribal consultation and the participation of the Department of Health and Human Services, CMS, CMS Innovation, and State Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance programs.

Ending Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS and STDs.—The recommendation includes an additional \$22,000,000, as requested, for a total of \$27,000,000 to identify, treat, prevent, and eliminate Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted diseases. The Committee encourages IHS to confer with UIOs to determine how they may participate in this initiative.

Improving Maternal Health.—The recommendation continues \$5,000,000 to improve maternal health. Pregnancy-related deaths have increased generally in the United States with pregnancy-related deaths for AI/AN women more than twice the non-Hispanic white women rate. The Committee continues to direct IHS to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on use of funds, updates on staff hiring, status of related standards, and the amount of training provided with these funds.

Produce Prescription Pilot Program.—The Committee is concerned with food insecurity among Native populations and recognizes the important role access to healthy food plays in preventing and managing chronic disease and reducing health care utilization. Produce prescription programs across the country allow medical providers to “prescribe” fresh fruits and vegetables to individuals or households who are at-risk due to health status or income, often pairing these prescriptions with financial incentives and nutrition education resources. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for IHS to create, in coordination with Tribes and UIOs, a pilot program to implement this model to increase access to produce and other traditional foods among its service population. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee expects IHS to explain how the funds are to be distributed and the metrics to be used to measure success of the pilot, which shall include engagement metrics, and may include appropriate health outcomes metrics, if feasible.

Electronic Health Records.—To improve the current IT infrastructure system to support deployment of a new modern electronic health records (EHR) solution, the recommendation includes \$284,500,000 for Electronic Health Records, as requested, and \$250,000,000 above the enacted level.

The bill continues language prohibiting IHS from obligating or expending funds to select or implement a new IT infrastructure system unless IHS notifies the Committee at least 90 days before such funds are obligated or expended. In addition, the Committee notes that funding used to select the core components appropriate to support the initial capacity of the system are covered by the bill language. The Committee also expects IHS to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the status and implementation of a Request for Proposal to select core components appropriate to support

the initial capacity of a modernized EHR and all activities associated with modernization of EHR.

The Committee acknowledges that any effort to deploy a new EHR must prioritize and ensure full interoperability with Tribal and Urban health systems that have chosen to purchase and implement a separate commercial-off-the-shelf system, and with the Department of Veterans' Affairs EHR system. The Committee heard concerns from Tribes and UIOs about costs they have incurred to implement their own commercial-off-the-shelf EHR systems. The Committee understands that the costs Tribes and UIOs have incurred for needs such as upfront investments, maintenance, upgrades, and other activities related to their own EHR systems are substantial. The Committee urges the agency to consult with Tribes and provide options for transitioning to the chosen EHR system. Further, the Committee recognizes that the full health IT infrastructure costs across the Indian health system will be substantial and directs the agency to report back to the Committee on whether a special appropriation to the agency is necessary.

The Committee urges IHS to continue moving forward with modernizing its aging EHR system by replacing it with a solution that is interoperable with the new EHR at the Department of Veterans Affairs and with systems purchased by Tribes and UIOs. Modernization should include robust Tribal consultation and planning to ensure that Tribes and UIOs are enabled to take full advantage of resulting modern health information technology and are not unduly burdened during this process. A modern system should increase security of patient data and promote efficiencies of care, empowering Tribal veterans who utilize care from both IHS and VA providers, and ensuring complete and accurate records of all IHS beneficiaries no matter where they receive care. The Committee is concerned about the disparate impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the health and well-being of AI/AN populations. It is important, therefore, that IHS consider options for deploying a population health data platform as a part of its modernization effort that can analyze EHR data and share resources and capabilities already available at other federal departments. In doing so, IHS can enhance its abilities to understand chronic conditions affecting IHS patient populations, research social determinants of health, and assist Tribal governments in building their public health infrastructure.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$287,326,000 for Dental Health, as requested, and \$72,639,000 above the enacted level.

Dental Support Centers.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Dental Support Centers (DSCs) in providing technical support, training, and assistance in clinical and preventive efforts of the dental program. Many IHS dentists practice in isolated areas without immediate access to specialty services. DSCs provide them with the necessary expertise and experience they need to address challenging oral health demands. Within the increase provided for Dental Health, the Committee includes an additional \$1,500,000 to enable IHS to expand DSCs to all 12 service areas with the flexibility to regionalize DSC operations as needed to provide their services efficiently.

Electronic Dental Records.—The Committee applauds the Service for successfully installing an electronic dental records (EDR) system. Within the increase for Dental Health, the Committee provides an additional \$2,500,000 to enable IHS to bring more dental centers into the system and to manage the current electronic dental records system. IHS is directed to expand their efforts in planning and developing greater data and information exchange between the EHR system and the EDR system.

Mental Health.—The recommendation includes \$124,622,000 for Mental Health, as requested, and \$9,515,000 above the enacted level. The Committee continues funding for suicide prevention/Zero Suicide Initiative and the behavioral health integration initiative at fiscal year 2021 enacted levels. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (P.L. 117–2) provided \$6,094,000,000 to IHS, which included \$420,000,000 for mental and behavioral health care.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The Committee provides \$268,490,000 for Alcohol and Substance Abuse, \$1,000,000 above the budget request and \$17,130,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes an additional \$5,000,000, as requested, for a total of \$15,000,000 for opioid grants. In addition, the recommendation continues funding for Generation Indigenous, Youth pilot project, essential detoxification and related services, and Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention grants at fiscal year 2021 enacted levels. Tribes frequently testify that IHS should provide assistance for all types of drug abuse, not just opioids. The Committee urges IHS to examine whether grant funds should be made available to address all types of drug abuse.

Medication assisted treatment.—The Committee is concerned that alcohol and opioid use disorders continue to be some of the most severe public health and safety problems facing AI/AN individuals, families, and communities. To address this problem, the Committee continues to direct IHS to increase its support for culturally competent preventive, educational, and treatment services programs and partner with academic institutions with established AI/AN training and health professions programs to research and promote culturally responsive care. Additionally, the Committee encourages IHS to employ the full spectrum of medication assisted treatments (MAT) for alcohol and opioid use disorders, including non-narcotic treatment options that are less subject to diversion combined with counseling services. IHS should prioritize efforts that leverage existing clinical networks, consortia, technology solutions, and encompass the AI/AN rural population.

The Committee understands IHS has seen a decrease in opioid prescribing and an increase in overdose deaths among Native Americans. With this change, the interaction between patient and medication dispenser is a crucial intervention point to ensure patients are educated regarding the risk of their prescribed opioid; risks associated with augmenting pain prescriptions with street drugs; the importance of increased communication with prescribers; and the availability of life-saving antidotes. While CDC opioid prescribing guidelines provide prescribers with best practices, these recommendations may not fully address responsible opioid tapering for special populations and dispensers are the last touch point for patients. The Committee is aware that under Medicare's Medication Therapy Management Services, pharmacists are eligible for re-

imbursement for extra education and services provided to patients with certain medical conditions. The Committee encourages IHS to pilot a demonstration project to study incorporating payment by IHS (or reimbursement from respective federal and private payers including Medicaid) to dispensers who fill opioid prescriptions and co-prescribe an overdose reversal agent. IHS is also encouraged to examine its influence on patient education, rates of co-prescribing an overdose reversal drug for prescriptions 50 MME or higher, and the average time allotted for patient education.

Purchased/Referred Care.—The recommendation includes \$1,191,824,000 for Purchased/Referred Care, as requested, and \$215,968,000 above the enacted level. The Committee includes an additional \$1,000,000 for the Indian Catastrophic Health Fund.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—To continue reducing health care disparities across the IHS system, the recommendation includes \$317,306,000 for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund, as requested, and \$245,026,000 above the enacted level.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$104,693,000 for Public Health Nursing, \$2,000,000 above the budget request and \$11,957,000 above the enacted level.

Health Education.—The Committee provides \$22,164,000 for Health Education, as requested, and \$1,130,000 above the enacted level.

Community Health Representatives.—Community Health Representatives (CHR) played an important role in pandemic response. As individuals quarantined themselves, CHRs made home visits to prevent avoidable hospital readmissions and emergency department visits for patients with chronic health conditions. The recommendation includes \$65,557,000 for CHR, as requested, and \$2,665,000 above the enacted level. The Committee encourages IHS to examine whether UIOs should be eligible for these funds and to confer with UIOs to determine the amount necessary.

Immunization (Alaska).—The recommendation includes \$2,174,000 for Immunization (Alaska), as requested, and \$47,000 above the enacted level.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$200,500,000 for Urban Indian Health, \$100,500,000 above the budget request and \$137,816,000 above the enacted level. The Committee expects the Service to continue including current services estimates for Urban Indian health in annual budget requests.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation provides \$92,843,000 for Indian Health Professions, as requested, and \$25,529,000 above the enacted level. The increase includes an additional \$11,200,000 for scholarship programs and an additional \$13,800,000 for the loan repayment program. The Committee continues funding for the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians Into Nursing Program; the Indians Into Medicine Program, including the fourth site expansion; and the American Indians Into Psychology Program at enacted levels.

The Committee continues to direct IHS to review its processes and timeliness in reviewing and approving applications and submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act to the Committee on how IHS can streamline the scholarship and loan repayment application process and expedite its review processes.

Tribal Management Grant Program.—The recommendation includes \$2,485,000 for the Tribal Management Grant Program, as requested, and \$20,000 above the enacted level.

Direct Operations.—The recommendation includes \$107,788,000 for Direct Operations, as requested, and \$25,332,000 above the enacted level. The Committee notes that in addition to the funds for the Office of Quality continued in Hospitals and Health Care, the recommendation also continues funding for quality and oversight activities provided in fiscal year 2021 levels in Direct Operations.

The Committee does not continue the \$1,000,000 for a UIO infrastructure study but continues to direct IHS to conduct urban confer and prepare the study and report on UIO infrastructure needs with the funds provided in fiscal year 2021. Within 30 days of completion of the study and report, the Committee expects IHS to submit the report to the Committee.

Several direct service Tribes indicate an interest in IHS providing dialysis services. They contend that patient health and quality of life is negatively impacted by the need to travel long distances for dialysis. They also contend it may be cheaper for IHS to provide dialysis directly rather than purchase through outside vendors. The Committee encourages IHS to survey direct service Tribes on the interest in dialysis services and to discuss benefits and challenges for IHS-operated facilities to provide dialysis.

Self-Governance.—The Committee provides \$5,990,000 for Self-Governance, as requested, and \$184,000 above the enacted level.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$916,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	880,000,000
Recommended, 2022	880,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	- 36,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$880,000,000 for contract support costs incurred by the agency as required by law. The bill continues language making such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose. In addition, the bill includes language specifying carryover funds may be applied to subsequent years' contract support costs.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$101,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	150,000,000
Recommended, 2022	150,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+49,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$150,000,000 for Payments for Tribal Leases incurred by the agency as required by law. The bill includes language making such sums as necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibits the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$917,888,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,500,943,000
Recommended, 2022	1,285,064,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+367,176,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-215,879,000

The Committee recommends \$1,285,064,000 for Indian Health Facilities, \$367,176,000 above the enacted level and \$215,879,000 below the budget request. The Committee fully funds current services, as requested, and expects IHS to continue all programs at enacted levels, except as otherwise discussed below and summarized in the table at the end of this report.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$9,984,000 for staffing newly opened health facilities, as requested. Funding for Staffing for New Facilities represents the full amount required based on updated estimates provided to the Committee. Funds for Staffing for New Facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2021 or will open in fiscal year 2022. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Maintenance and Improvement.—The recommendation includes \$222,924,000 for Maintenance and Improvement, as requested, and \$53,972,000 above the enacted level.

Sanitation Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$231,445,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction, \$34,868,000 above the enacted level and \$120,000,000 below the budget request.

Health Care Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$413,902,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction, \$154,612,000 above the enacted level and \$111,879,000 below the budget request. The increase includes an additional \$8,000,000 for the small ambulatory program and an additional \$20,000,000 for staff quarters. The Committee continues \$5,000,000 to incorporate planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs, minimize environmental impacts, use renewable energy and incorporate green infrastructure and the most current energy efficiency codes and standards to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee directs IHS to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act explaining how it proposes to use the funds provided for green infrastructure and renewable energy.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support.—The recommendation includes \$300,153,000 for Facilities and Environmental Health Support, as requested, and \$36,171,000 above the enacted level.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes \$116,640,000 for Equipment, \$16,000,000 above the budget request and \$87,553,000 above the enacted level. This includes a program adjustment of \$67,913,000 allowing IHS to replace existing equipment at the end of its lifecycle rather than continuing to use outdated equipment. The bill continues \$500,000 for TRANSAM.

In addition, the Committee is aware that the increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events has motivated certain ju-

risdictions to adopt de-energization protocols to reduce the risks of catastrophic wildfires. While these protocols are useful in limiting loss of life, however, they can also have dire consequences for Tribal communities who rely on Tribal Health Programs for their health care needs, including vaccines and other specialty drugs. To increase the resilience of these facilities, the recommendation includes an additional \$19,000,000, for a total of \$20,000,000, to purchase generators for Tribal Health Programs located in areas impacted by de-energization events. In procuring generators, the Indian Health Service and Tribal Health Programs are directed to take into account cost effective methods, which may include leasing.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The bill includes language allowing funds in the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund to be used for activities in the Facilities account.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and in section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 to conduct certain research and worker training activities associated with the Nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$81,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	83,540,000
Recommended, 2022	83,540,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+2,040,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$83,540,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, \$2,040,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

The Committee continues to strongly support the Worker Training Program, which trains workers to safely work in hazardous environments and respond in emergency situations. NIEHS is encouraged to continue its work supporting communities' capacity to respond to pandemics and disasters.

Risk Communications.—The Committee is acutely aware of the significant need for effective risk communications methods, particularly as part of broader strategies to reduce exposures and to mitigate risks to public health and the environment. The Committee strongly supports the Superfund Research Program's ongoing work in this area and urges NIEHS to continue to develop communications toolkits that utilize the most effective strategies for targeting and educating communities of environmental risks. The Committee believes that such communications toolkits should be tailored to account for differences in regional, cultural, educational, linguistic, and other demographic factors that can impact the effectiveness of risk communications.

**AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY
TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH**

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The Agency's mission is to serve the public through responsive public health actions to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful toxic exposures. ATSDR assesses hazardous exposures in communities near toxic waste sites and advises the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other government agencies, community groups and industry partners on actions needed to protect people's health. In addition, ATSDR conducts toxicological and applied research to support environmental assessments, supports health surveillance systems and registries, develops and disseminates information on hazardous substances, provides education and training on hazardous exposures, and responds to environmental emergencies. Through a national network of scientists and public health practitioners in State health departments, regional EPA offices and headquarters, ATSDR helps to protect people from acute toxic exposures that occur from hazardous leaks and spills, environment-related poisonings, and natural and terrorism-related disasters.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$78,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	81,750,000
Recommended, 2022	84,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+2,250,000

The Committee recommends \$84,000,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, \$6,000,000 above the enacted level and \$2,250,000 above the budget request.

The Committee supports the Agency's ongoing work assessing health threats from environmental hazards, including emerging contaminants such as PFAS chemicals. The Committee directs the Agency to increase its statistical and data analytical capacity to support the Agency's health mission.

The Committee believes it is vitally important to continue to develop the state health departments' capacity to coordinate with state environmental agencies and to incorporate environmental data into health departments' programmatic work. The Committee has provided additional resources above the request to further these efforts. The Agency is directed to work with state health departments to support increased coordination and data sharing between state health departments and corresponding state and local environmental authorities.

The Committee understands that the Agency has recently consulted with the State of Ohio regarding the Department of Energy Portsmouth Site. The Committee also understands that a third-party effort is underway to collect environmental samples in the area. The Agency is directed to consult with the Department of Energy, if requested, on the results of this effort, and in coordination with the Department, provide to the Committee a briefing on the results.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by Congress under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), which provides professional and administrative staff for the Council, was established in the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. CEQ has statutory responsibility for overseeing Federal agency implementation of the requirements of NEPA and also assists in co-ordinating environmental programs among the Federal agencies in the Executive Branch.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,200,000
Recommended, 2022	4,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+700,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$4,200,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, \$700,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) is an independent Federal agency charged with investigating industrial chemical accidents. The board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The CSB conducts root-cause investigations of chemical accidents at fixed industrial facilities. CSB does not issue fines or citations but does make recommendations.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	13,400,000
Recommended, 2022	13,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$13,400,000 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, \$1,400,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee notes that there is only one of five Senate-confirmed board members in place, and that this lack of staffing has been identified as a management challenge during Inspector General audits. The Committee expects the agency to brief the Committee on its plans for continuing its mission while its staffing issues are resolved, and its plans to address this and other challenges that have been identified by the Inspector General and other stakeholders.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) was established by Public Law 93–531 to plan and conduct relocation activities associated with the settlement of a land dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,000,000
Recommended, 2022	3,150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	– 850,000
Budget estimate, 2022	– 850,000

The Committee recommends \$3,150,000 for ONHIR to complete its mission and bring about the closure of ONHIR in accordance with its authorizing statutes, \$850,000 below the enacted level and the budget request. Bill language makes these funds available from unobligated balances. The Committee does not recommend funds to relocate individuals who have not been certified as eligible for relocation. If an appeal of a denial for relocation benefits is successful, ONHIR has sufficient unobligated balances to provide relocation assistance. The Committee expects ONHIR to continue keeping the Committee informed of the status and resolution of appeals. None of the funds may be used for the ultimate closure of ONHIR.

The Committee is encouraged that as of the time of the budget submission, there are only three families, for which funding has already been provided, left to be relocated. However, the Committee understands that some appeals are still pending and that this amount may change. ONHIR is directed to continue to work closely with the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe, the Department of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, and the Department of Justice to plan and implement the timely, reasonable, and fair closure of ONHIR and transfer of any legacy responsibilities to the appropriate parties.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$10,772,000
Budget estimate, 2022	11,000,000
Recommended, 2022	11,772,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+772,000

The Committee recommends \$11,772,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development (IAIA), \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$772,000 above the budget request.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum and research complex, with 21 museums and galleries, numerous research centers, 21 libraries, the National Zoological Park, and more than 200 Affiliates in nearly every state, Puerto Rico, and Panama.

Funded by both private and Federal sources, the Smithsonian is unique in the Federal establishment. Created by an Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, in 2021 the Smithsonian will celebrate 175 years of honoring its mission to promote "the increase and diffusion of knowledge". As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for overseeing 155 million objects, including scientific specimens, works of art, library volumes, archival materials, musical instruments, and live animals. These scientific and cultural collections are a vital resource for global research and conservation efforts. The collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by thousands of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year. Using its digital tools, the Smithsonian's goal is to share its treasures with millions across the country and the globe who cannot visit in person.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$818,192,000
Budget estimate, 2022	872,000,000
Recommended, 2022	872,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+53,808,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$872,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, \$53,808,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes the requested fixed costs and program increases that are critical as the Smithsonian confronts the operational challenges due to the coronavirus and how to safely reopen unless otherwise specified. Additional information and program increases are provided in the narrative below and in the detail table at the end of the report. The Committee supports the Smithsonian's efforts to transform into a virtual museum that complements their physical spaces to share their collection with millions across the country and the globe.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Accessibility.—The Committee understands the Smithsonian is committed to making all facilities accessible, including for individuals that are hard of hearing, and requests a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act describing how it meets that goal, including its collaboration with the National Park Service.

American Women's Initiatives and Outreach.—The Committee provides a total of \$7,500,000 for the Smithsonian's American Women's Initiative and the Smithsonian American Women's History museum, equal to the budget request. This includes \$5,000,000 that will heighten the public's knowledge and appreciation of the transformative role women have played in constructing our national identity and culture. Through exhibitions, programs, educational content, and expansion of the national collection both online and on site, the Smithsonian Institution will better portray how women have shaped this country.

Asian Pacific American Initiatives and Outreach.—In light of the rise in anti-Asian hate and discrimination, the Committee supports

the need to strengthen programming to commemorate Asian Pacific history, and provides a total of \$2,520,000 for the Asian Pacific Center and the Asian Pacific Pool, an increase of \$1,100,000 above the budget request. This funding will allow the Smithsonian to acquire new material for its collection that it determines will communicate the history of Asian and Pacific Americans. This can include photographic and documentary resources that promote a better understanding of the Asian Pacific American experience.

The Committee encourages the continued collaboration of the Smithsonian, through the National Museum of American History and the Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center, with the Filipino Veterans Recognition and Education Project on the development of an educational website and accompanying resources to recognize Filipino and American WWII veterans.

Latino Programs, Exhibitions, Collections and Public Outreach.—The Committee reaffirms and supports the intent of Congress that the new National Museum of the American Latino will be located on or near the National Mall, to the maximum extent practicable. The recommendation includes a total of \$8,324,000 for the Latino Pool and the National Museum of the American Latino, equal to the budget request. This includes \$5,000,000 for projects that support Latino programs and focus on U.S. Latino contributions to science, history, and culture, as well as exhibition and collections development, public and educational programs, research and publications, digital content, and fellowships and internships. The Committee looks forward to the opening of the Molina Family Latino Gallery in the National Museum of American History in the winter of 2022, and understands the Smithsonian is committed to a gallery experience that is accessible to all visitors, including those with physical, sensory and brain-based challenges and is working to ensure all special needs are met in exceptional ways. The Committee requests an update on the Molina Family Latino Gallery and related exhibits and collections within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

National Museum of African American History and Culture.—The Committee maintains its longstanding support of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

Outreach and Institution-wide Programs.—The Committee supports Smithsonian's request to establish new pools and provides \$3,900,000 for the Research Pool Initiative to include research on recycling; \$2,850,000 for the Digital Support Pool; and \$1,500,000 for the Education Initiatives Pool. The Committee encourages the Institution to increase outreach and support activities through collaboration with local museums and other interested public and non-profit organizations. Through the Smithsonian's Traveling Exhibitions and Affiliations programs, Smithsonian expertise, art, science, historical artifacts, and rich educational programming can be shared throughout the Nation ensuring all Americans can learn and experience the magnificent history which millions find every year exhibited in Washington, D.C. The Committee also supports discussions with outside partners about utilizing a portion of the increases provided for digital support and education initiatives to make the Smithsonian's artifacts and collections, specifically the music and historic collections of the Center for Folklife and Cul-

tural Heritage, more accessible for teachers and students, so these resources can enhance school curriculums.

Expanding upon the central tenet of the Smithsonian's mission, to share knowledge, the Smithsonian Office of Educational Technology website currently offers teachers and students free digital access to more than one million resources from across the institution. The Smithsonian's commitment to education is further illustrated in its response to the COVID–19 crisis. The Smithsonian has become a collaborative knowledge partner to professional associations and local and national school districts, providing resources for their websites, while also forming an interdisciplinary education response team to support schools, caregivers and students. The Committee supports these efforts as well as the Smithsonian's collaboration with other federal agencies, such as the Library of Congress and the Department of Education. The Committee urges the Smithsonian to expand upon these collaborative efforts to ensure audiences can easily locate and access Smithsonian resources.

STEAM engagement and diversity.—The Committee commends the Smithsonian's efforts to provide authentic and inspiring STEAM experiences for teachers and students by drawing on the scientific and engineering assets of the Federal government including scientists, labs, satellites, museums, and research centers. The Committee notes the achievement gap persists for many low-income students and students of color and encourages the Smithsonian to ensure priorities are given to disadvantaged and dual language students. Supporting STEAM initiatives is crucial in preparing young Americans, especially those from low-income disadvantaged backgrounds, for the 21st century economy and beyond. The Committee encourages the Smithsonian to continue its involvement and leadership in the Federal CoSTEAM initiative which coordinates the efforts of STEAM engagement across mission agencies, and other non-profit collaborators. The Committee also supports the Smithsonian's goal to transport our nation's aeronautical and space treasures and stories through digital technology, and cultivate the next generation of science, technology, engineering, art, mathematics and history learners by sharing high quality education content aligned with national education priorities.

Facilities Maintenance.—The Smithsonian-wide facility replacement value is currently \$9.45 billion. The National Research Council recommends an annual maintenance budget in the range of two to four percent of a physical plant's current replacement value to avoid adding a deferred maintenance backlog. The Committee supports the Smithsonian's goal to further reduce its maintenance backlog, currently estimated at \$1.13 billion, through coordinated efforts of its maintenance and Facilities Capital programs. The recommendation provides \$116,917,000, equal to the budget request.

The Committee encourages the Smithsonian to work with the National Museum of American Jewish History (NMAJH) to explore a plan for acquisition of the Museum and report back within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$214,530,000
Budget estimate, 2022	230,000,000
Recommended, 2022	230,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+15,470,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$230,000,000 for the Facilities Capital account, \$15,470,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes \$185,600,000 for Revitalization to continue the renovation of the National Air and Space Museum and start major renovation projects for the Smithsonian Castle; Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and continue revitalization of building systems and infrastructure projects at facilities such as the National Zoological Park. The recommendation also includes \$7,600,000 to begin construction of the Pod 6 Collections Storage Module, a partnership with the National Gallery of Art, and \$36,800,000 for planning and design.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art, displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors annually, and its two iconic buildings and sculpture garden, serve as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal government. With the special exhibitions shown in the Gallery, and through the many exhibitions which travel across the country, the Gallery brings great art treasures to Washington, DC, and to the Nation. Through its educational and teacher training programs and its website, the Gallery provides art history materials, rich online educational materials, direct loans, and broadcast programs to millions of Americans in every State.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$153,242,000
Budget estimate, 2022	157,500,000
Recommended, 2022	157,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+4,258,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$153,242,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Gallery of Art, \$4,258,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language specifying the amount provided for Special Exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$23,203,000
Budget estimate, 2022	26,000,000
Recommended, 2022	26,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+2,797,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$26,000,000 for Repair, Restoration and Renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, \$2,797,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The recommendation also includes bill language and \$11,458,000 for design of an off-site art storage facility in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a living memorial to the late President Kennedy and is the National Center for the Performing Arts. The Center houses nine stages and seven theaters which have a total of more than 7,300 seats. The Center consists of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 8,000 on a daily basis.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$26,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	27,000,000
Recommended, 2022	27,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+600,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$27,000,000 for Operations and Maintenance, \$600,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	13,440,000
Recommended, 2022	13,440,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	-560,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$13,440,000 for Capital Repair and Restoration, \$560,000 below the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968, P.L. 90-637, established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official memorial to President Wilson and as a key non-partisan forum for tackling global issues through independent research and open dialogue. Since 1968, this institution's nonpartisan insight and analysis has helped inform decisions of policymakers, civic leaders, and the general public across a wide spectrum of beliefs and backgrounds. The Center hosts more than 150 world-class scholars, journalists, former policymakers, and others per year to do their own advanced study, research and writing which facilitates debate and discussions on relevant, major long-term issues facing this Nation and the world.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	14,095,000
Recommended, 2022	14,095,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+95,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$14,095,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, \$95,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee expresses continued support for the effective role the Center plays as a nonpartisan forum that fosters independent research and open dialogue to meet today's most pressing challenges.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$167,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	201,000,000
Recommended, 2022	201,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+33,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$201,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), \$33,500,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the broad bipartisan support for the NEA and its work to promote access to the arts in every community across America. Each year, every district receives NEA funding to support art programs that can enhance economic development, create jobs, and expand arts learning.

Addressing systemic racism through the arts.—The Committee recognizes the unique role of the arts to strengthen communities and address racial injustice. The National Endowment for the Arts is encouraged to increase engagement with public and nonprofit entities, including faith-based and community-based organizations, led by people of color, and to support arts projects that directly combat systemic racism through the arts.

The Committee recognizes the power of NEA grants to provide arts programming access to minority and underserved populations. These grant programs also have the potential to increase opportunities for, and develop the potential of, minority and underserved artists, particularly in the film, television, theater, publishing, and other industries. The Committee directs the NEA to continue prioritizing diversity in its work and to work with relevant stakeholders including Members of Congress on identifying ways to increase outreach and engagement with historically underrepresented communities and regions, as well as to continue prioritizing increasing diversity in NEA staff, the National Council of the Arts, Discipline Directors, and Peer Panelists.

The Committee further encourages the NEA to prioritize grants dedicated to traditionally underserved artforms and artist organizations. Specifically, the Committee directs the NEA to consider expanding grants for arts projects beyond the currently listed 15 project disciplines for consideration.

The Committee remains committed to supporting proven national initiatives with broad geographic reach. The Big Read, Challenge America, and Shakespeare in American Communities are among the cost-effective grant programs that extend the arts to underserved populations in both urban and rural communities across the

United States. Through the innovative program, “Creative Forces: NEA Military Healing Arts Network,” the NEA, in partnership with the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, provides creative arts therapies and arts engagement strategies that promote healing and support the reintegration of service members and veterans recovering from traumatic brain injuries and psychological health issues.

The Committee recognizes the efficacy of maternal music programs to improve maternal health, early childhood development, and strengthen family bonds. NEA is encouraged to support music programs that promote maternal-child wellbeing, particularly for mothers facing adversity, such as poverty, homelessness, incarceration, behavioral health, and teenage pregnancy.

The Committee strongly urges the NEA to continue support of projects that promote the culture, language, and related arts of Native American communities, including American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.

The bill includes funding to continue the longstanding collaborative relationship between the NEA and the States. State governments match NEA grant funds to support programs that respond to local needs in arts education, community development, cultural preservation, and arts access. More than 4,000 communities benefit annually from these programs.

Bill Language.—As in previous years, bill language is included to provide grant program direction to the NEA. With the exception of established honorific programs, grant funding to individual artists is strictly prohibited. The Committee directs that priority be given to providing services or grant funding for projects, productions, or programs that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$167,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	177,550,000
Recommended, 2022	201,000,000
<i>Comparison:</i>	
Appropriation, 2021	+33,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+23,450,000

The Committee recommends \$201,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), \$33,500,000 above the enacted level and \$23,450,000 above the budget request. The Committee expects the NEH to obligate and expend funds as directed in the table that is included at the end of this report.

The Committee recognizes the broad bipartisan support for the NEH mission to serve and strengthen our nation by making the humanities available to all Americans. NEH programs support cultural infrastructure projects, education programs, and initiatives; advance scholarly research; and provide for exhibitions, documentaries, and the preservation of historic collections.

The Committee includes funding to advance cross-cutting NEH initiatives. The Committee understands that this funding will be used to support three programmatic areas: the celebration of the U.S. Semiquicentennial, the advancement of civic education, and NEH’s “Standing Together” initiative which promotes a deeper un-

derstanding of the military experience and supports returning veterans and their families.

The Committee commends the NEH for its support of grant programs to benefit wounded warriors and to ensure educational opportunities for veterans and service members transitioning to civilian life. In partnership with NEH, State humanities councils have developed and delivered local programs that support veterans, their families and caregivers. The Committee encourages the NEH to fully support efforts to connect the humanities to the experience of veterans and provide educational opportunities to these American heroes.

The Committee recognizes the power of NEH grants to provide humanities programming access to minority and underserved populations. The Committee directs the NEH to continue prioritizing diversity in its work and to work with relevant stakeholders including Members of Congress on identifying ways to increase outreach and engagement with historically underrepresented communities and regions, as well as to continue prioritizing increasing diversity in NEH staff, members of the National Council of the Humanities, Division Directors, and Peer Panelists.

The Committee commends the NEH for its ongoing support to American Indian and Alaska Native communities in preserving their cultural and linguistic heritage through the Documenting Endangered Languages program and a variety of preservation and access grants that enable American Indian and Alaska Native communities to preserve cultural artifacts and make them broadly accessible. The Committee also commends the NEH for providing educational opportunities for Tribal communities through the Humanities Initiatives at Tribal Colleges and Universities program. The Committee encourages the NEH to expand its support to Native Hawaiian communities to ensure access to and preservation of cultural artifacts and practices across more indigenous communities.

The bill includes funding to continue the longstanding collaborative relationship between the NEH and State humanities councils. The Committee commends the NEH for its ongoing, successful collaboration with State humanities councils in each of the 50 states as well as Washington, D.C., the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. State humanities councils support public humanities programming in more than 6,000 rural and urban communities and nearly every congressional district. These programs increase public awareness of national issues such as the opioid epidemic, help veterans reintegrate into their communities, promote family literacy, and record and preserve the stories, language, and histories of our native cultures. The Committee urges the NEH to provide program funding to support the work of State humanities councils consistent with the guidance provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to advise the government on questions of art and architecture and preserve the symbolic significance of the nation's capital. The Commission's work includes advice on designs for parks, public buildings, public

art, as well as the design of national monuments, coins and medals, and overseas American military cemeteries. In addition, the Commission conducts design reviews of semipublic and private structures within the Old Georgetown Historic District and within certain areas of the National Capital that are adjacent to areas of Federal interest. The Commission also administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$3,240,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,328,000
Recommended, 2022	3,328,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+88,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$3,328,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$88,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$5,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2022	5,000,000
Recommended, 2022	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs (NCACA) program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support organizations that perform, exhibit, and/or present the arts in the Nation's Capital. NCACA provides grants to support Ford's Theater, the National Symphony Orchestra, the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and other arts organizations. The Committee recommends \$5,000,000, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (AChP). The AChP was granted permanent authorization as part of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109–453). The AChP promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$7,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	8,255,000
Recommended, 2022	8,255,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+855,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$8,255,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (AChP), \$855,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the National Capital Planning Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. The three major functions of the Commission are to prepare the federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan; prepare the Federal Capital Improvement Program; and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$8,124,000
Budget estimate, 2022	8,382,000
Recommended, 2022	8,382,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+258,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$8,382,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, \$258,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In 1980, Congress passed legislation creating a 65-member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a living memorial/museum to victims of the Holocaust. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum came solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign, and appropriated funds were used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support, and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102–529 and Public Law 106–292. Private funds support educational outreach throughout the United States.

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$61,388,000
Budget estimate, 2022	62,616,000
Recommended, 2022	62,616,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+1,228,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$62,616,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$1,228,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Salaries and Expenses.—The recommendation includes \$57,637,000 for salaries and expenses. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to enhance the Museum's education programming on the Holocaust and genocide prevention, as authorized by the Never Again Education Act (Public Law 116–141). The Committee directs the Museum to continue to develop and nationally disseminate relevant and accessible resources to promote critical thinking and understanding about how and why the Holocaust happened. The Museum is encouraged to articulate and share sound methodologies and approaches for teaching and learning about the Holocaust and to work with state and local education

agencies, museums, Holocaust education leaders and centers, and other organizations to educate students nationwide about the history and relevance of the Holocaust.

Repair and Rehabilitation.—The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for Repair and Rehabilitation, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

Outreach Initiatives.—The recommendation includes \$1,264,000 for Outreach Initiatives, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

Equipment Replacement.—The recommendation includes \$715,000 for Equipment Replacement, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

PRESIDIO TRUST

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	31,000,000
Recommended, 2022	40,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	+9,000,000

The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for the Presidio Trust \$20,000,000 above the enacted level and \$9,000,000 above the budget request.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The U.S. World War I Centennial Commission was created by an Act of Congress in 2013 as an independent agency of the Legislative Branch of the United States government. Members of the 12-member Commission were appointed by the President and the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the National World War I Museum. The Commission's mission is to plan, develop, and execute programs, projects and activities to commemorate the Centennial of World War I.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,000,000
Recommended, 2022	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	- 6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, \$6,000,000 below the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	\$8,000,000
Recommended, 2022	8,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, \$8,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 401 continues a provision prohibiting activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 402 continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 403 continues a provision providing restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committee on Appropriations.

Section 404 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

Section 405 continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs for prior fiscal years.

Section 406 addresses the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2022.

Section 407 continues a provision providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision.

Section 408 continues a provision limiting preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

Section 409 continues a provision which restricts funding for acquisition of lands or interests in lands from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

Section 410 continues a provision which prohibits no-bid contracts and grants except under certain circumstances.

Section 411 continues a provision which requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Section 412 continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 413 continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 414 continues a provision requiring the Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Forest Service, and Indian Health Service to provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 415 extends certain authorities through fiscal year 2022 allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

Section 416 prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

Section 417 continues a provision requiring the humane treatment of wild horses and burros.

Section 418 extends the authority of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

Section 419 sets requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Section 420 provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

Section 421 provides a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority.

Section 422 references Reprogramming Guidelines previously enacted into law.

Section 423 continues a provision through fiscal year 2021 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Section 424 reauthorizes for one year the Shasta-Trinity Marina Fee authority.

Section 425 reauthorizes for one year the Interpretive Association authority.

Section 426 reauthorizes for one year the Puerto Rico Schooling authority.

Section 427 reauthorizes for one year the Forest Botanical Products Fee Collection authority.

Section 428 continues a provision restricting certain activities within Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

Section 429 requires the initial lease term Tribal lease payments to be consistent with funding agreements.

Section 430 reauthorizes for one year the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

Section 431 requires the allocation of funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Section 432 addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

Section 433 references congressionally requested projects contained in this report.

Section 434 allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to allow Urban Indian Organizations to use grant or contract funds for minor renovations to facilities, or construction or expansion of facilities, to meet certain standards.

Section 435 prohibits funds to be used to review or approve a mine plan in the Rainy River Watershed.

Section 436 prohibits the issuance of permits for the import of a sport-hunted trophy of elephants or lions from certain countries.

Section 437 prohibits the construction of forest development roads in the Tongass National Forest.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2022

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
ID	National Interagency Fire Center	100-Administration Repair, Access, and Abatement.	\$7,000,000
OR	Medford and NW Districts	Oregon Bridge Rehabilitation	8,899,000
FL	South Eastern District	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Building and Site Repair.	6,850,000

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
WY	High Desert District/High Plains District	Wyoming BLM Dam Safety Repairs and Maintenance Projects.	3,095,000
AZ	Colorado River District	La Poso Wastewater Septic/Lagoon Replacement (Phase 3 of 3) and Site Road Repairs.	5,740,000
ID	Boise District, Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District.	Idaho Statewide Recreation Site Repairs	6,877,000
MT, SD	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District.	Montana/Dakotas Recreation, Roads, and Dam Repairs.	6,840,000
UT	Color Country and Paria River Districts	Color Country and Paria River District Recreation Site Repairs.	5,000,000
CO	Grand Junction Air Center	Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs.	6,160,000
AK	Fairbanks District	White Mountains National Recreation Area Access Repairs.	11,600,000
CA	Central California and Northern California Districts.	Combined California Historic Rehabilitation Project.	4,650,000
NV	Winnemucca and Southern Nevada Districts ..	Nevada Recreation Safety and Access Repairs	2,706,000
NM	Las Cruces District	Starvation Draw Detention Dams Decommissioning (Phase 2 of 2).	3,303,000
AZ	Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area	Gila Box Recreation Sites and Access Roadway Reconstruction and Repairs.	6,100,000
	Bureau-wide	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,688,000
	Total, Bureau of Land Management		87,508,000

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Continued salary funding for Maintenance Action Team (MAT) strike forces as established and deployed in FY21.	\$8,000,000
AR	Dale Bumpers White River NWR	Modernize multiple outdoor recreational access facilities and transportation assets to eliminate deferred maintenance and improve the visitor experience; Phase II - Construction.	7,900,000
AK	Izembek NWR	Modernize multiple facilities and waterlines to eliminate deferred maintenance, seismic and other safety deficiencies, and demolish unnecessary infrastructure to ensure portfolio is right-sized; Phase II - Construction.	6,650,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary funding for hiring junior Civilian Climate Conservation Corps (CCCC) personnel at various NWRs to help plan and/or execute a variety of deferred maintenance reduction projects.	2,000,000
DE	Coastal Delaware NWR Complex	Demolish multiple buildings at Bombay Hook NWR, Prime Hook NWR, and Wertheim NWR and replace with two new smaller buildings; a multiple-purpose building at Bombay Hook NWR and a visitor contact station at Prime Hook NWR.	4,800,000
AK	Kenai NWR	Modernize multiple outdoor recreational access facilities and transportation assets to eliminate deferred maintenance, improve the visitor experience, and increase pedestrian safety.	13,540,000

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
NY	Montezuma NWR	Co-locate a visitor center and administrative facility, improve outdoor recreational access infrastructure, and demolish unnecessary infrastructure to eliminate deferred maintenance to ensure the portfolio is right-sized.	5,151,000
SD	Lake Andes NWR	Replace flood-damaged headquarters building, improve siting and condition of bunkhouse and shop buildings, and improve recreational assets.	6,800,000
NM	Bosque del Apache NWR	Consolidate and modernize multiple facilities to eliminate deferred maintenance, improve efficiency and ensure portfolio is right-sized. Modernize multiple outdoor recreational access facilities to eliminate deferred maintenance and improve the visitor experience.	15,407,000
CA	San Luis NWR	Repair and modernize multiple water control structures and outdoor recreation assets to eliminate deferred maintenance, improve outdoor recreational access, and provide reliable water resource infrastructure to support habitat and huntable wildlife.	6,500,000
AZ	Buenos Aires NWR	Co-locate a visitor center and administrative facility, improve transportation-related access infrastructure, and demolish unnecessary infrastructure to eliminate deferred maintenance to ensure portfolio is right-sized.	10,149,000
Bureau-wide		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,688,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service			\$89,585,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Replace the Yellowstone River Bridge	71,200,000
CA	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Hotel and Correct Critical Safety Hazards.	19,407,000
OR	Crater Lake National Park	Rehabilitate Sections of the East Rim Drive.	45,200,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Replace Mammoth Wastewater Collection System.	9,327,000
OH	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	Stabilize Riverbank at High Priority Areas along Towpath Trail and Valley Railway.	24,897,000
CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize Alcatraz Wharf	36,577,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate and Improve Old Faithful Water Treatment System and Demolish Abandoned Wastewater Treatment Plant.	20,112,000
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.	Restore Canal Prism and Historic Dry Stone Wall.	7,125,000
KY	Mammoth Cave National Park	Rehabilitate Cave Trails: New Entrance to Frozen Niagara.	10,128,000
NC, TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Park Roads and Road Structures.	25,410,000
VA	Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia.	32,834,000
FL	Everglades National Park	Rehabilitate Parkwide Water and Waste-water Systems.	30,912,000
CO	Mesa Verde National Park	Replace Morefield and Wetherill Water Lines.	22,969,000
VA	Colonial National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Sections of the Colonial Parkway.	128,674,000

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MA	Minute Man National Historic Park	Rehabilitate and Repair Structures and Landscapes.	27,352,000
NJ	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Fort Hancock Potable Water and Wastewater System.	11,621,000
CA	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate Park Wastewater Treatment Facilities.	9,563,000
NM	Bandelier National Monument	Rehabilitate Underground Utilities	29,089,000
NC	Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate sections of Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina.	26,789,000
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace Wastewater Plant at South Rim Village.	40,456,000
OH	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.	Rehabilitate Failing Upper Plaza at Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial.	25,077,000
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Floyd Bennett Field Wastewater Collection System at Jamaica Bay.	7,673,000
TX	Big Bend National Park	Rehabilitate or Replace the Chisos Mountains Lodge.	22,630,000
TX	Lyndon B Johnson National Historic Park ..	Rehabilitate Texas White House	9,119,000
MT	Glacier National Park	Replace Swiftcurrent Water Distribution System.	15,726,000
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park	Rehabilitate Painted Desert Community Complex.	30,812,000
ME	Acadia National Park	Rehabilitate Schoodic Point Water and Wastewater Systems.	7,624,000
AZ	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Rehabilitate Primary Park Water Systems	9,887,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate/Replace Canyon & Grant Village Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems.	52,588,000
WA	Olympic National Park	Rehabilitate Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge ...	7,029,000
TX	Big Bend National Park	Rehabilitate Park Water Systems	54,357,000
MT	Glacier National Park	Replace Headquarters Wastewater System	10,921,000
UT	Zion National Park	Rehabilitate South Campground	11,253,000
NV	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Demolish Outdated Infrastructure to Enhance Scenic Features and Visitor Experience.	21,963,000
MA	Cape Cod National Seashore	Demolish Excess Structures to Improve Safety, Operations, and Promote Financial Sustainability.	12,572,000
MS	Natchez Trace Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway.	105,681,000
Bureau-wide	FY23+ Project Planning & Compliance	137,932,000
Bureau-wide	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) ...	37,626,000
Bureau-wide	Project Management	44,078,000
Total, National Park Service			1,254,190,000

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School—Replacement	\$56,057,000
SD	Wounded Knee District School	Wounded Knee District School—Replacement	30,764,000
	Bureau-wide	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,688,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Education			89,509,000

U.S.D.A. FOREST SERVICE

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
IN	Hoosier National Forest	Hemlock Cliffs Trail 112.10 Bridge Trail Improvement.	\$85,000
OR	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Bear Camp Road Pavement Preservation	40,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Green Mountain Trail Bridge Replacements ...	92,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Joseph Creek #34 Trail Bridge Replacement to Maintain Safe Trail Public Access.	100,000
ID	Payette National Forest	Payette Bridge Repairs	100,000
MN	Chippewa National Forest	North Country Trail Anway Trail Bridge Replacement.	124,000
SC	Southern Research Station	Santee Experimental Forest Paving and Wastewater System Replacement.	233,860
MT	Lolo National Forest	Mouth of Swamp Creek Recreation Area Improvements.	90,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Pactola Boat Ramps & Parking Restoration ...	103,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Monarch Park Campground	300,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Flat Canyon Campground	278,400
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacement Project—North Country National Scenic Trail and Manistee River Trail.	255,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Blackrock Ranger District Parking Lot Repairs	150,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Devils Canyon Campground—Chip Seal Road and Interpretive Trail.	150,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	National Forest Service Road 528 House Creek Road Slump Repair.	350,000
ID	Boise National Forest; Payette National Forest; Salmon-Challis National Forest.	Central Idaho Wilderness Complex Priority Area Trails Maintenance.	172,814
AK	Chugach National Forest	Heney Ridge Complex Trail Bridge Replacement.	205,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Ranger District Trail Maintenance ..	49,000
CA	Modoc National Forest	Forest-wide Trails Maintenance Phase 2	300,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Bend Recreation Site & Cabin Rental Maintenance: Sanders County.	50,000
MS	National Forests in Mississippi	Little Tiger ATV Trailhead & Access Road	213,509
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Veteran's Point Trail & Parking Lot Rehabilitation.	125,100
CA	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Virginia Lake Restroom Repair	50,000
UT	Ashley National Forest	High Uintas Wilderness Trail Rehabilitation ...	74,000
PR	El Yunque National Forest	Yokahu Tower Maintenance	48,855
CO	San Juan National Forest	San Juan Williams Creek Road and Spur Resurfacing.	172,800
UT	Ashley National Forest	South Fork Rock Creek Bridge Replacement ...	100,000
WA	Colville National Forest	International Selkirk Loop/Selkirks to Surf—Mixed Use Trail Restoration.	75,000
UT	Ashley National Forest	Hells Canyon Bridge Replacement	100,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Forest Road 209 Culvert Replacement with Bridge for Aquatic Organism Passage Improvements.	350,000
UT	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	Pineview Reservoir: Cemetery Point Stabilization Project.	638,568
AK	Tongass National Forest	Ohmer Creek Trail Floating Bridge Replacement.	210,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Jemez National Recreation Area Recreation Site Pavement Preservation Project.	700,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Inyo Campground Improvements Project furthering Conservation Finance.	440,000
ID	Boise National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacements	550,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Cove Lake Dam Spillway Rehabilitation	450,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ely Ranger District Campground Access Roads.	50,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	South Mineral Creek Road Resurfacing	550,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Urban Interface Campground and Trailhead Updates: Blue Mountain & Pattee Canyon, City of Missoula.	100,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Forest Road 76–20 Tumbling Rock Bridge Replacement for Timber Sales and Recreation Access.	429,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ophir Creek Trail Bridge	50,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Martin Creek Guard Station Cabin Rental Repairs and Lye Creek Campground ADA.	60,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Rye Road #75 Aggregate Surfacing, In-place Processing, and Drainage Features: Ravalli County.	350,000
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Forest Road 4581 Whirlpool Road Reconstruction to Improve Recreation Site Access.	180,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Wyeth Boat Ramp Reconstruction and Bank Stabilization.	75,500
AK	Chugach National Forest	Pipeline Lakes Trail Deferred Maintenance	50,000
ID	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Salmon River Road Corridor, Recreation Site Maintenance.	125,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Carnero Guard Station Cabin Rental Renovations.	120,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Glacier Ranger District Trails Deferred Maintenance Backlog.	46,460
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Carolyn Creek Trail Bridge	60,000
NH	White Mountain National Forest	Androscoggin Area Trails Rehabilitation	80,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Auk Nu Trail	71,080
OR	Malheur National Forest	Replace 88 Developed Recreation Site Wood Picnic Tables.	120,000
NM	Lincoln National Forest	South Fork Bridge and Campground Erosion Control.	70,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer Rehabilitation	50,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Appalachian National Scenic Trail and Long Trail Shelter and Privy Improvements.	50,000
ID	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Trail Maintenance Strike Team for the Salmon-Challis, Central Idaho Wilderness Complex Trails Priority Area.	128,500
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Interagency Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center Site Rehabilitation.	420,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Curtis Creek Campground Pit Toilet Replacement.	50,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn Forest-wide Trailhead Improvements	100,000
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Mt. Valhalla Snowpark and Developed Recreation Access Road Maintenance and Reconstruction.	877,509
AK	Chugach National Forest	Seward Ranger District Campground Deferred Maintenance.	148,077
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Uwharrie Hunt Camp Improvements	15,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Trout Creek Campground Water System Repair.	20,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Tucker Ponds Campground Design	85,825
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Garden of the Gods Recreation Area Road Rehabilitation.	500,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Upper and Lower Paradise Cabins Deferred Maintenance Project.	80,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Lynx Lake North Shore Repaving	200,000
ID, UT, WY	Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Caribou-Targhee Forest Trails Maintenance ...	450,000
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Bell Smith Springs Road and Parking Rehabilitation Recreation Access.	100,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	South Madison Bridge Replacement and Habitat Restoration.	400,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Sycamore Canyon Cliff Dwelling Stabilization and Interpretation.	305,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Stackhouse Boat Launch	25,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Harbor Mountain Viewpoint Trail	50,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Maidenrock Bridge	200,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer Memorial Loop National Recreation Trail Maintenance.	52,500
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Elkhorn Crest National Scenic Trail Deferred Maintenance.	57,285
CA	Lassen National Forest	Almanor Campground Reconstruction	750,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Grand Island National Recreation Area Rehabilitation.	15,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lolo Timber Haul Route Deficient Bridge Replacements.	700,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Iditarod National Historic Trail Segment Deferred Maintenance.	115,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Forest Road 33 Crazy Woman Corridor Repairs.	150,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Spencer Bench Trail Bridge Replacement	63,250
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone - Road Deferred Maintenance	640,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacement Project	45,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Community Trails Improvement	250,000
WI	Northern Research Station	Renovate Laboratories for Improved Visitor and Scientists Experience.	1,200,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Arizona National Scenic Trail Maintenance ...	48,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Steer Basin Double Vault Toilet Replacement	75,000
CO, WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Tie Hack and Mad Creek Trail Bridges	200,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Beaver Lake Trail Gravel	39,503
AK	Chugach National Forest	Palmer Creek Subsistence Access and Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Improvements.	692,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Chimney Rock Entry and Parking Paving	310,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Forest-wide Pavement Preservation	400,000
NY, VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Forest-wide Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	231,375
AK	Tongass National Forest	Chief Shakes Hot Tub Outdoor Tub Deck Replacement.	81,200
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Big Creek Bridge Replacement for Recreation and Private Land Access.	900,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Crater Lake Trail Deferred Maintenance	40,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Fleming Meadow Trail & Access Improvements.	125,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Whitewater Trail (TR 207.1)/Catwalk National Recreation Trail (CNRT).	75,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Forest-wide Toilet Replacements	175,000
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Meadow Vapor and Darby Aquatic Organism Passage and Stormwater Upgrades.	855,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Cottonwood Bridge Replacement	995,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	San Juan Bridge Campground	86,885
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Mogote Complex Deferred Maintenance Improvements.	214,000
MO	Mark Twain National Forest	Eleven Point National Scenic River-Riverton West Retaining Wall.	60,000
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Rombo Campground Shoreline Stabilization: Ravalli County.	50,000
MN	Superior National Forest	Kawishiwi Trails Rehabilitation (Superior Trails Priority Area).	178,584
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Chattooga River Corridor Master Planning	100,000
IN	Hoosier National Forest	Spring Valley Recreation Area Dam Improvement.	100,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Rock Creek Road Resurface and Maintenance to Recreation Sites.	1,800,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Flathead Wild and Scenic River Access Site Deferred Maintenance.	75,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Minidoka Ranger District Deferred Trails Maintenance.	75,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Poplar Boat Launch Deferred Maintenance and Remodeling.	42,500
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Sawtooth Wilderness Trails and Alice Toxaway Puncheons.	132,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lee Creek Campground Water System Maintenance: Missoula County.	75,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	Repave Forest Service Road 210 & Olustee Beach/Boat Ramp Parking Lot.	150,000
CA	Modoc National Forest	MDF Forest-wide Campground Maintenance Phase 2.	250,000
NE	Nebraska National Forest	Bessey Recreation Complex Sidewalk Repair and Group Electrical Upgrades.	50,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Bear Mountain Toilet Replacement	61,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Rehabilitation - Skidmore/Bignotti Verde River Access Points.	226,000
WA	Olympic National Forest	Willaby Campground Restroom Replacement	250,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
CA	Sierra National Forest	Jerseydale Campground Rehabilitation Phase 4.	303,290
AK	Chugach National Forest	Forest-Wide Cabin Deferred Maintenance	184,034
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Old Fort Picnic Area Rehabilitation	100,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Trail of Blue Ice/Black Bear Campground Flood Repair.	209,925
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Roaring Run Road Bridge Superstructure Replacement.	25,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Greys River Road & Rec Improvements - Phase 2.	1,280,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Sites Campfire Ring Replacement. Northwest Montana.	39,500
OR	Ochoco National Forest	Forest-wide Cattle Guard Maintenance and Reconstruction.	300,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Pipeline Off Highway Vehicle Area Improvements.	200,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Williams Creek Campground	248,000
PR	El Yunque National Forest	Historic Stonework Restoration	47,411
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Replace Gibb Wash Bridge	70,000
ID	Payette National Forest	West Zone Campground Reconstruction	108,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Fish Creek Campground and Trailhead	237,120
NM	Lincoln National Forest	Lincoln Cabin Rental Remodel	60,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	Rogue-Umpqua Scenic Byway - Diamond Lake Composite Facilities User Experience Enhancement.	180,000
IN	Hoosier National Forest	East Bass Pond Section of Cope Hollow Trail 405.20 Trail Improvement.	135,000
CO	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Dry Lake Campground and Trailhead Rehabilitation.	139,860
MT	Flathead National Forest	South Fork of the Flathead Watershed Improvement Project.	75,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Blue Lakes Trailhead Reconstruction Multi	50,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail Lander Cut-off National Historic Trail Improvement.	125,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	John Don't Specified Road Reconstruction	500,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Williams River at Tea Creek Bridge Replacement 135-0.5 at Cranberry Wilderness.	1,579,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Site Picnic Tables and Bench Replacement.	40,500
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mitkof Island Trail	117,250
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Critical Boat Launch Repairs at 6 Sites	228,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Bridge Campground Road and Spur Deferred Maintenance.	121,920
OR	Willamette National Forest	Detroit Critical HVAC Upgrades	250,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Virginia Creeper Trail (4575) Renovation	377,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Spring Mountains Visitor Gateway's Amphitheater Safety Repairs.	55,000
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Sitgreaves Zone Trails Maintenance	245,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Toilet Replacement and Composting Toilet Conversion Project.	90,000
NM	Carson National Forest	El Rito Campground Renovation and Improvement.	237,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Forest Portal and Recreation Site Sign Replacement Project.	75,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Indian River Trail Bridge Replacements	60,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Port Chalmers Public Use Cabin Reconstruction.	250,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Canjilon Lakes National Forest Service Road 129 Alkali Spring Road Repaving Project.	200,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Eleven Pines Land Slide Repair	375,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Pacific Crest Trail Access Roads Bridges Trails.	330,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Fishlake Campground Water System Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project.	384,330

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
AZ ID, MT	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests Bitterroot National Forest	Apache Zone Trails Maintenance Continued Bitterroot Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance & Accessibility Improvements.	240,000 200,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Exchange Cove Bridge and Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Structure.	280,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Hoonah Road, Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Improvements, and Bridge Reconstruction.	330,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Blanchard Sewage Line Replacement	50,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Begich, Boggs Visitor Center and Portage Lakefront Recreation Site.	220,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Red Creek Bridge Replacement for Dolly Sods Wilderness Access.	2,000,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Lava River Cave Trail Rehabilitation and Safety Improvements.	190,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Alaganik Slough Recreation Site Renovation ..	55,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Piedra Trail Reconstruction	111,798
MT	Lolo National Forest	Historic Savenac Recreation Rental Facility Maintenance: Mineral County.	255,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone First Forest and Facility Maintenance Project.	294,000
UT	Ashley National Forest	Forest-wide Campground Improvements	376,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Mountain Loop Hwy Corridor Enhancement: Bridges, Picnic Sites, Trailheads.	322,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Payne Lake Dam Spillway	75,700
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Lake Chinnaabee Recreation Area	10,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Upper Sherando Dam Auxiliary Spillway Armoring.	258,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Forest-wide Trail Bridge Reconstruction	106,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Boat Launches and Dock Replacements: Lincoln County.	75,000
WA	Olympic National Forest	Quinault Rainforest Trailhead Restroom Replacement.	200,000
UT	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	Pineview Reservoir Recreation Complex Reconstruction - Phase 2.	6,850,000
ID, OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance Phase 1.	266,700
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lolo Timber and Fuels Access Roads	75,000
CA	Klamath National Forest; Modoc National Forest; Shasta-Trinity National Forest.	Medicine Lake Roads	2,500,000
OR	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Quosatana Campground Septic Replacements	35,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Replace Bear Canyon Bridge	120,000
WY	Black Hills National Forest	Cement Ridge Lookout Repointing	50,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Arizona Game and Fish Department Fishing-Boating Dock Improvements.	150,000
CA	Cleveland National Forest	Upper San Juan Campground Renovation	485,000
WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Forest-wide Rec Rental Cabin	123,500
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Critical Upgrades to Johnston Ridge Observatory, Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Monument.	275,000
AZ	Kaibab National Forest	National Forest Service Road 307/310 Road and Parking lot Reconstruction.	60,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Center Ridge Trailhead Reconstruction	38,200
LA	Kisatchie National Forest	Longleaf Vista Toilet Replacement	80,000
ID	Boise National Forest	Sage Hen Recreation Area Reconstruction	2,211,432
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Eldorado Forest-wide Public Road Safety and Directional Sign Replacement.	100,000
ID	Payette National Forest	East Fork Trail Complex Deferred Maintenance Project.	227,450
CO	San Juan National Forest	Middle Fork Trail Reconstruction	100,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Redfish Lake (Phase 3) Road Improvements ..	3,400,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Rock Creek Lake Boat Launch Rehabilitation	500,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Road, Trail and Access Sign Replacement Project.	150,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project	550,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
AK	Tongass National Forest	Zarembo Island Boat Launch, St Johns Bridge, Road Reconstruction and Aquatic Organism Passage Structures.	500,000
OR, WA	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Regional Trails Deferred Maintenance Shared Stewardship (1,500 miles to Standard).	1,100,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone Trails Deferred Maintenance	403,800
CA	Mendocino National Forest	Yolla Bolly Wilderness Deferred Trail Maintenance.	135,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Middle Ridge Cabin Wall Rehabilitation Project.	40,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Granite Reef Day Use Site Improvements	650,000
CA	Lassen National Forest	Forest-wide toilet Replacement	530,000
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	Lake Winfield Scott Campground Improvements.	2,000,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Trails Maintenance	225,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Mountain Loop Highway - South Fork Stillaguamish Roads Trails Bridges.	1,551,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Recreation Fee Site Maintenance	595,530
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Upper Green River Corridor Road Improvement - Phase 1.	200,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Kents Lake Road Corridor Deferred Maintenance - Phase 2.	455,000
ID	Payette National Forest	South Fork Salmon River Road Pavement Rehabilitation.	1,650,000
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Recreation Water System Deferred Maintenance.	270,000
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Ocoee Whitewater Center Functional Assessment.	350,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Allison Cabin Remodel & Improvement	275,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Rock Creek Recreation Sites Water System Repairs and Toilet Replacements: Granite County.	300,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Suntaheen Fishpass Nature Watch Area: Trail Reconstruction and Site Improvements.	235,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Brainard Lake Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance.	120,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Bartra Trail Bridge Repair	56,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Trails Universal Access Enhancement Project.	40,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Cabin Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project.	150,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Winesprings-Whiteoak Road Paving	50,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Whitestars Campground Water System Maintenance.	50,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Adventure Mountain Lodge Roof Replacement	300,000
WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Forest-wide Recreation Site Decommissioning	50,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	National Forest Service Road 7839 Alpine Tunnel Road and Palisade Repair.	50,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	McPhee Breakwater	520,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Grizzly Bear Campground Reconstruction	113,000
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Tellico Corridor and Road Improvements	1,175,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Lake Sherwood Campground Rehabilitation ...	953,370
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Bridge Repairs and Preservation	440,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Rental Cabin Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Flathead County, MT.	300,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Pactola Campground Loop B Reconstruction	295,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Recreation and Road Signs Deferred Maintenance Reduction. Southwest Montana.	65,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Greenwater Lake Trail Bridges	360,000
WY	Black Hills National Forest	Four-Corners Snowmobile Area Toilet & Parking Lot.	102,400
TX	National Forests and Grasslands in Texas	Historic Boykin Springs Log Shelter Rehab	250,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Salt Creek Falls Day Use Site Restoration	115,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Chugach Forest-Wide Campground Infrastructure Replacement.	630,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Colorado Trail (S. Fooses) Deferred Maintenance.	210,000
KY	Daniel Boone National Forest	Stearns District Replace Minor Recreation Features.	239,970
MT	Lolo National Forest	Seeley Lake Recreation Area Campgrounds & Day Use Sites Maintenance & Repairs: Missoula County.	600,000
NM	Gila National Forest	South Negrito Creek Bridge Replacement	122,000
CA	Angeles National Forest	Wet a Line - Provide Accessible Fishing Opportunities at West Fork San Gabriel.	175,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Fish Lake Basin Deferred Maintenance Project Phase 2.	1,683,477
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Trail Heavy Deferred Maintenance Project.	175,000
WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Rob Roy and Hog Park Boat Dock Rehab	200,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	Dellenback Trail Improvements	400,000
OR, WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area ...	Vault Restroom Replacements - Herman Creek Horse Camp, Herman Creek Trailhead, and St. Cloud Picnic Area.	245,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Rexford Bench Recreation Complex Water/Wastewater Reconstruction and Deferred Maintenance Reduction. Lincoln County.	750,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Irwin Run Boat Launch Deferred Maintenance	250,074
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Forest-wide Toilet Replacement	780,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone Developed Recreation Deferred Maintenance.	401,131
NM	Cibola National Forest	Nine Mile Recreation Improvements	851,526
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Forest-wide Fence Replacement	485,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Gallatin River Bridges Rehabilitation	25,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mount Edgecumbe Trail Gravel	166,844
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Round Lake Recreation Area Campground & Kneff Lake Recreation Area Safety Improvements.	65,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	30 Miles Pavement Preservation & Replacement: West Yellowstone, Gallatin River, Beartooth Mountains, and Ashland.	951,500
UT	Ashley National Forest	Forest-wide public restroom replacement	995,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Improve Sierra Vista Recreation Access, Roads and Trails.	500,000
OR	Ochoco National Forest	Road 42 Highway Safety Act Improvements ...	1,560,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Highway 88 Trailhead Improvements and Trail Maintenance.	70,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	International Mountain Biking Association Ride Center Tea Creek Mountain Trail Improvements.	367,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness Trails Deferred Maintenance.	115,000
AZ	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Historic Fort Valley EF Headquarters Site Utility System Replacement.	220,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Recreation Deferred Maintenance	100,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Upper Dolores Trails	180,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Flathead National Forest Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project (outside of the Bob Marshall Priority Area).	200,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Hungry Horse Reservoir Phase 2 Renovations-Emery Bay Campground, Abbott and FK&L Boat Launch.	90,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Heather Meadows Trails Rec Site Deferred Maintenance and Dam Rehab.	480,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Forest-wide Water and Wastewater System Deferred Maintenance.	250,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Forest-wide Water and Wastewater Improvement.	400,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MO	Mark Twain National Forest	Crane Lake Dam Rehabilitation and Forest Service Road 2113 Improvement Project.	3,900,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Kniff Creek Pipe Replacement Road #895 Milepost 24.47: Flathead County.	315,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Falls Creek and Summit Trailhead and Campground Construction and Improvements.	75,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Hiawatha Historic Lighthouses: Stabilization and Rehabilitation with Partner Support.	250,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Upper Winner Creek Deferred Maintenance and Improvement.	165,230
KY	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.	Hillman Ferry Campground Restroom Replacement.	520,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Toilet Repair and Replacement: Idaho, Clearwater & Latah County.	216,450
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Sites, Cabins, Lookouts Deferred Maintenance Reduction. Northwest Montana.	170,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Welcome Creek Wilderness Trails Access	250,000
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	Southern Region Wilderness Trail Projects	75,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Priest Lake (lake based) Priority Area Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Northern Idaho.	1,000,000
AR	Ouachita National Forest	Shady Lake Recreation Site - Day Use Renovation.	100,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Forest-wide Critical Water and Wastewater System Replacement.	1,583,000
CA	Angeles National Forest	Enhancing Los Angeles Foothill Community Rec Destination at Chantry Flat.	475,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn forest-wide historical preservation and rehabilitation of the Forest Recreation Rental Program.	20,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Recreation Site Road Deferred Maintenance ..	240,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Lower Hurricane Creek Bridge Improvements	35,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Bridgers and Bangtails Trail Facility Renovations.	126,730
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Whiskey Rock and Green Bay Campground Improvements. Bonner County.	800,000
ID, MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Lookout and Rental Cabin Deferred Maintenance and Safety Upgrades.	1,156,207
ID	Boise National Forest; Payette National Forest; Salmon-Challis National Forest.	Idaho Airstrip	250,000
OR	Fremont-Winema National Forest	Oregon Timber Trail Access Improvements Recreation.	25,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Davison River Campground and Pisgah Sewer Reconstruction.	2,500,000
WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area ...	Dog Mountain Trailhead Relocation	15,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Historic Route of the Hiawatha Rails-to-Trails Tunnels Improvements.	1,750,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Briggsdale Historical Rehabilitation for Recreation, Admin, and Visitor Information Services.	295,295
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Tanque Verde Falls Recreation Enhancement Project.	20,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Forest-Wide Developed Recreation Site Improvements and Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	500,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Arapaho National Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance.	1,145,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Cooter Creek Bridge Replacement	700,000
OH	Wayne National Forest	Lamping Homestead and Sand Run Dam Repair/Renovation.	140,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Bob Scott Campground Renovation	598,580
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex and Adjacent Lands Priority Area Trail Maintenance.	1,100,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
OR	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Corvallis Architectural Barriers Act Restroom Renovations.	530,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Historicorps Heritage Deferred Maintenance Projects.	616,444
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Sky Island Trail Maintenance and Improvement.	162,750
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Shadow Mountain Village Rehabilitation	1,500,000
CA	Mendocino National Forest	Critical Forest-wide Roof Replacement	250,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Starrigavan Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance.	25,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Bear Creek Lake Spillway Rehabilitation	650,000
WI	Forest Products Laboratory	FPL #4 Improve Construction Practices/Building Codes - Bldg 4 & 15 Roof Replacement.	350,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest; Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.	Mountains to Sound-Heritage Multi Asset Recreation Investment Corridor.	7,117,707
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Comanche Park Campground Reconstruction	251,800
WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Brush Creek Visitor Center Rehabilitation	175,000
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Historic Largo Springs Interpretive Site-Stair and Boardwalk Renovation-Recreation Access.	90,000
CA	Inyo National Forest; Sequoia National Forest; Stanislaus National Forest.	Southern Sierra Zone Recreation Facility Improvements.	1,558,000
NH	White Mountain National Forest	Glen Ellis Road/Trail/Civilian Conservation Corps Era Site Improvements.	622,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Summit Nature Center Interpretive Display Upgrade and Replacement. Whitefish, MT.	250,000
CA	Plumas National Forest	Upper Golden Trout Campground Temp Bridge and bridge replacement.	800,000
ID	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Priest River Experimental Forest Historic Headquarters Reroofing.	120,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Forest-wide Non-Motorized Trail Restoration ..	150,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Tongass Docks and Marine Infrastructure Repairs.	304,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Scenic Byway Multi-Developed Recreation Site Rehabilitation.	5,167,080
NM	Gila National Forest	Quemado Lake Rec Areas Reconstruction and Accessibility Upgrades.	15,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	South Umpqua Transportation Remediation and Watershed Improvement to Aid in Critical Access and Aquatic Organism Passage.	395,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Sawtooth National Forest Bald Mountain Lookout Deferred Maintenance.	106,000
NM	Cibola National Forest	Sandia Crest Recreation Complex Design and Construction.	2,097,255
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Phase 2 Madison Arm Road #291 Aggregate Surfacing: Hebgen Lake, Gallatin County.	385,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Gila Wilderness and Urban Interface Trail Access Improvement.	250,000
AZ	Southwestern Region Regional Office	Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZT) Deferred Maintenance.	310,000
CO, WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Forest-wide Deferred Trail Maintenance	240,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	One Duck Trail Reconstruction and Shelter Replacement.	385,000
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Lake Glendale Phased Rehabilitation Project	644,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Salmon River & Red River Campgrounds Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Idaho County.	510,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Pioneer Campground Improvements	85,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Echo Amphitheater Campground Renovation ..	658,024

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Sherando Recreation Area Rehabilitation	142,900
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn Forest-wide Vault Toilet Placements	200,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	La Wis Wis Campground Water System Repairs.	780,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	9-mile Downstream Trail Reconstruction Project.	42,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Trail Stewardship Act Priority Area—Central Idaho Complex Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project.	1,107,307
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Forest Service Road 2258–1.8, Indian River Bridge Replacement.	850,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Recreation Site Toilet Deferred Maintenance Improvement Project.	372,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Cradle of Forestry in America National Historic Area Major Rehabilitation.	150,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Weminuche Trails	216,854
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Improving Trail System Access and Connectivity.	185,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Campground Reconstruction: Lincoln & Sanders County.	890,000
TX	National Forests and Grasslands in Texas	Double Lake Campground and Recreation Site Rehab.	1,400,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Steven's Pass National Historic Byway-Icicle River Recreation Corridor Improvements.	450,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Nicholson Creek Bridges Replacement	1,250,000
UT	Dixie National Forest	Spruces Campground Reconstruction Project	447,178
WI	Forest Products Laboratory	FPL #3 Improved Public Education of Forest Biorefinery & Woody Biomass Utilization Deferred Maintenance Elimination.	850,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Selkirks to Surf: North Cascades Recreation Scenic Corridor.	150,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Water/Wastewater System Maintenance: Idaho, Clearwater & Latah County.	247,125
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Visitor Center and Roof Replacements	650,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Hopewell Lake Day Use and Campground Renovations & Improvements.	53,500
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Building Improvements Creede	50,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Roan Mountain Well and Water System Relocation and Site Reconstruction.	75,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Big Creek, Window Rock & Basin Station Rental Cabin Repairs: Paradise Valley, Hyalite Canyon, and West Yellowstone.	167,000
CA	Sequoia National Forest	Hume Lake Ranger District Recreation Roads Pavement Preservation.	1,166,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Little Bear Campground Reconstruction	3,000,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Sierra Vista Scenic Byway Rehabilitation Project.	4,125,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	North Zone Trails- Bonners Ferry Trail Reconstruction.	85,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Recreation Toilet Replacement	40,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Jemez National Recreation Area Dispersed Recreation Management.	195,000
WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area ...	Coyote Wall Trail System Restoration	240,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Deer Lakes Campground Reconstruction	1,000,000
AK	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Replace Two Cabins at Hollis Site	505,000
OR, WA	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Routine Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance Projects.	600,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Tongass Docks and Marine Infrastructure Repairs Phase 2.	1,150,000
ID	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Priest River Experimental Forest Water System Replacement.	290,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Marlinton/White Sulphur Ranger District Stream Crossing Structures (Panther Ridge and Upper Williams River NEPA) for Trout Fisheries.	450,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Lake Irwin Campground Reconstruction	3,000,000
OR, WA	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Aquatic Organism Passage Design and Implementation.	500,000
CA	Pacific Southwest Research Station	San Dimas Experimental Forest Site Renovation.	2,720,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Kiasutha Recreation Area Improvements & Redevelopment.	700,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Situk River Corridor Trails Enhancement	100,000
SD	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Recondition, Spot Surface, & drainage repairs on 47 Roads (15–16 roads/year): National Grasslands, Perkins & Coron Counties.	74,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Bighorn Campground Reconstruction: Granite County.	125,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Longhouse Scenic Drive & Jakes Rock Roads and Culvert Repairs.	6,000,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Coleman Lake Renovation	20,000
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Forest-wide Developed Recreation Site Renovation.	607,496
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Forest Historic Civilian Conservation Corps Structures & Site Rehabilitation.	700,000
CA	Inyo National Forest; Sequoia National Forest; Sierra National Forest; Stanislaus National Forest.	Southern Sierra Zone Pavement Stripping and Safety Maintenance.	555,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Blanchard Spring Caverns Life Safety and Lighting Rehab.	5,750,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Margaret Viewing Site	450,500
NM	Gila National Forest	Gila National Forest Service Road 141 Re-pavement.	3,630,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Dolores Fire Heritage	250,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Bogue Gulch Bridge Replacement	225,000
CA	Pacific Southwest Research Station	Arcata Redwood Lab Accessible Upgrades	297,560
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Kootenai Access Improvement & Trails Deferred Maintenance.	200,000
CA	Lassen National Forest	Forest-wide Deferred Maintenance	350,000
OR	Mt. Hood National Forest	Timberline Lodge Boiler System Replacement	4,850,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Forest-wide Wilderness Trailhead Improvements.	3,929,700
MT	Flathead National Forest	Backcountry Airstrip Hazard Mitigation and Deferred Maintenance work (Spotted Bear).	50,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Campground & Trailhead Deferred Maintenance & Improvements.	1,000,000
ID, MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Motorized & Non-motorized Trail Reconditioning & Drainage Repair.	300,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Romero Creek Bridge Replacement	145,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Reconstruct Upper Control Road National Forest Service Road 38.	125,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Cathedral Falls Trail Reconstruction	261,000
PR	International Institute of Tropical Forestry	Sabana Field Roof Replacements at El Yunque National Forest.	850,000
CA	San Bernardino National Forest	Lytle Creek Recreation Corridor Improvements	1,300,000
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Ocoee River Corridor Facilities And Access Improvements.	3,694,330
WA	Colville National Forest	International Selkirk Loop - Recreation Area Accessibility & Amenity Improvements - Phase 1.	1,780,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Sunnahae Trail Reconstruction	1,200,000
CO	White River National Forest	Forest-wide Partnership Trail Project	1,021,183
OR	Malheur National Forest	Forest-wide Aquatic Organism Passage Implementation.	549,548

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Motorized and Non-motorized Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project: Southwest Montana across 6 counties.	150,000
CA	San Bernardino National Forest	Rehabilitate Developed and Dispersed/Developed Recreational Sites.	347,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Forest-wide Road Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	300,000
IL	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Bison Fence Replacement (Southwest) Improving Visitor Safety.	247,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Summit Creek Bridge Replacement	250,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	Juniper Springs and Alexander Springs Boardwalk Replacement.	45,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Manti La Sal Forest-wide Trail Maintenance ..	233,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Comers Creek Appalachian Trail - Trail Bridge Replacement.	30,000
MN	Superior National Forest	Forest Service Road 166 Cross River Bridge Repair.	175,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Blanchard Springs Caverns VIC Renovation ...	8,100,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	El Cap Recreation Area	876,401
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland; Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands; Rio Grande National Forest.	Colorado Fourteeners Trail Deferred Maintenance.	680,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Trailhead and Road Access Repairs and Updates: Clearwater & Idaho Counties.	600,000
CA, OR, WA	Angeles; Cleveland; Deschutes; Eldorado; Fremont-Winema; Gifford Pinchot; Humboldt-Toiyabe; Inyo; Klamath; Lassen; Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie; Mt. Hood; Okanogan-Wenatchee; Plumas; Rouge River-Siskiyou; San Bernardino; Sequoia; Shasta-Trinity; Sierra; Stanislaus; Tahoe; Umpqua; Willamette; Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit.	Pacific Crest Trail Region 4, Region 5, Region 6 National Deferred Maintenance.	2,600,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Forest Service Road 25 Huffaker Bridge Replacement.	100,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Forest Service Road 3458-1.4, Carp River and Forest Service Road 2251-6.2, North Branch Stutts Creek Bridge Replacements for Timber Sales and Recreation Access.	633,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Mitchell Lake Dam Reconstruction	225,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Rainbow Falls Trail Complex	120,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	South Saguache Creek Aquatic Organism Passage.	80,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Campground Resilience & Vegetation Management.	1,000,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Road Reconditioning, Aggregate Surface In-Place Processing on 200–250 miles over three years: 12 Counties, Central Montana.	315,000
MT	Northern Region Regional Office	Missoula Smokejumper Visitor Center Renovation: Missoula County.	150,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center Deferred Maintenance.	320,000
CO	White River National Forest	Forest-Wide Aquatic Organism Passages	265,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Realigning parking and repair boating facilities at six sites: Lochsa River and Salmon River.	450,000
WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area ...	Forest Service Road 1400 East Fork Woodard Creek Bridge Aquatic Organism Passage.	65,000
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Aquatic Organism Passage—Little Fly Culvert	53,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mendenhall Glacier Master Plan Implementation—Parking Planning Phase.	500,000
CA	Los Padres National Forest	Repair Big Sur Roads	712,500
NE	Nebraska National Forest	Nebraska Master Challenge Cost-Share Agreement.	300,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Scenic Byway Road Pavement Maintenance & Chip Seal.	15,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Tahoe Modernizations & Hotshot Facilities	400,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Repair 3 Historic Routes and associated Recreation Sites: Idaho & Clearwater Counties.	506,345
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Absaroka Beartooth Zone Deferred Trail Maintenance Project.	200,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Granite Chief Wilderness Trail Reroutes	800,000
CA	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Pope-Baldwin National Recreation Trail Reconstruction.	750,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Trout Lake and Wind River Water and Waste-water Replacement.	325,000
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Recondition, Spot Surface, and drainage repairs on 7 Roads (2-3 roads/year): 3 counties.	82,000
SD	Nebraska National Forest	National Grasslands Visitor Center Exhibit & Kiosk.	275,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Memorial Way Road Reconstruction Phase 2	40,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	Francis Creek Aquatic Organism Passage to Aid Fish Passage.	160,000
AK	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Potable Water System Replacement at Hollis-Maybeso shared w/ local school.	100,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Historic Spasski Trail Reconstruction	20,000
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Civilian Conservation Corps Campground Updates near Maah-Daah-Hey Trail, Theodore National Park and Bakken Oil Formation.	300,000
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Maah Daah Hey Trail Reroute & Trailhead	15,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Aquatic Organism Passage Design/Construct Mission Restoration.	180,000
NE, SD	Nebraska National Forest	Forest-wide Aggregate Placement	840,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Lower Sherando Dam Spillway Upgrade	655,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	North Zone Trails, Little Snowy Top Trail Improvements.	44,000
CO	White River National Forest	Sweetwater Lake Recreation Rehab/Modernization Project.	372,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	San Juan and Big Creek Campgrounds replacement/improvements.	60,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Dangerous River All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Trail.	50,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Road 2116 Indian Creek Bridge Deck Replacements.	300,000
CA	Plumas National Forest	Plumas Forest-Wide Campground and Day Use Site Improvements.	436,000
PA	Grey Towers National Historic Site	Building Replace Temporary Structure, Grey Towers.	675,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Road 3405 Connection Creek Aquatic Organism Passage.	550,000
CA	Sequoia National Forest	Tenmile-Lava Butte Campground Giant Sequoia National Monument.	2,475,000
MS	National Forests in Mississippi	Shockaloe Horse Trail	27,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	High Priority Safety/Rec Access Improvements—sub grade road repair on 21.5 Miles.	1,000,000
OR	Umatilla National Forest	Blue Mountain Scenic Byway Chip Seal (63.6 miles).	946,000
ID	Boise National Forest	Boise National Forest Kirkham Day Use Site Improvements.	50,000
SD, WY	Black Hills National Forest	Forest-wide Rec Toilet Replacements	656,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	North Fork Smith River Trail Bridge Replacements Deferred Maintenance.	350,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Forest Service Road 16-Big Creek Crossing Aquatic Organism Passage Reconstruction.	1,550,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Forest Service Road 19—Hunter Road Improvements.	140,000

State	Forest or Grassland	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
KY	Daniel Boone National Forest	Forest-wide Legacy Trail Bridges	300,000
AR	Ozark-St Francis National Forests	Shores Lake Road Reconstruction	184,700
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacements—Bundled	120,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2022

Agency—Account—Activity—Project			
Office of the Secretary, Total			19,000,000
Departmental Operations			19,000,000
Appraisal and Valuation Services—Federal Lands			19,000,000
Bureau of Land Management, Total			66,200,070
Land Acquisition			
Acquisition Management			7,500,000
Recreational Access			20,500,000
Emergencies & Hardships			9,462,000
Acquisitions, Total			28,738,070
State	Project	Acres	Cost
AZ	Arizona National Scenic Trail (Coke Ovens)	190	600,000
CO	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	160	600,000
ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	9,191	3,000,000
ID	Upper Snake/South Fork River Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	1,923	9,000,000
MT	Big Snowy Mountains Access	5,629	6,700,000
MT	High Divide	5,347	5,400,000
NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument—Core	1,286	1,000,000
OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River subtotal available for projects (net of sequester)	600	800,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)		27,100,000
			1,638,070
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Total			155,906,597
Land Acquisition, Total			115,106,597
Highlands Conservation Act (P.L. 108–421)			10,000,000
Land Acquisition Management			18,028,000
Sportsmen and Recreational Access			15,200,000
Inholding/Emergencies and Hardships			11,135,000
Exchanges			1,591,000
Land Protection Planning			493,000
Acquisitions, Total			58,659,597
State	Project	Acres	Cost
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	285	1,000,000
AR	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge	2,143	4,500,000
CA	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge	500	1,000,000
CA	San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge	160	2,500,000
FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	1,818	2,000,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	200	1,000,000
KS	Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area	1,250	500,000
MO	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	200	1,000,000
MT	Montana Conservation Areas and National Wildlife Refuges	18,000	12,000,000
NH	Silvio O Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge—Mascoma River Unit	2,957	3,750,000
OR	Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge	225	1,500,000
OR	William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge	695	1,000,000
TX	Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge	1,148	3,000,000
TX	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	2,000	4,000,000
TX	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge	357	1,000,000
VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	500	2,000,000

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION
FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued**

Agency—Account—Activity—Project			
Mult.	<i>Silvio O Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT)</i>	2,686	5,000,000
Mult.	<i>Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI)</i>	750	2,500,000
Mult.	<i>Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (IA/IL/MN/WI)</i>	500	1,500,000
Mult.	<i>Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN)</i>	120	500,000
Mult.	<i>Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID/UT/WY)</i>	2,980	2,316,000
Mult.	<i>Middle Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge (IL/MO)</i>	500	1,000,000
Mult.	<i>Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge (IL/WI)</i> subtotal available for projects (net of sequester) 5.7% sequester (unallocated)	200	750,000 55,316,000 3,343,597
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund, Total			40,800,000
Land Acquisition			
Species Recovery Land Acquisition			11,162,000
Habitat Conservation Plan Acquisition			29,638,000
National Park Service, Total			452,304,268
Land Acquisition and State Assistance			
State Conservation Grants			200,362,000
LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants			115,000,000
State Conservation Grants Administration			12,401,000
American Battlefield Protection Program (P.L. 113–287)			20,000,000
Acquisition Management			14,500,000
Recreational Access			12,800,000
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies			4,162,000
Inholding, Donations, and Exchanges			9,750,000
Acquisitions, Total			63,329,268
State	Project	Acres	Cost
AK	<i>Denali National Park and Preserve</i>	140	150,000
AK	<i>Katmai National Park and Preserve</i>	100	275,000
AL	<i>Little River Canyon National Preserve</i>	95	1,150,000
AZ	<i>Petrified Forest National Park</i>	28,213	12,000,000
AZ	<i>Saguaro National Park—Rincon Creek Valley</i>	434	4,124,500
CA	<i>Death Valley National Park</i>	90,075	750,000
CA	<i>Joshua Tree National Park</i>	2,200	2,500,000
CO	<i>Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site</i>	4,078	4,100,000
DC	<i>Rock Creek Park</i>	8	100,000
GA	<i>Cumberland Island National Seashore</i>	483	2,800,000
GA	<i>Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park</i>	300	1,575,000
GU	<i>War in the Pacific National Historical Park</i>	20	825,000
HI	<i>Haleakala National Park</i>	3,019	6,125,000
HI	<i>Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park</i>	3	150,000
ID	<i>City of Rocks National Reserve</i>	200	850,000
MA	<i>Cape Cod National Seashore</i>	11	200,000
MA	<i>Minute Man National Historical Park</i>	1	250,000
MD	<i>Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park</i>	16	340,000
MD	<i>Monacacy National Battlefield</i>	17	900,000
ME	<i>Acadia National Park</i>	10	200,000
MO	<i>Wilson's Creek National Battlefield</i>	85	1,000,000
MS	<i>Natchez National Historical Park</i>	10	540,000
NC	<i>Guildford Courthouse National Military Park</i>	2	200,000
NM	<i>Carlsbad Caverns National Park</i>	340	375,000
PA	<i>Gettysburg National Military Park</i>	10	275,000
PA	<i>Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River</i>	20	200,000
SD	<i>Badlands National Park</i>	100	575,000
TN	<i>Obed Wild and Scenic River</i>	27	150,000
TN	<i>Shiloh National Military Park</i>	401	1,965,000
UT	<i>Zion National Park</i>	50	1,950,000
VA	<i>Petersburg National Battlefield</i>	508	1,475,000
VA	<i>Richmond National Battlefield Park</i>	28	775,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

Agency—Account—Activity—Project				
WI	<i>Ice Age National Scenic Trail</i>	180	1,900,000	
WV	<i>Gauley River National Recreation Area</i>	334	975,000	
WY	<i>Grand Teton National Park—Snake River Tract</i>	35	7,000,000	
	<i>1</i>			
Mult.	<i>Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (KY/TN)</i>	500	1,000,000	
	<i>subtotal available for projects (net of sequester)</i>		59,719,500	
	<i>5.7% sequester (unallocated)</i>		3,609,768	
U.S. Forest Service, Total				
Land Acquisition, Total				
	Acquisition Management		14,846,235	
	Recreational Access		11,079,459	
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness		5,842,391	
	Cash Equalization		274,655	
	Acquisitions		89,721,368	
State	<i>Project</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cost</i>	
WA	<i>Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest—Washington Cascades Phase III</i>	1,280	2,437,000	
MN	<i>Superior National Forest—School Trust</i>	25,000	25,000,000	
MT	<i>Lolo National Forest—Bear Creek Lolo Trails</i>	1,040	970,250	
CA	<i>Shasta-Trinity National Forest—PCT Trinity Alps to Castle Crags</i>	7,513	7,000,000	
SC	<i>Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests—Devils Fork TNC</i>	1,962	5,900,000	
FL	<i>National Forests in Florida—Longleaf Pine Restoration Initiative</i>	14,168	19,000,000	
MT	<i>Lolo National Forest—Missoula Valley Frontcountry</i>	18,345	10,300,000	
CA	<i>Plumas National Forest—Spring Creek Ranch</i>	1,640	2,000,000	
CA	<i>Tahoe National Forest; Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit—Martis Valley Headwaters</i>	6,376	12,000,000	
	<i>subtotal available for projects (net of sequester)</i>		84,607,250	
	<i>5.7% sequester (unallocated)</i>		5,114,118	
State and Private Forestry, Total				
Administrative Funds				
Forest Legacy Program				
State	<i>Project</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cost</i>	
MT	<i>Montana Great Outdoors Conservation Project</i>	130,000	20,000,000	
ME	<i>Quill Hill to Perham Stream</i>	13,557	8,045,000	
HI	<i>East Maui Rainforest</i>	1,047	6,000,000	
WA	<i>Nason Ridge</i>	3,714	3,870,000	
OR	<i>Spence Mountain Forest</i>	3,491	2,100,000	
WY	<i>Munger Mountain Corridor Initiative</i>	134	10,000,000	
NH	<i>Androscoggin Valley Corridor</i>	4,881	1,665,000	
ME	<i>Chadbourne Tree Farm</i>	10,675	7,990,000	
MI	<i>Black River Ranch</i>	8,850	10,665,000	
VT	<i>Chateaugay Forest Project</i>	249	465,000	
CA	<i>Shackleford Forest</i>	12,214	3,000,000	
	<i>subtotal available for projects (net of sequester)</i>		73,800,000	
	<i>5.7% sequester (unallocated)</i>		4,460,870	
Land and Water Conservation Fund, Grand Total				
			900,000,000	

INCORPORATION OF COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING

[Note: Land Acquisition projects are included in the LWCF allocation table]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AK	The City of Ketchikan for the Tongass Sewer force main rehabilitation project	1,250,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AK	The City and Borough of Juneau for Mendenhall Wastewater Treatment Plant improvements	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AL	Lowndes County for Septic tank installations	700,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	AL	City of Marion for Source Water Rehabilitation Project	480,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	AZ	City of Chandler for Advanced Metering Infrastructure	990,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Torrance for Torrance Airport Storm Water Basin Project	938,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	County of Lake/Special Districts for Pipeline Design Project	320,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of San Juan Bautista for Regional Waste Water Solution Project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Monterey One Water for Coral Street Pump Station Electrical Relocation Project	400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Mawood for Sewer Improvement Project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians for Waste Water Treatment Plant improvements	112,340
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of East Palo Alto for O'Connor Stormwater Station improvement	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of San Leandro for Trash Capture Project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Sacramento for 24th Street In-Line Combined Sewer System (CSS) Storage Pipe project	1,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Sacramento for Combined Sewer System Improvement Project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Madera for Sewer Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Banning for Wastewater Treatment and Groundwater Protection Project	1,250,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Millbrae for Water Recycling Project	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Eastern Municipal Water District for the Quail Valley septic to sewer conversion project	2,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	The City of Tucalpa for the Wilson III basin project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	The City of Twenty-nine Palms for a wastewater treatment facility phase II project	663,224
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	The Big Bear Area Regional Wastewater Agency for the Replenish Big Bear Lake recycled water project	960,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	The San Bernardino County Department of Public Works for the Desert Knolls Wash Phase III construction channel project	1,932,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	The City of Adelanto for a wastewater treatment plant tertiary treatment capability project	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Earnhardt Public Utility District for a sewer relief project	1,284,696
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Oxnard for a Water Transmission Line	500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of San Buenaventura Ventura Water for a State Water Interconnection Project	2,840,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Thousand Oaks for a Water Reuse Project	1,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Lomita for Lomita Water System Improvements Project	940,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	West Valley Water District for Bloomington Alleyway Pipeline Project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	East Bay Municipal Utility District for Upper San Leandro Drinking Water Treatment Plant upgrades	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Gustine for Water Loop Line Completion Project	950,000

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Adventist Health St. Helena Hospital for Napa County Deer Park/St. Helena Water System improvements
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Santa Cruz for Water Meter Upgrade Program
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Eastern Municipal Water District for Mead Valley Water Booster Station Replacement Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Carmnia Community Services District for Water Tanks project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Citrus Heights Water District for Groundwater Production Well
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Pico Rivera Water Authority for PFAS Groundwater Treatment Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Poway for Cleawell Bypass System Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Ironhouse Sanitary District for Recycled Water Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Dos Palos for Water Plant Clarifier Replacement and Repair
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Coachella Valley Water District for Water Transmission Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Downey for Well Remediation Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District for the Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant Improvement project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Earlmar Public Utility District for a well treatment improvement project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CT	Town of Newtown for Non-impervious Parking in Newtown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CT	Save the Sound for Dam Removal Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CT	Town of Durham for Public Water Supply Expansion
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of West Park for a Drainage Improvement Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of North Miami Beach for Drainage Improvement Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Seminole County Government for Little Melvia River Restoration Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Pinellas County Government for Sanitary Sewer Interceptor at Pinellas Park
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of Oviedo for Percolation Pond Decommissioning project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Leon County for Lake Henrietta Stormwater Facility
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Cities of Wilton Manors, Oakland Park, and Fort Lauderdale for Oakland Park/Wilton Manors/Fort Lauderdale Middle River Water Quality Improvement Project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of Coral Springs for Stormwater Drainage Infrastructure
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Hillsborough County for Septic-to-Sewer project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Town of Eatonton for Vereen Lift Station/Quadrant Rehabilitation
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of Sunrise for Storm Water Pump Station Replacement
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Town of Davie for Sheinandoah Drainage Improvements
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Miami-Dade County for a septic to sewer project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners for a tidal check valves project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Charlotte County for the Ackerman septic to sewer conversion project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Lee County for the Bob Lanes Pensee restoration project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Okeechobee Utility Authority for the Treasure Island wastewater expansion project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	DeSoto County for a wastewater treatment expansion project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The Village of Pinecrest for a stormwater management project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The City of Dade City for a wastewater treatment plant relocation and upgrade project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Miami-Jade Water and Sewer Department for the Biscayne Bay Water Pump project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Miami-Jade Water and Sewer Department for a wastewater treatment plant relocation and upgrade project

INCORPORATION OF COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING—Continued

[Note: Land Acquisition projects are included in the LWCF allocation table]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The City of Zephyrhills for the Northside Lift Station and Force Main project	1,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The Village of Key Biscayne K-8 Center Elementary School stormwater improvements project	500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The City of Sarasota for a wetlands restoration project	2,578,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Bay Park Conservancy for an environmental restoration project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	City of Dania Beach for Water Utility Upgrade and Improvement Project	1,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	City of Apopka for Northwest Water Production Plant New Water Storage Tank	1,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	Miami-Dade County for a drinking water mains extension project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	Sarasota County for extension of a portable transmission main project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	The City of West Miami for a portable water main improvements project	3,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	Miami-Dade County for a drinking water project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	GA	City of East Point for Water Treatment Plant Renovations	1,600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IA	City of Johnston for Sewer Extension Project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IA	The City of Bulington for a sewer separation project	1,700,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IA	The City of Othnumwa for the Blake's Branch sewer project	2,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IA	Creston City Water Works for water intake Project	600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IL	City of Elmhurst for Stormwater Improvement Project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IL	The Galesburg Sanitary District for Anaerobic Digester Upgrades	1,200,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IL	Village of Burr Ridge for Stormwater Management Improvements	785,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IL	Downers Grove Sanitary District for Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	1,080,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IL	City of Hickory Hills for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	640,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	City of Joliet for Water Main Replacements and Alternative Water Source Program project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	Village of Pingree Grove for Water Treatment Expansion	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	Village of Richmond for Water Tower Rehabilitation	560,800
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Nokomis for a drinking water treatment plant system improvement project	480,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Farmer City for a water plant sand filter rehabilitation project	197,619
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Carrollton for a water treatment plant project	1,975,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The Village of Blue Mound for water system improvements and a water tower rehabilitation project	320,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Assumption for water system and treatment plant improvements	1,965,040
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Rusville for drinking water system improvements	1,700,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	KY	Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District for Park DuValle Community Odor Control Improvements	480,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	KY	The City of Danville for the Spears Creek Pump Station upgrade	400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	KY	Eastern Kentucky PRIDE, Inc. for a septic system project	800,000

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	KY	The City of Lawrenceburg for a sanitary sewer overflow elimination and sewer extension project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	KY	Franklin County Fiscal Court for the Fairdale Sanitation District sewer system project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	The City of Lancaster for a drinking water treatment plant project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	1,392,360
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	LA	The Hyden-Leslie County Water District for a water system improvement project
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	2,000,000
Merimack River Watershed Council		MA	The City of Monroe for rehabilitation of a sewer main project
Merrimack River Hot Spot Detection and Green Infrastructure Solutions		MA	352,000
Town of Hull for Pump Station 9 Replacement		MA	2,000,000
Charles River Watershed Association, Inc. for Charles River Flood Model		MA	400,000
City of Waltham for Waltham Embassy Parking Lot Project		MA	280,000
City of Somerville for Poniar Street Pump Station Project		MA	2,500,000
Town of Agawam Main Street Sewage Main and Slope Stabilization Project		MA	740,000
Town of Westfield for Water Treatment Plant Building Upgrades		MA	1,000,000
City of Malden for Lead Line Replacement Program		MA	3,360,000
Town of Medway for Central Water Treatment Facility Improvements		MA	2,750,000
Norton Water & Sewer Department for Source Water Well Replacement Project		MA	1,475,000
Town of Plainville for Water System Capacity Expansion Project		MA	1,500,000
Town of Sturbridge for Water Main Improvements		MA	850,000
Town of Hopkinton for Water Supply And Storage Enhancement Project		MA	2,000,000
Anacostia Watershed Society for Treating and Teaching program		MD	200,000
Montgomery County for Watershed Enhancement Project		MD	500,000
Montgomery County for Watershed Stormwater Management Enhancements		MD	1,000,000
City of Bowie for Replacement of Tuberculated Pipes		MD	2,000,000
Town of Livermore Falls for Wastewater Treatment Facility improvements		ME	1,000,000
Town of Vinalhaven for drinking water (\$559,000) and sewer and storm water (\$633,000) infrastructure improvements		ME	1,192,000
8½ Mile Relief Drainage District for Chapaton Retention Basin In-Storage Expansion		MI	1,000,000
City of Mason for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvement and Expansion		MI	3,500,000
The City of Midland for a storm and sanitary sewer improvement project		MI	750,000
Tuscarora Township for a septic to sewer expansion and modernization project		MI	3,500,000
St. Clair County for the Clay-Ira interceptor project		MI	1,000,000
The Macomb Interceptor Drain Drainage District for a segment sewer rehabilitation project		MI	1,000,000
Harrison Township for a sanitary sewer project		MI	1,000,000
The Village of Clinton for a septic waste treatment project		MI	185,000
Leni Township for a wastewater treatment plant improvement project		MI	3,500,000
Village of Milford for Water System Improvements Project		MI	2,000,000
City of Pleasant Ridge for Kensington Water Main and Lead Service Line Replacement Project		MI	650,000
Oakland County for Pontiac Water System Improvements		MI	800,000
Village of Fowlerville for Water Treatment Plant Improvements		MI	3,500,000
Oakland County for Royal Oak Township Water System Improvements		MI	800,000

INCORPORATION OF COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING—Continued

[Note: Land Acquisition projects are included in the LWCF allocation table]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	The City of Crosswell for a drinking water quality improvement project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	Charter Township of Shelby for a water reservoir project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	The City of Kalamazoo for a lead water service line replacement project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	The City of Jackson for the Pearl Loop North Branch water transmission main project	1,760,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF; Clean Water SRF	MI	St. Clair County for a drinking water (\$200,000) and wastewater (\$800,000) improvement project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MN	City of Shakopee for River Stabilization Project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MN	City of Two Harbors for a wastewater treatment facility improvements project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MO	City of Zumwalt for Water Main Loop	448,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MO	City of Slater for Well Field Protection Project	147,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MO	City Utilities of Springfield for a raw water main construction project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MS	The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians for the Bigue Homa water system project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MS	The City of Gautier for a water treatment project	2,770,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	Town of Swift Creek Stormwater Management and Modeling Program	900,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	Town of Hokerton for Waste Water Treatment Plant Lagoon and Sewer Collection System Improvements	1,897,001
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	The Town of Benson for a sewer treatment capacity project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	The City of Clinton for a sewer line repair project	68,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	The City of Dunn for the Black River Waste Water Plant improvement project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NC	City of Henderson for Kerr Lake Regional Water System Upgrade and Expansion Project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NC	Martin County for Water Reclamation Project	3,437,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NC	Town of Pittsboro for Water Treatment Plant Infrastructure Upgrades	2,208,800
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NE	The Sarpy County Wastewater Agency for the Springfield Creek sewer project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NH	Town of Exeter for Exeter Squamscott River Sewer Siphons	600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NH	City of Portsmouth for Little Bay Waterline Replacement	600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NH	Town of Peterborough for Water Main Relocation	277,804
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NJ	Township of Saddle Brook for Sewage Rehabilitation and Improvements	1,393,682
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NJ	Township of Berkeley Heights for West Side Drainage Project	250,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NJ	Borough of Paramus for Prospect Avenue Sewer Pump Station Project	250,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NJ	Borough of Saddle River for Sewer Main Construction Project	1,105,166
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NJ	City of New Brunswick for Sewer Replacement Project	760,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Borough of Stanhope for Water Main Replacements	250,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Township of Bloomfield for Lead Service Line Replacement Program	255,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Hopatcong Borough for PFAS-related Water System Upgrades	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Town of Clinton for the West Main Street Water Main Replacement	898,257

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	Milford Borough for Water Main Improvements	360,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Village of Ridgewood for Drinking Water Treatment Facilities Construction	2,800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	Borough of Sussex for Water Utility Improvement Project	100,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	Boulder City for Wastewater treatment Plant Upgrade	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The City of Carson City for a sewer extension project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The City of Sparks for Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility upgrades	1,960,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The City of Reno for the McClelland Area sewer conversion project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The City of Carson City for the Quill Water Treatment Plant filtration upgrade project	1,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	Churchill County for a water treatment plant project	300,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	Save the Sound for Little Neck Bay Stormwater Management	600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	Village of Kyras-Joel Wastewater Treatment Plant for Wastewater Treatment Plant Components Modernization Project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	City of Newburgh for North Interceptor Sewer Project	3,120,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	County of Putnam for Rhamtan and Watershed Ecological Restoration Project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	Incorporated Village of Hempstead for Sewage System Improvements	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	Village of Sea Cliff and Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee for North Shore Shellfish Seeding	300,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	Town of Clarkstown for Storm Water Management Improvements	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	Town of Yorktown for Hallock's Mill Sewer Extension Project	1,200,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	Town of Rotterdam for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements Project	960,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The Incorporated Village of Patchogue for a wastewater treatment facility expansion project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The Town of Cherry Creek wastewater collection project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The City of Coaling for a wastewater treatment plant improvement project	40,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The Village of Portville for a sanitary sewer improvements project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The Town of Prattsburgh for a wastewater service project	398,700
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	The Town of Seneca Falls for a pump station and force main wastewater collection project	1,966,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	City of Middletown for Water System Improvements Project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	Town of Lewisboro for Oakridge Water District PFAS Mitigation	1,800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	City of Long Beach for Sand Filter Rehabilitation Project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	City of Glen Cove for Rehabilitation of the Nancy Court Pump Station	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	City of Mechanicville for Water Reliability Project	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Town of Riverhead for a drinking water project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	Suffolk County Water Authority for a drinking water project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Town of Babylon for the Oak Beach Water System project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Village of Dundee for the water tank replacement and control system enhancements project	640,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Village of Mayville for a water well replacement project	2,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Village of Marathon for a water river crossing project	600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	Herkimer County for the Eastern Mohawk Valley Regional transmission main project	500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Town of Vernon for the Vernon Central water project	3,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	The Village of Frankfort for a water system improvements project	3,000,000

INCORPORATION OF COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING—Continued

[Note: Land Acquisition projects are included in the LWCF allocation table]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY OH	The Village of Aurora for replacement of aging water infrastructure	1,60,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	Village of Lowellville for Wastewater Improvements	549,600
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The Village of Chagrin Falls for a wastewater treatment plant infrastructure rehabilitation project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The City of Willoughby for the Willoughby-Eastlake Water Pollution Control Center Lakeshore East Equalization Basin project.	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The Geauga County Board of Commissioners for McFarland Waste Water Treatment Plant renovation and upgrades.	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The Village of Grover Hill for a wastewater collections system project	400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The City of Rocky River for the Buckingham Road, Argyle Oval, and Arundel Road sewer replacement project	2,520,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The City of Strongsville for the Prospect Road storm sewer project	1,600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The City of Chillicothe for a wastewater treatment plant project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The City of Parma for Valley Vilas, York, and State Roads sewer improvements.	1,968,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	OH	The City of Fairview Park for sewer remediation and environmental improvements	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Fairview Park for the Shamrock/Brookstone waterline extension and capacity project	570,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Munroe Falls for a waterline crossing project	1,040,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Rittman for a water transmission line project	2,628,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Portsmouth for water treatment plant repairs and updates	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The Village of Georgetown for a water tower rehabilitation project	450,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OR	Port of Brookings Harbor for Wastewater Treatment Plant	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OR	City of Hillsboro for Water Supply System Construction	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	PA	Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority for Stream Restorations and Stormwater Basin Retrofit	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	PA	Cranberry Township for a sanitary sewer system project	960,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	PA	The City of Cory for a wastewater treatment plant project	400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	Creswell Heights Joint Authority for Filter Media Material Upgrades	400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	Center Township Water Authority for Center Grange Road Waterline Replacement	999,999
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	Municipal Authority Borough of Midland for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	80,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	The Avella Area School District for a water line extension project	500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	RI	City of Newport for Narragansett Avenue Water Main Rehabilitation	1,520,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TN	Glen Hills Utility District for an updated drinking water infrastructure project in Greeneville	996,160
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TN	The City of Oak Ridge for a water treatment plant project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	City of Austin for a Wastewater and Stormwater Infrastructure Project	1,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	City of Buda for South Loop 4 Wastewater Extension Project	1,636,164
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	City of Wilmer for Force Main Replacement Project	2,226,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Harris County Flood Control District for the Kingwood Diversion Channel Improvement project	1,600,000

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Harris County Flood Control District for the Taylor Gully stormwater channel improvement project	1,600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Menard City Redevelopment Authority for a detention basin improvement project	3,394,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Harris County for the Forest Manor drainage improvement project	1,673,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	The City of Waco for the Flat Creek water reuse project	1,700,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	San Antonio Water System for Generators for Critical Infrastructure Protection	500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Schertz for Corbett Water Ground Storage Tank Project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Bellarie for Bellarie Waterlines	782,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Jersey Village for Seattle Street Waterlines Replacement	621,835
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Alamo for Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation and Expansion	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	The Brownsville Public Utilities Board for Water Treatment Plant Pump Station Improvements	500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Glenn Heights for Elevated Water Storage Tank Project	2,800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Jacinto City for Northeast Water Mains & Fire Hydrant Improvements	1,950,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF, Clean Water SRF	TX	County of El Paso for First-Time Water (\$314,000) and Wastewater (\$791,000) Connection Projects	1,105,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	UT	The Town of Manila for a sewage system project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	UT	The City of Centerville for the Green Steel Tank replacement project	1,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	UT	The City of Ephraim for a drinking water resiliency project	3,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VA	City of Williamsburg for Walnut Hills Stormwater Abatement and Streambank Stabilization project	336,600
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VA	City of Petersburg for Sewer Service Area Infrastructure Upgrades	2,432,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VA	City of Falls Church for Lincoln Avenue Stormwater Project	400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Frederick County Sanitation Authority for Diehl Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project	3,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	City of Manassas for Transmission Main Replacement	2,400,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	City of Portsmouth for Water Service Line Inventory	500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Surry County for Water System Upgrades	3,200,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Prince George County for Central Water System Extension Project	3,200,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Spotsylvania County for Motts Run Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project	1,840,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VI	Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority for Residential Collection Sewers Replacement	960,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VI	Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority for Wastewater Treatment Facilities Upgrade	1,120,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VI	Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority for Water Security Infrastructure Upgrades	1,200,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	City of Ellensburg for Renewable Natural Gas Conversion and Methane Gas Recovery at the Wastewater Treatment Facility	840,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	City of North Bend for Snoqualmie Valley Trail Channel Widening and Wetland Creation/Enhancement	225,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	The Town of Malden for a sewer system project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	The City of College Place for a wastewater treatment project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	The Stevens Public Utility District #1 for a seigeage reuse project	1,680,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Quileute Nation for Quileute Move to Higher Ground Water System Improvement	1,479,355
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Samish Plateau Water and Sewer District for Sammamish Plateau Water PFAS Treatment Plant upgrades	1,585,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Port of Coupeville for Wharf Rehabilitation Project	136,000

INCORPORATION OF COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING—Continued
 [Note: Land Acquisition projects are included in the LWCF allocation table]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Mackaye Harbor Water District for Agate Beach Lane Source Water and Transmission Improvements	694,480
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	The City of Airway Heights for a water replacement project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	The Town of Cusick for a water treatment facility project	3,500,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WI	City of River Falls for West Central Wisconsin Biosolids Facility Improvements	1,600,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WI	Waukesha Water Utility for an elevated storage tank project	530,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WI	DigDeep Right to Water Project for a sanitary septic and sewerage service project	458,840
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WV	The City of Moundsville for a main sewer line evaluation project	100,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WV	The Marshall County Commission for a water meter project	230,400
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WV	The Bel-O-Mar Regional Council for a water system improvements project	1,120,000
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WV	The Ohio County Commission for the Town of Triadelphia water storage tank project	600,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	AZ	Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum for an Invasive Plant Treatment and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	50,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Tree People Inc. for a Park Restoration Project	750,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Cal Poly Corporation for a Fire Break Project	500,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Town of Los Gatos for a Fuels Reduction Project	750,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	City of Burbank for a Water Tender Project	225,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	County of Nevada for the Ponderosa West Grass Valley Defense Zone fuels reduction treatment project	750,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Yorba Linda Water District wildfire protection and firefighting support project.	500,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CO	Jefferson County for a Fuels Reduction Project	358,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	HI	City and County of Honolulu for an Urban Forest Inventory Project	300,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	IL	Morton Arboretum for an Urban Forestry Project	750,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	MD	Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay for an Urban Forestry Project	120,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	MI	Royal Oak for an Urban Forestry Project	93,500
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NE	National Arbor Day Foundation for an urban forestry project	750,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NI	Mercer County for an Emerald Ash Borer Management and Ash Tree Restoration Project	625,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	OR	Willamalane Parks and Recreation District for a Fuels Reduction Project	200,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	OR	McKenzie River Trust for a Floodplain Restoration Project	125,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	TX	Texas A&M University System for an Urban Forestry Project	630,000
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	WA	City of Roslyn for a Fuels Reduction Project	750,000

Bill-Wide Reporting Requirements

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 1

Date: July 1, 2021

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022

Motion by: Mr. Stewart

Description of Motion: Directs \$9 million of EPA Clean Water State Revolving Funds to severe-drought states for drought projects.

Results: Not Adopted 23 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 2

Date: July 1, 2021

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022

Motion by: Mrs. Hinson

Description of Motion: Increases EPA Clean Water State Revolving Funds by \$25 million and cuts Zero Emission Vehicle initiative by the same amount.

Results: Not Adopted 22 yeas to 34 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espallat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Simpson
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 3

Date: July 1, 2021

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022

Motion by: Mrs. Hinson

Description of Motion: Striking bill language providing transfer authority from the Department of Homeland Security to the Department of the Interior for mitigation activities related to border barrier construction on Federal lands.

Results: Not Adopted 24 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 4

Date: July 1, 2021

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022

Motion by: Mr. Newhouse

Description of Motion: Strikes section 435 which prohibits funds to approve a mining plan in the Rainy River Watershed of the Superior National Forest.

Results: Not Adopted 24 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espalliat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 5

Date: July 1, 2021

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2022

Motion by: Ms. Kaptur

Description of Motion: Final Passage of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies FY 2022 Bill

Results: Adopted 32 yeas to 24 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee of California
Mrs. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSON OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescission recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department and activity:

There are no amounts recommended for rescission.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds in the accompanying bill.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Department of the Interior, National Park Service.	not specified	Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.	not specified
Department of the Interior, BIA, Operation of Indian Programs.	not specified	Indian forest land assistance accounts.	not specified
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction.	not specified	Bureau of Reclamation	not specified
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.	not specified	Department of the Interior, BIA, Operation of Indian Programs; BIE, Operation of Indian Education Programs; Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses; Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations.	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary.	not specified	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Programs", Office of the Special Trustee "Federal Trust Programs".	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs.	not specified	Secretary of Agriculture	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management.	up to \$50,000	National Forest Foundation, Administrative Provision.	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management.	not specified	Department of the Interior, for repayment of advances made during emergencies.	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.	up to \$330,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management, Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management.	up to \$330,000
Department of the Interior, Energy Community Revitalization Program.	not specified	States, Tribes, Department-wide to address cleanup and closure.	not specified
Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau.	not specified	Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau, for emergency purposes as specified.	not specified
Department of the Interior, Department-Wide.	not specified	Department of the Interior, Department-Wide, for emergency purposes as specified.	not specified

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund.	not specified	Other Federal Agencies	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund.	\$11,800	Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General.	\$11,800
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund.	\$32,985	Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology.	\$32,985
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions.	up to \$375,000	Any Federal Department or Agency for Great Lakes Initiative.	up to \$375,000
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions.	not specified	Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Programs and Management.	not specified
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance.	not specified	General Treasury	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management.	not specified	Forest Service Operations, permanent funds or trusts.	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management.	not specified	Forest Service, National Forest System	not specified
Forest Service, Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.	up to \$2,120,000 ..	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management, Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management.	up to \$2,120,000
Forest Service, Communications Site Administration.	not specified	Forest Service, National Forest System	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management, Administrative Provision.	up to \$50,000	Secretary of the Interior	up to \$50,000
Forest Service, All Accounts	not specified	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management.	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions.	up to \$82,000	USDA, Working Capital Fund	up to \$82,000
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions.	up to \$14,500	USDA, Greenbook	up to \$14,500

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
 [Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AK	The City of Ketchikan for the Tongass Sewer force main rehabilitation project.	1,250,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AK	The City and Borough of Juneau for Mendenhall Wastewater Treatment Plant improvements.	800,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AL	Lowness County for Septic Tank Installations	700,000	Sewell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	AL	City of Marion for Source Water Rehabilitation Project	480,000	Sewell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	AZ	City of Chandler for Advanced Metering Infrastructure	990,000	Stanton
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Torrance for Torrance Airport Storm Water Basin Project	938,000	Waters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	County of Lake/Special Districts for Pipeline Design Project	320,000	Thompson (CA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of San Juan Bautista for Regional Waste Water Solution Project	1,000,000	Panetta
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	Monterey One Water for Coral Street Pump Station Electrical Rehabilitation Project.	400,000	Panetta
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Maywood for Sewer Improvement Project	1,000,000	Royal-Allard
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians for Waste Water Treatment Plant Improvements.	112,340	Carbajal
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of East Palo Alto for O'Conor Stormwater Station improvement	800,000	Speier
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of San Leandro for Trash Capture Project	1,000,000	Lee (CA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Sacramento for 24th Street In-Line Combined Sewer System (CSS) Storage Pipe project.	1,500,000	Matsui
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Sacramento for Combined Sewer System Improvement Project.	2,000,000	Matsui
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Modera for Sewer Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project	3,500,000	Costa
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Banning for Wastewater Treatment and Groundwater Protection Project.	1,250,000	Ruiz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Millbrae for Water Recycling Project	800,000	Speier
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	Eastern Municipal Water District for the Quail Valley septic to sewer conversion project.	2,500,000	Calvert
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	The City of Yucaipa for the Wilson III basin project	1,000,000	Obernolte
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	The City of Twenty-nine Palms for a wastewater treatment facility phase II project.	663,224	Obernolte
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	The Big Bear Area Regional Wastewater Agency for the Replenish Big Bear Lake recycled water project.	960,000	Obernolte
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	The San Bernardino County Department of Public Works for the Desert Knolls Wash Phase III construction channel project.	1,932,000	Obernolte

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies—Continued
 [Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	The City of Adelanto for a wastewater treatment plant tertiary treatment capability project.	800,000	Obernolt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	Earlimart Public Utility District for a sewer relief project	1,284,636	Valadao
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Oxnard for a Water Transmission Line	500,000	Brownley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of San Buenaventura (Ventura Water) for State Water Interconnection Project.	2,840,000	Brownley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Thousand Oaks for Water Reuse Project	1,500,000	Brownley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Lomita for Lomita Water System Improvements Project	940,000	Waters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	West Valley Water District for Bloomington Alleyway Pipeline Project	2,000,000	Torres (CA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	East Bay Municipal Utility District for Upper San Leandro Drinking Water Treatment Plant upgrades.	3,500,000	Swalwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Gustine for Water Loop Line Completion Project	950,000	Costa
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Adventist Health St. Helena Hospital for Napa County Deer Park St. Helena Water System improvements.	1,840,000	Thompson (CA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Santa Cruz for Water Meter Upgrade Program	1,000,000	Panetta
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Eastern Municipal Water District for Mead Valley Water Booster Station Replacement Project.	1,000,000	Takano
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Cambria Community Services District for Water Tanks project	375,000	Carabajal
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Citrus Heights Water District for Groundwater Production Well	585,000	Bera
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Pico Rivera Water for GFAS Groundwater Treatment Project	2,500,000	Linda T. Sanchez
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Poway for Cleanwell Bypass System Project	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Ironhouse Sanitary District for Recycled Water Project	3,000,000	McNamey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Dos Palos for Water Plant Clarifier Replacement and Repair	279,664	Costa
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Coachella Valley Water District for Water Transmission Project	2,700,000	Ruiz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	City of Downey for Well Remediation Project	1,000,000	Royal-Allard
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Eisnor Valley Municipal Water District for the Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant improvement project.	780,000	Calvert
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CA	Earlimart Public Utility District for a well treatment improvement project.	1,756,416	Valadao
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CT	Town of Newton for Non-Impervious Parking in Newtown	480,000	Hayes
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CT	Save the Sound for Dam Removal Project	475,000	Himes
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	CT	Town of Durham for Public Water Supply Expansion	3,412,455	Delaurio
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of West Park for a Drainage Improvement Project	400,000	Wilson (FL)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of North Miami Beach for Drainage Improvement Project	1,141,038	Wilson (FL)

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Seminole County Government for Little Wekiva River Restoration Project.	688,000	Murphy (FL)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Pinellas County Government for Sanitary Sewer Interceptor at Pinellas Park.	700,000	Crist
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of Oviedo for Percolation Pond Decommissioning project	900,000	Murphy (FL)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Leon County for Lake Henrietta Stormwater Facility	1,600,000	Lawson (FL)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Cities of Wilton Manors, Oakland Park, and Fort Lauderdale for Oakland Park/Wilton Manors/Fort Lauderdale Middle River Water Quality Improvement Project.	900,000	Deutch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of Coral Springs for Stormwater Drainage Infrastructure	400,000	Deutch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Hillsborough County for Septic-to-Sewer project	800,000	Castor (FL)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Town of Eatonville for Vereen Lift Station/Quadrant Rehabilitation ..	665,000	Denings
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	City of Sunrise for Storm Water Pump Station Replacement ..	2,000,000	Wasserman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Town of Davie for Shenandoah Drainage Improvements	1,772,800	Schultz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Miami-Dade County for a septic to sewer project	750,000	Diaz-Balart
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners for a tidal check valves project.	240,000	Bilirakis
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Charlotte County for the Ackerman septic to sewer conversion project.	3,200,000	Steube
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Lee County for the Bob Jones Preserve restoration project	720,000	Steube
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Qkeechobee Utility Authority for the Treasure Island wastewater expansion project.	1,000,000	Steube
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	DeSoto County for a wastewater treatment expansion project	2,000,000	Steube
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The Village of Pinecrest for a stormwater management project	606,000	Salazar
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The City of Dade City for a wastewater treatment plant relocation and upgrade project.	1,750,000	Bilirakis
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department for the Biscayne Bay Water Pump project.	1,600,000	Salazar
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The City of Zephyrhills for the Northside Lift Station and Force Main project.	1,500,000	Bilirakis
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The Village of Key Biscayne for the Key Biscayne K-8 Center Elementary School stormwater improvements project.	500,000	Salazar
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	The City of Sarasota for a wetlands restoration project	2,578,000	Buchanan
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	FL	Bay Park Conservancy for an environmental restoration project	2,000,000	Buchanan
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	City of Dania Beach for Water Utility Upgrade and Improvement Project.	1,500,000	Wasserman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	City of Apopka for Northwest Water Production Plant New Water Storage Tank.	1,500,000	Schultz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	Denings		

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	Miami-Dade County for a drinking water mains extension project	1,000,000	Diaz-Balart
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	Sarasota County for extension of a portable transmission main project.	1,000,000	Steube
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	FL	The City of West Miami for a potable water main improvements project.	3,000,000	Salazar
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	GA	Miami-Dade County for a drinking water project	2,000,000	Gimenez
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IA	City of East Point for Water Treatment Plant Renovations	1,600,000	Williams (GA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IA	City of Johnston for Sewer Extension Project	1,000,000	Axne
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IA	The City of Burlington for a sewer separation project	1,700,000	Miller-Meeks
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IA	The City of Ottumwa for the Blaie's Branch sewer project	2,500,000	Miller-Meeks
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	IA	Creston City Water Works for water intake Project	600,000	Axne
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	City of Elmhurst for Stormwater Improvement Project	2,000,000	Quigley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The Galesburg Sanitary District for Anaerobic Digester Upgrades	1,200,000	Bustos
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	Village of Burr Ridge for Stormwater Management Improvements	785,000	Casten
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	Downers Grove Sanitary District for Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	1,080,000	Casten
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	City of Hickory Hills for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	640,000	Newman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	City of Joliet for Water Main Replacements and Alternative Water Source Program project.	3,500,000	Underwood; Foster
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	Village of Pingree Grove for Water Treatment Expansion	3,500,000	Underwood
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	Village of Richmond for Water Tower Rehabilitation	560,800	Underwood
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Nokomis for a drinking water treatment plant system improvement project.	480,000	Davis, Rodney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Farmer City for a water plant sand filter rehabilitation project.	197,619	Davis, Rodney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Carlton for a water treatment plant project	1,975,000	Davis, Rodney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The Village of Blue Mound for water system improvements and a water tower rehabilitation project.	320,000	Davis, Rodney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Assumption for water system and treatment plant improvements.	1,965,040	Davis, Rodney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	IL	The City of Rushville for drinking water system improvements	1,700,000	LaHood
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District for Park DuValle Community Odor Control Improvements.	480,000	Yarmuth
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	The City of Danville for the Spears Creek Pump Station upgrade	400,000	Guthrie
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	Eastern Kentucky PRIDE, Inc. for a septic system project	800,000	Rogers (KY)

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	KY	The City of Lawrenceburg for a sanitary sewer overflow elimination and sewer extension project.	750,000	Barr
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	KY	Franklin County Fiscal Court for the Farmdale Sanitation District sewer system project.	3,500,000	Barr
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	The City of Lancaster for a drinking water treatment plant project.	400,000	Guthrie
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	KY	The Hyden-Leslie County Water District for a water system improvement project.	1,392,960	Rogers (KY)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	LA	The City of Monroe for rehabilitation of a sewer main project	2,000,000	Letlow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	Merrimack River Watershed Council for Merrimack River Hot Spot Defection and Green Infrastructure Solutions.	352,000	Trahan
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	Town of Hull for Pump Station 9 Replacement	2,000,000	Lynch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	Charles River Watershed Association, Inc. for Charles River Flood Model.	400,000	Clark (MA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	City of Waltham for Waltham Embassy Parking Lot Project	280,000	Clark (MA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	City of Somerville for Poplar Street Pump Station Project	2,500,000	Pressley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	Town of Agawam Main Street Sewage Main and Slope Stabilization Project.	740,000	Neal
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MA	City of Westfield for Water Treatment Plant Building Upgrades	1,000,000	Neal
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MA	City of Malden for Lead Line Replacement Program	3,360,000	Clark (MA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MA	Town of Medway for Central Water Treatment Facility Improvements	2,750,000	Auchincloss
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MA	Norton Water & Sewer Department for Source Water Well Replacement Project.	1,475,000	Auchincloss
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MA	Town of Plainville for Water System Capacity Expansion Project	1,500,000	Auchincloss
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MA	Town of Sturbridge for Water Main Improvements	850,000	Neal
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MA	Town of Hopedale for Water Supply And Storage Enhancement Project.	2,000,000	Auchincloss
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MD	Anacostia Watershed Society for Treating and Treating program	200,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MD	Montgomery County for Watershed Enhancement Project	500,000	Sarbanes
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MD	Montgomery County for Watershed Stormwater Management Enhancements.	1,000,000	Raskin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MD	City of Bowie for Replacement of Tuberculated Pipes	2,000,000	Hoyer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	ME	Town of Livermore Falls for Wastewater Treatment Facility improvements.	1,000,000	Golden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF; Clean Water SRF.	ME	Town of Vinalhaven for drinking water (\$559,000) and sewer and storm water \$633,000) infrastructure improvements.	1,192,000	Pingree
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	8½ Mile Relief Drain Drainage District for Chagaton Retention Basin In-Storage Expansion.	1,000,000	Levin (MI)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	City of Mason for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvement and Expansion.	3,500,000	Strotkin

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies—Continued
 [Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	The City of Midland for a storm and sanitary sewer improvement project.	750,000	Moolenaar
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	Tuscarora Township for a septic to sewer expansion and modernization project.	3,500,000	Bergman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	St. Clair County for the Clay-Ira interceptor project	1,000,000	McClain
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	The Macomb Interceptor Drain Drainage District for a segment sewer rehabilitation project.	1,000,000	McClain
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	Harrison Township for a sanitary sewer project	1,000,000	McClain
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	The Village of Clinton for a septic waste treatment project	185,000	Walberg
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MI	Leoni Township for a wastewater treatment plant improvement project.	3,500,000	Walberg
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	Village of Milford for Water System Improvements Project	2,000,000	Stevens
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	City of Pleasant Ridge for Kensington Water Main and Lead Service Line Replacement Project.	650,000	Levin (MI)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	Oakland County for Pontiac Water System Improvements	800,000	Lawrence
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	Village of Fowlerville for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	3,500,000	Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	Oakland County for Royal Oak Township Water System Improvements.	800,000	Lawrence
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	The City of Croswell for a drinking water quality improvement project.	1,000,000	McClain
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	Charter Township of Shelby for a water reservoir project	1,000,000	McClain
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	The City of Kalamazoo for a lead water service line replacement project.	1,000,000	Upton
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MI	The City of Jackson for the Pearl Loop North Branch water transmission main project.	1,760,000	Walberg
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF; Clean Water SRF.	MI	St. Clair County for a drinking water (\$200,000) and wastewater (\$800,000) improvement project.	1,000,000	McClain
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MN	City of Shakopee for River Stabilization Project	3,500,000	Craig
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	MN	City of Two Harbors for a wastewater treatment facility improvements project.	3,500,000	Strauber
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MN	City of Zumbrota for Water Main Loop	448,000	Craig
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MO	City of Slater for Well Field Protection Project	147,000	Cleaver
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MO	City Utilities of Springfield for a raw water main construction project.	3,500,000	Long

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MS	The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians for the Bogue Homa water system project.	2,000,000	Palazzo
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	MS	The City of Gautier for a water treatment project	2,770,000	Palazzo
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	Town of Cary for Swift Creek Stormwater Management and Modeling Program.	900,000	Ross
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	Town of Hoberton for Waste Water Treatment Plant Lagoon and Sewer Collection System Improvements.	1,897,001	Butterfield
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	The Town of Benson for a sewer treatment capacity project	1,000,000	Rouzer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	The City of Clinton for a sewer line repair project	68,000	Rouzer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NC	The City of Dunn for the Black River Waste Water Plant improvement project.	1,000,000	Rouzer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NC	City of Henderson for Kerr Lake Regional Water System Upgrade and Expansion Project.	3,500,000	Butterfield; Price (NC)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NC	Martin County for Water Regionalization Project	3,437,000	Butterfield
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NC	Town of Pittsboro for Water Treatment Plant Infrastructure Upgrades.	2,208,800	Price (NC)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NE	The Sarpy County Wastewater Agency for the Springfield Creek sewer project.	3,500,000	Bacon
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NH	Town of Exeter for Exeter Squamscott River Sewer Siphons	600,000	Pappas
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NH	City of Portsmouth for Little Bay Waterline Replacement	600,000	Pappas
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NH	Town of Peterborough for Water Main Relocation	277,400	Kuster
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NH	Township of Saddle Brook for Sewage Rehabilitation and Improvements.	1,393,682	Fascell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NH	Township of Berkeley Heights for West Side Drainage Project	250,000	Malinowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NH	Borough of Paramus for Prospect Avenue Sewer Pump Station Project	250,000	Gotheimer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NJ	Borough of Saddle River for Sewer Main Construction Project	1,105,166	Gotheimer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NJ	City of New Brunswick for Sewer Replacement Project	760,000	Pallone
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Borough of Stanhope for Water Main Replacements	250,000	Sherrell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Township of Bloomfield for Lead Service Line Replacement Program	255,000	Sherrell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Hopatcong Borough for PFAS-related Water System Upgrades	800,000	Sherrell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Town of Clinton for the West Main Street Water Main Replacement	898,257	Malinowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Milford Borough for Water Main Improvements	360,000	Malinowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	The Village of Ridgewood for Drinking Water Treatment Facilities Construction.	2,800,000	Gotheimer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NJ	Borough of Sussex for Water Utility Improvement Project	100,000	Gotheimer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NV	Boulder City for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	1,000,000	Lee (NV)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NV	The City of Carson City for a sewer extension project	1,000,000	Amodei
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NV	The City of Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility upgrades.	1,960,000	Amodei

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies—Continued
 [Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NV	The City of Reno for the McCloud Area sewer conversion project	1,000,000	Amodei
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NV	The City of Carson City for the Quill Water Treatment Plant filtration upgrade project.	1,500,000	Amodei
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NV	Churchill County for a water treatment plant project	300,000	Amodei
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	Save the Sound for Little Neck Bay Stormwater Management	600,000	Suozzi
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	Village of Kynas Joel Wastewater Treatment Plant for Wastewater Treatment Plant Components Modernization Project.	2,000,000	Maloney, Sean
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	City of Newburgh for North Interceptor Sewer Project	3,120,000	Maloney, Sean
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	County of Putnam for Riparian and Watershed Ecological Restoration Project.	3,500,000	Maloney, Sean
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	Incorporated Village of Hempstead for Sewage System Improvements.	2,000,000	Rice (NY)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	Village of Sea Cliff and Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee for North Shore Shellfish Seeding.	300,000	Suozzi
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	Town of Clarkstown for Storm Water Management Improvements	1,000,000	Jones
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	Town of Yorktown for Hallocks Mill Sewer Extension Project	1,200,000	Jones
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	Town of Rotterdam for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements Project.	960,000	Tonko
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	The incorporated Village of Patchogue for a wastewater treatment facility expansion project.	3,500,000	Zeldin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	The Town of Cherry Creek wastewater collection project	2,000,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	The Town of Yorktown for a wastewater treatment plant improvement project.	480,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	The Village of Portville for a sanitary sewer improvements project	3,500,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	The Town of Prattsburgh for a wastewater service project	398,700	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	NY	The Town of Seneca Falls for a pump station and force main wastewater collection project.	1,966,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	City of Middletown for Water System Improvements Project	3,500,000	Maloney, Sean
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	Town of Lewisboro for Oakridge Water District PWS Mitigation	1,800,000	Maloney, Sean
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	City of Long Beach for Sand Filter Rehabilitation Project	1,000,000	Rice (NY)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	City of Glen Cone for Rehabilitation of the Nancy Court Pump Station.	1,000,000	Suozzi
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	City of Mechanicville for Water Reliability Project	800,000	Tonko
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Town of Riverhead for a drinking water project	3,500,000	Zeldin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	Suffolk County Water Authority for a drinking water project	3,500,000	Zeldin

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Town of Babylon for the Oak Beach Water System project	1,000,000	Garbarino Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Village of Dundee for the water tank replacement and control system enhancements project.	640,000	Tenney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Village of Mayville for a water well replacement project	2,000,000	Reed Tenney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Village of Marathon for a water river crossing project	600,000	Katko
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	Herkimer County for the Eastern Mohawk Valley Regional transmission main project.	500,000	Ryan Joyce (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Town of Vernon for the Vernon Central water project	3,000,000	Tenney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Village of Frankfort for a water system improvements project	3,000,000	Tenney
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	NY	The Village of Aurora for replacement of aging water infrastructure	160,000	Katko
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	Village of Lowellville for Wastewater improvements	549,600	Ryan Joyce (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The Village of Chagrin Falls for a wastewater treatment plant infrastructure rehabilitation project.	3,500,000	Joyce (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Willoughby for the Willoughby-Eastlake Water Pollution Control Center Lakeshore East Equalization Basin project.	3,500,000	Joyce (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The Geauga County Board of Commissioners for McFarland Waste Water Treatment Plant renovation and upgrades.	800,000	Latta
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The Village of Grover Hill for a wastewater collections system project.	400,000	Gonzalez (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Rocky River for the Buckingham Road, Argyle Oval, and Arundel Road sewer replacement project.	2,520,000	Gonzalez (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Strongsville for the Prospect Road storm sewer project	1,600,000	Gonzalez (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Chillicothe for a wastewater treatment plant project	3,500,000	Wenstrup
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Parma for Valley Villas, York, and State Roads sewer improvements.	1,968,000	Gonzalez (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Fairview Park for sewer remediation and environmental improvements.	3,500,000	Gonzalez (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Painesville for the Shamrock/Brookstone waterline extension and capacity project.	570,000	Joyce (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Munroe Falls for a waterline crossing project	1,040,000	Gonzalez (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Rittman for a water transmission line project	2,628,000	Wenstrup
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The City of Portsmouth for water treatment plant repairs and update dates.	3,500,000	Gonzalez (OH)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OH	The Village of Georgetown for a water tower rehabilitation project	450,000	Wenstrup
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OR	Port of Brookings Harbor for Wastewater Treatment Plant	3,500,000	Derafzio
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	OR	City of Hillsboro for Water Supply System Construction	1,000,000	Bonamici
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority for Stream Restorations and Stormwater Basin Retrofit.	3,500,000	Cartwright
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	Cranberry Township for a sanitary sewer system project	960,000	Kelly (PA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	The City of Corry for a wastewater treatment plant project	400,000	Kelly (PA)

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	Creswell Heights Joint Authority for Filter Media Material Upgrades Center Township Water Authority for Center Grange Road Waterline Replacement.	400,000 999,999	Lamb Lamb
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	Municipal Authority Borough of Midland for Water Treatment Plant Improvements.	80,000	Lamb
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	PA	The Avella Area School District for a water line extension project	500,000	Reschenthaler
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	RI	City of Newport for Narragansett Avenue Water Main Rehabilitation	1,520,000	Cicilline
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TN	Glen Hills Utility District for an updated drinking water infrastructure project in Greeneville.	996,160	Harshagger
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TN	The City of Oak Ridge for a water treatment plant project	3,500,000	Fleischman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	The City of Austin for a Wastewater and Stormwater Infrastructure Project.	1,000,000	Doggett
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	City of Buda for South Loop 4 Wastewater Extension Project	1,636,364	Doggett
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	City of Wilmer for Force Main Replacement Project	2,226,000	Johnson (TX)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Harris County Flood Control District for the Kingwood Diversion Channel Improvement project.	1,610,000	Crenshaw
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Harris County Flood Control District for the Taylor Gully stormwater channel improvement project.	1,600,000	Crenshaw
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Memorial City Redevelopment Authority for a detention basin improvement project.	3,334,000	Crenshaw
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	Harris County for the Forest Manor drainage improvement project	1,673,600	Crenshaw
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	TX	The City of Waco for the Flat Creek water reuse project	1,700,000	Sessions
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	San Antonio Water System for Generators for Critical Infrastructure Protection.	500,000	Castro (TX)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Schertz for Corbett Water Ground Storage Tank Project	3,500,000	Gonzalez, Vicente
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Belaire for Belaire Waterlines	782,000	Fletcher
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Jersey Village for Seattle Street Waterlines Replacement	624,835	Fletcher
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Alamo for Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation and Expansion.	3,500,000	Vela
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	The Brownsville Public Utilities Board for Water Treatment Plant Pump Station Improvements.	500,000	Vela
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Glenn Heights for Elevated Water Storage Tank Project	2,800,000	Johnson (TX)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	TX	City of Jacinto City for Northeast Water Mains & Fire Hydrant improvements.	1,950,000	Jackson Lee

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF, Clean Water SRF	TX	County of El Paso for First-Time Water (\$314,000) and Wastewater (\$791,000) Connection Projects	1,105,000	Escobar
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	UT	The Town of Manila for a sewage system project	3,500,000	Moore (UT)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	UT	The City of Centerville for the Green Steel tank replacement project	1,500,000	Stewart
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	UT	The City of Ephram for drinking water resiliency project	3,000,000	Stewart
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VA	City Williamsburg for Walnut Hills Stormwater Abatement and Streambank Stabilization project	336,600	Luria
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VA	City of Petersburg for Sewer Service Area Infrastructure Upgrades	2,432,000	McEachin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VA	City of Falls Church for Lincoln Avenue Stormwater Project	400,000	Beyer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Frederick County Sanitation Authority for Diesel Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project	3,000,000	Weston
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	City of Manassas for Transmission Main Replacement	2,400,000	Weston
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	City of Portsmouth for Water Service Line Inventory	500,000	Scott (VA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Surry County for Water System Upgrades	3,200,000	McEachin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Prince George County for Central Water System Extension Project	3,200,000	McEachin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	VA	Sportsylvania County for Motts Run Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project	1,840,000	Spanberger
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VI	Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority for Residential Collection Sewers Replacement	960,000	Plaskett
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VI	Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority for Wastewater Treatment Facilities Upgrade	1,120,000	Plaskett
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	VI	Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority for Water Security Infrastructure Upgrades	1,240,000	Plaskett
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	City of Ellensburg for Renewable Natural Gas Conversion and Methane Gas Recovery at the Wastewater Treatment Facility, and Wetland Creation/Enhancement	840,000	Schrirer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	City of North Bend for Snoqualmie Valley Trail Channel Widening	225,000	Schrirer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	The Town of Maidens for a sewer system project	3,500,000	Rodgers (WA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	The City of College Place for a wastewater treatment project	3,500,000	Rodgers (WA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WA	The Stevens Public Utility District #1 for a septic reuse project	1,680,000	Rodgers (WA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Quileute Nation for Quileute Move to Higher Ground Water System Improvement	1,479,355	Klimer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District for Sammamish Plateau Water PFAS Treatment Plant Upgrades	1,585,000	Schrirer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Port of Coupeville for Wharf Rehabilitation Project	136,000	Larsen (WA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	Mackaye Harbor Water District for Agate Beach Lane Source Water and Transmission Improvements	694,480	Larsen (WA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	The City of Airway Heights for a water replacement project	3,500,000	Rodgers (WA)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WA	The Town of Cusick for a water treatment facility project	3,500,000	Rodgers (WA)

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies—Continued

[Community Project Funding Items]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WI	City of River Falls for West Central Wisconsin Biosolids Facility Im- provements.	1,600,000	Kind
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WI	Waikeshka Water Utility for an elevated storage tank project	530,000	Fitzgerald
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WW	DigDeep Right to Water Project for a sanitary septic and sewerage service project.	459,840	Miller (WV)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	WW	The City of Mountville for a main sewer line evaluation project	100,000	McKinley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WW	The Marshall County Commission for a water meter project	230,400	McKinley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WW	The Bel-O-Mar Regional Council for a water system improvements project.	1,120,000	McKinley
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water SRF	WW	The Ohio County Commission for the Town of Triadelphia water storage tank project.	600,000	McKinley
National Park Service	Land Acquisition	AZ	Saguaro National Park—Rincon Creek Valley	4,124,500	Kirkpatrick
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Land Acquisition	NH	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge—Mascoma River Unit.	3,700,000	Kuster
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	AZ	Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum for an Invasive Plant Treatment and Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project.	50,000	Grijalva
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	TreesPeople Inc. for a Park Restoration Project	750,000	Sherman
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Cal Poly Corporation for a Fire Break Project	500,000	Eshoo
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Town of Los Osos for a Fuels Reduction Project	750,000	Eshoo
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	City of Burbank for a Water Tender Project	225,000	Schiff
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	County of Nevada for the Ponderosa West Grass Valley Defense Zone fuels reduction treatment project.	750,000	LaMalfa
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Yorba Linda Water District wildfire protection and firefighting sup- port project.	500,000	Kim (CA)
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CO	Jefferson County for a Fuels Reduction Project	358,000	Neguse
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	HI	City and County of Honolulu for an Urban Forest Inventory Project ..	300,000	Case
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	IL	Morton Arboretum for an Urban Forestry Project	750,000	Casten
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	MD	Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay for an Urban Forestry Project	120,000	Sarbanes
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	MI	Royal Oak for an Urban Forestry Project	93,500	Levin (MI)
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NE	National Arbor Day Foundation for an urban forestry project	750,000	Fortenberry
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NJ	Mercer County for an Emerald Ash Borer Management and Ash Tree Restoration Project.	625,000	Watson Coleman
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	OR	Willamalane Parks and Recreation District for a Fuels Reduction Project.	200,000	DeFazio
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	OR	McKenzie River Trust for a Floodplain Restoration Project	125,000	DeFazio

U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	TX	Texas A&M University System for an Urban Forestry Project	630,000	Johnson (TX)
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	WA	City of Roslyn for a Fuels Reduction Project	750,000	Schrer
U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry				

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

**400 YEARS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY
COMMISSION ACT**

* * * * *

SEC. 7. PLANS; REPORTS.

(a) STRATEGIC PLAN.—The Commission shall prepare a strategic plan for the activities of the Commission carried out under this Act.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than [July 1, 2022] *July 1, 2023*, the Commission shall complete and submit to Congress a final report that contains—

- (1) a summary of the activities of the Commission;
- (2) a final accounting of funds received and expended by the Commission; and
- (3) the findings and recommendations of the Commission.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) DATE OF TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on [July 1, 2022] *July 1, 2023*.

(b) TRANSFER OF DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS.—Before the date of termination specified in subsection (a), the Commission shall transfer all documents and materials of the Commission to the National Archives or another appropriate Federal entity.

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**ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF
COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN ACT**

(Public Law 114–244)

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SEC. 3. COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a commission, to be known as the “Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children”.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members, of whom—

(A) 3 shall be appointed by the President, in consultation with—

- (i) the Attorney General;
- (ii) the Secretary;
- (iii) the Secretary of Education; and
- (iv) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(B) 3 shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

(C) 1 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Vice Chairperson of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

(D) 3 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(E) 1 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Ranking Member of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), each member of the Commission shall have significant experience and expertise in—

- (i) Indian affairs; and
- (ii) matters to be studied by the Commission, including—

(I) health care issues facing Native children, including mental health, physical health, and nutrition;

(II) Indian education, including experience with Bureau of Indian Education schools and public schools, tribally operated schools, tribal colleges or universities, early childhood education programs, and the development of extracurricular programs;

(III) juvenile justice programs relating to prevention and reducing incarceration and rates of recidivism; and

(IV) social service programs that are used by Native children and designed to address basic needs, such as food, shelter, and safety, including child protective services, group homes, and shelters.

(B) EXPERTS.—

(i) NATIVE CHILDREN.—1 member of the Commission shall—

- (I) meet the requirements of subparagraph (A); and
- (II) be responsible for providing the Commission with insight into and input from Native children on the matters studied by the Commission.

(ii) RESEARCH.—1 member of the Commission shall—

- (I) meet the requirements of subparagraph (A); and

(II) have extensive experience in statistics or social science research.

(3) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(B) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) OPERATION.—

(1) CHAIRPERSON.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall select 1 member to serve as Chairperson of the Commission.

(2) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(B) INITIAL MEETING.—The initial meeting of the Commission shall take place not later than 30 days after the date described in paragraph (1).

(3) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(4) RULES.—The Commission may establish, by majority vote, any rules for the conduct of Commission business, in accordance with this Act and other applicable law.

(d) NATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commission shall establish a committee, to be known as the “Native Advisory Committee”.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Native Advisory Committee shall consist of—

(i) 1 representative of Indian tribes from each region of the Bureau of Indian Affairs who is 25 years of age or older; and

(ii) 1 Native Hawaiian who is 25 years of age or older.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each member of the Native Advisory Committee shall have experience relating to matters to be studied by the Commission.

(3) DUTIES.—The Native Advisory Committee shall—

(A) serve as an advisory body to the Commission; and

(B) provide to the Commission advice and recommendations, submit materials, documents, testimony, and such other information as the Commission determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission under this section.

(4) NATIVE CHILDREN SUBCOMMITTEE.—The Native Advisory Committee shall establish a subcommittee that shall consist of at least 1 member from each region of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and 1 Native Hawaiian, each of whom shall be a Native child, and have experience serving on the council of a tribal, regional, or national youth organization.

(e) COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF NATIVE CHILDREN ISSUES.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive study of Federal, State, local, and tribal programs that serve Native children, including an evaluation of—
- (A) the impact of concurrent jurisdiction on child welfare systems;
 - (B) the barriers Indian tribes and Native Hawaiians face in applying, reporting on, and using existing public and private grant resources, including identification of any Federal cost-sharing requirements;
 - (C) the obstacles to nongovernmental financial support, such as from private foundations and corporate charities, for programs benefitting Native children;
 - (D) the issues relating to data collection, such as small sample sizes, large margins of error, or other issues related to the validity and statistical significance of data on Native children;
 - (E) the barriers to the development of sustainable, multidisciplinary programs designed to assist high-risk Native children and families of those high-risk Native children;
 - (F) cultural or socioeconomic challenges in communities of Native children;
 - (G) any examples of successful program models and use of best practices in programs that serve children and families;
 - (H) the barriers to interagency coordination on programs benefitting Native children; and
 - (I) the use of memoranda of agreement or interagency agreements to facilitate or improve agency coordination, including the effects of existing memoranda or interagency agreements on program service delivery and efficiency.
- (2) COORDINATION.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Commission shall, to the maximum extent practicable—
- (A) to avoid duplication of efforts, collaborate with other workgroups focused on similar issues, such as the Task Force on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence of the Attorney General; and
 - (B) to improve coordination and reduce travel costs, use available technology.
- (3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Taking into consideration the results of the study under paragraph (1) and the analysis of any existing data relating to Native children received from Federal agencies, the Commission shall—
- (A) develop recommendations for goals, and plans for achieving those goals, for Federal policy relating to Native children in the short-, mid-, and long-term, which shall be informed by the development of accurate child well-being measures, except that the Commission shall not consider or recommend the recognition or the establishment of a government-to-government relationship with—
 - (i) any entity not recognized on or before the date of enactment of this Act by the Federal Government through an Act of Congress, Executive action, judicial decree, or any other action; or

(ii) any entity not included in the list authorized pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a et seq.);

(B) make recommendations on necessary modifications and improvements to programs that serve Native children at the Federal, State, and tribal levels, on the condition that the recommendations recognize the diversity in cultural values, integrate the cultural strengths of the communities of the Native children, and will result in—

(i) improvements to the child welfare system that—

(I) reduce the disproportionate rate at which Native children enter child protective services and the period of time spent in the foster system;

(II) increase coordination among social workers, police, and foster families assisting Native children while in the foster system to result in the increased safety of Native children while in the foster system;

(III) encourage the hiring and retention of licensed social workers in Native communities;

(IV) address the lack of available foster homes in Native communities; and

(V) reduce truancy and improve the academic proficiency and graduation rates of Native children in the foster system;

(ii) improvements to the mental and physical health of Native children, taking into consideration the rates of suicide, substance abuse, and access to nutrition and health care, including—

(I) an analysis of the increased access of Native children to Medicaid under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) and the effect of that increase on the ability of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiians to develop sustainable health programs; and

(II) an evaluation of the effects of a lack of public sanitation infrastructure, including in-home sewer and water, on the health status of Native children;

(iii) improvements to educational and vocational opportunities for Native children that will lead to—

(I) increased school attendance, performance, and graduation rates for Native children across all educational levels, including early education, postsecondary, and graduate school;

(II) localized strategies developed by educators, tribal and community leaders, and law enforcement to prevent and reduce truancy among Native children;

(III) scholarship opportunities at a Tribal College or University and other public and private postsecondary institutions;

(IV) increased participation of the immediate families of Native children;

(V) coordination among schools and Indian tribes that serve Native children, including in the areas of data sharing and student tracking;

(VI) accurate identification of students as Native children; and

(VII) increased school counseling services, improved access to quality nutrition at school, and safe student transportation;

(iv) improved policies and practices by local school districts that would result in improved academic proficiency for Native children;

(v) increased access to extracurricular activities for Native children that are designed to increase self-esteem, promote community engagement, and support academic excellence while also serving to prevent unplanned pregnancy, membership in gangs, drug and alcohol abuse, and suicide, including activities that incorporate traditional language and cultural practices of Indians and Native Hawaiians;

(vi) taking into consideration the report of the Indian Law and Order Commission issued pursuant to section 15(f) of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (25 U.S.C. 2812(f)), improvements to Federal, State, and tribal juvenile justice systems and detention programs—

(I) to provide greater access to educational opportunities and social services for incarcerated Native children;

(II) to promote prevention and reduce incarceration and recidivism rates among Native children;

(III) to identify intervention approaches and alternatives to incarceration of Native children;

(IV) to incorporate families and the traditional cultures of Indians and Native Hawaiians in the juvenile justice process, including through the development of a family court for juvenile offenses; and

(V) to prevent unnecessary detentions and identify successful reentry programs;

(vii) expanded access to a continuum of early development and learning services for Native children from prenatal to age 5 that are culturally competent, support Native language preservation, and comprehensively promote the health, well-being, learning, and development of Native children, such as—

(I) high quality early care and learning programs for children starting from birth, including Early Head Start, Head Start, child care, and preschool programs;

(II) programs, including home visiting and family resource and support programs, that increase the capacity of parents to support the learning and development of the children of the parents, beginning prenatally, and connect the parents with necessary resources;

- (III) early intervention and preschool services for infants, toddlers, and preschool-aged children with developmental delays or disabilities; and
- (IV) professional development opportunities for Native providers of early development and learning services;
- (viii) the development of a system that delivers wrap-around services to Native children in a way that is comprehensive and sustainable, including through increased coordination among Indian tribes, schools, law enforcement, health care providers, social workers, and families;
- (ix) more flexible use of existing Federal programs, such as by—
 - (I) providing Indians and Native Hawaiians with more flexibility to carry out programs, while maintaining accountability, minimizing administrative time, cost, and expense and reducing the burden of Federal paperwork requirements; and
 - (II) allowing unexpended Federal funds to be used flexibly to support programs benefitting Native children, while taking into account—
 - (aa) the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (25 U.S.C. 3401 note; 106 Stat. 2302);
 - (bb) the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation program of the Department of Justice;
 - (cc) the Federal policy of self-determination; and
 - (dd) any consolidated grant programs; and
 - (x) solutions to other issues that, as determined by the Commission, would improve the health, safety, and well-being of Native children;
- (C) make recommendations for improving data collection methods that consider—
 - (i) the adoption of standard definitions and compatible systems platforms to allow for greater linkage of data sets across Federal agencies;
 - (ii) the appropriateness of existing data categories for comparative purposes;
 - (iii) the development of quality data and measures, such as by ensuring sufficient sample sizes and frequency of sampling, for Federal, State, and tribal programs that serve Native children;
 - (iv) the collection and measurement of data that are useful to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiians;
 - (v) the inclusion of Native children in longitudinal studies; and
 - (vi) tribal access to data gathered by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies; and
- (D) identify models of successful Federal, State, and tribal programs in the areas studied by the Commission.
- (f) REPORT.—Not later than [3 years] 5 years after the date on which all members of the Commission are appointed and amounts

are made available to carry out this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, a report that contains—

- (1) a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission; and
- (2) the recommendations of the Commission for such legislative and administrative actions as the Commission considers to be appropriate.

(g) POWERS.—

(1) HEARINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers to be advisable to carry out the duties of the Commission under this section, except that the Commission shall hold not less than 5 hearings in Native communities.

(B) PUBLIC REQUIREMENT.—The hearings of the Commission under this paragraph shall be open to the public.

(2) WITNESS EXPENSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A witness requested to appear before the Commission shall be paid the same fees and allowances as are paid to witnesses under section 1821 of title 28, United States Code.

(B) PER DIEM AND MILEAGE.—The fees and allowances for a witness shall be paid from funds made available to the Commission.

(3) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL, TRIBAL, AND STATE AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from a Federal agency such information as the Commission considers to be necessary to carry out this section.

(B) TRIBAL AND STATE AGENCIES.—The Commission may request the head of any tribal or State agency to provide to the Commission such information as the Commission considers to be necessary to carry out this Act.

(4) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

(5) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property related to the purpose of the Commission.

(h) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(1) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—A member of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

(2) DETAIL OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the Commission—

(i) the Attorney General, the Secretary, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary of the Health

and Human Services shall each detail, without reimbursement, 1 or more employees of the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services; and

(ii) with the approval of the appropriate Federal agency head, an employee of any other Federal agency may be, without reimbursement, detailed to the Commission.

(B) EFFECT ON DETAILEES.—Detail under this paragraph shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status, benefits, or privileges.

(3) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Commission, the Attorney General shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, reasonable and appropriate office space, supplies, and administrative assistance.

(B) NO REQUIREMENT FOR PHYSICAL FACILITIES.—The Administrator of General Services shall not be required to locate a permanent, physical office space for the operation of the Commission.

(4) MEMBERS NOT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—No member of the Commission, the Native Advisory Committee, or the Native Children Subcommittee shall be considered to be a Federal employee.

(i) TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits the report under subsection (f).

(j) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission, the Native Advisory Committee, or the Native Children Subcommittee.

(k) EFFECT.—This Act shall not be construed to recognize or establish a government-to-government relationship with—

(1) any entity not recognized on or before the date of enactment of this Act by the Federal Government through an Act of Congress, Executive action, judicial decree, or any other action; or

(2) any entity not included in the list authorized pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a et seq.).

YSLETA DEL SUR PUEBLO AND ALABAMA AND COUSHATTA INDIAN TRIBES OF TEXAS RESTORATION ACT

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SEC. 301. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude or limit the applicability of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

SECTION 4 OF THE DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IMPROVEMENT ACT

SEC. 4. USE OF CERTAIN ROADS WITHIN THE RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, Highway 209, a federally owned road within the boundaries of the Recreation Area, shall be closed to all commercial vehicles.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR LOCAL BUSINESS USE.—Until September 30, [2021] 2022, subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the use of commercial vehicles that have four or fewer axles and are—

- (1) owned and operated by a business physically located in—
 - (A) the Recreation Area; or
 - (B) one or more adjacent municipalities; or
- (2) necessary to provide services to businesses or persons located in—
 - (A) the Recreation Area; or
 - (B) one of more adjacent municipalities.

(c) FEE.—The Secretary shall establish a fee and permit program for the use by commercial vehicles of Highway 209 under subsection (b). The program shall include an annual fee not to exceed \$200 per vehicle. All fees received under the program shall be set aside in a special account and be available, without further appropriation, to the Secretary for the administration and enforcement of the program, including registering vehicles, issuing permits and vehicle identification stickers, and personnel costs.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—The following vehicles may use Highway 209 and shall not be subject to a fee or permit requirement under subsection (c):

- (1) Local school buses.
- (2) Fire, ambulance, and other safety and emergency vehicles.
- (3) Commercial vehicles using Federal Road Route 209, from—
 - (A) Milford to the Delaware River Bridge leading to U.S. Route 206 in New Jersey; and
 - (B) mile 0 of Federal Road Route 209 to Pennsylvania State Route 2001.

SECTION 126 OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT OF 1984

(Public Law 98–398)

SEC. 126. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this title terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this section] September 30, 2023.

SECTION 10 OF PUBLIC LAW 99–647

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. (a) There is authorized to be appropriated annually to the Commission \$1,000,000 for each year until September 30, [2021] 2023 to carry out the purposes of this Act; except that the

Federal contribution to the Commission shall not exceed 50 percent of the annual operating costs of the Commission.

(b) DEMONSTRATION FUNDS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 8(c) not more than \$10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2016, to remain available until expended.

SECTION 12 OF THE DELAWARE AND LEHIGH NAVIGATION CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

(Public Law 100-692)

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) COMMISSION.—There is authorized to be appropriated annually to the Corporation to carry out its duties under this Act \$1,000,000, except that the Federal contribution to the Corporation shall not exceed 50 percent of the annual costs to the Corporation in carrying out those duties.

(b) SECRETARY.—There are authorized to be appropriated annually to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out his duties under this Act.

(c) MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To implement the management action plan created by the Commission, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through [2021] 2023.

(2) LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 50 percent of the costs of implementing the management action plan.

(d) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this Act terminates on September 30, [2021] 2023.

SECTION 106 OF THE QUINEBAUG AND SHETUCKET RIVERS VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT OF 1994

(Public Law 103-449)

SEC. 106. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary and the heads of other Federal agencies shall, upon request of the management entity assist the management entity in the implementation of the plan. Such assistance shall include providing funds authorized under section 109 and technical assistance necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.— The Secretary may not make any grants or provide any assistance under this Act after September 30, [2021] 2023.

(c) EVALUATION; REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for the Corridor, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the Corridor; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (3).

- (2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—
(A) assess the progress of the management entity with respect to—
(i) accomplishing the purposes of this title for the Corridor; and
(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the management plan for the Corridor;
(B) analyze the Federal, State, local, and private investments in the Corridor to determine the leverage and impact of the investments; and
(C) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the Corridor for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the Corridor.
- (3) REPORT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall prepare a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the Corridor.
(B) REQUIRED ANALYSIS.—If the report prepared under subparagraph (A) recommends that Federal funding for the Corridor be reauthorized, the report shall include an analysis of—
(i) ways in which Federal funding for the Corridor may be reduced or eliminated; and
(ii) the appropriate time period necessary to achieve the recommended reduction or elimination.
(C) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the report, the Secretary shall submit the report to—
(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and
(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

ACT OF NOVEMBER 12, 1996

(Public Law 104-333)

AN ACT To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes.

DIVISION I

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DIVISION II

TITLE I—NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 107. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE II—TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 208. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

TITLE III—AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 310. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE IV—STEEL INDUSTRY HERITAGE PROJECT

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SEC. 408. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE V—ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 507. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE VI—SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

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SEC. 607. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE VII—AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP

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SEC. 707. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE VIII—OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY

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SEC. 809. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any financial assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE IX—HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 910. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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SECTION 109 OF PUBLIC LAW 105–355**SEC. 109. SUNSET.**

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

ACT OF OCTOBER 6, 2000

(Public Law 106-278)

AN ACT To designate the Lackawanna Valley and the Schuylkill River National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 108. SUNSET PROVISION.

The Secretary shall not provide any grant or other assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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TITLE II—SCHUYLKILL RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 209. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021] 2023.

SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title not more than [\$10,000,000] \$12,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for any 1 fiscal year.

(b) FEDERAL SHARE.—Federal funding provided under this title may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any project or activity funded under this title.

* * * * *

WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2000

(Public Law 106-291)

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

SEC. 157. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000”.

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(A) the area in and around Wheeling, West Virginia, possesses important historical, cultural, and natural resources, representing major heritage themes of transportation, commerce and industry, and Victorian culture in the United States;

(B) the City of Wheeling has played an important part in the settlement of this country by serving as—

(i) the western terminus of the National Road of the early 1800's;

(ii) the "Crossroads of America" throughout the nineteenth century;

(iii) one of the few major inland ports in the nineteenth century; and

(iv) the site for the establishment of the Restored State of Virginia, and later the State of West Virginia, during the Civil War and as the first capital of the new State of West Virginia;

(C) the City of Wheeling has also played an important role in the industrial and commercial heritage of the United States, through the development and maintenance of many industries crucial to the Nation's expansion, including iron and steel, textile manufacturing, boat building, glass manufacturing, and stogie and chewing tobacco manufacturing facilities, many of which are industries that continue to play an important role in the national economy;

(D) the city of Wheeling has retained its national heritage themes with the designations of the old custom house (now Independence Hall) and the historic suspension bridge as National Historic Landmarks; with five historic districts; and many individual properties in the Wheeling area listed or eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places;

(E) the heritage themes and number and diversity of Wheeling's remaining resources should be appropriately retained, enhanced, and interpreted for the education, benefit, and inspiration of the people of the United States; and

(F) in 1992 a comprehensive plan for the development and administration of the Wheeling National Heritage Area was completed for the National Park Service, the City of Wheeling, and the Wheeling National Task Force, including—

(i) an inventory of the national and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling;

(ii) criteria for preserving and interpreting significant natural and historic resources;

(iii) a strategy for the conservation, preservation, and reuse of the historical and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling and the surrounding region; and

(iv) an implementation agenda by which the State of West Virginia and local governments can coordinate their resources as well as a complete description of the management entity responsible for implementing the comprehensive plan.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to recognize the special importance of the history and development of the Wheeling area in the cultural heritage of the Nation;

(B) to provide a framework to assist the City of Wheeling and other public and private entities and individuals in the appropriate preservation, enhancement, and interpretation of significant resources in the Wheeling area em-

blematic of Wheeling's contributions to the Nation's cultural heritage;

(C) to allow for limited Federal, State and local capital contributions for planning and infrastructure investments to complete the Wheeling National Heritage Area, in partnership with the State of West Virginia, the City of Wheeling, and other appropriate public and private entities; and

(D) to provide for an economically self-sustaining National Heritage Area not dependent on Federal financial assistance beyond the initial years necessary to establish the heritage area.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section—

(1) the term "city" means the City of Wheeling;
 (2) the term "heritage area" means the Wheeling National Heritage Area established in subsection (d);

(3) the term "plan" means the "Plan for the Wheeling National Heritage Area" dated August, 1992;

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior; and

(5) the term "State" means the State of West Virginia.

(d) **WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—In furtherance of the purposes of this section, there is established in the State of West Virginia the Wheeling National Heritage Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Wheeling National Heritage Area, Wheeling, West Virginia" and dated March, 1994. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—

(A) The management entity for the heritage area shall be the Wheeling National Heritage Corporation, a non-profit corporation chartered in the State of West Virginia.

(B) To the extent consistent with this section, the management entity shall manage the heritage area in accordance with the plan.

(e) **DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—

(1) **MISSION.**—

(A) The primary mission of the management entity shall be—

(i) to implement and coordinate the recommendations contained in the plan;

(ii) ensure integrated operation of the heritage area; and

(iii) conserve and interpret the historic and cultural resources of the heritage area.

(B) The management entity shall also direct and coordinate the diverse conservation, development, programming, educational, and interpretive activities within the heritage area.

(2) **RECOGNITION OF PLAN.**—The management entity shall work with the State of West Virginia and local governments to ensure that the plan is formally adopted by the City and recognized by the State.

(3) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—To the extent practicable, the management entity shall—

- (A) implement the recommendations contained in the plan in a timely manner pursuant to the schedule identified in the plan;
 - (B) coordinate its activities with the City, the State, and the Secretary;
 - (C) ensure the conservation and interpretation of the heritage area's historical, cultural, and natural resources, including—
 - (i) assisting the City and the State in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects within the heritage area which are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
 - (ii) assisting the City, the State, or a nonprofit organization in the restoration of any historic building in the heritage area;
 - (iii) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the natural, cultural, and historic resources of the heritage area;
 - (iv) assisting the State or City in designing, establishing, and maintaining appropriate interpretive facilities and exhibits in the heritage area;
 - (v) assisting in the enhancement of public awareness and appreciation for the historical, archaeological, and geologic resources and sites in the heritage area; and
 - (vi) encouraging the City and other local governments to adopt land use policies consistent with the goals of the plan, and to take actions to implement those policies;
 - (D) encourage intergovernmental cooperation in the achievement of these objectives;
 - (E) develop recommendations for design standards within the heritage area; and
 - (F) seek to create public-private partnerships to finance projects and initiatives within the heritage area.
- (4) AUTHORITIES.—The management entity may, for the purposes of implementing the plan, use Federal funds made available by this section to—
- (A) make grants to the State, City, or other appropriate public or private organizations, entities, or persons;
 - (B) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to Federal agencies, the State, City or other appropriate public or private organizations, entities, or persons;
 - (C) hire and compensate such staff as the management entity deems necessary;
 - (D) obtain money from any source under any program or law requiring the recipient of such money to make a contribution in order to receive such money;
 - (E) spend funds on promotion and marketing consistent with the resources and associated values of the heritage area in order to promote increased visitation; and
 - (F) contract for goods and services.
- (5) ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—
- (A) Except as provided in paragraph (B), the management entity may not acquire any real property or interest

therein within the heritage area, other than the leasing of facilities.

(B)(i) Subject to subparagraph (ii), the management entity may acquire real property, or an interest therein, within the heritage area by gift or devise, or by purchase from a willing seller with money which was donated, bequeathed, appropriated, or otherwise made available to the management entity on the condition that such money be used to purchase real property, or interest therein, within the heritage area.

(ii) Any real property or interest therein acquired by the management entity pursuant to this paragraph shall be conveyed in perpetuity by the management entity to an appropriate public or private entity, as determined by the management entity. Any such conveyance shall be made as soon as practicable after acquisition, without consideration, and on the condition that the real property or interest therein so conveyed shall be used for public purposes.

(6) REVISION OF PLAN.—Within 18 months after the date of enactment, the management entity shall submit to the Secretary a revised plan. Such revision shall include, but not be limited to—

- (A) a review of the implementation agenda for the heritage area;
- (B) projected capital costs; and
- (C) plans for partnership initiatives and expansion of community support.

(f) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

(1) INTERPRETIVE SUPPORT.—The Secretary may, upon request of the management entity, provide appropriate interpretive, planning, educational, staffing, exhibits, and other material or support for the heritage area, consistent with the plan and as appropriate to the resources and associated values of the heritage area.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may upon request of the management entity and consistent with the plan, provide technical assistance to the management entity.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may, in consultation with the management entity and consistent with the management plan, make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity, the State, City, non-profit organization or any person.

(3) PLAN AMENDMENTS.—No amendments to the plan may be made unless approved by the Secretary. The Secretary shall consult with the management entity in reviewing any proposed amendments.

(g) DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Any Federal department, agency, or other entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the heritage area shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary and the management entity with respect to such activities.

(2) cooperate with the Secretary and the management entity in carrying out their duties under this Act, and to the extent practicable, coordinate such activities directly with the duties of the Secretary and the management entity.

(3) to the extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the management entity determines will not have an adverse effect on the heritage area.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000, except that not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this section for any fiscal year.

(2) MATCHING FUNDS.—Federal funding provided under this section shall be matched at least 25 percent by other funds or in-kind services.

(i) SUNSET.—The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this section after September 30, [2021] 2023.

SECTION 7 OF THE YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2000

(Public Law 106-319)

AN ACT To establish the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area.

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SEC. 7. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this Act after September 30, [2021] 2023.

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ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT

(Public Law 106-554)

TITLE VIII—ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

* * * * *

SEC. 810. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CORRIDOR.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Corridor not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year, to remain available until expended. Not more than a total of [\$14,000,000] \$16,000,000 may be appropriated for the Corridor under this title.

(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Federal funding provided under this paragraph may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any activity carried out with such funds. The non-Federal share of such support may be in the form of cash, services, or in-kind contributions, fairly valued.

(b) OTHER FUNDING.—In addition to the sums authorized in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as are necessary for the Secretary for planning and technical assistance.

SEC. 811. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this title shall terminate on September 30, [2021] 2023.

BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2003

(Public Law 108–108)

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

SEC. 140. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003”.

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—

(1) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that:

(A) The Blue Ridge Mountains and the extensive cultural and natural resources of the Blue Ridge Mountains have played a significant role in the history of the United States and the State of North Carolina.

(B) Archaeological evidence indicates that the Blue Ridge Mountains have been inhabited by humans since the last retreat of the glaciers, with the Native Americans living in the area at the time of European discovery being primarily of Cherokee descent.

(C) The Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina, including the Great Smoky Mountains, played a unique and significant role in the establishment and development of the culture of the United States through several distinct legacies, including—

(i) the craft heritage that—

(I) was first influenced by the Cherokee Indians;

(II) was the origin of the traditional craft movement starting in 1900 and the contemporary craft movement starting in the 1940's; and

(III) is carried out by over 4,000 craftspeople in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina, the third largest concentration of such people in the United States;

(ii) a musical heritage comprised of distinctive instrumental and vocal traditions that—

(I) includes stringband music, bluegrass, ballad singing, blues, and sacred music;

(II) has received national recognition; and

(III) has made the region one of the richest repositories of traditional music and folklife in the United States;

(iii) the Cherokee heritage—

(I) dating back thousands of years; and

(II) offering—

(aa) nationally significant cultural traditions practiced by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians;

(bb) authentic tradition bearers;

(cc) historic sites; and

(dd) historically important collections of Cherokee artifacts; and
 (iv) the agricultural heritage established by the Cherokee Indians, including medicinal and ceremonial food crops, combined with the historic European patterns of raising livestock, culminating in the largest number of specialty crop farms in North Carolina.

(D) The artifacts and structures associated with those legacies are unusually well-preserved.

(E) The Blue Ridge Mountains are recognized as having one of the richest collections of historical resources in North America.

(F) The history and cultural heritage of the Blue Ridge Mountains are shared with the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia.

(G) there are significant cultural, economic, and educational benefits in celebrating and promoting this mutual heritage.

(H) according to the 2002 reports entitled "The Blue Ridge Heritage and Cultural Partnership" and "Western North Carolina National Heritage Area Feasibility Study and Plan", the Blue Ridge Mountains contain numerous resources that are of outstanding importance to the history of the United States.

(I) it is in the interest of the United States to preserve and interpret the cultural and historical resources of the Blue Ridge Mountains for the education and benefit of present and future generations.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to foster a close working relationship with, and to assist, all levels of government, the private sector, and local communities in the State in managing, preserving, protecting, and interpreting the cultural, historical, and natural resources of the Heritage Area while continuing to develop economic opportunities.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) In this section:

(A) HERITAGE AREA.—The term "Heritage Area" means the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area established by subsection (d).

(B) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term "management entity" means the management entity for the Heritage Area designated by subsection (d)(3).

(C) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "management plan" means the management plan for the Heritage Area approved under subsection (e).

(D) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(E) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of North Carolina.

(d) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area in the State.

(2) BOUNDARIES.—The Heritage Area shall consist of the counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson,

Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Yancey in the State.

(3) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the receipt of funds made available under subsection (i), the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Partnership shall be the management entity for the Heritage Area.

(B) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(i) COMPOSITION.—The management entity shall be governed by a board of directors composed of nine members, of whom—

(I) two members shall be appointed by AdvantageWest;

(II) two members shall be appointed by Hand-Made In America, Inc.;

(III) one member shall be appointed by the Education Research Consortium of Western North Carolina;

(IV) one member shall be appointed by the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians; and

(V) three members shall be appointed by the Governor of North Carolina and shall—

(aa) reside in geographically diverse regions of the Heritage Area;

(bb) be a representative of State or local governments or the private sector; and

(cc) have knowledge of tourism, economic and community development, regional planning, historic preservation, cultural or natural resources development, regional planning, conservation, recreational services, education, or museum services.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, the management entity shall submit to the Secretary for approval a management plan for the Heritage Area.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF OTHER PLANS AND ACTIONS.—In developing the management plan, the management entity shall—

(A) for the purpose of presenting a unified preservation and interpretation plan, take into consideration Federal, State, and local plans; and

(B) provide for the participation of residents, public agencies, and private organizations in the Heritage Area.

(3) CONTENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) present comprehensive recommendations and strategies for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the Heritage Area;

(B) identify existing and potential sources of Federal and non-Federal funding for the conservation, management, and development of the Heritage Area; and

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of the cultural, historical, natural, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area, including a list of property that—

(I) relates to the purposes of the Heritage Area; and

(II) should be conserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) a program of strategies and actions for the implementation of the management plan that identifies the roles of agencies and organizations that are involved in the implementation of the management plan;

(iii) an interpretive and educational plan for the Heritage Area;

(iv) a recommendation of policies for resource management and protection that develop intergovernmental cooperative agreements to manage and protect the cultural, historical, natural, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area; and

(v) an analysis of ways in which Federal, State, and local programs may best be coordinated to promote the purposes of this section.

(4) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—If a management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not provide any additional funding under this section until a management plan is submitted to the Secretary.

(5) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after receiving the management plan submitted under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(B) CRITERIA.—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether the management plan—

(i) has strong local support from landowners, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and governments in the Heritage Area; and

(ii) has a high potential for effective partnership mechanisms.

(C) ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary disapproves a management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the management entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(iii) allow the management entity to submit to the Secretary revisions to the management plan.

(D) DEADLINE FOR APPROVAL OF REVISION.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a revision is submitted under subparagraph (C)(iii), the Secretary shall approve or disapprove the proposed revision.

(6) AMENDMENT OF APPROVED MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After approval by the Secretary of a management plan, the management entity shall periodically—

- (i) review the management plan; and
- (ii) submit to the Secretary, for review and approval, the recommendation of the management entity for any amendments to the management plan.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—No funds made available under subsection (i) shall be used to implement any amendment proposed by the management entity under subparagraph (A) until the Secretary approves the amendment.

(f) AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(1) AUTHORITIES.—For the purposes of developing and implementing the management plan, the management entity may use funds made available under subsection (i) to—

- (A) make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the State (including a political subdivision), nonprofit organizations, or persons;
- (B) hire and compensate staff; and
- (C) enter into contracts for goods and services.

(2) DUTIES.—In addition to developing the management plan, the management entity shall—

(A) develop and implement the management plan while considering the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, private property owners, and nonprofit groups in the Heritage Area;

(B) conduct public meetings in the Heritage Area at least semiannually on the development and implementation of the management plan;

(C) give priority to the implementation of actions, goals, and strategies in the management plan, including providing assistance to units of government, nonprofit organizations, and persons in—

- (i) carrying out the programs that protect resources in the Heritage Area;
- (ii) encouraging economic viability in the Heritage Area in accordance with the goals of the management plan;
- (iii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits in the Heritage Area;
- (iv) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the Heritage Area; and
- (v) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the cultural, historical, and natural resources of the Heritage Area; and

(D) for any fiscal year for which Federal funds are received under subsection (i)—

- (i) submit to the Secretary a report that describes, for the fiscal year—
 - (I) the accomplishments of the management entity;
 - (II) the expenses and income of the management entity; and
 - (III) each entity to which a grant was made;

(ii) make available for audit by Congress, the Secretary, and appropriate units of government, all records relating to the expenditure of funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) require, for all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by any entity, that the receiving entity make available for audit all records relating to the expenditure of funds.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The management entity shall not use Federal funds received under subsection (i) to acquire real property or an interest in real property.

(g) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide to the management entity technical assistance and, subject to the availability of appropriations, financial assistance, for use in developing and implementing the management plan.

(2) PRIORITY FOR ASSISTANCE.—In providing assistance under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to actions that facilitate—

(A) the preservation of the significant cultural, historical, natural, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area; and

(B) the provision of educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities that are consistent with the resources of the Heritage Area.

(h) LAND USE REGULATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—

(A) grants any power of zoning or land use to the management entity; or

(B) modifies, enlarges, or diminishes any authority of the Federal Government or any State or local government to regulate any use of land under any law (including regulations).

(2) PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Nothing in this section—

(A) abridges the rights of any person with respect to private property;

(B) affects the authority of the State or local government with respect to private property; or

(C) imposes any additional burden on any property owner.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$14,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 shall be made available for any fiscal year.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of any activities carried out using Federal funds made available under subsection (a) shall be not less than 50 percent.

(j) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on September 30, [2021] 2023.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS ACT OF 2006

(Public Law 109-338)

AN ACT To reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

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TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS**Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area**

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SEC. 208. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle B—Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

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SEC. 221. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance to the local coordinating entity under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

Subtitle C—Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

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SEC. 240. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle D—Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

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SEC. 260. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

Subtitle E—Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area

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SEC. 269. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

Subtitle F—Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area

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SEC. 280B. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle shall terminate on [the day occurring 15 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle] *September 30, 2023*.

Subtitle G—Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

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SEC. 289. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

Subtitle H—Great Basin National Heritage Route

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SEC. 291J. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle I—Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor

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SEC. 295L. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

Subtitle J—Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

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SEC. 297H. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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SECTION 125 OF ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT OF 1984

(Public Law 98–398)

SEC. 125. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this title there is authorized to be appropriated [\$10,000,000] \$12,000,000, except that not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this title for any fiscal year.

(b) 50 PERCENT MATCH.—The Federal share of the cost of activities carried out using any assistance or grant under this title shall not exceed 50 percent of that cost.

ACT OF JUNE 18, 1934

(Public Law Chapter 576 of the 73rd Congress)

AN ACT To conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to extend to Indians the right to form business and other organizations; to establish a credit system for Indians; to grant certain rights of home rule to Indians; to provide for vocational education for Indians; and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 19. *[The term]* *Effective beginning on June 18, 1934, the term “Indian” as used in this Act shall include all persons of Indian descent who are members of [any recognized Indian tribe now under Federal jurisdiction] any federally recognized Indian tribe, and all persons who are descendants of such members who were, on June 1, 1934, residing within the present boundaries of any Indian reservation, and shall further include all other persons of one-half or more Indian blood. For the purposes of this Act, Eskimos and other aboriginal peoples of Alaska shall be considered Indians. The term “tribe” wherever used in this Act shall be construed to refer to any Indian tribe, organized band, pueblo, or the Indians residing on one reservation. The words “adult Indians” wherever used in this Act shall be construed to refer to Indians who have attained the age of twenty-one years.*

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

(Public Law 112-74)

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DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS REGARDING GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS

SEC. 122. (a) EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW REQUIRED.—

(1) For fiscal years 2012 [*through 2022,*] *through 2027*, a person may bring a civil action challenging a decision of the Bureau of Land Management concerning grazing on public lands (as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e))) in a Federal district court only if the person has exhausted the administrative hearings and appeals procedures established by the Department of the Interior, including having filed a timely appeal and a request for stay.

(2) An issue may be considered in the judicial review of a decision referred to in paragraph (1) only if the issue was raised in the administrative review process described in such paragraph.

(3) An exception to the requirement of exhausting the administrative review process before seeking judicial review shall be available if a Federal court finds that the agency failed or was unable to make information timely available during the administrative review process for issues of material fact. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “timely” means within 120 calendar days after the date that the challenge to the agency action or amendment at issue is received for administrative review.

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF DONATION OF CERTAIN EXISTING PERMITS OR LEASES.—

(1) During fiscal year 2012 and thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior shall accept the donation of any valid existing permits or leases authorizing grazing on public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area. With respect to each permit or lease donated under this paragraph, the Secretary shall terminate the grazing permit or lease, ensure a permanent end (except as provided in paragraph (2)), to grazing on the land covered by the permit or lease, and make the land available for mitigation by allocating the forage to wildlife use consistent with any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan, section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, or section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(2) If the land covered by a permit or lease donated under paragraph (1) is also covered by another valid existing permit or lease that is not donated under such paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall reduce the authorized grazing level on the land covered by the permit or lease to reflect the donation of the permit or lease under paragraph (1). To ensure that there is a permanent reduction in the level of grazing on the land covered by a permit or lease donated under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not allow grazing use to exceed the authorized level under the remaining valid existing permit or lease that is not donated.

* * * * *

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill includes the following changes in application of existing law:

OVERALL BILL

Providing that certain appropriations remain available until expended, or extending the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing but for which legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds on low priority projects at the end of the fiscal year to avoid losing the funds.

Limiting, in certain instances, the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

Limiting official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Continuing ongoing activities of certain critical Federal agencies or programs, which require re-authorization or other legislation which has not been enacted.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Providing funds to the Bureau for the management of lands and resources.

Permitting the use of fees for processing applications for permit to drill.

Permitting the use of mining fee collections for program operations.

Permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals.

Permitting the Bureau to accept transfers from the Department of Homeland Security.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Providing funds for the Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Authorizing the transfer of certain collections from the Oregon and California Land Grants Fund to the Treasury.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Allowing certain funds to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Allowing the use of certain collected funds for certain administrative costs and operation of termination of certain facilities.

Allowing the use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Authorizing the Secretary to use monies from forfeitures, compromises or settlements for improvement, protection and rehabilitation of public lands under certain conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Allowing certain contributed funds to be advanced for administrative costs and other activities of the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the Bureau to enter into agreements with public and private entities, including States.

Permitting the Bureau to manage improvements to which the United States has title.

Permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands.

Providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the Bureau to conduct certain projects for State governments on a reimbursable basis.

Prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of wild horses and burros.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Provides funding for Endangered Species Act programs with a specified limitation.

Permitting the Bureau to accept transfers from the Department of Homeland Security.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Providing for a State and Tribal wildlife grants program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing that programs may be carried out by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities.

Providing for repair of damage to public roads.

Providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed \$1.

Permitting cost-shared arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the acceptance of donated aircraft.

Providing that fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be available without further appropriation for the expenses of non-toxic shot review related expenses.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Designating funds for Everglades restoration.

Providing for repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Park Service assets.

Permitting the Bureau to accept transfers from the Department of Homeland Security.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses not otherwise provided for.

Providing that cost share requirements shall be waived for the Heritage Partnership Program.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses derived from the Historic Preservation Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing funds for construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, and management planning and compliance for areas administered by the National Park Service.

Providing that a single procurement may be issued for any project funded in fiscal year 2020 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-year Line Item Construction Plan.

Providing that the solicitation and contract shall contain the availability of funds clause.

Providing that fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the Construction appropriation.

Providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with reprogramming thresholds prior to making any changes authorized by this section.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Providing funds for Centennial Challenge projects with no less than 50 percent of the cost of each project derived from non-Federal sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain franchise fees to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to extinguish or reduce liability for certain possessory interests.

Providing for the retention of administrative costs under certain Land and Water Conservation Fund programs.

Allowing National Park Service funds to be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204 for reasonable administrative support costs.

**UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH**

Providing funds to classify lands as to their mineral and water resources.

Providing funds to give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees.

Providing funds to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities.

Limiting funds for the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission.

Limiting funds for cooperative topographic mapping or water resource data collection and investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing funds to be used for certain contracting, construction, maintenance, acquisition, and representation expenses.

Permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Recognizing students and recent graduates as Federal employees for the purposes of travel and work injury compensation.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Permitting funds for granting and administering mineral leases and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2020.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Permitting funds for granting and administering mineral leases and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; decommission activities; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Permitting the use of funds derived from non-refundable inspection fees.

Requiring that not less than 50 percent of inspection fees expended be used on personnel, expanding capacity and reviewing applications for permit to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Providing that funds shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

**OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT
REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY**

Permitting payment to State and Tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title V of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Permitting the use of certain offsetting collections from permit fees.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Allowing funds to be used for travel expenses of State and Tribal personnel while attending certain OSM training.

Providing that funds shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with reclamation priorities.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Limiting funds for welfare assistance payments, except for disaster relief.

Allowing Tribal priority allocation funds to be used for unmet welfare assistance costs.

Limiting funds for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, land records Improvement, and Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program.

Allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

Allowing BIA to accept transfers from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for reconstruction or repair of roads.

Increasing the amount available for land purchases.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Allowing funds to purchase fractionated interests in land.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Allowing reimbursement of construction costs from the Office of Special Trustee.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund contract support costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

PAYMENT FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund Tribal lease costs.
Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Limiting funds for administrative expenses and for subsidizing total loan principal.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Allowing Tribal priority allocation funds to be used for unmet welfare assistance costs.

Providing forward-funding for school operations of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs.

Limiting funds for education-related administrative cost grants.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Limiting the control of construction projects when certain time frames have not been met.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing the use of funds for direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants.

Allowing contracting for the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Limiting the use of funds for certain contracts, grants and cooperative agreements.

Providing that there is no impact on the trust responsibility for Tribes that return appropriations.

Prohibiting funding of Alaska schools.

Limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools.

Specifying distribution of indirect and administrative costs for certain Tribes.

Limiting the expansion of satellite school locations.

Allowing Tribal Priority Allocation funds to be used to execute adjustments requested by Indian tribes.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Limiting the amount of funding available for the historical accounting of Indian trust fund accounts.

Allowing transfers to other Department of the Interior accounts.

Providing no-year funding for certain Indian Self-Determination Act grants.

Exempting quarterly statements for Indian trust accounts \$15 or less.

Requiring annual statements and records maintenance for Indian trust accounts.

Limiting use of funds to correct administrative errors in Indian trust accounts.

Permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments pursuant to Indian trust accounts.

Exempting reconciliation of Special Deposit Accounts with low balances in certain circumstances.

Allowing for limited aggregation of trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing the use of certain funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Designating funds for consolidated appraisal services to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Designating funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities.

Permitting funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities to be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" account and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians "Federal Trust Programs" account.

Allowing funds to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain payments authorized for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program to be retained for administrative expenses.

Providing that the amounts provided are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code.

Providing that in the event sums appropriated are insufficient to make the full payments then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally.

Providing that the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments.

Providing that no Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program payment be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Designating funds for various programs and for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs.

Allowing audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial and Insular governments by the GAO.

Providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories.

Allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Allowing, at the request of the Governor of Guam, for certain discretionary or mandatory funds to be used to assist securing certain rural electrification loans through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Providing funds for wildland fire management.

Permitting the repayments of funds transferred from other accounts for firefighting.

Designating funds for hazardous fuels and burned area rehabilitation.

Permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters.

Permitting the use of grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance.

Permitting cost-sharing of cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities under certain circumstances.

Providing for local competition for hazardous fuel reduction activities.

Permitting reimbursement to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

Providing certain terms for leases of real property with local governments.

Providing for the transfer of funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for wildland fire management.

Providing funds for support of Federal emergency response actions.

Allowing for international forestry assistance to or through the Department of State.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Providing funds for response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Providing funds to address hard rock mining and orphaned oil and gas wells.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Allowing funds for the financial and business management system and information technology improvement.

Prohibiting use of funds to establish reserves in the working capital fund with exceptions.

Allowing assessments for reasonable charges for training services at the National Indian Program Center and use of these funds under certain conditions.

Providing space and related facilities or the lease of related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to state, local and Tribal employees or other persons for cultural, educational or recreational activities.

Providing that the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Allowing acquisition and sale of certain aircraft.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Allowing certain refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Allowing transfer of funds for certain reconstruction of facilities, aircraft or utilities in emergency situations.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, including wildland fire, if other funds provided in other accounts will be exhausted within 30 days and a supplemental appropriation is requested as promptly as possible.

Permitting the Department to use limited funding for certain services.

Permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and limiting amounts for historical accounting activities.

Authorizing the redistribution of Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address unmet needs.

Authorizing the acquisition of lands and leases for Ellis, Governors and Liberty Islands.

Providing the authority for the Secretary to collect nonrefundable inspection fees.

Permitting the Secretary of the Interior to enter into long-term agreements for wild horse and burro holding facilities.

Requiring the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon.

Continuing a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to perform reimbursable work more efficiently and effectively.

Continuing a provision allowing the establishment of the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program.

Requiring funds to be available for obligation within 60 days of enactment.

Authorizing transfer of funds in accordance with reprogramming guidelines to split the Bureau of Indian Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Directs the public disclosure of waivers from safety regulations for operators within the Outer Continental Shelf.

Allows the National Park Service to convey land for purposes of transportation and recreation for a specific project.

Allowing Indian tribes and authorized Tribal organizations to obtain interagency motor vehicles.

Provides the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboloff Commission on Native Children an additional two years to submit its report.

Outlines certain direction for a Tribal settlement.

Extends the authorization for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Addresses national heritage areas.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study.

Limits the use of funds for certain Outer Continental Shelf activities.

Amends the Indian Reorganization Act.

Requires the National Park Service to conduct an environmental impact statement.

Establishes a new offshore decommissioning account.

Modifies the provision of exhaustion of administrative review.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Providing for operating expenses in support of research and development.

Designating funding for National Priorities research as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

Allowing for the operation of aircraft.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Allowing hire and maintenance of passenger motor vehicles and operation of aircraft and purchase of reprints and library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Limiting amounts for official representation and reception expenses.

Designating funding for National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

Designating funding for Geographical programs as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

Allocation of certain appropriated funds for the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Allowing distribution of funds to purchase services from other agencies under certain circumstances.

Allowing for the operation of aircraft.

Providing for the transfer of funds within certain agency accounts.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM

Providing for grants to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Allowing for the operation of aircraft.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Limiting funding amounts for certain programs.

Specifying funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and allowing certain amounts for additional subsidies.

Specifying funding for Community Project Funding grants.

Designating funds for specific sections of law.

Providing waivers for certain uses of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for State administrative costs for grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes and grants to specific Territories and Freely Associated States.

Requiring that 10 percent Clean Water and 14 percent of Drinking Water funds shall be used by States for forgiveness of principal or negative interest loans.

Prohibiting the use of funds for jurisdictions that permit development or construction of additional colonial areas.

Requiring state matching funds for certain grants to Alaska Native Villages, and specifying certain allocation of funds.

Limiting the portion of grant funding that can be provided for brownfields planning and requiring a minimum percentage of grants to persistent poverty communities and territories.

Allowing for the construction, maintenance, and operation of post-consumer material management or recycling facilities and allowing for grants to certain Tribes.

Providing certain grants under authority of Section 103, Clean Air Act.

Providing funding for environmental information exchange network initiatives grants, statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs, Tribal grants, and underground storage tank projects.

Allowing for assistance to States in developing and implementing coal combustion residual control programs.

Allowing for certain grants to reduce disproportionate health impacts of environmental pollution in environmental justice communities.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Prohibiting the use of funds for loans unless certain certifications are made.

Allowing for the collection, transfer, and obligation of certain fees.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing awards of grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

Authorizing the collection and obligation of pesticide registration service fees.

Authorizing the collection and obligations of Electronic Manifest fees.

Authorizing the collection and obligations of TSCA fees.

Allowing the transfer of funds from the "Environmental Programs and Management" account to support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and providing for certain interagency agreements and grants to various entities in support of this effort.

Providing amounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities.

Providing for grants to federally recognized Tribes.

Authorizing grants to implement certain watershed restoration.

Providing amounts for competitive grants under the National Estuary Program.

Allowing for the use of aircraft from certain funds.

Allowing certain expenses to be charged to the Working Capital Fund.

Authorizing certain temporary hiring of contractors.

Allowing for certain hires under 42 U.S.C. § 209.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

FOREST SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Providing funds for the office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Providing funds for Forest Service Operations

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Providing funds for forest and rangeland research.

Designating funds for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Providing for forest health management, including treatments of certain pests or invasive plants, and for restoring damaged forests, and for cooperative forestry, education and land conservation activities, and conducting an international program.

Deriving certain funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Providing funds for the National Forest System.

Depositing funds in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.

Designating funds for forest products.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, capital improvement, decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

Requiring that funds becoming available in fiscal year 2020 for the road and trails fund (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the Treasury.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments and non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Providing that fifty percent of monies received for grazing fees shall be used for range improvements and limiting administrative expenses to six percent.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

Providing for gifts, donations and bequest per Federal law.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Providing funds for subsistence uses per the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Permitting the use of funds for emergency rehabilitation and to support emergency response and wildfire suppression.

Allowing the use of wildland fire funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Allowing reimbursement of States for certain wildfire emergency activities.

Designating funds for suppression.

Providing for cooperative agreements and grants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Allowing funds for certain employment contracts.

Allowing funds to be used for purchase and alteration of buildings.

Allowing for acquisition of certain lands and interests.

Allowing expenses for certain volunteer activities.

Providing for the cost of uniforms.

Providing for debt collections on certain contracts.

Limiting the transfer of wildland fire management funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Allowing the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, to sign certain funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as with certain domestic agencies.

Authorizing the expenditure or transfer of funds for wild horse and burro activities.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority under certain conditions.

Limiting the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund and Department Reimbursable Program (also known as Greenbook charges).

Limiting funds to support the Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps.

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Providing for matching funds for the National Forest Foundation.

Allowing funds to be used for technical assistance for rural communities.

Allowing funds for payments to counties in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Allowing funds to be used for the Older Americans Act.

Permitting funding assessments for facilities maintenance, rent, utilities, and other support services.

Prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of wild horses and burros.

Limiting funds to reimburse the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Agriculture.

Permitting eligible employees to be considered a Federal Employee.

Requiring regular reporting of unobligated balances.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Providing that Tribal contract and grant funding is deemed obligated at the time of grant or contract award and remains available until expended.

Providing no-year funds for alcohol detoxification services.

Providing no-year funds for contract medical care including the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund.

Providing no-year funds for loan repayment program.

Providing for operational funds related to accreditation emergencies.

Providing that scholarship funds recovered for breach of contract shall be deposited into a Fund and remain available until expended.

Providing that certain funds are available at the discretion of the Director.

Providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years.

Providing for use of collections and reporting of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Providing no-year funding for scholarship funds.

Requiring certain amounts received by Tribes and Tribal organization be reported and accounted for.

Providing for the collection of individually identifiable health information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Permitting the use of Indian Health Care Improvement Fund monies for facilities improvement and providing no-year funding availability.

Requiring reporting to Congress before funds made available for the Electronic Health Record system may be obligated.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund contract support costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

Providing funds obligated but not expended to be used for subsequent fiscal year costs.

PAYMENT FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund Tribal lease costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Providing that facilities funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Providing for TRANSAM equipment to be purchased from the Department of Defense.

Prohibiting the use of funds for sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing for per diem expenses for senior level positions.

Providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of motor vehicles, aircraft and reprints.

Providing for purchase and erection of modular buildings.

Providing funds for uniforms.

Allowing funding to be used for attendance at professional meetings.

Providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and for the expenditure of collected funds.

Providing for transfers of funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service.

Prohibiting limitations on certain Federal travel and transportation expenses.

Requiring departmental assessments to be identified in annual budget justifications.

Allowing de-obligation and re-obligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations.

Permitting certain reimbursements for goods and services provided to Tribes.

Providing that reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services include total costs.

Allowing housing allowances for civilian medical personnel.

Prohibiting changes in organizational structure without advance notification to Congress.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Providing for the conduct of health studies, testing, and monitoring.

Limiting the number of toxicological profiles.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Designating the appointment and duties of the chairman.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Permitting use of funds for hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances with per diem rate limitations.

Limiting the number of senior level positions.

Designating the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency as the Inspector General of the Board.

Directing use of personnel and limiting position appointments within the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

Providing that funds in this and prior appropriations Acts shall be used to relocate persons certified as eligible.

Providing that no person can be evicted unless a replacement home is provided.

Providing that no relocatee is provided with more than one new or replacement home.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND
ARTS DEVELOPMENT

Providing funds to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Limiting certain lease terms.

Providing for purchase, rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms.

Designating funds for certain programs and providing no-year funds.

Providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

Providing for Federal appropriations designated for lease or rent payments to be expended as rent payable and deposited into the general trust funds for expenses associated with the purchase of a

portion of a building and not to be construed as Federal debt service or an obligation of the Federal Government.

Providing no funds may be used to directly service debt incurred to finance the cost of acquiring a portion of a building and specifying notification requirements if the acquisition is sold.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Designating funds for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction and for consultant services.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies.

Allowing for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and employees and allowances therefor.

Allowing purchase or rental of devices for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds.

Providing no-year funds for special exhibitions.

Providing for restoration and repair of works of art by contract under certain circumstances.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Providing lease agreements of no more than 10 years addressing space needs created by renovations under the Master Facilities Plan.

Providing funds for construction design.

Permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract under certain circumstances.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for operational and maintenance costs.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for facility repair.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funds to the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars.

Allowing for hire of passenger vehicles and services.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Providing funds for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Specifying funds to carry out the matching grants program.

Allowing obligation of National Endowment for the Humanities current and prior year funds from gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS
AND THE HUMANITIES

Prohibiting the use of funds for grants and contracts which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds and permitting the use of non-appropriated funds for reception expenses.

Allowing the chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts to approve small grants under certain circumstances.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications and accepting gifts related to the history of the Nation's Capital.

Providing that one-tenth of one percent of funds provided may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Providing funding for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Providing funding for the National Capital Planning Commission.

Providing that one-quarter of one percent may be used for official reception and representational expenses.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Designating funds for equipment replacement.

Designating funds for repair, rehabilitation and for exhibition design and production and providing no year availability for these funds.

PRESIDIO TRUST

Providing funds for the Trust.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funding for the World War I Centennial Commission.

Providing that the Commission may accept support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

UNITED STATES SEMICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Providing funds for the Commission.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Prohibiting the use of funds to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which congressional action is incomplete.

Providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Providing for disclosure of administrative expenses, assessments and requirements for operating plans.

Continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Continuing a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs for prior fiscal years.

Addressing the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2022.

Continuing a provision allowing Forest Service land management plans to be more than 15 years old if the Secretary is acting in good faith to update such plans and prohibiting the use of funds to implement new wilderness directives under the planning rule.

Limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National Monuments.

Limiting takings for acquisition of lands except under certain conditions.

Prohibiting funds to enter into certain no-bid contracts except under certain conditions.

Requiring reports to Congress to be posted on public agency websites.

Continuing a provision that delineates grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Continuing a provision that delineates program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Requiring that the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service provide the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations.

Extending certain authorities allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

Prohibiting the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Directing humane treatment of wild horses and burros.

Extending the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

Setting requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Allowing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

Providing a one-year extension of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Reaffirming reprogramming guidelines.

- Extending authorization dealing with use of local contractors.
- Extending Shasta-Trinity Marina fee authority.
- Extending Interpretative Association authorization.
- Extending Puerto Rico schooling authorization.
- Extending forest botanical products fee collection authority.
- Restricting certain activities within Chaco Culture National Historical Park.
- Requiring certain terms for Payments for Tribal Leases.
- Reauthorizing the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.
- Requiring allocation of funds for projects.
- Addressing carbon emissions from forest biomass.
- Referencing congressionally requested projects.
- Allowing funds for renovation of facilities.
- Prohibiting funds for review or approval of mine funds.
- Prohibiting the issuance of permits for the import of a sport-hunted trophy of elephants or lions from certain countries.
- Prohibiting destruction of forest development roads.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[Dollars in Thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Bureau of Land Management.				
All discretionary programs	2002	Such sums	1,862,170	1,558,581
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.				
Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982; amended by Improvement Act of 2000 & Reauthorization Act of 2005.	2010	2,000	1,390	2,390
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	1992	41,500	42,373	*305,799
Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407)	1999	14,768	2,008	6,970
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.).	2010	25,000	7,537	7,022
National Invasive Species Act (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.)	2002	6,000	6,000	45,311
U.S. Geological Survey.				
Energy Resources Program (50 U.S.C. 167n, P.L. 113–40)—Helium Stewardship Act of 2013.	2015	1,000	400	20
National Geographic and Geophysical Data Preservation Program (42 U.S.C. 15908 sec 351, P.L. 109–58).	2010	30,000	1,332	5,000
Water Resources Research Act Program (42 U.S.C. 10301–10303, P.L. 109–471).	2011	12,000	6,486	15,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs.				
Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3210, 104 Stat. 4531, P.L. 101–630, Title IV.).	1997	30,000	26,116	36,116
Indian Tribal Justice Act, as amended by TLOA (Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, P.L. 111–211).	2015	58,400	26,785	26,809
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq. P.L. 110–315).	2013	N/A	76,510	83,610
Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Assistance Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1801 et seq., P.L. 110–315).	2013	N/A	110,919	121,211
Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Assistance Act of 1978, as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act (25 USC 1862 (a) and (b)).	2013	N/A	110,919	121,211
Office of Insular Affairs.				
Brown Tree Snake Control and Eradication Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–384).	2010	No more than 3,000	3,500	3,500
Environmental Protection Agency.				
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums	450,000	937,188

[Dollars in Thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1994	5,100	1,480,853	1,536,308

[Dollars in Thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Lake Champlain Basin	2008	11,000	3,000	20,000
Lake Pontchartrain Basin	2017	20,000	1,000	1,900
Chesapeake Bay Restoration	2005	40,000	23,000	90,500
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:				
Alaska and Rural Native Villages	2010	13,000	10,000	36,186
Clean Water SRF	1994	600,000	1,196,000	1,870,680
Lead Containment Control Act of 1988	1992	Such sums	14,500	21,000
Mexico Border	2011	NA	17,000	35,000
Non-Point Source Management Program	1991	130,000	51,000	180,000
Pollution Control	1990	75,000	73,000	235,000
Pollution Prevention Act	1993	8,000	8,000	5,000
Radon Abatement Act	1991	10,000	9,000	11,000
Underground Storage Tanks	1988	25,000	7,000	1,505
State Hazardous Waste Program Grants	1988	60,000	67,000	111,500
Toxic Substances Control Act	1983	1,500	0	7,000
Tribal General Assistance Program	1992	Such sums	0	80,000
Underground Injection Control Grants	2003	15,000	11,000	14,000
Council on Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Quality.	1986	480	670	4,200
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	2008	30,000	7,350,000	3,150,000
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	Such sums.		
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	Such sums.		

*Appropriations in this bill for Endangered Species Act implementation are an estimate and this amount does not include Coastal Barrier Resources Act or Marine Mammal Protection Act funding.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(A)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act requires the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority to contain a statement comparing the levels in the bill to the suballocations submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the application fiscal year.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies:				
Discretionary	43,400	41,000	45,850	¹ 41,689
Mandatory	64	65	64	¹ 65

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Note.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for disaster relief, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 1(h) of House Resolution 467 of the 117th Congress, and after the bill is reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget will provide a revised section 302(a) allocation reflecting an additional \$2,450 million in discretionary budget authority and \$841 million in associated outlays for amounts provided for wildfire suppression operations. That new allocation will eliminate the technical difference prior to floor consideration.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTION

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill.

	[In millions of dollars]	Outlays
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:		
2022	1 27,047	
2023	11,785	
2024	4,462	
2025	1,673	
2026 and future years	543	

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

	[In millions of dollars]	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2022	8,664		¹ 2,721

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

In compliance with clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII (117th Congress) the following hearings were used to develop the fiscal year 2022 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill:

Date	Title of Hearing	Witnesses
March 18, 2021	Efforts to Address Marine Plastic Pollution Through Recycling.	Dr. Winnie Lau, Senior Manager, Preventing Ocean Plastics, The Pew Charitable Trusts; Ginger Spencer, Public Works Director, City of Phoenix, Arizona; Nicole Collier, Senior Director, Corporate Affairs, Nestlé USA
March 23, 2021	Wood Innovation: Sustainable Forest Products to Reinvigorate Rural Economies.	Dr. Cynthia “Cindi” West, Director, Forest Products Laboratory and Northern Research Station; Peter MacKeith, Dean and Architect, Fay Jones School of Architecture and Design, University of Arkansas; Dr. Stephen Shaler, Professor & Director, University of Maine, FOR/Maine, School of Forest Resources; Marc Brinkmeyer, Owner, Idaho Forest Group, Idaho Forest Products Commission

Date	Title of Hearing	Witnesses
March 25, 2021	The Effects of COVID-19 on Arts and Humanities Organizations.	Kathleen Mundell, Cultural Resources; Caleb Cage, Nevada Humanities Board of Trustees; Deborah Lenk, Museum Director, Museum of Glass; Ulysses Slaughter, Project Manager, Chester Made
April 15, 2021 ...	U.S. Forest Service FY22 Budget Oversight Hearing.	Victoria Christiansen, Chief, U.S. Forest Service; Andria Weeks, Acting Director of Strategic Planning, Budget, and Accountability, U.S. Forest Service
April 20, 2021 ...	Department of the Interior FY22 Budget Oversight Hearing.	The Honorable Deb Haaland, Secretary, Department of the Interior; Rachael Taylor, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Policy, Management, and Budget, Department
April 21, 2021 ...	Environmental Protection Agency FY22 Budget Oversight Hearing.	Michael Regan, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; David Bloom, Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Environmental Protection Agency

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

The following table provides the amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by account.

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Rangeland management.....	105,921	124,792	118,335	+12,414	-6,457
Forestry management.....	10,135	14,729	12,948	+2,813	-1,781
Cultural resources management.....	19,631	21,186	21,595	+1,964	+409
Wild horse and burro management.....	115,745	152,596	162,093	+46,348	+9,497
Subtotal.....	251,432	313,303	314,971	+63,539	+1,668
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management.....	132,848	157,041	158,972	+26,124	+1,931
Threatened and endangered species.....	(21,567)	(30,000)	(31,000)	(+9,433)	(+1,000)
Aquatic habitat management.....	55,656	79,931	73,702	+18,046	-6,229
Subtotal.....	188,504	236,972	232,674	+44,170	-4,298
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management.....	18,264	24,131	24,040	+5,776	-91
Recreation resources management.....	58,465	67,370	71,096	+12,631	+3,726
Subtotal.....	76,729	91,501	95,136	+18,407	+3,635

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and Gas					
Oil and gas management.....	90,947	120,059	116,047	+25,100	-4,012
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement.....	48,925	50,768	50,951	+2,026	+183
Subtotal, Oil and gas.....	139,872	170,827	166,998	+27,126	-3,829
Coal management.....	15,868	16,171	16,125	+257	-46
Other mineral resources.....	12,303	16,825	14,982	+2,679	-1,643
Renewable energy.....	30,561	45,258	43,121	+12,560	-2,137
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals.....	198,604	248,881	241,226	+42,622	-7,655
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance.....	25,797	26,402	26,311	+514	-91
Cadastral, lands, and realty management.....	54,328	61,344	59,034	+4,706	-2,310
Subtotal.....	80,125	87,746	85,345	+5,220	-2,401
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning.....	67,125	95,738	88,464	+21,339	-7,274
Resource protection and law enforcement.....	27,616	28,313	28,176	+560	-137
Abandoned minelands and hazardous materials management.....	38,500	65,324	61,141	+22,641	-4,183
Subtotal.....	133,241	189,375	177,781	+44,540	-11,594

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance.....	43,000	43,844	43,844	+844	---
Deferred maintenance.....	34,669	34,880	34,880	+211	---
Subtotal.....	77,669	78,724	78,724	+1,055	---
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support.....	51,875	53,730	53,730	+1,855	---
Bureauwide fixed costs.....	90,480	85,746	85,746	-4,734	---
Information technology management.....	26,077	28,682	26,590	+513	-92
Subtotal.....	168,432	168,158	168,066	-2,366	-92
National landscape conservation system, base program..	45,819	67,674	66,491	+20,672	-1,183
Communication site management.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources.....	1,220,555	1,480,334	1,458,414	+237,859	-21,920
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration.....	39,696	39,696	39,696	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-63,000	-64,000	-64,000	-1,000	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration.....	-23,304	-24,304	-24,304	-1,000	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
General Rescission - Management of Lands and Resources	-13,000	---	---	+13,000	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	1,184,251	1,456,030	1,434,110	+249,859	-21,920
<hr/>					
Land Acquisition					
Rescission.....	-5,400	---	---	+5,400	---
Total, Land Acquisition.....	-5,400	---	---	+5,400	---
<hr/>					
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management.....	101,229	114,745	110,745	+9,516	-4,000
Western Oregon information and resource data systems..	1,798	1,828	1,828	+30	---
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,642	10,770	10,770	+128	---
Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	335	340	340	+5	---
Western Oregon national monument.....	779	788	788	+9	---
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	114,793	128,471	124,471	+9,688	-4,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Range Improvements					
<hr/>					
Current appropriations.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
<hr/>					
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures.....	28,000	30,000	30,000	+2,000	---
Offsetting fees.....	-28,000	-30,000	-30,000	-2,000	---
Rescission.....	-20,000	---	---	+20,000	---
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures..	-20,000	---	---	+20,000	---
<hr/>					
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations.....	26,000	26,000	26,000	---	---
<hr/>					
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....	1,309,634	1,620,501	1,594,581	+284,947	-25,920
(Mandatory).....	(36,000)	(38,000)	(36,000)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(1,273,634)	(1,584,501)	(1,558,581)	(+284,947)	(-25,920)
<hr/>					

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing.....	20,767	22,279	22,279	+1,512	---
Planning and consultation.....	109,251	131,292	125,292	+16,041	-6,000
Conservation and restoration.....	34,817	55,416	50,416	+15,799	-5,000
(National Wetlands Inventory).....	(3,471)	(7,471)	(5,471)	(+2,000)	(-2,000)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act).....	(1,390)	(3,390)	(2,390)	(+1,000)	(-1,000)
Recovery.....	105,031	123,102	117,172	+12,141	-5,930
Subtotal.....	269,666	332,089	315,159	+45,493	-16,930
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife.....	56,859	65,215	64,715	+7,856	-500
Coastal programs.....	13,360	15,616	15,616	+2,256	---
Subtotal.....	70,219	80,831	80,331	+10,112	-500
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management.....	239,568	259,517	264,517	+24,949	+5,000
Visitor services.....	75,033	96,737	92,737	+17,704	-4,000
Refuge law enforcement.....	40,907	48,915	48,915	+8,008	---
Conservation planning.....	2,523	4,594	4,500	+1,977	-94
Refuge maintenance.....	145,822	174,636	171,386	+25,564	-3,250
Subtotal.....	503,853	584,399	582,055	+78,202	-2,344

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management.....	47,873	66,068	66,371	+18,498	+303
Law enforcement.....	86,860	94,982	94,982	+8,122	--
International affairs.....	23,032	29,265	30,265	+7,233	+1,000
Subtotal.....	157,765	190,315	191,618	+33,853	+1,303
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations.....	65,551	81,774	75,674	+10,123	-6,100
Maintenance and equipment.....	25,822	50,546	49,546	+23,724	-1,000
Aquatic habitat and species conservation.....	115,240	122,602	125,252	+10,012	+2,650
Subtotal.....	206,613	254,922	250,472	+43,899	-4,450
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	12,500	18,802	14,030	+1,530	-4,772
Science Support:					
Adaptive science.....	10,517	22,850	30,850	+20,333	+8,000
Service science.....	6,750	13,583	10,958	+4,208	-2,625
Subtotal.....	17,267	36,433	41,808	+24,541	+5,375

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
General Operations:					
Central office operations.....	25,758	32,766	32,766	+7,008	---
Management and Administration.....	44,166	60,157	58,157	+13,991	-2,000
Servicewide bill paying.....	35,748	44,667	44,667	+8,919	---
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	9,022	7,022	---	-2,000
National Conservation Training Center.....	26,014	30,455	30,455	+4,441	---
Aviation Management.....	3,237	3,255	3,255	+18	---
Subtotal.....	141,945	180,322	176,322	+34,377	-4,000
Subtotal, Resource Management.....	1,379,828	1,679,113	1,651,795	+271,967	-26,318
<hr/>					
Administrative Provision					
Damage Recovery Provision.....	---	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Total, Resource Management.....	1,379,828	1,679,113	1,651,795	+271,967	-27,318
<hr/>					
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects.....	5,398	31,656	26,656	+21,258	-5,000
Bridge and dam safety programs.....	2,427	2,427	2,427	---	---
Nationwide engineering service.....	5,368	5,537	5,537	+169	---
Deferred maintenance.....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Total, Construction.....	18,193	39,620	34,620	+16,427	-5,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and Administration:					
Conservation grants.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
HCP assistance grants.....	8,000	8,000	8,362	+362	+362
Administration.....	2,702	2,702	2,702	---	---
Subtotal.....	23,702	23,702	24,064	+362	+362
Land Acquisition:					
HCP land acquisition grants to states.....	19,638	19,000	---	-19,638	-19,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	43,340	42,702	24,064	-19,276	-18,638
Rescission.....	-12,500	---	---	+12,500	---
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund.....	30,840	42,702	24,064	-6,776	-18,638
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in Lieu of taxes.....	13,228	---	13,228	---	+13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	46,500	46,500	50,000	+3,500	+3,500

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants.....	4,910	7,910	6,500	+1,590	-1,410
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund.....	4,140	4,140	5,040	+900	+900
Asian elephant conservation fund.....	2,530	2,530	3,100	+570	+570
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund.....	5,580	5,580	6,820	+1,240	+1,240
Great ape conservation fund.....	3,240	3,240	3,960	+720	+720
Marine turtle conservation fund.....	2,510	2,510	3,080	+570	+570
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund..	18,000	18,000	22,000	+4,000	+4,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula).....	59,000	64,000	64,000	+5,000	---
State wildlife grants (competitive).....	7,362	10,362	10,362	+3,000	---
Tribal wildlife grants.....	6,000	8,000	8,000	+2,000	---
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants.....	72,362	82,362	82,362	+10,000	---
TOTAL, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.....	1,583,861	1,916,207	1,884,569	+300,708	-31,638

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship.....	361,626	572,953	561,153	+199,527	-11,800
Visitor services.....	277,975	286,533	288,760	+10,785	+2,227
Park protection.....	385,235	415,393	415,393	+30,158	--
Facility operations and maintenance.....	900,955	921,280	915,280	+14,325	-6,000
Park support.....	566,533	573,083	577,083	+11,350	+4,000
Subtotal - Park Management.....	2,492,324	2,770,042	2,758,469	+268,145	-11,573
External administrative costs.....	195,963	207,287	207,287	+11,324	--
Subtotal - Operation of the National Park System..	2,688,287	2,977,329	2,965,756	+277,469	-11,573
Total, Operation of the National Park System....	2,688,287	2,977,329	2,965,756	+277,469	-11,573

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs.....	15,963	16,452	16,452	+489	---
Cultural programs.....	31,938	33,408	34,408	+2,470	+1,000
International park affairs.....	1,924	1,950	1,950	+26	---
Environmental and compliance review.....	443	456	456	+13	---
Heritage Partnership Programs.....	23,889	22,248	27,144	+3,255	+4,896
Total, National Recreation and Preservation....	74,157	74,514	80,410	+6,253	+5,896
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices.....	55,675	57,675	57,675	+2,000	---
Tribal grants.....	15,000	23,000	23,000	+8,000	---
Competitive grants.....	21,125	26,125	27,625	+6,500	+1,500
Save America's Treasures grants.....	25,000	25,000	30,000	+5,000	+5,000
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants.....	7,500	10,000	7,500	---	-2,500
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Semiquincentennial Sites.....	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Total, Historic Preservation Fund....	144,300	151,800	155,800	+11,500	+4,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance.....	131,788	146,700	138,700	+6,912	-8,000
Emergency and unscheduled.....	3,848	20,848	20,848	+17,000	---
Housing.....	2,922	2,933	2,933	+11	---
Dam safety.....	1,247	1,247	1,247	---	---
Equipment replacement.....	13,474	33,424	15,474	+2,000	-17,950
Planning, construction.....	15,183	15,183	15,183	---	---
Construction program management.....	45,180	33,421	33,421	-11,759	---
General management plans.....	10,265	24,807	24,807	+14,542	---
Total, Construction.....	223,907	278,563	252,613	+28,706	-25,950
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Rescission.....	-23,000	---	---	+23,000	---
Centennial Challenge.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....	3,122,651	3,497,206	3,469,579	+346,928	-27,627

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology.....	10,397	11,100	11,100	+703	---
Toxic substances hydrology.....	14,348	14,639	15,639	+1,291	+1,000
Subtotal.....	24,745	26,739	26,739	+1,994	+1,000
Species Management Research.....	53,914	66,918	69,416	+15,504	+2,500
Land Management Research.....	56,681	75,303	71,303	+14,622	-4,000
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research...	38,249	43,951	43,951	+5,702	---
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers.....	41,335	84,403	81,903	+40,568	-2,500
Land Change Science.....	19,153	36,397	34,397	+15,244	-2,000
Subtotal.....	60,488	120,800	116,300	+55,812	-4,500
Cooperative research units.....	25,000	25,506	27,506	+2,506	+2,000
Total, Ecosystems.....	259,077	358,217	355,217	+96,140	-3,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources.....	59,869	86,237	91,237	+31,368	+5,000
Energy resources.....	30,172	53,736	53,736	+23,564	---
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources.....	90,041	139,973	144,973	+54,932	+5,000
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards.....	85,403	92,637	92,637	+7,234	---
Volcano hazards.....	30,266	33,532	33,532	+3,266	---
Landslide hazards.....	8,038	11,179	11,179	+3,141	---
Global seismographic network.....	7,153	7,212	7,212	+59	---
Geomagnetism.....	4,114	5,673	5,673	+1,559	---
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources.....	40,510	57,515	57,515	+17,005	---
Total, Natural Hazards.....	175,484	207,748	207,748	+32,264	---
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program.....	57,987	69,501	68,501	+10,514	-1,000
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.....	100,673	112,651	112,651	+11,978	---
National Water Quality Program.....	93,460	95,242	97,242	+3,782	+2,000
Water Resources Research Act Program.....	11,000	11,000	15,000	+4,000	+4,000
Total, Water Resources.....	263,120	288,394	293,394	+30,274	+5,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Core Science Systems:					
National Land Imaging.....	106,865	116,892	116,892	+10,027	---
(Satellite Operations).....	(84,337)	(84,788)	(84,788)	(+451)	---
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research.....	25,972	98,803	65,871	+39,899	-32,932
National cooperative geologic mapping.....	40,397	40,581	44,581	+4,184	+4,000
National Geospatial Program.....	79,454	85,598	100,848	+21,394	+15,250
Total, Core Science Systems.....	252,688	341,874	328,192	+75,504	-13,682
Science Support:					
Administration and Management.....	73,787	81,205	87,887	+14,100	-3,318
Information Services.....	21,947	30,216	30,216	+8,269	---
Total, Science Support.....	95,734	121,421	118,103	+22,369	-3,318
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	104,719	110,146	110,146	+5,427	---
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	74,664	74,664	84,664	+10,000	+10,000
Total, Facilities.....	179,383	184,810	194,810	+15,427	+10,000
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,315,527	1,642,437	1,642,437	+326,910	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill B111	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy.....	28,465	45,818	45,818	+17,353	---
Conventional energy.....	60,487	62,336	58,487	-2,000	-3,849
Environmental assessment.....	75,875	86,763	86,763	+10,888	---
Marine Minerals.....	10,781	14,965	14,965	+4,184	---
Executive direction.....	17,207	17,899	17,899	+692	---
Subtotal.....	192,815	227,781	223,932	+31,117	-3,849
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-61,055	-43,000	-43,000	+18,055	---
Cost recovery fees.....	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-63,055	-43,000	-43,000	+20,055	---
Rescission.....	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT.....	127,760	184,781	180,932	+53,172	-3,849

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement.....	4,758	5,508	5,508	+750	---
Operations, safety and regulation.....	152,811	164,147	164,147	+11,336	---
Administrative operations.....	18,150	20,175	20,175	+2,025	---
Executive direction.....	18,093	18,443	18,443	+350	---
Offshore decommissioning.....	---	30,000	5,000	+5,000	-25,000
Subtotal.....	193,812	238,273	213,273	+19,461	-25,000
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-26,000	-21,000	-21,000	+5,000	---
Inspection fees.....	-43,000	-32,243	-32,243	+10,757	---
Cost recovery fees.....	-4,647	-4,757	-4,757	-110	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-73,647	-58,000	-58,000	+15,647	---
Rescission.....	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	110,165	180,273	155,273	+45,108	-25,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Oil Spill Research					
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Oil spill research.....	14,899	15,099	15,099	+200	---
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TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT.....	125,064	195,372	170,372	+45,308	-25,000
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OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
<hr/>					
Environmental protection.....	88,562	87,853	87,853	-709	---
(State and Tribal regulatory grants).....	(68,590)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(-3,590)	---
Permit fees.....	40	40	40	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-40	-40	-40	---	---
Technology development and transfer.....	14,765	15,205	15,205	+440	---
Financial management.....	505	518	518	+13	---
Executive direction.....	13,836	15,681	15,681	+1,745	---
Civil penalties (indefinite).....	100	100	100	---	---
<hr/>					
Subtotal.....	117,868	119,357	119,357	+1,489	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Civil penalties (offsetting collections).....	-100	-100	-100	---	---
Rescission.....	-25,000	---	---	+25,000	---
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	92,768	119,257	119,257	+26,489	---
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration.....	9,480	11,671	11,671	+2,191	---
Technology development and transfer.....	3,608	3,695	3,695	+87	---
Financial management.....	5,277	5,495	5,495	+208	---
Executive direction.....	6,466	6,914	6,914	+448	---
Subtotal.....	24,831	27,765	27,765	+2,934	---
State grants.....	115,000	165,000	165,000	+50,000	---
Subtotal.....	139,831	192,765	192,765	+52,934	---
Rescission.....	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	129,831	192,765	192,765	+62,934	---
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	222,599	312,022	312,022	+89,423	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government.....	27,241	27,812	27,812	+571	---
Consolidated tribal government program.....	82,096	84,821	84,821	+2,725	---
Self governance compacts.....	179,379	187,813	187,813	+8,434	---
New tribes.....	1,624	480	480	-1,144	---
Small and needy tribes.....	5,000	8,000	6,000	+1,000	-2,000
Road maintenance.....	36,796	37,400	38,400	+1,604	+1,000
Tribal government program oversight.....	8,895	10,098	10,098	+1,203	---
Subtotal.....	341,031	356,424	355,424	+14,393	-1,000
Human Services:					
Social services.....	51,195	63,292	63,292	+12,097	---
Welfare assistance.....	78,000	77,994	78,494	+494	+500
Indian child welfare act.....	16,807	16,813	16,813	+1,908	---
Housing improvement program.....	11,708	11,736	12,736	+1,028	+1,000
Human services tribal design.....	290	290	290	---	---
Human services program oversight.....	3,126	3,185	3,185	+59	---
Subtotal.....	161,226	175,310	176,810	+15,584	+1,500

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Trust - Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general.....	8,107	18,250	19,750	+11,643	+1,500
Irrigation operations and maintenance.....	14,087	20,669	22,168	+8,082	+1,500
Rights protection implementation.....	42,811	44,487	45,487	+2,676	+1,000
Tribal management/development program.....	13,387	17,459	19,082	+5,695	+1,623
Endangered species.....	4,208	6,219	6,219	+2,011	---
Tribal Climate Resilience.....	16,956	60,971	60,971	+44,015	---
Integrated resource information program.....	2,983	8,998	8,998	+6,015	---
Agriculture and range.....	36,520	42,827	42,127	+5,607	-700
Forestry.....	54,636	61,277	64,277	+9,641	+3,000
Water resources.....	13,194	17,302	19,302	+6,108	+2,000
Fish, wildlife and parks.....	17,440	21,506	23,806	+6,366	+2,300
Minerals and Mining.....	26,706	67,010	66,010	+39,304	-1,000
Resource management program oversight.....	7,807	8,816	9,416	+1,609	+600
Subtotal.....	258,842	395,791	407,614	+148,772	+11,823
Trust - Real Estate Services.....	140,663	169,864	170,664	+30,201	+1,000
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services.....	221,058	259,513	259,213	+38,155	-300
Detention/corrections.....	106,407	116,369	118,489	+12,062	+2,100
Inspections/internal affairs.....	3,590	3,666	3,666	+76	---
Law enforcement special initiatives.....	19,783	24,898	21,898	+2,115	-3,000
Indian police academy.....	4,985	5,056	5,056	+71	---
Tribal justice support.....	26,785	26,809	26,809	+24	---
VAWA.....	(3,000)	---	(3,000)	---	(+3,000)
PL 280 courts.....	(15,000)	---	(15,000)	---	(+15,000)
Law enforcement program management.....	6,732	7,092	7,092	+360	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Facilities operations and maintenance.....	18,793	18,913	18,913	+120	---
Tribal courts.....	38,980	43,169	47,169	+8,189	+4,000
Fire protection.....	1,609	1,632	1,632	+23	---
Subtotal.....	448,722	507,117	509,917	+61,195	+2,800
Community and economic development.....	24,472	42,853	34,353	+9,881	-8,500
Executive direction and administrative services.....	241,576	268,707	269,107	+27,531	+400
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	1,816,532	1,916,066	1,924,089	+307,557	+8,023
Indian Land Consolidation.....	---	150,000	75,000	+75,000	-75,000
<hr/>					
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs.....	330,000	235,000	235,000	-95,000	---
Indian self-determination fund.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Total, Contract Support Costs.....	335,000	240,000	240,000	-95,000	---
<hr/>					
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec. 105(l) leases.....	21,593	36,593	36,593	+15,000	---
<hr/>					
Construction					
Public safety and justice.....	42,811	47,811	50,811	+8,000	+3,000
Resources management.....	71,408	85,360	86,510	+15,102	+1,150

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Other Program construction.....	14,599	54,821	50,671	+36,072	-4,150
Total, Construction.....	128,818	187,992	187,992	+59,174	---
<hr/>					
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Water Settlements:					
Unallocated.....	45,644	75,844	75,844	+30,200	---
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	45,644	75,844	75,844	+30,200	---
<hr/>					
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account.....	11,797	11,833	11,833	+36	---
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,159,384	2,618,328	2,551,351	+391,967	-66,977
<hr/>					
Bureau of Indian Education					
Operation of Indian Education Programs					
<hr/>					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds.....	426,838	484,784	474,284	+47,446	-10,500
ISEP program adjustments.....	5,585	5,844	5,844	+259	---
Education program enhancements.....	14,451	15,013	15,013	+562	---
Tribal education departments.....	5,000	5,003	5,003	+3	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Student transportation.....	58,143	59,616	59,616	+1,473	---
Early child and family development.....	21,000	24,655	24,655	+3,655	---
Tribal grant support costs.....	86,884	94,884	92,285	+5,401	-2,599
Subtotal.....	617,901	689,799	676,700	+58,799	-13,099
<hr/>					
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Haskell & SIPI.....	26,258	28,622	28,694	+2,436	+72
Tribal colleges and universities.....	76,510	76,510	83,810	+7,100	+7,100
Tribal technical colleges.....	8,151	8,151	8,907	+756	+756
Subtotal.....	110,919	113,283	121,211	+10,292	+7,928
Subtotal, forward funded education.....	728,820	803,082	797,911	+69,091	-5,171
<hr/>					
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations.....	69,785	70,189	70,189	+404	---
Facilities maintenance.....	61,999	62,421	62,421	+422	---
Juvenile detention center education.....	553	554	554	+1	---
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants.....	21,140	21,198	21,198	+58	---
Subtotal.....	153,477	154,362	154,362	+885	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Post secondary programs:					
Tribal colleges and universities supplements.....	1,220	1,220	1,220	---	---
Scholarships & adult education.....	34,833	45,041	46,041	+11,208	+1,000
Special higher education scholarships.....	3,492	3,492	6,492	+3,000	+3,000
Science post graduate scholarship fund.....	2,950	4,950	5,850	+3,000	+1,000
Subtotal.....	42,495	54,703	59,703	+17,208	+5,000
Education management:					
Education program management.....	32,956	36,063	36,063	+3,107	---
Education IT.....	15,344	35,424	35,424	+20,080	---
Subtotal.....	48,300	71,487	71,487	+23,187	---
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs...	973,092	1,083,634	1,083,463	+110,371	-171
<hr/>					
Education Construction					
Replacement/School Construction.....	115,504	115,504	116,504	+1,000	+1,000
Replacement Facility Construction.....	23,935	23,935	23,935	---	---
Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Employee Housing Repair.....	13,581	13,589	13,589	+8	---
Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	95,257	95,302	95,802	+545	+500
Tribal Colleges FIR.....	15,000	15,000	16,500	+1,500	+1,500
Total, Education Construction.....	264,277	264,330	267,330	+3,053	+3,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Education.....	1,237,369	1,347,964	1,350,793	+113,424	+2,829

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Bureau of Trust Funds Administration					
Program operations, support, and improvements.....	---	109,171	---	---	-109,171
Executive direction.....	---	1,501	---	---	-1,501
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	---	110,672	---	---	-110,672
<hr/>					
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements....	106,905	---	108,071	+1,166	+108,071
(Office of Historical Accounting).....	(17,911)	---	(17,536)	(-375)	(+17,536)
Executive direction.....	1,494	---	1,501	+7	+1,501
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.....	108,399	---	109,572	+1,173	+109,572
<hr/>					
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS.....	3,505,152	4,076,964	4,011,716	+506,564	-65,248
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration.....	100,333	107,709	107,709	+7,376	---
Management services.....	20,275	23,178	23,178	+2,903	---
Subtotal, Office of the Secretary.....	120,608	130,887	130,887	+10,279	---
Rescission.....	-17,398	---	---	+17,398	---
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	103,210	130,887	130,887	+27,677	---
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs.....	9,553	9,837	9,837	+284	---
Technical assistance.....	21,800	21,800	22,800	+1,000	+1,000
Maintenance assistance fund.....	4,375	4,375	4,375	---	---
Brown tree snake.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	---	---
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources.....	2,625	2,625	2,625	---	---
Energizing Insular Communities.....	8,500	15,500	15,500	+7,000	---
Compact impact.....	4,000	4,000	6,000	+2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	54,353	61,637	64,637	+10,284	+3,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
American Samoa operations grants.....	24,620	24,620	27,120	+2,500	+2,500
Northern Marianas covenant grants.....	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
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Total, Assistance to Territories.....	106,693	113,977	119,477	+12,784	+5,500
(discretionary).....	(78,973)	(86,257)	(81,757)	(+12,784)	(+5,500)
(mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
<hr/>					
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association - Federal services.....	7,813	7,813	7,813	---	---
Enewetak support.....	650	650	650	---	---
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Total, Compact of Free Association.....	8,463	8,463	8,463	---	---
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Total, Insular Affairs.....	115,156	122,440	127,940	+12,784	+5,500
(discretionary).....	(87,436)	(94,720)	(100,220)	(+12,784)	(+5,500)
(mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
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Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services.....	59,765	65,386	65,386	+5,621	---
General administration.....	5,713	6,126	6,126	+413	---
Ethics.....	19,475	20,198	20,198	+723	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
FOIA Office.....	1,860	3,788	3,788	+1,928	---
Total, Office of the Solicitor.....	86,813	95,498	95,498	+8,685	---
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Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	58,552	66,382	66,382	+7,830	---
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TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....	363,731	415,207	420,707	+56,976	+5,500
(Mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(336,011)	(387,487)	(392,987)	(+56,976)	(+5,500)
(Appropriations).....	(353,409)	(387,487)	(392,987)	(+39,578)	(+5,500)
(Rescissions).....	(-17,398)	---	---	(+17,398)	---
<hr/>					
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness.....	347,105	355,543	355,543	+8,438	---
Fire suppression.....	383,657	383,657	383,657	---	---
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	730,762	739,200	739,200	+8,438	---
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management.....	219,964	304,344	303,964	+84,000	-380
Burned area rehabilitation.....	20,470	40,470	40,470	+20,000	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fire facilities.....	18,427	18,427	18,427	---	---
Joint fire science.....	3,000	8,000	8,000	+5,000	---
Subtotal, Other operations.....	261,861	371,241	370,861	+109,000	-380
Subtotal, Wildland fire management.....	992,623	1,110,441	1,110,061	+117,438	-380
Total, Wildland fire management.....	992,623	1,110,441	1,110,061	+117,438	-380
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	310,000	330,000	330,000	+20,000	---
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment.....	1,302,623	1,440,441	1,440,061	+137,438	-380
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund.....	10,010	10,036	10,036	+26	---
Energy Community Revitalization Program					
State Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells).....	---	70,000	50,000	+50,000	-20,000
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells).....	---	20,000	14,000	+14,000	-6,000
Federal Program (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells).....	---	75,000	53,000	+53,000	-22,000
Program Management.....	---	4,200	3,000	+3,000	-1,200
Total, Energy Community Revitalization Program....	---	169,200	120,000	+120,000	-49,200

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Program management.....	2,100	2,180	2,180	+80	---
Restoration support.....	2,667	2,753	2,753	+86	---
Oil Spill Preparedness.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund..	7,767	7,933	7,933	+166	---
Working Capital Fund					
Working Capital Fund.....	60,735	91,436	91,436	+30,701	---
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue.....	148,474	169,640	153,474	+5,000	-16,166
Payment in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes.....	---	525,000	---	---	-525,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS.....	1,529,609	2,413,686	1,822,940	+293,331	-590,746

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
General Provisions - This Title					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PILT).	515,000	---	515,000	---	+515,000
Decommissioning BOEM account.....	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	--
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	13,720,588	16,275,383	16,025,855	+2,305,267	-249,528
Appropriations.....	(13,776,728)	(16,140,523)	(15,890,995)	(+2,114,267)	(-249,528)
Rescissions.....	(-138,298)	---	---	(+138,298)	--
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment.....	(310,000)	(330,000)	(330,000)	(+20,000)	--
Offsetting Collections.....	(-227,842)	(-195,140)	(-195,140)	(+32,702)	--
(Mandatory).....	(63,720)	(63,720)	(63,720)	---	--
(Discretionary without cap adjustment).....	(13,346,868)	(15,881,663)	(15,632,135)	(+2,285,267)	(-249,528)
TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air.....	118,625	139,188	139,188	+20,563	--
(Atmospheric Protection Program).....	(7,895)	(9,997)	(9,997)	(+2,102)	--
Enforcement.....	14,000	14,114	14,114	+114	--
Homeland security.....	35,733	40,388	40,388	+4,655	--
Indoor air and Radiation.....	5,149	6,704	6,704	+1,555	--
IT / Data management / Security.....	3,072	3,121	3,121	+49	--
Operations and administration.....	67,500	68,533	68,533	+1,033	--

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Pesticide licensing.....	5,886	6,040	6,040	+154	---
Research: Air and energy.....	95,250	156,210	125,000	+29,750	-31,210
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	127,000	135,230	135,230	+8,230	---
(Research: Computational toxicology).....	(21,406)	(22,229)	(22,229)	(+823)	---
(Research: Endocrine disruptor).....	(16,253)	(16,851)	(16,851)	(+598)	---
Research: National priorities.....	7,500	---	8,500	+1,000	+8,500
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources.....	112,250	116,588	116,588	+4,338	---
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities.....	133,000	137,412	137,412	+4,412	---
Water: Human health protection.....	4,364	6,444	6,444	+2,080	---
Total, Science and Technology..... (by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	729,329 (30,765)	829,972 (30,985)	807,262 (32,985)	+77,933 (+2,230)	-22,710 (+2,000)
<hr/>					
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields.....	24,000	24,197	24,197	+197	---
Clean Air..... (Atmospheric Protection Program).....	282,250 (97,000)	435,154 (103,689)	435,154 (103,689)	+152,904 (+6,689)	---
Compliance.....	102,500	132,350	132,350	+29,850	---
Enforcement..... (Environmental justice).....	248,397 (11,838)	566,572 (293,862)	272,710 ---	+24,313 (-11,838)	-293,862 (-293,862)
Environmental justice.....	---	---	141,973	+141,973	+141,973
Environmental protection: National priorities.....	21,700	---	23,700	+2,000	+23,700

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.....	330,000	340,000	375,000	+45,000	+35,000
Chesapeake Bay.....	87,500	90,500	90,500	+3,000	---
San Francisco Bay.....	8,922	12,000	25,000	+16,078	+13,000
Puget Sound.....	33,750	35,000	50,000	+16,250	+15,000
Long Island Sound.....	30,400	40,000	40,000	+9,600	---
Gulf of Mexico.....	20,000	22,447	22,447	+2,447	---
South Florida.....	6,000	7,155	7,155	+1,155	---
Lake Champlain.....	15,000	20,000	20,000	+5,000	---
Lake Pontchartrain.....	1,800	1,737	1,900	---	+163
Southern New England Estuaries.....	5,500	6,262	7,500	+2,000	+1,248
Columbia River Basin.....	1,500	1,550	1,550	+50	---
Other geographic activities.....	1,500	1,695	1,695	+195	---
Subtotal.....	541,972	578,336	642,747	+100,775	+64,411
Homeland security.....	10,013	10,704	10,704	+891	---
Indoor air and radiation.....	24,951	30,254	30,254	+5,303	---
Information exchange / Outreach.....	118,975	131,117	131,117	+12,142	---
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination).....	(6,173)	(6,247)	(6,247)	(+74)	---
(Environmental education).....	(8,580)	(8,615)	(8,615)	(+35)	---
International programs.....	14,875	17,278	17,278	+2,403	---
IT / Data management / Security.....	91,000	100,860	100,860	+9,860	---
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	106,243	146,832	146,832	+40,589	---
Operations and administration.....	466,085	495,416	491,716	+25,651	-3,700
Pesticide licensing.....	109,000	110,219	110,219	+1,219	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).....	118,900	120,120	123,120	+4,220	+3,000
Toxics risk review and prevention..... <i>(Endocrine disruptors)</i>	93,500 (7,533)	109,057 (7,566)	108,057 (7,565)	+15,557 (+32)	---
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	11,250	11,443	13,443	+2,193	+2,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways.....	31,822	31,963	35,000	+3,178	+3,037
Wetlands.....	19,300	24,899	24,899	+5,599	---
Subtotal.....	51,122	56,862	59,899	+8,777	+3,037
Water: Human health protection.....	108,487	120,069	118,804	+10,317	-1,265
Water quality protection.....	216,350	230,654	228,072	+11,722	-2,582
Energy Star (legislative proposal).....	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management.	2,761,550	3,427,494	3,364,206	+602,656	-63,288
General increase (House floor action).....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Environmental Programs and Management....	2,761,550	3,427,494	3,364,206	+602,656	-63,288
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Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	---	---
<hr/>					
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations..... (by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)....	43,500 (11,586)	54,347 (11,800)	54,347 (11,800)	+10,847 (+214)	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure.....	6,676	6,676	6,676	---	---
Operations and administration.....	27,076	56,076	56,076	+29,000	---
Total, Buildings and Facilities.....	33,752	62,752	62,752	+29,000	---
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	11,586	11,800	11,800	+214	---
Compliance.....	1,000	1,006	1,500	+500	+494
Enforcement.....	173,815	181,907	178,066	+2,251	-5,841
Environmental justice.....	---	---	5,841	+5,841	+5,841
Homeland security.....	34,050	34,294	34,294	+244	---
Indoor air and radiation.....	1,985	2,612	2,612	+627	---
Information exchange / Outreach.....	1,328	1,328	1,328	---	---
IT /data management/security.....	14,485	20,861	20,861	+6,376	---
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	1,275	1,307	1,307	+32	---
Operations and administration.....	128,500	141,272	141,272	+12,772	---
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	12,824	12,876	13,576	+752	+700
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities.....	16,463	16,634	17,934	+1,471	+1,300
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal.....	190,000	195,489	195,489	+5,489	---
Superfund: Emergency preparedness.....	7,700	7,839	7,839	+139	---
Superfund: Federal facilities.....	21,800	22,189	22,189	+389	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<hr/>					
Superfund: Remedial.....	589,000	882,400	882,400	+293,400	---
Subtotal.....	808,500	1,107,917	1,107,917	+299,417	---
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund.....	1,205,811	1,533,814	1,536,308	+330,497	+2,494
(transfer out to Inspector General).....	(-11,586)	(-11,800)	(-11,800)	(-214)	---
(transfer out to Science and Technology).....	(-30,755)	(-30,985)	(-32,985)	(-2,230)	(-2,000)
<hr/>					
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement.....	620	634	634	+14	---
Operations and administration.....	1,384	1,403	1,403	+19	---
Research: Sustainable communities.....	320	327	327	+7	---
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	89,879	90,012	90,012	+133	---
(LUST/UST).....	(9,470)	(9,603)	(9,603)	(+133)	---
(LUST cooperative agreements).....	(55,040)	(55,040)	(55,040)	---	---
(Energy Policy Act grants).....	(25,369)	(26,369)	(26,369)	---	---
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.....	92,203	92,376	92,376	+173	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance.....	139	2,142	2,142	+2,003	---
Enforcement.....	2,413	2,462	2,462	+49	---
Oil.....	16,200	16,454	16,454	+254	---
Operations and administration.....	682	683	683	+1	---
Research: Sustainable communities.....	664	668	668	+4	---
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program.....	20,098	22,409	22,409	+2,311	---
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF). (Clean Water CPFs).	1,638,826	1,870,680	1,870,680	+231,854	---
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF). (Drinking Water CPFs).	1,126,088	1,357,934	1,357,934	+231,846	---
Mexico border.....	30,000	30,000	35,000	+5,000	+5,000
Alaska Native villages.....	36,186	36,186	36,186	---	---
Brownfields projects.....	90,982	130,982	130,982	+40,000	---
Diesel emissions grants.....	90,000	150,000	150,000	+60,000	---
Targeted airshed grants.....	59,000	59,000	70,000	+11,000	+11,000
Water quality monitoring (P.L. 114-322).....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
Small and Disadvantaged Communities.....	26,408	41,413	40,000	+13,592	-1,413
Lead testing in schools.....	26,500	36,500	36,500	+10,000	---
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.....	21,511	81,515	81,515	+60,004	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability.....	4,000	9,000	9,000	+5,000	---
Technical assistance for treatment works.....	18,000	18,000	20,000	+2,000	+2,000
Sewer overflow control grants.....	40,000	60,000	60,000	+20,000	---
Water infrastructure workforce development.....	3,000	3,000	5,000	+2,000	+2,000
Recycling Infrastructure.....	---	---	55,000	+55,000	+55,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants....	3,214,501	3,888,210	3,961,797	+747,296	+73,587
<hr/>					
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection.....	9,619	9,811	11,500	+1,881	+1,689
Brownfields.....	46,195	46,195	49,000	+2,805	+2,805
Environmental information.....	9,336	9,523	9,525	+189	+2
Hazardous waste financial assistance.....	101,500	111,500	111,500	+10,000	---
Lead.....	14,275	14,561	21,000	+6,725	+6,439
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319).....	177,000	180,000	180,000	+3,000	---
Pesticides enforcement.....	24,000	24,480	30,000	+6,000	+5,520
Pesticides program implementation.....	12,294	12,540	14,000	+1,708	+1,460
Pollution control (Sec. 106).....	230,000	234,600	235,000	+5,000	+400
(Water quality monitoring).....	(17,924)	(17,267)	(18,000)	(+76)	(+733)
Pollution prevention.....	4,630	4,723	5,000	+370	+277
Public water system supervision.....	112,000	122,000	124,000	+12,000	+2,000
Radon.....	7,795	8,951	11,000	+3,205	+2,049
State and local air quality management.....	229,500	321,500	320,000	+90,500	-1,500
Toxic substances compliance.....	4,760	4,855	7,000	+2,240	+2,145
Tribal air quality management.....	13,415	21,415	24,000	+10,585	+2,585
Tribal general assistance program.....	66,250	77,575	80,000	+13,750	+2,425
Underground injection control (UIC).....	11,164	11,387	14,000	+2,836	+2,613
Underground storage tanks.....	1,475	1,505	1,505	+30	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Wetlands program development.....	14,192	14,476	14,476	+284	---
Multipurpose grants.....	10,000	10,200	---	-10,000	-10,200
Subtotal, Categorical grants.....	1,099,400	1,241,797	1,262,506	+163,106	+20,709
<hr/>					
Environmental justice implementation grants					
Environmental Justice Competitive Grant Program.....	---	---	35,000	+35,000	+35,000
Environmental Justice Community Grant Program.....	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Environmental Justice State Grant Program.....	---	---	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Environmental Justice Tribal Grant Program.....	---	---	15,000	+15,000	+15,000
Community-based Participatory Research Grant Program.....	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Environmental Justice Training Program.....	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Subtotal - Environmental justice implementation grants.....	---	---	100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants.....	4,313,901	5,130,007	5,324,303	+1,010,402	+194,296

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses.....	6,500	8,000	8,000	+2,500	---
Direct Loan Subsidy.....	59,500	72,108	72,108	+12,608	---
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program.....	65,000	80,108	80,108	+15,108	---
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission.....	-27,991	---	---	+27,991	---
Total, Administrative Provisions.....	-27,991	---	---	+27,991	---
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Appropriations.....	9,237,153	11,233,279	11,344,071	+2,106,918	+110,792
Rescissions.....	(9,265,144)	(11,233,279)	(11,344,071)	(+2,078,927)	(+110,792)
Rescissions.....	(-27,991)	---	---	(+27,991)	---
(By transfer).....	(42,341)	(42,785)	(44,785)	(+2,444)	(+2,000)
(Transfer out).....	(-42,341)	(-42,785)	(-44,785)	(-2,444)	(-2,000)

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment.....					
	875	1,396	1,396	+521	---
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest Service Operations					
Facilities Maintenance and Leases.....	158,900	160,900	160,900	+2,000	---
Information Technology and Centralized Processing.....	374,408	395,908	395,908	+21,500	---
Organizational Services.....	133,278	142,278	142,278	+9,000	---
Salaries and expenses.....	359,577	375,000	375,000	+15,423	---
Total, Forest Service Operations.....	1,026,163	1,074,086	1,074,086	+47,923	---
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis.....	17,621	17,621	22,197	+4,576	+4,576
Research and development programs.....	40,720	88,720	84,000	+43,280	-4,720
Salaries and expenses.....	200,419	207,219	257,600	+57,181	+50,381
Total, Forest and rangeland research.....	258,760	313,560	363,797	+105,037	+50,237

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	B111	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration.....	14,000	21,000	20,000	+6,000	-1,000
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management.....	15,485	22,485	22,485	+7,000	---
Cooperative lands forest health management.....	30,747	36,747	36,747	+6,000	---
Subtotal.....	46,232	59,232	59,232	+13,000	---
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State fire assistance (National Fire Capacity)....	73,433	73,433	75,000	+1,567	+1,567
Volunteer fire assistance (Rural Fire Capacity)....	19,000	19,000	20,000	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal.....	92,433	92,433	95,000	+2,567	+2,567
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands).....	11,902	17,902	17,902	+6,000	---
Forest legacy.....	---	---	---	---	---
Community forest and open space conservation.....	4,000	4,000	5,000	+1,000	+1,000
Urban and community forestry.....	31,910	31,910	45,000	+13,090	+13,090
Subtotal.....	47,812	53,812	67,902	+20,090	+14,090
International Programs and Trade Compliance.					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,395	15,395	20,000	+4,605	+4,605
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry.....	267,180	304,614	324,876	+57,696	+20,262

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission)....	-5,809	-5,809	---	+5,809	+5,809
Total, State and Private Forestry.....	281,371	298,805	324,876	+63,505	+26,071
<hr/>					
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring...	16,544	21,544	24,500	+7,956	+2,956
Recreation, heritage and wilderness.....	35,241	91,241	71,241	+36,000	-20,000
Grazing management.....	5,410	23,410	23,410	+18,000	---
Hazardous Fuels.....	180,388	321,388	321,388	+141,000	---
Forest products.....	37,017	47,017	39,017	+2,000	-8,000
Vegetation and watershed management.....	28,683	98,470	98,470	+69,787	---
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	20,727	36,727	29,000	+8,273	-7,727
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.....	13,787	80,000	60,000	+46,213	-20,000
Minerals and geology management.....	13,282	83,282	48,282	+35,000	-35,000
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access).....	6,934	28,934	12,934	+6,000	-16,000
Law enforcement operations.....	19,505	19,505	19,505	---	---
Salaries and expenses.....	1,409,352	1,518,116	1,484,597	+75,245	-33,519
Total, National Forest System.....	1,786,870	2,369,634	2,232,344	+445,474	-137,290

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities.....	54,037	54,037	54,037	---	---
Roads.....	68,895	68,895	68,895	---	---
Trails.....	17,439	17,439	22,370	+4,931	+4,931
Legacy Roads and Trails:.....	---	8,000	8,000	+8,000	---
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance...	140,371	148,371	153,302	+12,931	+4,931
Deferral of road and trail fund payment.....	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance.....	125,371	133,371	138,302	+12,931	+4,931
Land Acquisition					
Unobligated Balances (rescission).....	-5,619	-5,619	---	+5,619	+5,619
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	664	664	664	---	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.....	150	150	150	---	---
Range betterment fund.....	1,719	1,719	1,719	---	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research.....	45	45	45	---	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses.....	1,099	1,099	1,099	---	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness.....	152,000	192,000	192,000	+40,000	---
Wildland fire suppression operations.....	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses.....	764,241	894,622	894,622	+130,381	---
Total, all wildland fire accounts.....	1,927,241	2,097,622	2,097,622	+170,381	---
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	2,040,000	2,120,000	2,120,000	+80,000	---
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment.....	3,967,241	4,217,622	4,217,622	+250,381	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-1,000	-3,000	-3,000	-2,000	---
Forest Service Spending of Fees.....	1,000	3,000	3,000	+2,000	---
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management.....	3,456,593	4,187,514	4,137,082	+660,489	-50,432
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE.....	7,423,834	8,405,136	8,354,704	+930,870	-50,432
Forest Service without cap adjustment.....	(5,383,834)	(6,285,136)	(6,234,704)	(+850,870)	(-50,432)
Rescissions.....	(-11,428)	(-11,428)	--	(+11,428)	(+11,428)
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment...	(2,040,000)	(2,120,000)	(2,120,000)	(+80,000)	--

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics.....	2,238,087	2,703,574	2,720,840	+482,753	+17,266
Electronic Health Record System.....	34,500	284,500	284,500	+250,000	---
Dental health.....	214,687	287,326	287,326	+72,639	---
Mental health.....	115,107	124,622	124,622	+9,515	---
Alcohol and substance abuse.....	251,360	267,490	268,490	+17,130	+1,000
Purchased/referred care.....	975,856	1,191,824	1,191,824	+215,968	---
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.....	72,280	317,306	317,306	+245,026	---
Subtotal.....	3,901,877	5,176,642	5,194,908	+1,293,031	+18,266

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing.....	92,736	102,693	104,693	+11,957	+2,000
Health education.....	21,034	22,164	22,164	+1,130	---
Community health representatives.....	62,892	65,557	65,557	+2,665	---
Immunization (Alaska).....	2,127	2,174	2,174	+47	---
Subtotal.....	178,789	192,588	194,588	+15,799	+2,000
Other services:					
Urban Indian health.....	62,684	100,000	200,500	+137,816	+100,500
Indian health professions.....	67,314	92,843	92,843	+25,529	---
Tribal management grant program.....	2,485	2,485	2,485	+20	---
Direct operations.....	82,456	107,788	107,788	+25,332	---
Self-governance.....	5,896	5,990	5,990	+184	---
Subtotal.....	220,725	309,106	409,606	+188,881	+100,500
Total, Indian Health Services.....	4,301,391	5,678,336	5,799,102	+1,497,711	+120,766
Advance appropriation.....	---	6,152,680	---	---	-6,152,680
<hr/>					
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support.....	916,000	880,000	880,000	-36,000	---
<hr/>					
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec. 105(1) leases.....	101,000	150,000	150,000	+49,000	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement.....	168,952	222,924	222,924	+53,972	---
Sanitation facilities construction.....	196,577	351,445	231,445	+34,868	-120,000
Health care facilities construction.....	259,290	525,781	413,902	+154,612	-111,879
Facilities and environmental health support.....	263,982	300,153	300,153	+36,171	---
Equipment.....	29,087	100,640	116,640	+87,553	+16,000
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	917,888	1,500,943	1,285,064	+387,176	-215,879
Advance appropriation.....	---	1,526,599	---	---	-1,526,599
<hr/>					
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.....	6,236,279	15,888,658	8,114,166	+1,877,887	-7,774,392
(Appropriations).....	(6,236,279)	(8,209,279)	(8,114,166)	(+1,877,887)	(-95,113)
(Advance appropriations).....	---	(7,679,279)	---	---	(-7,679,279)
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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	81,500	83,540	83,540	+2,040	---
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health.....	78,000	81,750	84,000	+6,000	+2,250
<hr/>					
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES..	6,395,779	16,053,848	8,281,706	+1,885,927	-7,772,142
<hr/>					
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....	3,500	4,200	4,200	+700	---
<hr/>					
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	12,000	13,400	13,400	+1,400	---
<hr/>					
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	4,000	4,000	3,150	-850	-850
Derived from unobligated balances.....	---	---	-3,150	-3,150	-3,150
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation....	4,000	4,000	---	-4,000	-4,000
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute.....	10,772	11,000	11,772	+1,000	+772
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum.....	20,945	21,960	21,960	+1,015	---
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.....	25,226	25,733	25,733	+507	---
Major scientific instrumentation.....	4,118	4,118	4,118	---	---
Universe Center.....	184	184	184	---	---
National Museum of Natural History.....	51,551	53,435	53,435	+1,884	---
National Zoological Park.....	32,221	33,755	33,755	+1,534	---
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.....	4,616	4,759	4,759	+143	---
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.....	15,286	15,643	15,643	+377	---
Biodiversity Center.....	1,543	5,543	5,543	+4,000	---
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art.....	6,461	6,829	6,829	+368	---
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage.....	3,565	3,637	3,637	+72	---
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.....	5,190	5,517	5,517	+327	---
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.....	5,007	5,479	5,479	+472	---
National Museum of African Art.....	4,972	5,587	5,587	+615	---
World Cultures Center.....	792	792	792	---	---
Anacostia Community Museum.....	2,698	2,873	2,873	+175	---
Archives of American Art.....	1,987	2,023	2,023	+36	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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National Museum of African American History and Culture.....	33,751	34,853	34,853	+1,102	---
National Museum of American History.....	26,581	27,691	27,691	+1,110	---
National Museum of the American Indian.....	34,654	35,680	35,680	+1,026	---
National Museum of the American Latino.....	---	3,324	3,324	+3,324	---
National Portrait Gallery.....	6,983	7,511	7,511	+528	---
National Postal Museum.....	1,854	2,105	2,105	+251	---
Smithsonian American Art Museum.....	10,938	11,413	11,413	+475	---
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum.....	---	2,500	2,500	+2,500	---
American Experience Center.....	600	600	600	---	---
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes.....	301,703	323,544	323,544	+21,841	---
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Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach.....	9,717	10,224	10,224	+507	---
Communications.....	2,915	3,204	3,204	+289	---
Institution-wide programs.....	25,284	32,634	32,634	+7,350	---
Office of Exhibits Central.....	3,286	3,498	3,498	+232	---
Museum Support Center.....	1,949	1,991	1,991	+42	---
Museum Conservation Institute.....	3,459	3,562	3,562	+103	---
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives.....	15,106	16,056	16,056	+950	---
Subtotal, Program support and outreach.....	61,696	71,169	71,169	+9,473	---
Office of Chief Information Officer.....	55,845	60,838	60,838	+4,993	---
Administration.....	38,366	40,700	40,700	+2,334	---
Inspector General.....	4,184	4,295	4,295	+111	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance.....	115,261	116,917	116,917	+1,656	---
(Deferred maintenance).....	(35,000)	---	---	(-35,000)	---
Facilities operations, security and support.....	241,137	254,537	254,537	+13,400	---
Subtotal, Facilities services.....	356,398	371,454	371,454	+15,056	---
Subtotal, Mission enabling.....	516,499	548,456	548,456	+31,957	---
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	818,192	872,000	872,000	+53,808	---
<hr/>					
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization.....	181,530	185,600	185,600	+4,070	---
Facilities planning and design.....	33,000	36,800	36,800	+3,800	---
Construction.....	---	7,600	7,600	+7,600	---
Total, Facilities Capital.....	214,530	230,000	230,000	+15,470	---
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.....	1,032,722	1,102,000	1,102,000	+69,278	---
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections.....	49,989	52,174	52,174	+2,185	---
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	36,998	36,034	36,034	-964	---
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	31,896	33,948	33,948	+2,052	---
General administration.....	34,359	35,344	35,344	+985	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	153,242	157,500	157,500	+4,258	---
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program.....	23,203	26,000	26,000	+2,797	---
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.....	176,445	183,500	183,500	+7,055	---
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JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance.....					
Capital repair and restoration.....	26,400	27,000	27,000	+600	---
Capital repair and restoration.....	14,000	13,440	13,440	-560	---
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS.....	40,400	40,440	40,440	+40	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,000	14,095	14,095	+95	---
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NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants.....	72,710	87,710	87,710	+15,000	---
Challenge America grants.....	7,600	10,600	10,600	+3,000	---
Subtotal.....	80,310	98,310	98,310	+18,000	---
State partnerships:					
State and regional.....	42,153	51,580	51,580	+9,427	---
Underserved set-aside.....	11,387	13,960	13,960	+2,573	---
Subtotal.....	53,540	65,540	65,540	+12,000	---
Subtotal, Grants.....	133,850	163,850	163,850	+30,000	---
Program support.....	1,950	2,000	2,000	+50	---
Administration.....	31,700	35,150	35,150	+3,450	---
Total, Arts.....	167,500	201,000	201,000	+33,500	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill 111	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives.....	5,724	6,174	14,000	+8,276	+7,826
Federal/State partnership.....	51,576	54,376	61,836	+10,260	+7,460
Preservation and access.....	19,000	19,500	19,500	+500	---
Public programs.....	13,500	14,000	14,000	+500	---
Research programs.....	14,500	15,000	15,000	+500	---
Education programs.....	13,000	13,500	13,500	+500	---
Program development.....	500	1,100	4,464	+3,964	+3,364
Digital humanities initiatives.....	5,000	5,500	5,500	+500	---
Subtotal, Grants.....	122,800	129,150	147,800	+25,000	+18,650
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Challenge grants.....	13,000	13,600	13,600	+600	---
Subtotal, Matching grants.....	15,000	15,600	15,600	+600	---
Administration.....	29,700	32,800	37,800	+7,900	+4,900
Total, Humanities.....	167,500	177,550	201,000	+33,500	+23,450
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES.....					
	336,000	378,550	402,000	+67,000	+23,450

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	B111	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,240	3,328	3,328	+88	---
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NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
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ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,400	8,255	8,255	+855	---
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NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,124	8,382	8,382	+258	---
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UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	61,388	62,616	62,616	+1,228	---
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PRESIDIO TRUST					
Operations.....	20,000	31,000	40,000	+20,000	+9,000
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DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
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Salaries and expenses.....	7,000	1,000	1,000	-6,000	---
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UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
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Salaries and expenses.....	---	8,000	8,000	+8,000	---
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ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN					
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Salaries and expenses.....	500	---	---	-500	---
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TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES.....	15,562,979	26,339,146	18,545,794	+2,982,815	-7,793,352
Appropriations.....	(15,575,407)	(18,674,295)	(18,548,794)	(+2,973,387)	(-125,501)
Rescissions.....	(-11,428)	(-11,428)	---	(+11,428)	(+11,428)
Advance appropriations.....	---	(7,679,279)	---	---	(-7,679,279)
Offsetting collections.....	(-1,000)	(-3,000)	(-3,000)	(-2,000)	---
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(Discretionary without cap adjustment).....	(13,522,979)	(24,219,146)	(16,425,794)	(+2,902,815)	(-7,793,352)
(Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment).....	(2,040,000)	(2,120,000)	(2,120,000)	(+80,000)	---
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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GRAND TOTAL.....	38,520,720	53,847,808	45,915,720	+7,395,000	-7,932,088
Appropriations.....	(36,585,279)	(43,936,097)	(43,671,860)	(+7,086,581)	(-264,237)
Rescissions.....	(-177,717)	(-11,428)	---	(+177,717)	(+11,428)
Advance appropriations.....	---	(7,679,279)	---	---	(-7,679,278)
Offsetting Collections.....	(-236,842)	(-206,140)	(-206,140)	(+30,702)	---
Fire suppression cap adjustment.....	(2,350,000)	(2,450,000)	(2,450,000)	(+100,000)	---
(By transfer).....	(42,341)	(42,785)	(44,785)	(+2,444)	(+2,000)
(Transfer out).....	(-42,341)	(-42,785)	(-44,785)	(-2,444)	(-2,000)
(Discretionary total).....	(38,457,000)	(53,784,088)	(45,852,000)	(+7,395,000)	(-7,932,088)

MINORITY VIEWS

We appreciate the efforts of Full Committee Chair DeLauro and Subcommittee Chair Pingree in producing an Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill that addresses many priorities of Members on both sides of the aisle. The bill supports programs that will help conserve our nation's most critical natural, cultural, and environmental resources, and increase the federal commitment to honor our treaties and trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives. We commend Chair Pingree for the collaborative approach she has taken in her first year leading the Subcommittee and that she has continued the tradition of collegiality.

The bill fully funds Payments in Lieu of Taxes and provides funding to address our nation's aging water infrastructure and support our National Parks. We are also pleased to see that the bill makes important investments in Indian Country and includes robust support for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

Unfortunately, we are not able to support the bill as currently drafted. The bill provides \$45,852,000,000 in new discretionary budget authority, which includes \$2,450,000,000 for emergency wildfire suppression costs if needed. This is \$7,395,000,000, or 19 percent above the comparable fiscal year 2021 enacted level. This level of spending without any offsets is not justified and ignores our unsustainable fiscal trajectory.

After a year of record-high Federal spending due to the pandemic, we were hopeful that annual non-defense discretionary spending would be limited for fiscal year 2022. Instead numerous agencies funded in the bill receive a double-digit percentage increase over last year. We are already seeing the effects of inflation and historically high debt and are greatly concerned these realities will hinder the recovery and burden future generations of Americans.

In addition to excessive spending, the bill also includes several controversial new policy provisions, and removes or weakens other longstanding provisions such as protecting the greater sage-grouse from unnecessary environmental litigation and affirming that biomass energy is carbon-neutral.

Unfortunately, the Majority rejected several Republican amendments offered in the Committee. If passed, these amendments would have improved the bill by: funding the request for offshore conventional energy development; preventing the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service from straining the already-underfunded Customs and Border Protection for border mitigation work; restoring two longstanding, bipartisan Environmental Protection Agency agriculture provisions that exempt farmers and livestock producers from burdensome greenhouse gas permitting and reporting requirements; removing a

harmful rider that weakens America's domestic mineral security; and preventing the Administration from locking up public lands from energy development and other uses.

While we have many concerns with the bill at this stage in the process, we are hopeful that, at some point in the near future, we will be able to reach a bipartisan and bicameral agreement on spending and eliminate controversial policy changes.

We are confident that as this process moves forward, we can continue working together to find bipartisan agreement on the items that matter most.

KAY GRANGER.
DAVID P. JOYCE.

