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|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Meng | Pressley | Stevens |
| Meuser | Quigley | Strickland |
| Mfume | Ramirez | Suozi |
| Miller (OH) | Raskin | Swalwell |
| Molinaro | Ross | Sykes |
| Moore (WI) | Ruiz | Takano |
| Morelle | Rulli | Thanedar |
| Moskowitz | Ryan | Thompson (CA) |
| Moulton | Salazar | Thompson (MS) |
| Mrvan | Salinas | Titus |
| Mullin | Sarbanes | Tlaib |
| Nadler | Scanlon | Tokuda |
| Napolitano | Schakowsky | Tonko |
| Neal | Schiff | Torres (CA) |
| Neguse | Schneider | Torres (NY) |
| Newhouse | Scholten | Trahan |
| Nickel | Schrier | Trone |
| Norcross | Scott (VA) | Underwood |
| Ocasio-Cortez | Scott, David | Valadao |
| Omar | Sewell | Van Drew |
| Pallone | Sherman | Vargas |
| Panetta | Simpson | Vasquez |
| Pappas | Slotkin | Veasey |
| Pelosi | Smith (NJ) | Velázquez |
| Peltola | Smith (WA) | Wasserman |
| Perez | Sorensen | Schultz |
| Peters | Soto | Waters |
| Petersen | Spanberger | Watson Coleman |
| Phillips | Stansbury | Wexton |
| Pingree | Stanton | Wild |
| Pocan | Stauber | Williams (GA) |
| Porter | Steil | Wilson (FL) |

NOT VOTING—19

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bush | Garamendi | Rogers (AL) |
| Castro (TX) | Grijalva | Ruppersberger |
| Cleaver | Higgins (LA) | Sánchez |
| Crow | Hoyle (OR) | Sherrill |
| Evans | Loudermilk | Turner |
| Ferguson | Pascrell | |
| Gallego | Reschenthaler | |

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1752

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed 22 roll call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted:

Nay on Roll Call No. 359 on Ordering the Previous Question;

No on Roll Call No. 360 on Agreeing to H. Res. 1370;

YEA on Roll Call No. 361 on S. 3706;

YEA on Roll Call No. 362 on S. 227;

No on Roll Call No. 363 on Ogles 36;

No on Roll Call No. 364, Perry 42;

No on Roll Call No. 365, Perry 43;

No on Roll Call No. 366, Perry 44;

No on Roll Call No. 367, Perry 45;

No on Roll Call No. 368, Perry 46;

No on Roll Call No. 369, Perry 47;

No on Roll Call No. 370, Perry 48;

No on Roll Call No. 371, Perry 49;

No on Roll Call No. 372, Perry 50;

No on Roll Call No. 373, Perry 51;

No on Roll Call No. 374, Rosendale 53;

No on Roll Call No. 375, Roy 54;

No on Roll Call No. 376, Roy 56;

No on Roll Call No. 377, Van Drew 62;

No on Roll Call No. 378, Van Drew 63;

No on Roll Call No. 379, Van Drew 64; and
No on Roll Call No. 380 on H.R. 7887.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF JOHNNY CASH, PROVIDED BY THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 120, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 120

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF JOHNNY CASH.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on September 24, 2024, for a ceremony as part of the unveiling of the statue of Johnny Cash, provided by the State of Arkansas.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8998 and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8998.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1758

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year end-

ing September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

□ 1800

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I am pleased to begin consideration of H.R. 8998, Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025.

First, I commend Chairman COLE for his leadership of the Appropriations Committee and for his continued support of the Department of the Interior bill. I also thank Ranking Member PINGREE for her partnership as well as Ranking Member DELAURO of the full committee and the subcommittee Members for their work on this bill.

H.R. 8998 provides \$38.4 billion in new non-defense discretionary spending, which is \$72 million below the fiscal year 2024 level and \$4.4 billion below the President's budget request. The bill also rescinds \$55 million provided to the Presidio Trust through the Inflation Reduction Act.

Cutting funding is never easy, but with the national debt of nearly \$35 trillion and inflation at an unacceptable level, we had to make tough choices in this bill to rein in unnecessary discretionary spending.

This legislation prioritizes critical needs and addresses specific interests and concerns brought to our attention through more than 8,800 Member requests.

H.R. 8998 fully funds the payment in lieu of taxes program, estimated at \$600 million, which includes over \$330 million to permanently address Federal wildland firefighter pay and capacity. The permanent pay fix included in this bill would improve firefighter recruitment and retention and provide financial certainty to the men and women protecting our communities from catastrophic wildfires.

I will say that, last Wednesday, I was up at what is called the Bench fire in Idaho. I talked to the firefighters and the fire incident commanders up there and spent a day with them. I can tell you they do tremendous work at great risk to themselves. This is something that has to be done.

It also signals our commitment to upholding the Federal Government's trust and treaty responsibilities, providing \$2.81 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a 14.5 percent increase,

and \$1.7 billion for the Bureau of Indian Education, a 7.5 percent increase. This includes robust funding for the law enforcement programs, including an additional \$13.5 million for the missing and murdered indigenous women initiative.

The bill also provides over \$3.5 billion for the Indian Health Service, fully funds current services for key healthcare programs, and covers the estimated increased contract support costs resulting from the recent Supreme Court decision.

To address these priorities while right-sizing the agencies under our jurisdiction, the bill reduces funding for most other accounts in the bill. For example, the EPA is cut by 20 percent below the enacted level, with reductions targeted at operating programs and regulatory activities. The bill still includes community funding projects for clean drinking water infrastructure projects in 285 Members' districts.

The requested amount greatly exceeded the funds available for projects, but we did our best to provide some funding for all eligible projects, given the impact these dollars will have on communities across the country.

In terms of policy, the bill takes critical steps to reduce regulatory burdens imposed by the EPA and promote domestic energy production. Such efforts include halting heavy-handed, job-killing EPA regulations, limiting the abuse of the Endangered Species Act and ensuring continued access to our public lands, expanding access to hard-rock and critical minerals, and requiring oil and gas lease sales and limiting fees on producers. These policies will help boost our national security, reduce energy costs, and create American jobs.

Madam Chair, this bill permanently fixes wildland firefighter pay, helps manage our public lands wisely, upholds our commitments to Indian Country, and restores the fiscal responsibility necessary to get our country back on track.

Madam Chair, I urge its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, first, I thank the chair of this committee. I appreciate the chance to work with him. We have a good working relationship, and I always enjoy the time that we spend together in the committee.

I also thank Ranking Member ROSA DELAURO for her tireless efforts on this committee and the chair of the committee and the staff on both sides of the aisle for the work that they have put into this bill.

As ranking member of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I am deeply concerned that the majority has once again put forward an Interior appropriations bill that debilitates America's ability to address the climate crisis, and it hobbles the agencies within its jurisdiction.

Climate change is a clear and present danger. Experts agree that we must

take bold action to avoid a major, irreversible catastrophe. I am greatly disappointed and frustrated by the bill before us that completely disregards the reality of a warming planet and ignores the need for us to do more, not less.

As the "Fifth National Climate Assessment" confirms, the effects of human-caused climate change are already far-reaching and worsening across every region of the United States. With that understanding, cutting funding for the Environmental Protection Agency by \$1.8 billion, or 20 percent, is irresponsible and severely impacts needed investments in environmental justice, enforcement, and climate change.

If we are going to preserve the health of our environment and our economic well-being, we need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase our efforts to respond to and mitigate against harmful climate impacts.

This bill also curtails the progress that has been made to ensure that all people are equally protected from environmental and health hazards. The bill abandons our most vulnerable groups that currently bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts, which includes large swaths of rural communities that I and many of my colleagues across the aisle represent.

The bill also slashes funding for land management agencies. The National Park Service alone is cut by \$210 million. This cut will mean fewer park rangers to protect and preserve the parks' natural and cultural resources and will negatively impact on the visitor experience.

Funding for cultural institutions, such as the Smithsonian and National Gallery of Art, is also significantly reduced, and the Smithsonian may be forced to consider reducing the number of hours or days each week that the museums are open to the public.

When our constituents bring their families to see our Nation's Capital, I think all Members in this room expect that they should have access to these museums, but this bill could take that away.

The arts have incredible value as a positive tool for economic development, education, and community building, and I will strenuously oppose these cuts in the final spending agreement.

There are areas of bipartisanship, though, and I commend Chairman SIMPSON's work on wildland fire. The bill includes authorizing language and funding necessary for the administration to carry out its permanent pay reforms for Federal wildland firefighters. This is something we agree on, and I am pleased the bill addresses this important issue.

I am also proud of our work to address treaty and trust obligations on a bipartisan basis. Unfortunately, though, once again, House Republicans have loaded up the bill with widely unpopular policy riders. This year, they have included a whopping 92 poison pill

riders that cripple environmental protection, undermine climate change policies, and add to the national deficit.

A majority of Americans support the United States taking steps to become carbon neutral by 2050, and they support taking responsibility for future generations. The austere and irresponsible cuts in this bill do not align with America's values. We need to rise to this challenge and not squander the opportunity to make the planet better for our children and grandchildren.

Madam Chair, I oppose the bill. I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DUARTE).

Mr. DUARTE. Madam Chair, under the Clean Water Act, the EPA or States with delegated authority regulate point sources of pollution into the waters of the United States. Point source pollution is pollution from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, such as pollution from sewage treatment facilities but not agricultural stormwater runoff.

This type of discharge pollution is regulated by Federal law to protect water quality and human health. Certain types of wastewater discharges, which are considered point source pollution, into bodies of water can adversely impact water quality and the environment.

In California, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta is surrounded by communities with wastewater treatment plants. It is critical to ensure that these facilities are not unintentionally or deliberately discharging wastewater into the delta, which can result in harmful algal blooms. This can adversely impact nature and threaten species in the delta, which has a ripple effect that can ultimately result in less water going to the Central Valley for families, farms, and affordable housing. Instead, more water is needed to flush these pollutants out of the delta.

My amendment, which I am grateful is included in the en bloc package of amendments, is very simple, Madam Chair. It prioritizes funds for the Environmental Protection Agency to, one, study whether any wastewater treatment plants are making point source pollution discharges into bodies of water, rivers, or deltas without the necessary Clean Water Act permits and reports to Congress on its findings so that this body can better exercise its oversight responsibilities.

This amendment will help keep vital freshwater on farms and in people's homes where it belongs rather than being used to flush wastewater out of the delta that should not have even been there in the first place.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman SIMPSON for supporting my amendment and including it in the en bloc package of amendments.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from

Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, my appreciation goes to Chairman SIMPSON and Ranking Member PINGREE and to the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee staff for their hard work on this bill, especially Rita Culp and Jocelyn Hunn.

The departments and agencies funded in the Interior-Environment appropriations bill ensure that our air is safe to breathe, that our water is safe to drink, that our national parks and other public lands are protected and accessible to the American people, and that our Nation's unique and iconic flora, fauna, landscapes, and ecosystems are preserved for our health, safety, and enjoyment for generations to come.

Rather than making sound investments to protect our air and water, preserve our national parks, and ensure the environment we all share and live in remains clean and protected, the majority's bill benefits the most egregious polluters and climate science deniers, jeopardizes public health and safety, hinders our responses to the climate crisis, and endangers rural and low-income communities.

This disastrous proposal did not come out of nowhere. This is explicitly where the majority wants to take the country. Project 2025 is the Trump MAGA Republican agenda to take over the government and destroy our rights and freedoms, but it is not just a document on a website. We can see the fingerprints of Project 2025 across each of the majority's appropriations bills.

Project 2025 commands that environmental oversight and regulations be rolled back or entirely eliminated, preventing the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency from safeguarding the atmosphere, our waterways, and public lands, and preventing the Department of the Interior and EPA from tracking emissions and pollutants. It reverses critical protections for endangered species, including for the grizzly bear and gray wolf.

Of course, Project 2025 steps on the gas, so to speak, when it comes to fossil fuel extraction, and it pumps the brakes on any green energy investments.

In short, Project 2025 advocates for climate and environmental arson. We can see exactly where the majority has taken its cues from the climate catastrophe manifesto in this bill.

The majority cuts the EPA's clean water and drinking water State revolving funds by \$678 million. This is funding for water that we drink and bathe and cook with, a basic necessity that we have a clear obligation to protect for the American people.

The bill zeros out funds for environmental justice, worsening the impacts of environmental discrimination for poor and rural communities. Every American deserves to live in a healthy,

clean, and safe environment, but this bill abandons those who are most affected by environmental destruction and climate change.

By cutting efforts to reduce carbon emissions, slashing community resiliency programs, and requiring fossil fuel lease sales on public lands while prohibiting clean energy projects, the bill unwinds our response to climate change and promotes dirty energy, taking the side of fossil fuel companies and those who deny the scientific reality rather than address the escalating risks to our economy and our national security presented by the changing climate and growing number of extreme weather events.

The impacts of climate change are deadly, costly. They can be felt in communities around the world, including in our own districts. We cannot put our heads in the sand and act like climate change will disappear.

I proudly worked across the aisle to protect our environment and public lands for Americans past, present, and future, and I am immensely disappointed to see the majority abandon their obligation to conserve America's lands and natural resources.

I believe the national parks are America's best ideas, but sharp cuts to the National Park Service means fewer seasonal employees and furloughing existing permanent employees, making it more difficult and cumbersome for our constituents to visit and enjoy our Nation's crown jewels.

Cuts to the Smithsonian Institution will likewise curb America's access to the world's greatest museum, education, and research complex.

To top it all off, the majority has included some 83 new policy riders that put endangered species at risk, damage the environment, obstruct clean energy development, hinder the work of the Environmental Protection Agency, and discriminate against millions of Americans.

I would like to read a portion of a letter that we received from 69 environmental organizations, led by the League of Conservation Voters and Trust for Public Land. They say: "This bill is riddled with so many outrageous policy attacks on our environment that it is impractical to list them individually. Similarly extreme riders were removed from the final FY24 Interior appropriations bill just a few months ago. By going down this path again, we fear Congress is wasting valuable time that could be better spent producing bipartisan legislation that has a realistic chance of becoming law. We urge you to reject this proposal, which is equal parts damaging and unrealistic."

□ 1815

The ramifications of this bill will reach into every corner of this country. This bill damages our public lands. It promotes dirty energy. It jeopardizes biodiversity and obstructs our response to the climate crisis. Thus, I cannot support this bill. I encourage my colleagues to vote against it.

Democrats are ready to pass legislation that protects our environment, our public lands, and the health and the safety of the American people. I implore the majority to join us.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Defense.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I thank Ranking Member PINGREE for the time, and I thank Chairman SIMPSON and the staff on both sides of the aisle for their work on the subcommittee, especially the work that they did on wildland fires and, when it comes to shared responsibilities to our Native-American brothers and sisters, for the great work done on the bill there.

As of today, I still have to strongly oppose the bill because it does not meet the needs of the American people.

This summer, our Nation has experienced dangerous levels of heat with records shattered across the West. We are seeing the impacts of a warming planet, increased severe weather events that cause devastating wildland fires, and extreme cycles of drought and floods, which I personally have witnessed in my district both on the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers.

This bill ignores reality. It fails to confront climate change, and in doing so, it fails our communities and our constituents.

The Republican majority has made unacceptable cuts in this bill to the arts and humanities, our national parks, public lands, and the Environmental Protection Agency in part because of the allocation. I do think the allocation was raised a little bit when we went to our full markup.

The 20 percent cut to the EPA will increase the risk to all of our constituents who rely on the agency to safeguard their air, their water, to clean up harmful pollution, to test chemicals and consumer products, and respond to emergencies like last year's train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio, or when the EPA had to come out with their emergency team to clean up a disaster waiting to happen at a closed facility in my district. The MPCA and the St. Paul Fire Department were happy to have them there.

This also underscores harmful partisan riders in this bill. Most of these have nothing to do with the appropriations or even the jurisdiction of the committee. The Republican majority continues to use appropriations bills to advance discriminatory and harmful language and scores points with their extreme right political base, as we see in much of Project 2025. These riders promote the interests of corporate polluters. They target the rights of our fellow citizens, and they have no place in funding legislation.

Two of these poison pills are attempts to overturn protections put in

place for the watershed that flows through the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Voyageurs National Park. I submitted two amendments to strike these harmful provisions from this legislation, but the Republican majority in the Rules Committee did not make them in order, denying a vote on protecting the most pristine, priceless watershed in the United States and even in North America, I would say.

My hope is that we can work together in conference to improve this bill. As of this moment, the deep cuts and the poison pill policy riders it currently contains makes my vote a “no” on this bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just have to respond a little bit. Cutting spending is never easy, and I did not hear from any of the people who spoke on the other side of the aisle that we have a \$35 trillion deficit. That is what is endangering this country.

If we could just spend more money, I would love to address some of the problems that they say exist. They do exist. You have to make choices, and that is what we have done here. We have made choices to make sure that we fully fund PILT payments, to make sure that we fully fund our treaty responsibilities with our Native Americans, and that we take care of the wildfire pay issue that had to be done. Those are boosts in this bill. That means cuts had to come someplace else.

If you want to go find me another \$20 billion to spend, we can do a lot of things. One thing we can't do by spending \$20 billion more is address the \$35 trillion debt that exists in this country today.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I oppose this bill because it contains 92 poison pill riders that cripple environmental protection, undermine climate change policies, add to the national debt, and include discriminatory riders targeting millions of American citizens that have already proven so divisive in earlier markups.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment would strike these 92 poison pill riders.

The riders in this bill give an open invitation to exploitative oil, gas, and mineral leasing and block rules that protect our public lands and resources for our children and grandchildren.

It is our job as legislators to preserve pristine water and undisturbed arctic landscapes and save iconic species and apex predators, which maintain healthy ecosystems that benefit us all.

I am strongly opposed to any effort to discriminate against the LGBTQ+ community or prevent flying a flag

that is chosen to reflect the full history, culture, and people of this great country.

This bill is the latest in a string of appropriations bills that create divisions in our society instead of fostering collaboration to address challenges, like climate change, that impact all of us.

If my Republican colleagues hope to have a bill that is not dead on arrival in the Senate, they would strike these egregious riders.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of the amendment.

Ms. Pingree moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8998 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

Strike sections 116, 117, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 430, 431, 434, 435, 436, 440, 441, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, and 496.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

An amendment in the nature of substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-41 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

Mr. COLE. Madam Chair, the United States boasts many natural wonders and resources, and the bill before us broadly supports our Nation's rich natural and cultural heritage.

The basis of this year's Interior and Environment appropriations bill is good stewardship. We thoughtfully manage our public lands and conservation efforts, and direct fiscal resources where they are needed most. With one-fifth of the land in the United States under the purview of agencies within this legislation, responsible governance is critical.

As the first Native American to chair this Committee, I am proud that this measure continues to uphold our sacred obligations to Tribal communities. The bill provides critical increases for tribal programs, including those covering tribal justice, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service. Delivering on our trust and treaty commitments is of crucial importance to my home state of Oklahoma and to all people of Indian Country.

We also implement vital investments to support wildfire response and our federal wildland firefighters. A permanent pay fix for these emergency responders ensures needed certainty for those protecting our communities.

Importantly, the bill also reins in the Biden Administration's overreach, ensuring that mis-

guided Green New Deal-style rules and regulations cannot be implemented. We take important steps to reverse misguided policies that have made us more reliant on foreign energy and resources. House Republications know that strong domestic production supports our national security and American jobs.

All in all, there is much to champion in today's measure. I thank Chairman SIMPSON for his hard work in producing this bill, and I urge all members to support it.

H.R. 8998

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$1,185,063,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which \$53,900,000 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and \$143,000,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92-195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), shall remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 may be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of division G of Public Law 115-31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$42,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2025, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,185,063,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$107,799,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent

of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary of the Interior to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws adminis-

tered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, \$1,385,096,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That not to exceed \$17,597,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii) of such section).

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; \$8,114,000, to remain available until expended.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1535), \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), \$13,228,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.), \$49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4261 et seq.), the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), \$21,000,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian Tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Fish and Wildlife

Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, \$73,812,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount provided herein, \$6,200,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian Tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That \$7,612,000 is for a competitive grant program to implement approved plans for States, territories, and other jurisdictions and at the discretion of affected States, the regional Associations of fish and wildlife agencies, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, after deducting \$13,812,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of 1 percent thereof: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (1) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (2) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States: Provided further, That the amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: Provided further, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 65 percent of the total costs of such projects: Provided further, That the non-Federal share of such projects may not be derived from Federal grant programs: Provided further, That any amount apportioned in 2025 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that remains unobligated as of September 30, 2026, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2027, in the manner provided herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities. Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed one dollar for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management, and investigation of fish and wildlife resources: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, all fees collected for

non-toxic shot review and approval shall be deposited under the heading "United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management" and shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to be used for expenses of processing of such non-toxic shot type or coating applications and revising regulations as necessary, and shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, \$2,709,203,000, of which \$11,661,000 for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and \$15,000,000 for uses authorized by section 101122 of title 54, United States Code shall remain available until September 30, 2026, and not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representative expenses: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95-348: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 9 of the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 115-102), \$3,300,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be made available for the purposes specified by that Act: Provided further, That sections 7(b) and 8(a) of that Act is amended by striking "July 1, 2025" and inserting "July 1, 2026".

In addition, for purposes described in section 2404 of Public Law 116-9, an amount equal to the amount deposited in this fiscal year into the National Park Medical Services Fund established pursuant to such section of such Act, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from such Fund.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, \$89,593,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code), \$168,900,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which \$25,500,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures grants for preservation of nationally significant sites, structures and artifacts as authorized by section 7303 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 3089): Provided, That an individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: Provided further, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant: Provided further, That all projects to be funded shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund, \$30,250,000 is for the Competitive Grants Subactivity; \$11,000,000 is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities; \$10,000,000 is for competitive grants for the restoration of historic properties of national, State, and local significance listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, to be made without imposing the usage or direct grant restrictions of section 101(e)(3) (54 U.S.C. 302904) of the National Historic Preservation Act; \$7,000,000 is for a competitive grant program to honor the semiquincentennial anniversary of the United States by restoring and preserving sites and structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places that commemorate the founding of the nation: Provided further, That

such competitive grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in section 302902(b)(3) of title 54, United States Code to States and Indian Tribes as defined in chapter 3003 of such title, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and nonprofit organizations.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, and related equipment, and compliance and planning for programs and areas administered by the National Park Service, \$135,616,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2025 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause availability of funds found at 48 CFR 52.232-18: Provided further, That National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized under this heading.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 101701 of title 54, United States Code, relating to challenge cost share agreements, \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: Provided, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program shall be derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to other uses set forth in section 101917(c)(2) of title 54, United States Code, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability.

For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended.

National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 203. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investiga-

tions, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, biology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(a)(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law; and to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$1,374,385,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which \$107,334,000 shall remain available until expended for satellite operations; and of which \$54,130,000 shall be available until expended for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects that exceed \$100,000 in cost: Provided, That none of the funds provided for the ecosystem research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

From within the amount appropriated for activities of the United States Geological Survey such sums as are necessary shall be available for contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations, observation wells, and seismic equipment; expenses of the United States National Committee for Geological Sciences; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons employed by the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: Provided, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements (including noncompetitive cooperative agreements with Tribes) as defined in section 6302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the United States Geological Survey may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 6101, for the temporary or intermittent services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purpose of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for granting and administering leases, easements, rights-of-way, and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for environmental studies, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$199,057,000, of which \$144,057,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which \$55,000,000 is to remain available until expended: Provided, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected

by the Secretary of the Interior and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than \$144,057,000: Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities: Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ENFORCEMENT
OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ENFORCEMENT

For expenses necessary for the regulation of operations related to leases, easements, rights-of-way, and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf, as authorized by law; for enforcing and implementing laws and regulations as authorized by law and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$168,330,000, of which \$138,450,000, including not to exceed \$3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, is to remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which \$29,880,000 is to remain available until expended, including \$2,880,000 for offshore decommissioning activities: Provided, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary of the Interior and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than \$141,330,000.

For an additional amount, \$37,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2025, as provided in this Act: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016; title IV, sections 4202 and 4303; title VII; and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$15,099,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND
ENFORCEMENT
REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, \$119,786,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which \$66,000,000 shall be available for State and Tribal regulatory grants, and of

which not to exceed \$5,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and Tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, for costs to review, administer, and enforce permits issued by the Office pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95-87 (30 U.S.C. 1257), \$40,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That fees assessed and collected by the Office pursuant to such section 507 shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a fiscal year 2025 appropriation estimated at not more than \$119,786,000.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, \$33,231,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: Provided further, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: Provided further, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and Tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$135,000,000, to remain available until expended, for payments to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such additional amount shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities described in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)): Provided further, That of such additional amount, \$88,850,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the three Appalachian States with the greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet the priorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such section, \$34,400,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the three Appalachian States with the subsequent greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet such priorities, and \$11,750,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes, without regard to their status as certified or uncertified under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)), for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act and shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Provided further, That such payments shall be made to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of

this Act: Provided further, That if payments have not been made by the date specified in the preceding proviso, the amount appropriated for salaries and expenses under the heading "Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement" shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day until such payments have been made.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13) and the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), \$2,189,150,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$79,494,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: Provided, That in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary of the Interior may exceed such cap for welfare payments from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: Provided further, That federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian Tribes may use their Tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That not to exceed \$75,987,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, land acquisition, attorney fees, litigation support, land records improvement, hearings and appeals, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: Provided further, That any forestry funds allocated to a federally recognized Tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2026, may be transferred during fiscal year 2027 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: Provided further, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2027: Provided further, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel: Provided further, That not to exceed \$7,664,000 of funds made available under this heading may, as needed, be transferred to "Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations" for trust, probate, and administrative functions: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may accept transfers of funds from United States Customs and Border Protection to supplement any other funding available for reconstruction or repair of roads owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as identified on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory, 23 U.S.C. 202(b)(1).

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2026: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2026: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made

available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

CONSTRUCTION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87-483; \$146,296,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: Provided further, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to the Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis: Provided further, That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be derived from the Indian Irrigation Fund established by section 3211 of the WIIN Act (Public Law 114-322; 130 Stat. 1749): Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading are made available for the modernization of Federal field communication capabilities, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS
AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 101-618, and 117-349, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, \$32,263,000, to remain available until expended.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which \$2,125,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed \$399,114,126.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001-2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), \$1,198,216,000 to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein: Provided, That federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian Tribes may use their Tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That not to exceed \$871,983,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on June 1, 2025, and shall remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) and section 1128 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008), not to exceed \$96,886,000 within and only

from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for administrative cost grants associated with grants approved prior to June 1, 2025: Provided further, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, and other facilities necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; \$270,867,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary of the Interior may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, any Public Law 100-297 (25 U.S.C. 2501, et seq.) grantee receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding Public Law 87-279 (25 U.S.C. 15), the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education for central office oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except Executive Direction and Administrative Services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-413).

In the event any Tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that Tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that Tribe, or that Tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education, or more than one grade to expand the elementary grade structure for Bureau-funded schools with a K-2 grade structure on October 1, 1996. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, and to any

school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of title 1 of appendix C of Public Law 106-113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on section 5(f) of Public Law 101-301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

Funds available under this Act may not be used to establish satellite locations of schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition in order for an Indian Tribe to provide language and cultural immersion educational programs for non-public schools located within the jurisdictional area of the Tribal government which exclusively serve Tribal members, do not include grades beyond those currently served at the existing Bureau-funded school, provide an educational environment with educator presence and academic facilities comparable to the Bureau-funded school, comply with all applicable Tribal, Federal, or State health and safety standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and demonstrate the benefits of establishing operations at a satellite location in lieu of incurring extraordinary costs, such as for transportation or other impacts to students such as those caused by busing students extended distances: Provided, That no funds available under this Act may be used to fund operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction, or other facilities-related costs for such assets that are not owned by the Bureau: Provided further, That the term "satellite school" means a school location physically separated from the existing Bureau school by more than 50 miles but that forms part of the existing school in all other respects.

Funds made available for Tribal Priority Allocations within Operation of Indian Programs and Operation of Indian Education Programs may be used to execute requested adjustments in Tribal priority allocations initiated by an Indian Tribe.

BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, \$105,277,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$17,997,000 from this or any other Act, may be available for settlement support: Provided, That funds for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the Bureau

of Indian Affairs, "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education, "Operation of Indian Education Programs" accounts; the Office of the Solicitor, "Salaries and Expenses" account; and the Office of the Secretary, "Departmental Operations" account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2025, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 15 months and has a balance of \$15 or less: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the account holder: Provided further, That not to exceed \$100,000 is available for the Secretary to make payments to correct administrative errors of either disbursements from or deposits to Individual Indian Money or Tribal accounts after September 30, 2002: Provided further, That erroneous payments that are recovered shall be credited to and remain available in this account for this purpose: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not be required to reconcile Special Deposit Accounts with a balance of less than \$500 unless the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration receives proof of ownership from a Special Deposit Accounts claimant: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 102 of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-412) or any other provision of law, the Secretary may aggregate the trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown for a continuous period of at least 5 years and shall not be required to generate periodic statements of performance for the individual accounts: Provided further, That with respect to the preceding proviso, the Secretary shall continue to maintain sufficient records to determine the balance of the individual accounts, including any accrued interest and income, and such funds shall remain available to the individual account holders.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$102,292,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which \$14,295,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, 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" accounts and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration "Federal Trust Programs" account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2025, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

For fiscal year 2025, up to \$550,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31,

United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: Provided, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: Provided further, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: Provided further, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, \$118,689,000, of which: (1) \$107,220,000 shall remain available until expended for territorial assistance, including general technical assistance, maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, coral reef initiative and natural resources activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands, as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) \$11,469,000 shall be available until September 30, 2026, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: Provided, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the Government Accountability Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104-134: Provided further, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the grantee's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets: Provided further, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For grants and necessary expenses, \$813,000, to remain available until expended, to support Federal services and programs provided to the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

At the request of the Governor of Guam, the Secretary may transfer discretionary funds or mandatory funds provided under section 104(e) of Public Law 108-188 and Public Law 104-134,

that are allocated for Guam, to the Secretary of Agriculture for the subsidy cost of direct or guaranteed loans, plus not to exceed three percent of the amount of the subsidy transferred for the cost of loan administration, for the purposes authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for construction and repair projects in Guam, and such funds shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such loans or loan guarantees may be made without regard to the population of the area, credit elsewhere requirements, and restrictions on the types of eligible entities under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That any funds transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available to make or guarantee loans under such authorities.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$93,964,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$68,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$1,195,086,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$14,000,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$255,000,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$10,000,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of fuels management activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109-154), or related partnerships

with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: Provided further, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000 between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: Provided further, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$383,657,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

In addition to the amounts provided under the heading "Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management" for wildfire suppression operations, \$360,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management" and "Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management" for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the "Wildland Fire Management" accounts in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obli-

gated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That in determining whether all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days pursuant to the preceding proviso, any funds transferred or permitted to be transferred pursuant to any other transfer authority provided by law shall be excluded.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$9,200,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, remediate lands pursuant to section 40704 of Public Law 117-58 (30 U.S.C. 1245), and carry out the purposes of section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907), as amended, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for program management and oversight of these activities: Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer the funds provided under this heading in this Act to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes, and may expend such funds directly, or through grants: Provided further, That these amounts are not available to fulfill Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) obligations agreed to in settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment, restoration activities, and onshore oil spill preparedness by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and 54 U.S.C. 100721 et seq., \$7,715,000, to remain available until expended.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, data management, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$99,453,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may assess reasonable charges to State, local, and Tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93-638: Pro-

vided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment, or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and Tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, 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

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase, or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$160,446,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026; of which \$59,751,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$50,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible.

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or

releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95-87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for "wildland fire suppression" shall be exhausted within 30 days: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for settlement support activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose. The Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the expenditure or transfer of any funds under this section, including the amount expended or transferred and how the funds will be used.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including Tribal base funds, to alleviate Tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No Tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2025. Under circumstances of dual enroll-

ment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 106. (a) In fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement" account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2025 shall be—

(1) \$10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

(2) \$17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) \$31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2025. Fees for fiscal year 2025 shall be—

(1) \$30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and

(2) \$16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(d) Fees for inspection of well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in title 30 CFR 250 subparts D, E, F, and Q shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2025. Fees for fiscal year 2025 shall be—

(1) \$13,260 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of 2,500 feet or more;

(2) \$11,530 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths between 500 and 2,499 feet; and

(3) \$4,470 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(e) The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (b) quarterly, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (c) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (d) with payment required by the end of the following quarter.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 108. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2025, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments or any political subdivi-

sion thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

SEC. 110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.

(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—

(1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;

(2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or

(3) affect existing contracts for services.

OBLIGATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 111. Amounts appropriated by this Act to the Department of the Interior shall be available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement an orderly transition to separate accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in this Act.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

SEC. 113. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2025" for "fiscal year 2019".

INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

SEC. 114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Federal regulation, federally recognized Indian Tribes or authorized Tribal organizations that receive Tribally Controlled School Grants pursuant to Public Law 100-297 may obtain interagency motor vehicles and related services for performance of any activities carried out under such grants to the same extent as if they were contracting under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

APPRAISER PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 115. For fiscal year 2025, funds made available in this or any other Act or otherwise made available to the Department of the Interior for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior in the Appraiser (GS-1171) job series at grades 11 through 15 carrying out appraisals of real property and appraisal reviews conducted in support of the Department's realty programs at rates no greater than 15 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

SAGE-GROUSE

SEC. 116. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533)—

(1) to write or issue a proposed or final rule with regard to the greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) or any distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse; or

(2) to implement, administer, or enforce any threatened species or endangered species status of the greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) or any distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse.

SAGE-GROUSE HABITAT

SEC. 117. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the Draft Resource Management Plan Amendment or Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Greater Sage-Grouse Rangeland Planning referenced in the Notice titled "Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement for Greater Sage-Grouse Rangeland Planning" (89 Fed. Reg. 18963 (March 15, 2024)).

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

SEC. 118. For expenses necessary to carry out section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, the National Park Service may retain up to 7 percent of the State Conservation Grants program to provide to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas, as matching grants to support state program administrative costs.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND DEPOSITS

SEC. 119. Section 303102 of title 54, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2025" for "fiscal year 2023".

INTERIOR AUTHORITY FOR OPERATING EFFICIENCIES

SEC. 120. (a) In fiscal years 2025 and 2026, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize and execute agreements to achieve operating efficiencies among and between two or more component bureaus and offices through the following activities:

(1) co-locating in facilities leased or owned by any such component bureau or office and sharing related utilities and equipment;

(2) detailing or assigning staff on a non-reimbursable basis for up to 5 business days; and

(3) sharing staff and equipment necessary to meet mission requirements.

(b) The authority provided by subsection (a) shall be to support areas of mission alignment between and among component bureaus and offices or where geographic proximity allows for efficiencies.

(c) Bureaus and offices entering into agreements authorized under subsections (a)(1) and (a)(3) shall bear costs for such agreements in a manner that reflects their approximate benefit and share of total costs, which may or may not include indirect costs.

(d) In furtherance of the requirement in subsection (c), the Secretary of the Interior may make transfers of funds in advance or on a reimbursable basis.

EMERGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT CEILING

SEC. 121. Section 103101 of title 54, United States Code, is amended in subsection (c)(1) by striking "\$250,000" and inserting "\$500,000".

CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY EXTENSION

SEC. 122. Section 113 of division G of Public Law 113-76, as amended by Public Law 116-6, is further amended by striking "2024" and inserting "2029".

PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY

SEC. 123. Funds previously made available in the Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (Div. B of Public Law 115-123) for the "National Park Service - Historic Preservation Fund" that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2019 are to remain available through fiscal year 2026 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred during fiscal years 2018 and 2019: Provided, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were

previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ONSHORE WIND PROJECT

SEC. 124. The final environmental impact statement for the Lava Ridge Wind Project described in the notice of availability issued by the Bureau of Land Management and titled "Notice of Availability of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Project in Jerome, Lincoln, and Minidoka Counties, ID" (89 Fed. Reg. 48681 (June 7, 2024)) shall have no force or effect.

LEAD AMMUNITION AND TACKLE

SEC. 125. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to prohibit the use of lead ammunition or tackle on Federal land or water that is made available for hunting or fishing activities or to issue regulations relating to the level of lead in ammunition or tackle to be used on Federal land or water, unless—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior determines that a decline in wildlife population on the specific unit of Federal land or water is primarily caused by the use of lead in ammunition or tackle, based on field data from the specific unit of Federal land or water; and

(2) the prohibition or regulation, as applicable, is—

(A) consistent with—

(i) the law of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located; or

(ii) an applicable policy of the fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located; or

(B) approved by the fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located.

(b) In any case in which the Secretary of the Interior determines under subsection (a) that there is a wildlife population decline on a specific unit of Federal land or water that warrants a prohibition on or regulation relating to the level of lead in ammunition or tackle, the Secretary shall include in a Federal Register notice an explanation of how the prohibition or regulation, as applicable, meets the requirements of this section.

ECOGRIEF

SEC. 126. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to carry out the program for Federal employees at the Department of the Interior titled "Acknowledging Ecogrief and Developing Resistance" or any counseling sessions, workshop, or any other meeting pertaining to ecological grief, ecogrief, or eco-resilience.

LESSER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN

SEC. 127. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Lesser Prairie-Chicken; Threatened Status With Section 4(d) Rule for the Northern Distinct Population Segment and Endangered Status for the Southern Distinct Population Segment" (87 Fed. Reg. 72674 (November 25, 2022)).

NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

SEC. 128. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat" (87 Fed. Reg. 73488 (November 30, 2022)).

DUNES SAGEBRUSH LIZARD

SEC. 129. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the threatened species or endangered species status of the dunes sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus arenicolus*) pursuant to

the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

GRAY WOLF

SEC. 130. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*) From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife" (85 Fed. Reg. 69778 (November 3, 2020)).

WOLVERINE

SEC. 131. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Species Status With Section 4(d) Rule for North American Wolverine" (88 Fed. Reg. 83726 (November 30, 2023)).

NORTH CASCADES ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 132. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of a Nonessential Experimental Population of Grizzly Bear in the North Cascades Ecosystem, Washington State" (89 Fed. Reg. 36982 (May 3, 2024)).

BITTERROOT ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 133. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to establish an experimental population of the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) within the Bitterroot Ecosystem of Montana and Idaho.

FISH LEGALLY HELD IN CAPTIVITY

SEC. 134. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to implement, administer, or enforce a proposed or final rule with regard to a fish legally held in captivity or in a controlled environment in a manner that maintains physical separation of such fish from any wild population of the same species.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SEC. 135. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate or allow for the introduction of American bison (*Bison bison*) on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (as originally established in Executive Order No. 7509, renamed in Public Land Order 2951, and redesignated in Public Land Order 5635).

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT RULES

SEC. 136. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce—

(1) the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations Pertaining to Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants" (89 Fed. Reg. 23919 (April 5, 2024));

(2) the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat" (89 Fed. Reg. 24300 (April 5, 2024)); or

(3) the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation" (89 Fed. Reg. 24268 (April 5, 2024)).

TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 137. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue and implement Order No. 3368 "Promoting Transparency and Accountability in Consent Decrees and Settlement Agreements" dated September 11, 2018.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available to rescind the Order reissued under subsection (a), reissue, enforce, administer, or implement Order No. 3408 "Rescission of Secretary's Order 3368" dated June 17,

2022, or to issue, enforce, administer, or implement any substantially similar order.

FUNDING LIMITATION REGARDING BLM RULE

SEC. 138. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Conservation and Landscape Health” published by the Bureau of Land Management in the Federal Register on May 9, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 40308).

GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 139. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used for management of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument except in compliance with the document titled “Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plans for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument” (February 2020).

COTTONWOOD

SEC. 140. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue the final rule titled “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation” (86 Fed. Reg. 2373 (January 12, 2021)).

FUNDING LIMITATION REGARDING FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RULE

SEC. 141. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled “National Wildlife Refuge System; Biological Integrity, Diversity, and Environmental Health” (89 Fed. Reg. 7345 (February 2, 2024)).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HOUSING

SEC. 142. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Park Service to provide housing to an alien without lawful status under the immigration laws (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101)).

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

SEC. 143. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall prepare an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), prior to approving an operations permit, as described in 36 Code of Federal Regulations, subpart B §§9.80 through 9.90, for the purpose of conducting or proposing to conduct non-federal oil or gas operations within the Big Cypress National Preserve.

CALDWELL CANYON

SEC. 144. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than December 31, 2024, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue a new Record of Decision for the Caldwell Canyon Mine project that addresses the deficiencies identified by the United States District Court for the District of Idaho in its decisions and orders issued in *Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. United States Bureau of Land Management, et al.* (Case Number 4:21-CV-00182-BLW) on January 24, 2023, and June 2, 2023.

5-YEAR PLAN

SEC. 145. Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “subsections (c) and (d) of this section, shall prepare and periodically revise,” and inserting “this section, shall issue every five years”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Each five-year program shall include at least two Gulf of Mexico region-wide lease sales per year.”

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting “domestic energy security,” after “between”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (g) through (j), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) Subsequent Leasing Programs.—

“(1) In General.—Not later than 36 months after conducting the first lease sale under an oil and gas leasing program prepared pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall begin preparing the subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section.

“(2) Requirement.—Each subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section shall be approved by not later than 180 days before the expiration of the previous oil and gas leasing program.”

OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING

SEC. 146. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except within areas subject to existing oil and gas leasing moratoria beginning in fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the following planning areas of the Gulf of Mexico region, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016):

(1) The Central Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(2) The Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the Alaska region of the Outer Continental Shelf, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016).

(c) In conducting lease sales under subsections (a) and (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) issue such leases in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1332 et seq.); and

(2) include in each such lease sale all unleased areas that are not subject to a moratorium as of the date of the lease sale.

CONTINUING OFFSHORE ENERGY

SEC. 147. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall hold Lease Sale 262, which shall include offering for leasing any tracts—

(1) that were offered for leasing under Lease Sale 259 (as defined in section 50264 of Public Law 117–169); and

(2) for which the Secretary of the Interior did not issue a lease.

(b) Leases from Lease Sale 262 shall be conveyed using the same lease form and containing the same lease terms, economic conditions, and lease stipulations as contained in the Final Notice of Sale for Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Lease Sale 257 (86 Fed. Reg. 54728 (Oct 4, 2021)).

EFFECT ON OTHER LAW

SEC. 148. Nothing in this Act, or any amendments made by this Act, shall affect—

(a) the Presidential memorandum titled “Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition” and dated September 8, 2020;

(b) the Presidential memorandum titled “Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition” and dated September 25, 2020;

(c) the Presidential memorandum titled “Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the Atlantic Coast on the Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition” and dated December 20, 2016; or

(d) the ban on oil and gas development in the Great Lakes described in section 386 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15941).

MARINE MAMMALS

SEC. 149. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any restriction, stipulation, or

mitigation related to offshore energy leasing, exploration, development, or production carried out pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) intended to reduce or eliminate possible disturbance to the North Pacific right whale (*Eubalaena japonica*), North Atlantic right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*), or Rice’s whale (*Balaenoptera ricei*).

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to any action required to comply with a court order in regard to litigation concerning the document titled “Biological Opinion on the Federally Regulated Oil and Gas Program Activities in the Gulf of Mexico” (OPR–2017–00002; March 13, 2020) or any environmental document required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) needed for Gulf Of Mexico lease sales, provided that such actions are necessary to prevent a decrease, reduction, or prohibition of access to the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf for energy-related activities.

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING

SEC. 150. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall immediately resume quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure—

(A) that any oil and gas lease sale pursuant to paragraph (1) is conducted immediately on completion of all applicable scoping, public comment, and environmental analysis requirements under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) that the processes described in subparagraph (A) are conducted in a timely manner to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(1).

(3) Section 17(b)(1)(A) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting “Eligible lands comprise all lands subject to leasing under this Act and not excluded from leasing by a statutory or regulatory prohibition. Available lands are those lands that have been designated as open for leasing under a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and that have been nominated for leasing through the submission of an expression of interest, are subject to drainage in the absence of leasing, or are otherwise designated as available pursuant to regulations adopted by the Secretary.” after “sales are necessary.”

(b)(1) In accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a minimum of four oil and gas lease sales in each of the following States:

(A) Wyoming.

(B) New Mexico.

(C) Colorado.

(D) Utah.

(E) Montana.

(F) North Dakota.

(G) Oklahoma.

(H) Nevada.

(I) Alaska.

(J) Any other State in which there is land available for oil and gas leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or any other mineral leasing law.

(2) In conducting a lease sale under paragraph (1) in a State described in that paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer all parcels nominated and eligible pursuant to the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) for oil and gas exploration, development, and production under the resource management plan in effect for the State.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a replacement sale during the same fiscal year if—

(A) a lease sale under paragraph (1) is canceled, delayed, or deferred, including for a lack of eligible parcels; or

(B) during a lease sale under paragraph (1) the percentage of acreage that does not receive

a bid is equal to or greater than 25 percent of the acreage offered.

(4) Not later than 30 days after a sale required under this subsection is canceled, delayed, deferred, or otherwise missed the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that states what sale was missed and why it was missed.

DOMESTIC MINING

SEC. 151. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any recommendation of the Interagency Working Group on Mining Regulations, Laws, and Permitting of the Department of the Interior contained in the report titled “Recommendations to Improve Mining on Public Lands” (published September 12, 2023).

TEN-DAY NOTICES

SEC. 152. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Ten-Day Notices and Corrective Action for State Regulatory Program Issues” (89 Fed. Reg. 24714 (April 9, 2024)).

LEASE CANCELLATIONS IN ALASKA

SEC. 153. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the cancellation or suspension of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

SEC. 154. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska” and published by the Bureau of Land Management in the Federal Register on May 7, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 38712), or any substantially similar rule.

TRADEMARK LITIGATION

SEC. 155. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to oppose an application for trademark related to the logo for the Glacier Rough Riders or pursue litigation or other action against the Glacier Range Riders for trademark rights infringement related to such logo.

RENEWAL

SEC. 156. The first section of Public Law 99-338 (100 Stat. 641) is amended—

(1) by striking “3 renewals” and inserting “7 renewals”; and

(2) by striking “of Southern California Edison Company”.

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 157. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule entitled “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Population of Grizzly Bears From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife” (82 Fed. Reg. 30502 (June 30, 2017)), without regard to any other provision of law that applies to the issuance of that final rule.

(b) The reissuance of the final rule described in subsection (a) (including this section) shall not be subject to judicial review.

WILDERNESS AREA

SEC. 158. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Park Service to designate or manage Big Cypress National Preserve as wilderness or as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

DECOMMISSIONING ACCOUNT

SEC. 159. The matter under the amended heading “Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management” for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 101-512 (104 Stat. 1926, as amended) (43 U.S.C. 1338a), as amended by section 123 of

title I of division E of (Public Law 118-42), is further amended by striking the fifth through eighth provisos in their entirety and inserting the following: “Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder that does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or as a bankruptcy distribution or settlement associated with such failure or non-compliance, shall be credited to a separate account established in the Treasury for decommissioning activities and shall be available to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation to cover the cost to the United States or any entity conducting any improvement, protection, rehabilitation, or decommissioning work rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture or bankruptcy distribution or settlement, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts deposited into the decommissioning account may be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement for such costs: Provided further, That any moneys received for such costs currently held in the Ocean Energy Management account shall be transferred to the decommissioning account: Provided further, That only such portion of the moneys so credited that are in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action or inaction which led to their receipt or, if the bond or security was forfeited for failure to pay the civil penalty, in excess of the civil penalty imposed shall be returned to the bankruptcy estate, permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder.”.

TITLE II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, \$522,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided, That of the funds included under this heading, \$21,475,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; 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; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; implementation of a coal combustion residual permit program under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016; and not to exceed \$40,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$2,250,445,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026: Provided further, That of the funds included under this heading—

(1) \$35,000,000 shall be for Environmental Protection: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act; and

(2) \$651,226,000 shall be for Geographic Programs as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

In addition, \$9,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses of activities

described in section 26(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)(1)): Provided, That fees collected pursuant to that section of that Act and deposited in the “TSCA Service Fee Fund” as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2025 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated in this paragraph from the general fund for fiscal year 2025 shall be reduced by the amount of discretionary offsetting receipts received during fiscal year 2025, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2025 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0: Provided further, That to the extent that amounts realized from such receipts exceed \$9,000,000, those amounts in excess of \$9,000,000 shall be deposited in the “TSCA Service Fee Fund” as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2025, shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the funds included in the first paragraph under this heading, the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project shall be allocated for this fiscal year, excluding the amount of any fees appropriated, not less than the amount of appropriations for that program project for fiscal year 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$43,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, \$40,676,000, to remain available until expended.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611), and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$661,167,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2024, and not otherwise appropriated from the Trust Fund, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to \$661,167,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$13,979,000 shall be paid to the “Office of Inspector General” appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2026, and \$32,120,000 shall be paid to the “Science and Technology” appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2026.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$57,167,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and \$22,833,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading

to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian Tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$19,600,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$3,680,203,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$1,203,013,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which \$883,515,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That \$553,936,004 of the funds made available for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds and \$479,541,446 of the funds made available for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds shall be for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in the report accompanying this Act for projects specified for "STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund" and "STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund" in the table titled "Interior and Environment Incorporation of Community Project Funding Items" included in the report accompanying this Act, and, for purposes of these grants, each grantee shall contribute not less than 20 percent of the cost of the project unless the grantee is approved for a waiver by the Agency: Provided further, That the Administrator is authorized to use up to \$1,500,000 of funds made available for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under this heading under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381) to conduct the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2025 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants made under title II of such Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the provisions of such subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 and section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also

be used to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations issued pursuant thereof, up to a total of \$2,000,000 of the funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of such Act may also be used for grants for training, technical assistance, and educational programs relating to the operation and management of the treatment works specified in section 518(c) of such Act: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, funds reserved under section 518(c) of such Act shall be available for grants only to Indian Tribes, as defined in section 518(h) of such Act and former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92-203: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or where such debt was incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act if the State, with concurrence from the Administrator, determines that such funds could be used to help address a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water or if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply before the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to

eligible recipients: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1452(o) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(o)), the Administrator shall reserve up to \$12,000,000 of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2025 for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to pay the costs of monitoring for unregulated contaminants under section 1445(a)(2)(C) of such Act: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for Community Project Funding grants in this or prior appropriations Acts are not subject to compliance with Federal procurement requirements for competition and methods of procurement applicable to Federal financial assistance, if a Community Project Funding recipient has procured services or products through contracts entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act that complied with State and/or local laws governing competition;

(2) \$45,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission: Provided, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) \$30,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: Provided, That of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) \$90,292,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: Provided, That at least 10 percent shall be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties: Provided further, That for purposes of this section, the term "persistent poverty counties" means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1993 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, the 2000 decennial census, and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, or any territory or possession of the United States;

(5) \$90,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(6) \$67,800,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in the report accompanying this Act;

(7) \$27,500,000 shall be for grants under subsections (a) through (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-19a): Provided, That for fiscal year 2025, funds provided under subsections (a) through (j) of such section of such Act may be used—

(A) by a State to provide assistance to benefit one or more owners of drinking water wells that are not public water systems or connected to a public water system for necessary and appropriate activities related to a contaminant pursuant to subsection (j) of such section of such Act; and

(B) to support a community described in subsection (c)(2) of such section of such Act;

(8) \$28,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1464(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-24(d));

(9) \$22,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-19b);

(10) \$6,500,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(1));

(11) \$25,500,000 shall be for grants under section 104(b)(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(8));

(12) \$2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 224 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302b);

(13) \$3,000,000 shall be for grants under section 220 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1300);

(14) \$41,000,000 shall be for grants under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301);

(15) \$5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 4304(b) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270);

(16) \$3,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4282(a)), of which not more than 2 percent shall be for administrative costs to carry out such section: Provided, That notwithstanding section 302(a) of such Act, the Administrator may also provide grants pursuant to such authority to intertribal consortia consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR 35.504(a), to former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), and Alaska Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92-203;

(17) \$2,250,000 shall be for grants under section 1459F of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-19g);

(18) \$4,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 2001 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270, 42 U.S.C. 300j-3c note): Provided, That the Administrator may award grants to and enter into contracts with Tribes, intertribal consortia, public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals, without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code, and enter into interagency agreements as appropriate;

(19) \$2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 50217(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (33 U.S.C. 1302f(b); Public Law 117-58);

(20) \$3,500,000 shall be for grants under section 124 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276); and

(21) \$1,095,333,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized Tribes, interstate agencies, Tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement, and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, and under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 to assist States in developing and implementing programs for control of coal combustion residuals, of which: \$42,250,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; \$7,000,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; \$1,475,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act,

which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading "Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program" to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; \$18,512,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, \$64,634,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, including capitalized interest, and total loan principal, including capitalized interest, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$12,500,000,000: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be used solely for the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans for projects described in section 5026(9) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 to State infrastructure financing authorities, as authorized by section 5033(e) of such Act: Provided further, That the use of direct loans or loan guarantee authority under this heading for direct loans or commitments to guarantee loans for any project shall be in accordance with the criteria published in the Federal Register on June 30, 2020 (85 FR 39189) pursuant to the fourth proviso under the heading "Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account" in division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94): Provided further, That none of the direct loans or loan guarantee authority made available under this heading shall be available for any project unless the Administrator and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget have certified in advance in writing that the direct loan or loan guarantee, as applicable, and the project comply with the criteria referenced in the previous proviso: Provided further, That, for the purposes of carrying out the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office may request, and the Administrator shall promptly provide, documentation and information relating to a project identified in a Letter of Interest submitted to the Administrator pursuant to a Notice of Funding Availability for applications for credit assistance under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program, including with respect to a project that was initiated or completed before the date of enactment of this Act.

In addition, fees authorized to be collected pursuant to sections 5029 and 5030 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 shall be deposited in this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, notwithstanding section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, \$7,640,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For fiscal year 2025, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement

directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable Tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally recognized Indian Tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member Tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian Tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w-8), to remain available until expended.

Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w-8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w-8) for fiscal year 2025.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2025, to remain available until expended.

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to \$368,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading "Environmental Programs and Management" to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out these activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, provided that the cost does not exceed \$300,000 per project.

For fiscal year 2025, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(f)), the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under section 319 of the Act to make grants to Indian Tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

The Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated under the heading "Environmental Programs and Management" for fiscal year 2025 to provide grants to implement the Southeast New England Watershed Restoration Program.

Notwithstanding the limitations on amounts in section 320(i)(2)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, not less than \$2,500,000 of the funds made available under this title for the National Estuary Program shall be for making competitive awards described in section 320(g)(4).

For fiscal year 2025, the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water may, using funds appropriated under the headings "Environmental Programs and Management" and "Science and Technology", contract directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 5, for the temporary or intermittent personal services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purposes of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and

chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purpose: Provided, That amounts used for this purpose by the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water collectively may not exceed \$2,000,000.

The Environmental Protection agency shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate with copies of any available Department of Treasury quarterly certification of trust fund receipts collected from section 13601 of Public Law 117-169 and section 80201 of Public Law 117-58, an annual operating plan for such receipts showing amounts allocated by program area and program project, and quarterly reports for such receipts of obligated balances by program area and program project.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, \$1,000,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to any agency in the Natural Resources and Environment mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the office.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$1,035,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided, That a portion of the funds made available under this heading shall be for the base salary and expenses of employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's Office to carry out administrative and general management support functions: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be available for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these administrative, general management and other Forest Service support functions take place; the costs of all utility and telecommunication expenses of the Forest Service, as well as business services; and, for information technology, including cybersecurity requirements: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary expenses to carry out administrative and general management support functions of the Forest Service not otherwise provided for and necessary for its operation.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, \$299,760,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$32,000,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program: Provided further, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research.

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, Tribes, and others, and for forest health management, including for invasive plants, and conducting an international program and trade activities as authorized, \$282,960,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028, as authorized by law.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, \$1,866,465,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$30,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f): Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$43,000,000 shall be for forest products: Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$202,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities, of which not to exceed \$30,000,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the "State, Private, and Tribal Forestry" appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: Provided further, That \$20,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That funds made available to implement the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106-393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the "State, Private, and Tribal Forestry" appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred, and that the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project for conservation practices approved by the Secretary: Provided further, That funds appropriated to this account shall be available for the base salary and expenses of employees that carry out the functions funded by the "Capital Improvement and Maintenance" account, the "Range Betterment Fund" account, and the "Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses" account.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$157,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; for construction, reconstruction, and decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system; and for maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That \$6,000,000 shall be for activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 538(a): Provided further, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2025 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch

National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law, \$664,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2028, (16 U.S.C. 516-617a, 555a; Public Law 96-586; Public Law 76-589, Public Law 76-591; and Public Law 78-310).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, to remain available through September 30, 2028, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$45,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), \$1,099,000, to remain available through September 30, 2028.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, \$2,407,735,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds, including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That any unobligated funds appropriated in a previous fiscal year for hazardous fuels management may be transferred to the "National Forest System" account: Provided further, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: Provided further, That funds provided shall be available for support to Federal emergency response: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$1,011,000,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE
FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

In addition to the amounts provided under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management" for wildfire suppression operations, \$2,390,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings "Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management" and "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management" for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the "Wildland Fire Management" accounts in the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That, in determining whether all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days pursuant to the preceding proviso, any funds transferred or permitted to be transferred pursuant to any other transfer authority provided by law shall be excluded.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amounts collected in this fiscal year pursuant to section 8705(f)(2) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), shall be deposited in the special account established by section 8705(f)(1) of such Act, shall be available to cover the costs described in subsection (c)(3) of such section of such Act, and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts shall be transferred to the "National Forest System" account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act may be transferred between accounts affected by the Forest Service budget restructure outlined in section 435 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94): Provided, That any trans-

fer of funds pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase or decrease the funds appropriated to any account in this fiscal year by more than ten percent: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary of Agriculture's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" will be obligated within 30 days: Provided, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

Not more than \$50,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior for wildland fire management, hazardous fuels management, and State fire assistance when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water: Provided, That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2028: Provided further, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this paragraph shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States government, private sector, and international organizations: Provided, That the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), United States private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs on forestry and rangeland management: Provided further, That to maximize effectiveness of domestic and international research and cooperation, the International Program may utilize all authorities related to forestry, research, and cooperative assistance regardless of program designations.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106–

224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107–171 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

Not more than \$82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than \$14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges: Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain information technology services, including telecommunications and system modifications or enhancements, from the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match funds made available by the Forest Service on at least a one-for-one basis: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, up to \$3,000,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Any amounts made available to the Forest Service in this fiscal year, including available collections, may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, to enter into Federal financial assistance grants and cooperative agreements to support forest or grassland collaboratives in the accomplishment of activities benefitting both the public and the National Forest System, Federal lands and adjacent non-Federal lands. Eligible activities are those that will improve or enhance Federal investments, resources, or lands, including for collaborative and collaboration-based activities, including but not limited to facilitation, planning, and implementing projects, technical assistance, administrative functions, operational support, participant costs, and other capacity support needs, as identified by the Forest Service. Eligible recipients are Indian Tribal entities (defined at 25 U.S.C. 5304(e)), state government, local governments, private and nonprofit entities, for-profit organizations, and educational institutions. The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, may

enter into such cooperative agreements notwithstanding chapter 63 of title 31 when the Secretary determines that the public interest will be benefited and that there exists a mutual interest other than monetary considerations. Transactions subject to Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall be publicly advertised and require competition when required by such Title 2. For those transactions not subject to Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the agency may require public advertising and competition when deemed appropriate. The term “forest and grassland collaboratives” means groups of individuals or entities with diverse interests participating in a cooperative process to share knowledge, ideas, and resources about the protection, restoration, or enhancement of natural and other resources on Federal and adjacent non-Federal lands, the improvement or maintenance of public access to Federal lands, or the reduction of risk to such lands caused by natural disasters.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service under the headings “National Forest System” and “Forest and Rangeland Research” may be used for fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico, who are subject to transfer and reassignment to other locations in the United States, at a cost not in excess of those authorized for the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Chief of the Forest Service that public schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents: Provided, That the Congress hereby ratifies and approves payments for such purposes to agency employees stationed in Puerto Rico made by the Forest Service after August 2, 2005, in accordance with the 19th unnumbered paragraph under the heading “Administrative Provisions, Forest Service” in title III of Public Law 109–54, as amended.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99–663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

The Forest Service shall not assess funds for the purpose of performing fire, administrative, and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations, and similar matters unrelated to civil litigation: Provided, That future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the sums requested for transfer.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

The Forest Service may employ or contract with an individual who is enrolled in a training program at a longstanding Civilian Conservation Center (as defined in section 147(d) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29

U.S.C. 3197(d))) at regular rates of pay for necessary hours of work on National Forest System lands.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available to pay, from a single account, the base salary and expenses of employees who carry out functions funded by other accounts for Enterprise Program, Geospatial Technology and Applications Center, remnant Natural Resource Manager, Job Corps, and National Technology and Development Program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, \$440,282,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2024; in addition, \$150,472,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for the Electronic Health Record System and the Indian Healthcare Improvement Fund, of which \$75,472,000 is for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund and may be used, as needed, to carry out activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account; and, in addition, \$5,124,311,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and remain available through September 30, 2027, except as otherwise provided herein; together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to sections 231(b) and 233 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238(b) and 238b), for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: Provided, That funds made available to Tribes and Tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the Tribe or Tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, \$2,500,000 shall be available for grants or contracts with public or private institutions to provide alcohol or drug treatment services to Indians, including alcohol detoxification services: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, \$1,048,804,000 shall remain available until expended for Purchased/Referred Care: Provided further, That of the total amount specified in the preceding proviso for Purchased/Referred Care, \$54,000,000 shall be for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, up to \$51,000,000 shall remain available until expended for implementation of the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: Provided further, That from the amounts that become available on October 1, 2025, \$58,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for costs related to or resulting from accreditation emergencies, including supplementing activities funded under the heading “Indian Health Facilities”, of which up to \$4,000,000 may be used to supplement amounts otherwise available for Purchased/Referred Care: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Federal Government as authorized by sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a) during the preceding fiscal year for breach of contracts shall be deposited in the Fund authorized by section 108A of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a–1) and shall remain available until expended and, notwithstanding section 108A(c)

of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a–1(c)), funds shall be available to make new awards under the loan repayment and scholarship programs under sections 104 and 108 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a): Provided further, That the amounts made available within this account for the Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention Program, for Opioid Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services, for the Domestic Violence Prevention Program, for the Zero Suicide Initiative, for the housing subsidy authority for civilian employees, for Aftercare Pilot Programs at Youth Regional Treatment Centers, for transformation and modernization costs of the Indian Health Service Electronic Health Record system, for national quality and oversight activities, to improve collections from public and private insurance at Indian Health Service and Tribally operated facilities, for an initiative to treat or reduce the transmission of HIV and HCV, for a maternal health initiative, for the Telebehavioral Health Center of Excellence, for Alzheimer’s activities, for Village Built Clinics, for a produce prescription pilot, and for accreditation emergencies shall be allocated at the discretion of the Director of the Indian Health Service and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act may be used for annual contracts and grants that fall within 2 fiscal years, provided the total obligation is recorded in the year the funds are appropriated: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, except for those related to the planning, design, or construction of new facilities: Provided further, That funding contained herein for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts received by Tribes and Tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving Tribes and Tribal organizations until expended: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may collect from the Indian Health Service, and from Tribes and Tribal organizations operating health facilities pursuant to Public Law 93–638, such individually identifiable health information relating to disabled children as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.): Provided further, That none of the funds provided that become available on October 1, 2025, may be used for implementation of the Electronic Health Record System or the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act, or any other Act, to the Indian Health Service for the Electronic Health Record system shall be available for obligation or expenditure for the selection or implementation of a new Information Technology infrastructure system, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 90 days in advance of such obligation.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account: Provided further, That amounts obligated but not expended by a Tribe or Tribal organization for contract support costs for such agreements for

the current fiscal year shall be applied to contract support costs due for such agreements for subsequent fiscal years.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) for fiscal year 2025, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2026: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, demolition, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, \$344,010,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2024; in addition, \$850,864,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction, renovation, or expansion of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian Tribe or Tribes may be used to purchase land on which such facilities will be located: Provided further, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be used for fiscal year 2026 by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Defense for distribution to the Indian Health Service and Tribal facilities: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service may be used for sanitation facilities construction for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations provided in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation, and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; uniforms, or allowances therefor as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings that relate to the functions or activities of the Indian Health Service: Provided, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all Tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651–2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Develop-

ment to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86–121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act and Public Law 93–638: Provided further, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessments or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services unless such assessments or charges are identified in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a Tribe or Tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450et seq.), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the Tribe or Tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: Provided further, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to Tribes or Tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities on a reimbursable basis, including payments in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account from which the funds were originally derived, with such amounts to remain available until expended: Provided further, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead costs associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: Provided further, That the Indian Health Service may provide to civilian medical personnel serving in hospitals operated by the Indian Health Service housing allowances equivalent to those that would be provided to members of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service serving in similar positions at such hospitals: Provided further, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For necessary expenses for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, \$75,000,000.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

For necessary expenses for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in carrying out activities set forth in sections 104(i) and 111(c)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and section 3019 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$76,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in lieu of performing a health assessment under section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA, the Administrator of ATSDR may conduct other appropriate health studies, evaluations, or activities, including, without limitation, biomedical testing, clinical evaluations, medical monitoring, and referral to accredited healthcare providers: Provided further, That in performing any such health assessment or health study, evaluation, or activity, the Administrator of ATSDR shall not be bound by the deadlines in section 104(i)(6)(A) of CERCLA: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2025, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$1,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act, including hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, rental of space, and for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376, \$13,824,000: Provided, That the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Board) shall have not more than three career Senior Executive Service positions: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN

RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93–531, \$3,060,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading: Provided,

That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: Provided further, That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: Provided further, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved home-site on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 93-531 (88 Stat. 1716).

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA
NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT
PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by part A of title XV of Public Law 99-498 (20 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.), \$13,125,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2025, and shall remain available until September 30, 2026.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, \$837,802,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$27,000,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, exhibition reinstallation, Smithsonian American Women's History Museum, National Museum of the American Latino, and the repatriation of skeletal remains program shall remain available until expended; and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers: Provided, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations: Provided further, That the Smithsonian Institution may expend Federal appropriations designated in this Act for lease or rent payments, as rent payable to the Smithsonian Institution, and such rent payments may be deposited into the general trust funds of the Institution to be available as trust funds for expenses associated with the purchase of a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, to the extent that federally supported activities will be housed there: Provided further, That the use of such amounts in the general trust funds of the Institution for such purpose shall not be construed as Federal debt service for, a Federal guarantee of, a transfer of risk to, or an obligation of the Federal Government: Provided further, That no appropriated funds may be used directly to service debt which is incurred to finance the costs of acquiring a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, or of planning, designing, and constructing improvements to such build-

ing: Provided further, That any agreement entered into by the Smithsonian Institution for the sale of its ownership interest, or any portion thereof, in such building so acquired may not take effect until the expiration of a 30 day period which begins on the date on which the Secretary of the Smithsonian submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, the Committees on House Administration and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate a report, as outlined in the explanatory statement described in section 4 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94; 133 Stat. 2536) on the intended sale.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

For necessary expenses of repair, revitalization, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), and for construction, including necessary personnel, \$121,913,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, 76th Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$171,050,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF
BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration, and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, for operating lease agreements of no more than 10 years, that address space needs created by the ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan, as authorized, \$17,266,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, \$5,651,000 shall be available for the completion of an off-site art storage facility in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution and may be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution for such purposes: Provided further, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING
ARTS
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance, and security of the John F. Ken-

edy Center for the Performing Arts, \$32,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$203,895,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities, through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to section 5 of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$203,895,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$195,645,000 shall be available for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act and for administering the functions of the Act; and \$8,250,000 shall be available to carry out the matching grants program pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Act, including \$6,250,000 for the purposes of section 7(h): Provided, That appropriations for carrying out section 10(a)(2) shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the National Endowment for the Humanities under the provisions of sections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts may approve grants of up to \$10,000, if in the aggregate the amount of such grants does not exceed 5 percent of the sums appropriated for grantmaking purposes per year: Provided further, That such small grant actions are taken pursuant to the terms of an expressed and direct delegation of authority from the National Council on the Arts to the Chairperson.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts under chapter 91 of title 40, United States Code, \$3,600,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of

its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as an offsetting collection, to remain available until expended without further appropriation: Provided further, That the Commission is authorized to accept gifts, including objects, papers, artwork, drawings and artifacts, that pertain to the history and design of the Nation's Capital or the history and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of artistic display, study, or education: Provided further, That one-tenth of one percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99-190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), \$4,950,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89-665), \$8,375,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission under chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$8,700,000: Provided, That one-quarter of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representational expenses associated with hosting international visitors engaged in the planning and physical development of world capitals.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as authorized by Public Law 106-292 (36 U.S.C. 2301-2310), \$65,231,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for the Museum's equipment replacement program; and of which \$4,000,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program and \$1,264,000 for the Museum's outreach initiatives program shall remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission to plan and coordinate observances and activities associated with the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, as authorized by Public Law 116-282, the technical amendments to Public Law 114-196, \$15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central

operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 404. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2026, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 405. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113-235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2025.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2025 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2025 under the headings "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs" and "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs" are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2025 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service: Provided, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any

other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: Provided, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 410. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian Tribes;

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian Tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)); or

(3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 411. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 412. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 413. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term “underserved population” means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term “poverty line” means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 414. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 415. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2025.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 416. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish

a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. 417. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the “Secretary concerned”), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as wild animals.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of a Federal, State, or local government agency.

(c) An excess wild horse or burro transferred under subsection (a) shall lose status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro (as defined in section 2 of Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the “Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act”) (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

(d) A Federal, State, or local government agency receiving an excess wild horse or burro pursuant to subsection (a) shall not—

(1) destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;

(2) sell or otherwise transfer the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro for processing into a commercial product; or

(3) euthanize the horse or burro, except on the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian in a case of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

(e) Amounts appropriated by this Act shall not be available for—

(1) the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or

(2) the sale of a wild horse or burro that results in the destruction of the wild horse or burro for processing into a commercial product.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 418. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2025” for “September 30, 2019”.

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 419. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term “iron and steel” products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the “Administrator”) finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. 420. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding section 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department’s wildland fire management program to such organizations.

RECREATION FEES

SEC. 421. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting “October 1, 2026” for “September 30, 2019”.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

SEC. 422. None of the funds made available in this Act, in this and prior fiscal years, may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the report accompanying this Act.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. 423. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2025” for “fiscal year 2019”.

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 424. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2025” for “fiscal year 2019”.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 425. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2025” for “September 30, 2019”.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 426. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113–76, shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2025” for “fiscal year 2019”.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. 427. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.

(b) The Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services shall, jointly or separately, during fiscal year 2025 consult with Tribes and Tribal organizations through public solicitation and other means regarding the requirements for leases under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) on how to implement a consistent and transparent process for the payment of such leases.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. 428. The authority provided under the heading “Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund” in title I of Public Law 111–88, as amended by section 117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2025” for “fiscal year 2020” each place it appears.

ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS, NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 429. (a)(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall allocate amounts made available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for fiscal year 2025 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, and as provided in subsection (e) of such section of such title, to the agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture specified, in the amounts specified, for the stations and unit names specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled “Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2025” in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall allocate amounts made available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 2025 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, to the agencies and accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled “Allocation of Funds: Land and Water Conservation Fund Fiscal Year 2025” in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section, neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available for any fiscal year under subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, or subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, other than in amounts and for projects and activities that are allocated by subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section: Provided, That in any fiscal year, the matter preceding this proviso shall not apply to the allocation of amounts for continuing administration of programs allocated funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund or the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which may be allocated only in amounts that are no more than the allocation for such purposes in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may reallocate amounts from each agency’s “Contingency Fund” line in the table titled “Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2025” to any project funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund within the same agency, from any fiscal year, that experienced a funding deficiency due to unforeseen cost overruns, in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) “Contingency Fund” amounts may only be reallocated if there is a risk to project completion resulting from unforeseen cost overruns;

(2) “Contingency Fund” amounts may only be reallocated for cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund; and

(3) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture must provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations 30 days before taking any actions authorized by this subsection if the amount reallocated from the “Contingency Fund” line for a project is projected to be 10 percent or greater than the following, as applicable:

(A) The amount allocated to that project in the table titled “Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2025” in the report accompanying this Act; or

(B) The initial estimate in the most recent report submitted, prior to enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to section 430(e) of division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42).

(d)(1) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets for the projects in the “Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress” required by section 200402(h) of title 54, United States Code: Provided, That the “Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress” must include a “Contingency Fund” line for each agency within the allocations defined in subsection (e) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code: Provided further, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund are no longer needed to complete a specified project, such amounts may be reallocated in such submission to that agency’s “Contingency Fund” line: Provided further, That any proposals to change the scope of or terminate a previously approved project must be clearly identified in such submission.

(2)(A) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a list of supplementary allocations for Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy Projects at the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service that are in addition to the “Submission of Cost Estimates” required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, that are prioritized and detailed by account, program, and project, and that total no less than half the full amount allocated to each account for that land management Agency under the allocations submitted under section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code: Provided, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code are no longer needed because a project has been completed or can no longer be executed, such amounts must be clearly identified if proposed for reallocation in the annual budget submission.

(B) The Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects in the “Submission of Cost Estimates” required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and on the list of supplementary allocations required by subparagraph (A) shall be comprised only of projects for which a willing seller has been identified and for which an appraisal or market research has been initiated.

(C) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2026, the

Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets in the Budget Justifications annually submitted by the Department of the Interior with the President’s Budget for the projects in the “Submission of Cost Estimates” required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets submitted to the Committees pursuant to section 427 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) for the list of supplementary allocations required by subparagraph (A).

(e) The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section and the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this section, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds, and, for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund amounts reallocated pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY

SEC. 430. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly—

(1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy—

(A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and

(2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that—

(A) reflect the carbon neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;

(B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in—

- (i) working forests;
- (ii) harvesting operations;
- (iii) forest improvement operations;
- (iv) forest bioenergy production;
- (v) wood products manufacturing; or
- (vi) paper manufacturing;

(C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and

(D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.

SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. 431. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as “small, remote incinerator” units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 432. No timber sale in Alaska’s Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs

and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

SEC. 433. Funds made available or allocated in this Act to the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture that are subject to the allocations and limitations in 54 U.S.C. 200402(e) and prohibitions in 54 U.S.C. 200402(f) may be further allocated or reallocated to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects of the covered agencies defined in 54 U.S.C. 200401(2).

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 434. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 435. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 436. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.

FIREFIGHTER PAY CAP

SEC. 437. Section 1701 of division B of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as amended, is further amended by striking "2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024" each place it appears and inserting "calendar years 2021 through 2025".

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 438. Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-76) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, 2025" for "December 24, 2022".

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION FUNDING AND FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

SEC. 439. Section 104 of the Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act (division O of Public Law 115-141) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "90" and inserting "180"; and

(2) in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), by inserting the following before the semi-colon: ", and shall include an accounting of any spending in the first two quarters of the succeeding fiscal year that is attributable to suppression operations in the fiscal year for which the report was prepared".

HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING ON FEDERAL LAND

SEC. 440. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act for any fiscal year may

be used to prohibit the use of or access to Federal land (as such term is defined in section 3 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502)) for hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if such use or access—

(1) was not prohibited on such Federal land as of January 1, 2013; and

(2) was conducted in compliance with the resource management plan (as defined in section 101 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 6511)) applicable to such Federal land as of January 1, 2013.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture may temporarily close, for a period not to exceed 30 days, Federal land managed by the Secretary to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if the Secretary determines that the temporary closure is necessary to accommodate a special event or for public safety reasons. The Secretary may extend a temporary closure for one additional 90-day period only if the Secretary determines the extension is necessary because of extraordinary weather conditions or for public safety reasons.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of the several States to manage, control, or regulate fish and resident wildlife under State law or regulations.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT

SEC. 441. Section 6(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) Use of a sand source within a System unit by Federal coastal storm risk management projects or their predecessor projects that have used a System unit for sand to nourish adjacent beaches outside the System pursuant to section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (commonly known as the 'Flood Control Act of 1941') (55 Stat. 650, chapter 377; 33 U.S.C. 701n) at least once between December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2023, in response to an emergency situation prior to December 31, 2023."

RESCISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FUNDS

SEC. 442. The unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under section 50224 of Public Law 117-169 (commonly known as the "Inflation Reduction Act of 2022") are hereby rescinded.

EXECUTIVE ORDER FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 443. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order No. 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009, relating to advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government), Executive Order No. 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593, relating to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the Federal workforce), or Executive Order No. 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825, relating to further advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government).

MASKS AND VACCINE MANDATES

SEC. 444. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any COVID-19 mask or vaccine mandates.

LIMITATION

SEC. 445. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

OFFICIAL FLAGS

SEC. 446. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to fly or display a flag over a facility of a Department or agency funded by this Act other than the flag of the United States; the flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia; the flag of a Federally recognized Tribal entity; the official flag of the

Secretary of the Interior; the official flag of a U.S. Department or agency; or the POW/MIA flag.

MARRIAGE

SEC. 447. (a) In general.—Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

(b) Discriminatory action defined.—As used in subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(1) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in subsection (a);

(2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(3) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person;

(4) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or

(5) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and nonpublic fora), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(c) Accreditation; Licensure; Certification.—The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in subsection (a).

AMERICAN CLIMATE CORPS

SEC. 448. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the American Climate Corps.

CLIMATE CHANGE EXECUTIVE ORDERS

SEC. 449. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to implement any of the following executive orders:

(1) Executive Order No. 13990, relating to Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis;

(2) Executive Order No. 14008, relating to Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad;

(3) Section 6 of Executive Order No. 14013, relating to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration;

(4) Executive Order No. 14030, relating to Climate-Related Financial Risk;

(5) Executive Order 14037, relating to Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks;

(6) Executive Order No. 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability;

(7) Executive Order No. 14082, relating to Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure

Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; and

(8) Executive Order No. 14096, relating to Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All.

NATURAL ASSETS

SEC. 450. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to develop or implement guidance related to the valuation of ecosystem and environmental services and natural assets in Federal regulatory decision-making pursuant to Executive Order 14072 (87 Fed. Reg. 24851, relating to strengthening the Nation's forests, communities, and local economies).

USE OF MINING CLAIMS FOR ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES

SEC. 451. Section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) SECURITY OF TENURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A claimant shall have the right to use, occupy, and conduct operations on public land, with or without the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, if—

“(i) such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee required by section 10102 and the claim maintenance fee required by subsection (a); or

“(ii) in the case of a claimant who qualifies for a waiver under subsection (d), such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee and complies with the required assessment work under the general mining laws.

“(B) OPERATIONS DEFINED.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘operations’ means—

“(i) any activity or work carried out in connection with prospecting, exploration, processing, discovery and assessment, development, or extraction with respect to a locatable mineral; or

“(ii) the reclamation of any disturbed areas; and

“(iii) any other reasonably incident uses, whether on a mining claim or not, including the construction and maintenance of facilities, roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and any other necessary infrastructure or means of access on public land for support facilities.

“(2) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT.—A claimant that fulfills the requirements of this section and section 10102 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of any provision of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that requires the payment of fair market value to the United States for use of public lands and resources relating to use of such lands and resources authorized by the general mining laws.

“(3) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to diminish the rights of entry, use, and occupancy, or any other right, of a claimant under the general mining laws.”.

PUBLIC LAND ORDER 7917

SEC. 452. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enforce Public Land Order 7917 (88 Fed. Reg. 6308 (January 31, 2023)).

MINERAL LEASES

SEC. 453. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and not subject to further judicial review, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall reinstate the hardrock mineral leases in the Superior National Forest in the State of Minnesota issued in 2019 and identified as MNES-01352 and MNES-01353.

SOCIAL COST OF CARBON

SEC. 454. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to consider or incorporate the social cost of carbon—

(1) as part of any cost-benefit analysis required or performed pursuant to—

(A) any law;

(B) Executive Order No. 13990 (86 Fed. Reg. 7037; relating to protecting public health and

the environment and restoring science to tackle the climate crisis);

(C) Executive Order No. 14094 (88 Fed. Reg. 21879; relating to modernizing regulatory review);

(D) the Presidential Memorandum titled “Modernizing Regulatory Review” issued by the President on January 20, 2021;

(E) any revisions to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-4 proposed or finalized under Executive Order No. 14094; or

(F) “Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide Interim Estimates under Executive Order 13990,” published under the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, in February of 2021;

(2) in any rulemaking;

(3) in the issuance of any guidance;

(4) in taking any other agency action; or

(5) as a justification for any rulemaking, guidance document, or agency action.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

SEC. 455. (a) The provisions of the following bills of the 118th Congress are hereby enacted into law:

(1) H.R. 548 (Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act), as passed by the House of Representatives on February 6, 2023.

(2) Title III of H.R. 7408 (America's Wildlife Habitat Conservation Act) as ordered to be reported on April 16, 2024, by the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) In publishing this Act in slip form and in the United States Statutes at large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include after the date of approval at the end an appendix setting forth the text of the sections of the bills referred to in subsection (a).

SPECIAL BASE RATES OF PAY FOR WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS

SEC. 456. (a) Subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5332 the following:

“§5332a. Special base rates of pay for wildland firefighters

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘firefighter’ means an employee who—

“(A) is a firefighter within the meaning of section 8331(21) or section 8401(14);

“(B) in the case of an employee who holds a supervisory or administrative position and is subject to subchapter III of chapter 83, but who does not qualify to be considered a firefighter within the meaning of section 8331(21), would otherwise qualify if the employee had transferred directly to that position after serving as a firefighter within the meaning of that section;

“(C) in the case of an employee who holds a supervisory or administrative position and is subject to chapter 84, but who does not qualify to be considered a firefighter within the meaning of section 8401(14), would otherwise qualify if the employee had transferred directly to that position after performing duties described in section 8401(14)(A) for at least 3 years; or

“(D) in the case of an employee who is not subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84, holds a position that the Office of Personnel Management determines would satisfy subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) if the employee were subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84;

“(2) the term ‘General Schedule base rate’ means an annual rate of basic pay established under section 5332 before any additions, such as a locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 or 5304a or a special rate supplement under section 5305;

“(3) the term ‘special base rate’ means an annual rate of basic pay payable to a wildland firefighter, before any additions or reductions, that replaces the General Schedule base rate

otherwise applicable to the wildland firefighter and that is administered in the same manner as a General Schedule base rate; and

“(4) the term ‘wildland firefighter’ means a firefighter—

“(A) who is employed by the Forest Service or the Department of the Interior; and

“(B) the duties of the position of whom primarily relate to fires occurring in forests, range lands, or other wildlands, as opposed to structural fires.

“(b) SPECIAL BASE RATES OF PAY.—

“(1) ENTITLEMENT TO SPECIAL RATE.—Notwithstanding section 5332, a wildland firefighter is entitled to a special base rate at grades 1 through 15, which shall—

“(A) replace the otherwise applicable General Schedule base rate for the wildland firefighter;

“(B) be basic pay for all purposes, including the purpose of computing a locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 or 5304a; and

“(C) be computed as described in paragraph (2) and adjusted at the time of adjustments in the General Schedule.

“(2) COMPUTATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The special base rate for a wildland firefighter shall be derived by increasing the otherwise applicable General Schedule base rate for the wildland firefighter by the following applicable percentage for the grade of the wildland firefighter and rounding the result to the nearest whole dollar:

“(i) For GS-1, 42 percent.

“(ii) For GS-2, 39 percent.

“(iii) For GS-3, 36 percent.

“(iv) For GS-4, 33 percent.

“(v) For GS-5, 30 percent.

“(vi) For GS-6, 27 percent.

“(vii) For GS-7, 24 percent.

“(viii) For GS-8, 21 percent.

“(ix) For GS-9, 18 percent.

“(x) For GS-10, 15 percent.

“(xi) For GS-11, 12 percent.

“(xii) For GS-12, 9 percent.

“(xiii) For GS-13, 6 percent.

“(xiv) For GS-14, 3 percent.

“(xv) For GS-15, 1.5 percent.

“(B) HOURLY, DAILY, WEEKLY, OR BIWEEKLY RATES.—When the special base rate with respect to a wildland firefighter is expressed as an hourly, daily, weekly, or biweekly rate, the special base rate shall be computed from the appropriate annual rate of basic pay derived under subparagraph (A) in accordance with the rules under section 5504(b).”.

(b) The table of sections for subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5332 the following:

“5332a. Special base rates of pay for wildland firefighters.”.

(c) Section 5343 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g)(1) For a prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) who is a wildland firefighter, as defined in section 5332a(a), the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior (as applicable) shall increase the wage rates of that employee by an amount (determined at the sole and exclusive discretion of the applicable Secretary after consultation with the other Secretary) that is generally consistent with the percentage increases given to wildland firefighters in the General Schedule under section 5332a.

“(2) An increased wage rate under paragraph (1) shall be basic pay for the same purposes as the wage rate otherwise established under this section.

“(3) An increase under this subsection may not cause the wage rate of an employee to increase to a rate that would produce an annualized rate in excess of the annual rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule.”.

(d) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after either

October 1, 2024 or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

(e) Notwithstanding section 40803(d)(4)(B) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592(d)(4)(B)) and authority provided under the headings “WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT – FOREST SERVICE” and “WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT – DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR” in fiscal years 2024 and 2025, the salary increase in such section and under such headings shall not apply to the positions described in such section 40803(d)(4)(B) for service performed on or after the effective date described in subsection (d) of this section.

WILDLAND FIRE INCIDENT RESPONSE PREMIUM PAY
SEC. 457. (a) Subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5545b the following:

“§5545c. Incident response premium pay for employees engaged in wildland firefighting

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

“(B) the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives;

“(C) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

“(D) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives;

“(E) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

“(F) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

“(G) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

“(H) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

“(2) the term ‘covered employee’ means an employee of the Forest Service or the Department of the Interior who is—

“(A) a wildland firefighter, as defined in section 5332a(a); or

“(B) certified by the applicable agency to perform wildland fire incident-related duties during the period that employee is deployed to respond to a qualifying incident;

“(3) the term ‘incident response premium pay’ means pay to which a covered employee is entitled under subsection (c);

“(4) the term ‘prescribed fire incident’ means a wildland fire originating from a planned ignition in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives;

“(5) the term ‘qualifying incident’—

“(A) means—

“(i) a wildfire incident, a prescribed fire incident, or a severity incident; or

“(ii) an incident that the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior determines is similar in nature to an incident described in clause (i); and

“(B) does not include an initial response incident that is contained within 36 hours; and

“(6) the term ‘severity incident’ means an incident in which a covered employee is pre-positioned in an area in which conditions indicate there is a high risk of wildfires.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY.—A covered employee is eligible for incident response premium pay under this section if—

“(1) the covered employee is deployed to respond to a qualifying incident; and

“(2) the deployment described in paragraph (1) is—

“(A) outside of the official duty station of the covered employee; or

“(B) within the official duty station of the covered employee and the covered employee is assigned to an incident-adjacent fire camp or other designated field location.

“(c) ENTITLEMENT TO INCIDENT RESPONSE PREMIUM PAY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered employee who satisfies the conditions under subsection (b) is entitled to premium pay for the period in which

the covered employee is deployed to respond to the applicable qualifying incident.

“(2) COMPUTATION.—

“(A) FORMULA.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), premium pay under paragraph (1) shall be paid to a covered employee at a daily rate of 450 percent of the hourly rate of basic pay of the covered employee for each day that the covered employee satisfies the requirements under subsection (b), rounded to the nearest whole cent.

“(B) LIMITATION.—Premium pay under this subsection may not be paid—

“(i) with respect to a covered employee for whom the annual rate of basic pay is greater than that for step 10 of GS–10, at a daily rate that exceeds the daily rate established under subparagraph (A) for step 10 of GS–10; or

“(ii) to a covered employee in a total amount that exceeds \$9,000 in any calendar year.

“(C) ADJUSTMENTS.—

“(i) ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall assess the difference between the average total amount of compensation that was paid to covered employees, by grade, in fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

“(ii) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date that is 1 year after the effective date of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly publish a report on the results of the assessment conducted under clause (i).

“(iii) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—After publishing the report required under clause (ii), the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, may, in the sole and exclusive discretion of the Secretaries acting jointly, administratively adjust the amount of premium pay paid under this subsection (or take other administrative action) to ensure that the average annual amount of total compensation paid to covered employees, by grade, is more consistent with such amount that was paid to those employees in fiscal year 2023.

“(iv) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 3 days after an adjustment made, or other administrative action taken, under clause (iii) becomes final, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a notification regarding that adjustment or other administrative action, as applicable.

“(d) TREATMENT OF INCIDENT RESPONSE PREMIUM PAY.—Incident response premium pay under this section—

“(1) is not considered part of the basic pay of a covered employee for any purpose;

“(2) may not be considered in determining a covered employee’s lump-sum payment for accumulated and accrued annual leave under section 5551 or section 5552;

“(3) may not be used in determining pay under section 8114 (relating to compensation for work injuries);

“(4) may not be considered in determining pay for hours of paid leave or other paid time off during which the premium pay is not payable; and

“(5) shall be disregarded in determining the minimum wage and overtime pay to which a covered employee is entitled under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).”

(b) Subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5544—

(A) by amending the section heading to read as follows: “**Wage-board overtime, Sunday rates, and other premium pay**”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) A prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) shall receive incident response premium pay under the same terms and conditions that apply to a covered employee under section 5545c if that employee—

“(1) is employed by the Forest Service or the Department of the Interior; and

“(2)(A) is a wildland firefighter, as defined in section 5332a(a); or

“(B) is certified by the applicable agency to perform wildland fire incident-related duties during the period the employee is deployed to respond to a qualifying incident (as defined in section 5545c(a)).”; and

(2) in section 5547(a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “5545c,” after “5545a.”

(c) The table of sections for subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending the item relating to section 5544 to read as follows:

“5544. Wage-board overtime, Sunday rates, and other premium pay.”; and

(2) by inserting after the item relating to section 5545b the following:

“5545c. Incident response premium pay for employees engaged in wildland firefighting.”

(d) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after either October 1, 2024 or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

WATER RIGHTS

SEC. 458. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated to require or request, as a condition of the issuance, renewal, or extension of any Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management permit, lease, allotment, easement, or other land use and occupancy, arrangement, the transfer, or relinquishment of any water right, in whole, or in part, granted under State law.

CACTUS CHANNEL

SEC. 459. Subject to the terms provided herein, if the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District submits to the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than 365 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a written request for the conveyance of certain National Forest System land located in the County of Riverside, California, as generally depicted on the map titled “Sunnymead Cactus Avenue Channel Proposed Land Conveyance” and dated “May 13, 2024” the Secretary shall convey to that District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands: Provided, That the exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land herein identified shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary: Provided further, That then conveyance shall be made by quitclaim deed and subject to existing rights and any other terms and conditions the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States: Provided further, That the District shall pay to the United States fair market value for the conveyed National Forest System land herein identified: Provided further, That the Secretary shall deposit any funds received by the United States from such conveyance in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a) (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) and such deposits shall be made available without future appropriations: Provided further, That as a condition of the conveyance, the District shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance, including the survey herein required and any environmental analysis and resource surveys required by Federal law: Provided further, That notwithstanding the requirements of Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)), with respect to the National Forest System land herein identified, the Secretary shall only be required to meet disclosure requirements for hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants under Section 120(h) and shall not otherwise be required to remediate or abate any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants: Provided further, That if the National Forest System land herein identified is conveyed to the

District, the Secretary shall not be required to contribute to the cost of any infrastructure, facilities, or improvements developed on that land after the conveyance.

LIMITATION

SEC. 460. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used for the Climate Justice Alliance.

LIMITATION

SEC. 461. None of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Smithsonian Institution by this Act may be made available for partnerships or activities associated with the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices.

LAND WITHDRAWALS

SEC. 462. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to withdraw any Federal land from any form of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, location, entry, or patent under the general mining laws, or disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials, or geothermal leasing laws unless such withdrawal is authorized by an Act of Congress.

FAST-41

SEC. 463. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled “Revising Scope of the Mining Sector of Projects That Are Eligible for Coverage Under Title 41 of the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation Act” (88 Fed. Reg. 65350; September 22, 2023).

PRIVATELY OWNED MINERAL ESTATES

SEC. 464. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to issue or revise any regulation pursuant to Section 17(o) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(o)) relating to oil and gas development of outstanding and reserved mineral rights within the Allegheny National Forest.

APPRAISALS

SEC. 465. Section 5 of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 577g), is amended by striking “of the fair appraised value of such” and inserting “of the highest fair appraised value, including the historical fair appraised value, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with this section, of such”.

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 466. Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees any guidance documents relating to the implementation of the rule entitled “Revised Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’; Conforming” published by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on September 8, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 61964).

PESTICIDES

SEC. 467. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to issue or adopt any guidance or any policy, take any regulatory action, or approve any labeling or change to such labeling that is inconsistent with or in any respect different from the conclusion of—

(a) a human health assessment performed pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.); or

(b) a carcinogenicity classification for a pesticide.

STEAM RULE

SEC. 468. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Supplemental Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 9, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 40198).

SMALL OFF-ROAD ENGINE WAIVER

SEC. 469. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to approve a waiver submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency by the State of California, pursuant to section 209(e) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7543(e)), for the State of California’s amendments to its rule titled “Small Off-Road Engine Regulations: Transition to Zero Emissions”.

OZONE GOOD NEIGHBOR

SEC. 470. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Federal ‘Good Neighbor Plan’ for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on June 5, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 36654).

EPA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEC. 471. Beginning on October 1, 2024, of the amounts made available to the Environmental Protection Agency under each of sections 60101, 60102, 60104, 60105, 60106, 60107, 60108, 60109, 60110, 60111, 60112, 60113, 60115, 60116, and 60201 of Public Law 117–169, two-tenths of one percent of such amounts shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency for oversight of funding provided to the Environmental Protection Agency by such Public Law: Provided, That amounts so transferred shall be derived from the unobligated balances of amounts under each such section.

CLEAN POWER PLAN

SEC. 472. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “New Source Performance Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Existing Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; and Repeal of the Affordable Clean Energy Rule” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 9, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 39798).

ETHYLENE OXIDE

SEC. 473. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed interim registration review decision and draft risk assessment addendum for ethylene oxide described in the notice titled “Pesticide Registration Review; Proposed Interim Decision and Draft Risk Assessment Addendum for Ethylene Oxide; Notice of Availability” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 13, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 22447) unless the Commissioner of Food and Drugs certifies that, as relevant, finalization, implementation, administration, or enforcement of such rule, decision, or addendum for ethylene oxide will not adversely impact the availability of ethylene oxide to sterilize medical products in the United States or result in the movement of any sterilization capacity of such products outside of the United States.

LIGHT- AND MEDIUM-DUTY VEHICLES

SEC. 474. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Multi-Pollutant Emissions Standards for Model Years 2027 and Later Light-Duty and Medium-Duty Vehicles” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 18, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 27842), or any substantially similar rule.

HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES

SEC. 475. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards for Heavy-Duty Vehicles-Phase 3” and published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the

Federal Register on April 22, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 29440), or any substantially similar rule.

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401

SEC. 476. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule of the Environmental Protection Agency, titled “Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule”, and published on September 27, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 66558).

INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON SOCIAL COST OF GREENHOUSE GASES

SEC. 477. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases.

NEPA GREENHOUSE GAS GUIDANCE

SEC. 478. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the notice of interim guidance titled “National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change” published by the Council on Environmental Quality in the Federal Register on January 9, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 1196).

NEPA PHASE 1

SEC. 479. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations Revisions” published by the Council on Environmental Quality in the Federal Register on April 20, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 23453).

NEPA PHASE 2

SEC. 480. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Regulations Revisions Phase 2” published by the Council on Environmental Quality in the Federal Register on May 1, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 35442).

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

SEC. 481. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 8, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 16820).

RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 482. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act; Safer Communities by Chemical Accident Prevention” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 11, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 17622).

GHG REPORTING

SEC. 483. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule: Revisions and Confidentiality Determinations for Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 14, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 42062).

MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

SEC. 484. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled “Clean Water Act Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Meat and Poultry Products Point Source Category” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on January 23, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 4474).

DISPOSAL OF COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS

SEC. 485. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer,

or enforce the final rule titled “Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities; Legacy CCR Surface Impoundments” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 8, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 38950).

AERIALLY APPLIED FIRE RETARDANT

SEC. 486. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to ban the use of aerially applied fire retardant.

CALIFORNIA RCRA ACTION

SEC. 487. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement a regulation issued by the State of California, pursuant to the authority provided under the 2009 Memorandum of Agreement between the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and Region IX of the Environmental Protection Agency (or any successor agreement), that classifies metal shredding facilities as hazardous waste treatment facilities.

REPORT ON CELLULOSIC BIOFUELS

SEC. 488. (a) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report outlining a plan to qualify any fuel derived from waste plastic or waste tires as cellulosic biofuel under section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)).

(b) In preparing the report described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall consult with relevant stakeholders and incorporate into such report any input from such stakeholders that the Administrator determines appropriate.

GOOD NEIGHBOR AUTHORITY

SEC. 489. (a) Section 8206(b)(2)(C)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2025”.

(b) Notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a), the authorities provided by title III of the America’s Wildlife Habitat Conservation Act (as enacted by section 455 of this Act), and the terms and conditions of such Act, shall apply to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

METHANE FEE

SEC. 490. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to develop, propose, finalize, implement, or enforce regulations implementing subsection (c) of section 136 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7436); or

(2) otherwise impose, collect, or enforce a charge on methane emissions under such section 136.

LIMITATION

SEC. 491. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 7, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 38508).

STATE PERMIT PROGRAM

SEC. 492. The notice of the Environmental Protection Agency approving the State of Florida’s request to carry out a permit program for the discharge of dredged or fill material pursuant to section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), published on December 22, 2020, and titled “EPA’s Approval of Florida’s Clean Water Act Section 404 Assumption Request” (85 Fed. Reg. 83553) shall have the force and effect of law.

IRIS

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to develop, finalize, issue,

or use assessments under the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).

UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER

SEC. 494. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to finalize, implement, or administer the addition of the Upper Columbia River, Washington site under the General Superfund Section of the proposed rule entitled “National Priorities List” and published by the Environmental Protection Agency on March 7, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 16502).

OLD-GROWTH

SEC. 495. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

(1) finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the environmental impact statement entitled “EIS No. 20240110, Draft, USFS, NAT, Land Management Plan Direction for Old-Growth Forest Conditions Across the National Forest System” published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on June 21, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 52039) or any substantially similar environmental impact statement; or

(2) carry out any proposed action included in such environmental impact statement (or notice relating to such environmental impact statement) or any substantially similar action.

NAAQ5 RULE

SEC. 496. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule entitled “Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter” and published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 6, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 16202).

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 497. \$0

This division may be cited as the “Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025”.

The CHAIR. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 118–602, amendments en bloc described in section 8 of House Resolution 1370, and pro forma amendments described in section 9 of that resolution.

Each further amendment printed in part B of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of House Resolution 1370, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–602 not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to section 8 of House Resolution 1370 shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as described in section 9 of House Resolution 1370, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC OFFERED BY MR. SIMPSON OF IDAHO

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 1370, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 5, 12, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 86, 87, 94, 95, 96, and 97 printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Idaho:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000) (increased by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. BEYER OF VIRGINIA

Page 18, line 22, after the dollar amount insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT OF COLORADO

Page 115, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 156, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 88, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 18, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MS. BUDZINSKI OF ILLINOIS

Page 24, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 146, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 109, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$82,000,000) (reduced by \$82,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 101, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$9,708,000) (reduced by \$9,708,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. DUARTE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 89, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000) (reduced by \$500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR. FEENSTRA OF IOWA

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$15,000,000) (increased by \$15,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MS. PEREZ OF WASHINGTON

Page 106, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 40, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert “(decreased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 156, line 24, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000) (increased by \$500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000) (increased by \$3,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF NEW YORK

Page 93, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$748,735,000) (reduced by \$748,735,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. KENNEDY OF NEW YORK

Page 18, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$81,049,000) (reduced by \$81,049,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 91, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 40, line 19, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 9, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000)”.

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,000,000)”.

Page 89, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 93, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$4,000,000) (increased by \$4,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 88, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$13,000,000)”.

Page 91, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$13,000,000)”.

Page 91, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$13,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000) (increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 9, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000) (increased by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 156, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$600,000) (increased by \$600,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 8, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 148, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 148, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$27,000,000) (increased by \$27,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$12,000,000) (increased by \$12,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 93, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$35,987,000) (reduced by \$35,987,000)”.

Page 93, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$242,485,000) (reduced by \$242,485,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Page 12, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000) (reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. SCHWEIKERT OF ARIZONA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$7,000,000)”.

Page 133, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$7,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. STANTON OF ARIZONA

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$20,000)”.

Page 133, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$20,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

Page 2, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$11,000,000) (increased by \$11,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 93, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,500,000,000) (reduced by \$1,500,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. VASQUEZ OF NEW MEXICO

Page 32, line 12 after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000) (increased by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN OF VIRGINIA

Page 27, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000) (increased by \$500,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, this bipartisan en bloc was developed in coordination with our colleagues across the aisle. It contains noncontroversial amendments addressing important issues in this bill that have been agreed to by both sides.

For example, the amendments en bloc highlight the importance of the Rural Water Technical Assistance grants as well as the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.

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It emphasizes the support for Indian Health Services and national heritage areas and support for research to harmful algal blooms and provides assistance to the Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Madam Chair, I support its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I support the en bloc amendment, I urge its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I have no more speakers on this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of amendment No. 94 which would direct BLM to use additional resources on reversible fertility control methods during its wild horse and burro management program.

There are as many as 73,000 wild horses and burros roaming across the West, many of which are put in unnecessary danger due to BLM's use of helicopters to control horse populations. In fiscal year 2024 alone, BLM has planned to round up a staggering 21,000 wild horses. This is a costly and unsustainable plan. Just in the last 3 weeks, 47 horses have been killed during BLM helicopter roundups in Nevada and Wyoming.

There are, however, more humane ways to achieve BLM's goal of managing these herds. The use of reversible fertility control is a safe and inexpensive way to manage wild horse and burro populations. Although it is scientifically proven to decrease the number of animals living on the range, BLM spends less than 1 percent of its management budget on such methods.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to implore BLM to increase their spending on fertility control methods and save these icons of the American West.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I don't have any further speakers if the gentlewoman is ready to yield back.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Chair, clean water is a human right. For decades in this country, we have allowed our water infrastructure to fall into disrepair, putting public health and the health of our environments into jeopardy.

Fortunately, the State and Tribal Assistance Grant, or STAG, program is empowering communities to tackle their toughest challenges and make game-changing drinking and clean water investments.

These include projects that protect beaches, including coastlines along the Great Lakes in my district, to make it safe to swim and recreate; projects to prevent runoff that pollutes our waters and can cause harmful algal blooms that damage public health and marine life; and projects to remove lead pipes, improving health outcomes, especially in children.

The STAG program also works to address past inequities by providing Indian and Tribal communities with the support they need to address drinking water and wastewater issues that disproportionately impact reservations.

The STAG program is a step in the right direction.

It helps State and Tribal Governments across the country upgrade aging infrastructure, build resiliency in the face of climate change, and meet the needs of historically underserved communities.

For these reasons, it is critical to ensure this program is adequately funded. My amendment would increase funding for the STAG program by \$745 million.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the amendment to protect our nature's most precious natural resource and ensure communities access to clean water across our great country.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam Chair, the health and economic prosperity of my district, which has coastlines along Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the Niagara River, is deeply intertwined with the health of the Great Lakes.

The lakes serve residents in Buffalo and Niagara Falls in myriad ways, from supplying fresh water to being a source of leisure.

In 2021, the Great Lakes region generated \$3.1 trillion in economic activity and employed nearly 26 million people, representing \$1.3 trillion in wages.

But our local and regional economy is threatened by a microscopic enemy harmful algal blooms, or HABS.

HABs can quickly grow out of control, producing toxic chemicals that cause illness or death in humans and pets who come in contact.

These large, blue-green algae blooms wash onto our beaches, and can form huge, putrid piles of muck—driving away beach goers, disrupting recreational activities, and deterring investment in our coastlines.

To ensure public health, protect marine life, and ensure the vibrancy of local economies and water-related industries, more needs to be done to study and understand harmful algal blooms.

My amendment would provide an additional \$5 million to the U.S. Geological Survey to research and monitor HABS in freshwater bodies.

Continued federal investment in researching HABS must be a top priority, especially as we get closer to understanding how they form and how we can reduce their harmful ecological and economic impacts.

I urge my colleagues to pass my amendment to protect tourism economies, animals, and public health.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

GUADALUPE FATMUCKET, TEXAS FATMUCKET, GUADALUPE ORB, TEXAS PIMPLEBACK, BALCONES SPIKE, FALSE SPIKE, AND TEXAS FAWNSFOOT

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status With Critical Habitat for Guadalupe Fatmucket, Texas Fatmucket, Guadalupe Orb, Texas Pimpleback, Balcones Spike, and False Spike, and Threatened Species Status With Section 4(d) Rule and Critical Habitat for Texas Fawnsfoot" (89 Fed. Reg. 48034; published June 4, 2024).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, let me start by saying the critical habitat that I am concerned most about is rural America, the backbone of this

country, the breadbasket, and the energy basin that is feeding, clothing, and fueling America.

What I am concerned about with respect to endangered species after almost 4 years of this administration are farmers and oil and gas producers who turn the cranks on the greatest economy in the world, who keep the consumers' cost of energy down, and who basically produce through hydrocarbons 90 percent of everything we use.

However, they are being attacked with a whole-of-government assault, and this, I think, is just one more example.

I rise to offer an amendment to prohibit the funding of the Biden-Harris administration's attempt to regulate these cowboys, plowboys, and rough-necks in rural America who truly make America great.

This administration has decided to list in this case six freshwater mussel species that in their own report and own words are moderately healthy. In doing so they jeopardize the livelihoods, the way of life, and the tremendous contributions of our agriculture and energy producers locking up 1,500 miles of rivers causing our farmers and ranchers to be in jeopardy of criminalization, essentially, for the things they do to make an efficient agriculture production for an affordable and abundant supply of food for every American.

Madam Chair, I offer this amendment. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" to defund what I believe is blatant overreach. Stand up for the God-fearing, hardworking, freedom-loving farmers, ranchers, and energy producers in the heartland. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history, and more than 1 million species are currently threatened with extinction, many within decades.

This amendment seeks to legislate species status rather than providing species with the protections they are afforded under the Endangered Species Act, our principal conservation law, and it would potentially increase litigation regarding the government's responsibility to implement the statutory requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law. The best available scientific and commercial information, not politics, should determine whether a species is listed as threatened or endangered.

This amendment circumvents the rigorous process that is in place to make these determinations as well as the role of public input. Human activities that are threatening and diminishing animal habitats, polluting nature, and accelerating global warming are driving species to extinction.

When we lose a species, impacts reverberate throughout ecosystems, and we all suffer because our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Defunding the service's ability to list species would work against the clear intent of the Endangered Species Act and would further litigation by outside groups on both sides. It would undercut the service's ability to work collaboratively with Tribes, other Federal agencies, States, local communities, and landowners to conserve the species.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and protect vulnerable species so that future generations benefit from a world with healthy ecosystems and robust biodiversity.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, may I ask how much time do I have remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ARRINGTON. If the Endangered Species Act were so important to my colleagues, then we wouldn't go 30 years without reauthorizing it. If it is a national priority, then we ought to look at it, do our congressional oversight jobs that we were sent here to do, and determine if it is working or not.

I can't imagine, to my colleague from Maine, that her fishermen would appreciate being locked out of their livelihoods and what they contribute to the Maine economy any more than my producers of agriculture who put food on the table for folks in Maine and all over the country.

I really believe we have gotten this thing so out of whack when we talk about critical habitat for these freshwater mussels that are healthy. There is nothing healthy about the ag economy. There is an ecosystem that we ought to all be concerned about because if we can't feed ourselves and if we don't have food security in this country, then we don't have a strong nation.

We are blessed with tremendous resources. The greatest of those resources are hardworking farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and others who help feed Americans and take tremendous risks, weather risks and market risks. These guys live with tremendous debt. They borrow and they pray to the good Lord that the weather will work out, and they have been experiencing record drought in my home State of Texas.

Now they have to contend with healthy, freshwater mussels in 1,500 miles of river. It seems to me we have this thing upside down. Yes, we want to steward our environment. Yes, we care about wildlife and habitat of all kinds, but we seem to have moved a human flourishing objective somewhere down below where it ought to be, which is at the top along with these farmers, ranchers, and energy producers.

God bless them. They have so much to contend with with all the overreach coming out of EPA's Waters of the U.S. I could go through a litany of things that they are suffering one blow after another, one regulation, one overreach after another, and now these freshwater mussels that are apparently, according to their own reports, healthy.

We ought to care more about the critical habitat of farming and farmers than we do freshwater mussels that are healthy.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

MULESHOE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LAND PROTECTION PLAN

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the Land Protection Plan described in the document published by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service titled "Final Land Protection Plan & Environmental Assessment Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge" (February 2023).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to defund the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services plan to expand the Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge by an unprecedented 1,000 percent.

Madam Chair, think about that. We are out in the breadbasket of America, in the panhandle of Texas, Muleshoe America, and they take a 6,400-acre refuge and they want to expand it to 700,000 acres.

My chairman over here from Idaho is the only one who recognizes that we have the highest level of indebtedness in the history of our Nation, surpassing World War II. We are in relative peace and prosperity, and it is only going to get worse. The wheels are coming off. We spend almost \$1 trillion to service the debt, just to pay interest, and that is going to more than double over the next decade.

□ 1845

We are in trouble. At \$35 trillion, we are borrowing almost \$8 billion a day to support this huge and ever-growing government. Like a hole in our head, the last thing we need to do is spend

money to buy up more land to somehow either appease an environmental group or maybe just achieve what seems to be an odd objective of having the Federal Government own and operate a third of our land. They can't manage the land they have.

I just got back from Glacier National Park. It is beautiful. I want those parks to be managed well for wildfire management and recreational use. They are beautiful, and we are blessed.

The gentleman who runs that facility on behalf of the American people said he can't get to but 10 percent of the land, and we are trying to go 1,000 percent expansion in Muleshoe. The sandhill crane and pronghorns are not on the Endangered Species List. They are stable.

I don't understand why we are here. Let's think about the critical habitat versus human flourishing, the human habitat, and the American people habitat.

We have Social Security and Medicare, which will be insolvent in the next 10 to 15 years. Their unfunded liability combined is about \$135 trillion. We have a farm bill that needs to be resourced. We have infrastructure that is crumbling.

We have a Defense Department, which is for the common defense, the first and most important job of the Federal Government, but because our debt and interest is squeezing our ability to fund our national priorities, we are now below 3 percent of investment in military for the defense of our country per GDP for the first time since prior to World War II.

Is this what my Democratic colleagues think is a national priority?

I mean, that is the problem with this place, is we don't prioritize. Our system of resourcing the people's government is completely irrational. We don't have to pay for anything. We don't take it out of their pockets, so they don't revolt. They would. If we took the \$2 trillion that we borrow every year, they would revolt.

We ought to be able to find some waste and unnecessary spending. Maybe we ought to prioritize like every other American that is suffering with the worst tax of all, which is inflation. They have to prioritize, or they don't eat and can't take care of their families.

This is a bad deal. It is overreach. It is crazy.

Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Chair, I have to say this: People don't trust the Federal Government anymore, and I don't like that because it is going to make it very difficult for us to govern and keep the peace and domestic tranquility and to have us love each other as fellow Americans.

They trust the Federal Government even less over the last few years because they have seen it be weaponized

against them in the name of clean air or clean water in terms of ponds, puddles, and ditches on farmers' lands that have nothing to do with navigable waters, and this administration knows it. By the way, so do the courts because they threw it out, but it is just one after another.

Texas tried to do what the Federal Government advocated under this current administration and under border czar Harris' leadership. They tried to defend our sovereign border and protect our citizens. With the stroke of a pen, this administration declared the Mexican mussel needed critical habitat, and they obstructed our ability to defend ourselves.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, the Interior appropriations bill we are considering today includes 92 poison pill riders in the base bill, and I object to the inclusion of any more.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change, such as the drought, flooding, severe storm, and wildfire events we are experiencing.

As of July 9, the United States has experienced 15 confirmed weather and climate disaster events with losses exceeding \$1 billion each. That is 15 events over \$1 billion this year alone by July. As we all know, Hurricane Beryl made landfall in Texas on July 8, and we know more storms will follow this year.

This amendment seeks to block the Fish and Wildlife Service from working with willing sellers to expand conservation of the Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge through fee title and easement acquisitions. Investment in and expansion of the National Wildlife Refuge System follows on to the Service's work with partners to identify a conservation strategy and limited acquisition boundary that will support sandhill crane, pronghorn, and the lesser prairie-chicken, as well as a full suite of other wildlife that relies on grassland and wetland habitat types.

This plan is a critical step in protecting the future of the Southern High Plains region in New Mexico and Texas for iconic species. This area is also important to conserve for related benefits, like clean water filtration and carbon sequestration, which are essential to environmental and human well-being. Our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and making our Nation stronger.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. BENTZ

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the establishment of a national monument in Malheur County, Oregon, under chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Antiquities Act of 1906").

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit the Department of the Interior from using appropriated funds for any purpose having to do with establishing under the Antiquities Act a national monument in Malheur County, Oregon.

Malheur County is part of my congressional district, and it is huge, almost 10,000 square miles in size. As Members can see from the picture to my right, this county is 145 times the size of Washington, D.C. It is sparsely populated, but the people who live and work in Malheur County understand the value and importance of protecting the land because many are second, third, and fourth generations who spent their lives earning a living in the most challenging of arid locations, knowing from hard experience that the only way to survive is to live in harmony with the land.

Back in 2015, a small group of mostly urban activists, funded by recreational sportswear companies, tried to convince the Obama administration that it should use the Antiquities Act to abruptly impose a national monument designation on 2.5 million acres of the 6.3 million acres making up Malheur County. That is about 40 percent of the county's entire area.

This picture beside me shows the typical type of land that makes up much of these 2.5 million acres. The almost 200 miles of canyon seen cutting through the sagebrush flats in this picture are already protected with scenic river designations. We don't need a monument stacked on top of those previous designations.

Much of the proposed monument area is covered by sagebrush and extremely dry. The widely separated springs and ephemeral trickles of water trying to pass as streams in this vast, environmentally fragile area are generally the site of ranch headquarters operated for generations by families of ranchers.

These ranchers, in addition to being an important part of the economy, provide first-responder protection for recreationists, hikers, and hunters. When wildfires break out, as they are right now, they do their best to protect the land itself. Their presence also protects against abuse of the land by those who have little regard for its fragility.

Back in 2015, when those activists began to lobby the Obama administration for a monument designation, local residents gathered together in opposition. They formed a group of ranchers, hunters, environmental NGOs, and others. For the past 7 years, this group has been meeting, studying, arguing, discussing, and working with landowners, State legislators, county commissioners, the local Paiute Tribe of Indians, Congressmen, Senator RON WYDEN, and others to develop a legislative initiative addressing many of the concerns of interested parties.

Their work culminated in S. 1890, the Malheur Community Empowerment for the Owyhee Act, passed by the Senate. Thus, there is no reason for a national monument designation. The pending Senate bill, when finalized, because it needs to be changed in significant part, plus the Federal protections already in place, as shown in the chart beside me, are all designed to protect this important area.

A top-down monument designation will not protect the land. In fact, such a designation will attract tens of thousands of people to this fragile area, resulting in the destruction of the very thing a monument designation would purport to protect.

It is a sad commentary on those who preach cooperation and nonpartisanship that one of the very environmental NGOs that was at the negotiating table and participated in the structure found in S. 1890 has now begun to advertise, fundraise, and lobby, advocating that the President use the Antiquities Act to designate much of that same 2.5 million acres as a national monument, ignoring the years of work and time invested by those who actually live in and around this land to do something more protective.

Madam Chair, my amendment is designed to stop the use of Federal monies for what would be a totally unnecessary monument designation, thus allowing the locally driven public land protective process to continue.

Madam Chair, I ask for support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, this amendment would prohibit funding for the establishment of any national monument in Malheur County.

The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect objects of historic or scientific

interest. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase the protection of special Federal lands.

This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare a national monument in specific parts of the country. It goes against 100 years of American tradition to protect the Nation's cultural and natural resources.

The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BENTZ. Madam Chair, I point out that there is layer upon layer of Federal protective designations already in place. More importantly, the local community has worked together for almost 7 years to put together a bill similar to the one that has been passed by the Senate.

Why in the world would we want to allow the designation of a monument to usurp the local work done by people living in that area? This amendment keeps that from happening, and we need this kind of protection so that local people recognize they are not powerless and that they can step up and protect their land.

Madam Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in defending our communities' rights and upholding our constitutional rights. We must not allow executive overreach but protect our rural communities and promote balanced approaches to Federal land management.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MRS. BICE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Smithsonian Institution for any drag show performance.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

□ 1900

Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of my amendment, which would prohibit the use of any

Federal funds or resources from being used to host drag shows at the Smithsonian. I have had several interactions with Smithsonian Secretary Lonnie Bunch on this very issue.

In a House Administration Committee hearing in December of last year, I questioned Secretary Bunch on whether or not taxpayer funds were used for drag shows and if the Smithsonian had plans to continue to promote drag shows for children.

During the hearing, Secretary Bunch said, "I think it's not appropriate to expose children to drag shows. I'm surprised and I will look into that."

I was pleased to hear this answer as I also believe it is inappropriate to expose children to these types of events. Only a few weeks later, I was shocked to see that Secretary Bunch had begun pulling back on his answers to me. I believe this is in large part due to the blowback from staff who worked at the Smithsonian.

A few months later, the Secretary followed up with answers to additional questions I had. While a response from the Smithsonian stated taxpayer funds were not used for drag shows directly, official time and Smithsonian resources, such as websites and staff as well as building space were being used. To me, this is completely unacceptable.

The Smithsonian then hosted an event titled: Neurodiverse Drag Story Hour, utilizing a taxpayer-funded Smithsonian building, advertised on taxpayer-funded websites, and using taxpayer-funded staff.

Madam Chair, the Smithsonian should focus on education and research, not inappropriate entertainment. Instead of diffusing knowledge, which is the mission statement of the Smithsonian, we are diffusing the intent and the mission of the institution.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to the amendment, and I am sorry to tell my good friend from Oklahoma that I oppose her on this misguided amendment.

One of our greatest strengths as a Nation is our diversity. The American experience is not a singular experience, and diversity programs exist to recognize this. We should not defund or block the Smithsonian from holding LGBTQIA+ events and restricting program and content development when we know the Smithsonian is committed to broadly sharing information so parents can make decisions about what is appropriate content for their children.

Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment, I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I hear the words from my colleague from Maine,

but I will note a few instances of what we are seeing at the Smithsonian because I believe that to be incorrect.

Drag events at Smithsonian Institution Museums include: June 22, the Neurodiverse Drag Story Hour; June 23, 2023, Native Pride Extravaganza, the American Indian Museum; June 3, 2023, Drag Story Hour; June 4, 2022, Pride Family Day with two lip-syncing drag shows; June 2021, Virtual Drag Queen Art Bingo; June 2021, Virtual Drag Queen Story Time; and June 2020, Drag Queen Story Time.

These are not appropriate things to be hosting in taxpayer-funded buildings, using taxpayer resources targeted at children. These are adult events, and they should be kept away from children. I strongly support the amendment. Children should not be exposed to adult cabaret performances.

In what world, Madam Chair, is that okay?

They receive Federal funding to ensure their buildings are maintained and the staff are paid. I do not believe it is appropriate for staff to be paid to expose children to inappropriate material. I do not believe it is appropriate for Federal buildings to be used. I do not believe it is appropriate for Federal agencies, such as the Smithsonian Institution to promote drag shows on their official channels.

Government funding should not be used to expose children to inappropriate material.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE. Madam Chair, I encourage support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I will remind the body, again, that I strongly oppose this amendment. One of our greatest strengths as a Nation is our diversity.

The events that my colleague on the other side of the aisle was referring to were all held during Pride Month. It is an extremely important activity during that month to talk about the importance of our diversity and that America is not a singular experience. We represent a whole variety of people.

I think that any kind of restriction on the content or programming of the art that goes on in the Smithsonian is a terrible, slippery slope. We have seen this happen at other times in our country. Some of us are either old enough or have a memory of Edwin Meese when he was the Attorney General and decided to drape the statues in the Capitol and spent thousands of dollars because he was deciding what was culturally appropriate or what should be going on.

The fact is these are all widely advertised programs that parents can make decisions about. I don't think we should do anything to restrict the content, the art, or the programming at the Smithsonian.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Michael S. Regan, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall be reduced to \$1.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of EPA Administrator Michael Regan to \$1.

On his watch, Administrator Regan has used the EPA to impose Green New Deal policies, such as electric appliance and EV mandates, power plant closures, strict regulations on American energy production, and environmental justice initiatives.

On Michael Regan's watch, the EPA has prioritized DEI over domestic energy, climate change over consumers, and EVs over our great economy.

In a hearing with the Oversight and Accountability Committee, he was unaware that the EPA has never formally been authorized by Congress, something that someone who oversees an agency should know. If the body of government who is directed to create such agencies has never authorized them, well, then we have a problem. However, this hasn't stopped him from jeopardizing American energy security, overloading America's power grid, and raising costs for all American consumers and businesses.

In fact, in March of last year, the EPA Twitter account posted, "As a bicultural, bilingual, and bisexual woman, Iris deeply empathizes with communities at the intersection of overlapping crises of injustice, #climatechange, and environmental racism."

We cannot have the head of the Environmental Protection Agency claiming that even the environment is racist.

This is another season of all the questions are made up and none of the points matter. The American people want their government to work for them, not against them. This administration's Green New Deal regulations are increasing regulatory costs at a rate of \$617 billion per year of rulemaking. Is that clear? \$617 billion in just rulemaking alone.

This isn't a bill that Congress is passing; it is just rulemaking by the agen-

cy itself. If they continue at the Obama administration's regulatory pace, this will cost American families \$60,000. It is time to put an end to governing by the Green New Deal, which is very much a scam, and the first step is to get rid of Administrator Regan.

Madam Chair, I urge the passage of this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I see that we are going to have several Holman rules coming up.

When the Holman rule was originally put in place years ago, it was meant to identify people who had committed crimes and we have had some of those that have been fired. It wasn't meant to identify people who had policy differences.

Those are what elections are about. Anybody who suggested that on this side of the aisle we were going to elect the Biden administration, Biden-Harris administration, that the policies that they enacted were going to be things we supported, I think we are living in a different world.

They are enacting their policy. Instead of doing these types of amendments, and I have opposed every one of them except one, instead of doing these types of amendments, what we need to do is, if we oppose them, get out, and elect another President to get the job done.

This doesn't do anything. If you could tell me that they had committed some crime, something that they didn't have the authority to do, then maybe we would consider it, but I noticed on all of these things, there are an awful lot of Holman amendments.

I am only going to speak on one of them. The same message goes for all of them. Frankly, I don't think we have the authority to do it, even though the rule of the House says we do.

They are appointed and they are confirmed by the United States Senate, and this is essentially firing. When you reduce the salary to \$1, you are firing the individual.

I don't think we have that authority. Unless you can show me that they have done something illegal, high crimes or misdemeanors, something like that, I think this is silly, but we are going to have more of them. That is okay. I just wanted to speak on one of them because I don't want to repeat myself over and over and over again.

It gives sponsors of these amendments the chance to complain about what the administration is doing and that is okay, but I oppose the amendment.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I appreciate my colleague, Mr. SIMPSON, here who is chair of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Sub-

committee. I believe that we absolutely have the authority to exercise the Holman rule.

□ 1915

Congress, the House of Representatives, is a majority rule, self-governing body. We have rules that we vote on to put in place that allow us to govern and govern ourselves as Members of Congress. We have the Holman rule to have a check on unelected bureaucrats.

I agree with my colleague that elections do matter and that we do need to get out and vote for the best candidate. However, my constituents in Colorado do not have the opportunity to vote for these unelected bureaucrats who are happy to stay in their position and wait out a majority of their disliking, and it is very difficult to remove them.

My colleague is also correct in saying this is essentially a way of firing these unelected bureaucrats who are abusing their position, who are using their power, their job, and their position to hurt American citizens when they are creating rulemaking that is costing \$617 billion per year and increasing the household costs of families by \$60,000.

I don't care if that is technically illegal or legal. It is immoral, it is unjust, and it is unsustainable.

I stand by my amendment to reduce the salary of the EPA director, Mr. Reagan, to \$1 and to exercise our House rule that we have voted on and that Mr. SIMPSON even voted on in the Rules package in January of 2023 and hold this unelected bureaucrat accountable.

I am here to represent my constituents and save the American taxpayers money. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Melissa Schwartz, Director of Communications of the Department of the Interior, shall be reduced to \$1.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I am going to exercise the rule of the House to offer the Holman rule amendment here in this appropriations bill, and I rise to offer my amendment that reduces the salary of Melissa Schwartz, Director of Communications of the Department of the Interior, to \$1.

Melissa Schwartz is yet another horrendous and miserable use of taxpayer dollars. Look at this. She is a mask-wearing, quadruple-vaxxed Green New Deal extremist, and unfortunately, a liberal troll who has harassed me, even in committee hearing rooms.

She shouldn't be employed at the Department of the Interior. Melissa Schwartz belongs under a bridge. Melissa had the nerve and lack of respect to confront me in the Halls of Congress following a Department of the Interior meeting.

In this hearing, she had the audacity to come and personally attack a Member of Congress. This DEI hire made clear she doesn't work for the American people, and she is simply another misguided mouthpiece for liberal extremists that hates conservatives and people that disagree with her eccentric views.

Rather than focus on agency priorities or the American people's priorities, facts, and seeking to do what is best for America, Schwartz spends most of her taxpayer time tweeting nonsense and trying to promote the Biden regime's radical new deal scam.

Melissa and her colleagues believe that climate change is the ultimate threat to humanity. They are willing to kill American jobs and sacrifice the health of our economy at all costs as they pursue their extremist ideology.

I am committed to taking a stand against the Biden regime's attempt to cripple American energy and cater to radical extremists.

I urge my colleagues to exercise our voted-on House rule and implement the Holman rule and support my amendment that reduces the salary of Melissa Schwartz to \$1.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, this amendment is petty and punitive. Rather than pursuing grudges against public servants, my colleagues across the aisle should focus their energy on negotiating with the Senate on a bill to fund the government. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed,

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Elizabeth Klien, Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, shall be reduced to \$1.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of Director of Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Elizabeth Klein to \$1.

Ms. Klein is a radical environmentalist and a partisan hack comprised of special interests and mired in ethical conflicts. Her conflicts of interest were so severe that even Senator MANCHIN voted to block her nomination as Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

As deputy director of the New York University School of Law's State Energy and Environmental Impact Center, Klein placed and paid the salaries of legal fellows in State attorneys general offices to advance Michael Bloomberg's radical environmental agenda.

The use of private money to conduct public business is ethically flawed. Indiana's attorney general categorized Ms. Klein's program as an "arrangement through which a private organization or individual can promote an overtly political agenda by paying the salaries of government employees."

In just the first year of the program, SEEIC fellows participated in filing at least 130 regulatory, legal, and other challenges to President Trump's policies—successful policies, I might add. Now Ms. Klein is working for the Federal Government and on the other side of lawsuits that she helped file. Under President Biden's own ethics rules, she should be prohibited from participating in matters involving her former employer.

During her testimony in the House Committee on Natural Resources, I questioned Ms. Klein about her failed nomination to become Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

I asked if she had been provided with a recusal list and formally requested that she provide that list to the com-

mittee. Ms. Klein told the committee that she was happy to provide that list.

Shamefully, it took a letter from the committee and this aggressive committee questioning for Klein to send the committee a very delayed recusal list that should have been in place almost immediately after her hiring.

Ms. Klein spent several years funneling money from Michael Bloomberg to sue the Trump administration and pay for the Green New Deal scam lawyers she had placed in attorneys general offices across the country.

Given her myriad of Federal lawsuits and conflicts, there should be little to nothing that Ms. Klein is allowed to work on at any subagency within the Department of the Interior.

Senior Federal employees are required to be transparent in their ethical obligations and act impartially, placing their sole loyalty to the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America.

Ms. Klein's history of infiltrating State governments with Michael Bloomberg's minions and supporting lawsuits against the Federal Government makes it impossible for her to meet the ethical obligations that her position of public trust requires.

Ms. Klein's continued employment as the director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management has been riddled with a controversial and extensive history of ethical conflicts.

This is a stain on the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Radical partisan extremists have no place in the Federal Government, especially those in charge of our energy security.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to restore integrity to the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, this amendment, once again, is petty and punitive. I don't think this is the appropriate place to pursue grudges against hardworking public servants who we ask to do an extremely important job in Washington.

Let me just say this. This is a use of the Holman rule in a way to—just talking about my colleague on the other side of the aisle—object to the work that is going on related to climate change.

This bill is going to be full of amendments from people who either don't believe in climate change, don't think we should invest in it, or aren't willing to think about the future.

It is our job to make sure that we are protecting the future of this planet, of this country, of our economy, of the people who live in the United States, and the future of our children and grandchildren.

We are going to hear a litany of opposition through amendments, amendments like these, from people who

don't believe that we are having the hottest summer on record, who aren't paying attention to the extreme floods and to the storms that are impacting us, to the damage it has already done to the economy, to the billions of dollars we are already spending, and who are going to use any means possible to block the work we are doing to fight climate change.

I oppose this amendment. I am going to continue to oppose these amendments that are really just another way to deny that climate changes exists and that we have a responsibility to work on it.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I care deeply about our environment. I want clean air. I want clean water. I want to be a good steward of the land that we have been gifted here in the United States of America.

I don't believe that pursuing these extremist Green New Deal scam policies is advancing that agenda that we have. I don't want to spend tax dollars on these initiatives and this purpose.

I want to do the work of the people, and I believe that my amendment gets us one step closer to that by reducing the salary of Ms. Klein to \$1.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, once again, I will say that we are going to have a litany of amendments from people who don't believe in climate change no matter what they say, no matter how many times people on the other side of the aisle say, oh, no, no, I really want clean air and clean water, but I don't want to do the hard work that has to be done.

To call these policies extremist Green New Deal policies is just a way to dismiss that we have a serious problem before us.

We have serious work to do. It is our responsibility to protect the planet for future generations to make sure that we can continue to live and exist on this planet.

Madam Chair, I reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1930

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 89, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,500,000)".

Page 115, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that redirects \$2 million to hazardous fuel reduction activities within the Bureau of Land Management to prevent catastrophic wildfires and save lives.

The year I was elected, Colorado suffered the worst fire season in Colorado history, with the three largest recorded wildfires we have ever had. Hundreds of homes were destroyed and evacuated, and Coloradans endured more than 100 days of fire.

The Cameron Peak fire burned more than 208,000 acres and more than 460 structures to the tune of \$6 million in property losses. The East Troublesome fire on the border of my district killed two people. Coloradans also suffered severe health issues resulting from significant smoke from these fires.

Wildfire smoke causes serious disorders, including eye and respiratory tract infections, reduced lung function, bronchitis, exacerbation of asthma, and even premature death.

Catastrophic wildfires also cause significant damage to the environment. A few years ago, NASA concluded that one catastrophic wildfire can emit more carbon emissions in just a few days than all of the vehicle emissions in an entire State over the course of an entire year. Decades of mismanagement have left our Nation's Federal lands vulnerable to insects and disease, ripe for catastrophic wildfires.

The good news is, there is finally significant bipartisan support throughout the country to prevent wildfires, and the Forest Service is seeking to treat 20 million acres of national forest and grasslands and 30 million acres of State, local, Tribal, and private lands over the next 10 years.

However, we need to do more, as Federal agencies have stated that more than 1 billion acres throughout the country are currently at risk of catastrophic wildfires. Our Federal lands are overgrown and poorly managed, making them more susceptible to wildfire, disease, and even bark beetle attacks.

There are Federal lands in Colorado and the West where we once had 50 to 100 trees per acre, but now we see 500 to 1,000 trees per acre, proving the overgrowth of our forests. There are also 6 billion standing dead trees in the Western United States. Some people call that a problem. I call it a tinderbox waiting to ignite and burn.

Fuel treatments are effective, and Federal agencies have made clear

"over 90 percent of the fuel treatments were effective in changing fire behavior and/or helping with control of the wildfire."

Let's put the lives of the American people first, take significant action to benefit our environment by passing my hazardous fuels reduction amendment and redirecting \$2 million to these hazardous fuels reduction activities within the Bureau of Land Management.

Madam Chair, I encourage the adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I am very, very supportive of increasing funding in this important program, and I thank the chairman for his hard work, bipartisan work over the years in combating wildland fires.

However, I simply cannot support the offset proposed for this amendment. Funding for the EPA in the base bill was already cut \$1.8 billion below the enacted level, and this reduction makes it impossible for the EPA to carry out its mission. We need the worker bees of the EPA to keep the EPA moving forward for the American public.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I am proud of my party's work in reducing taxpayer spending by \$1.8 billion in this bill, and I also am encouraged to find even more offsets where we can redirect funding and put them to a more appropriate use for the taxpayer, showing that their best interest is what we are all here serving in Washington, D.C., on their behalf for.

Madam Chair, again, I support the adoption of my amendment that redirects \$2 million for the fuels hazardous management in the Bureau of Land Management. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 88, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,500,000)".

Page 90, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my commonsense amendment that redirects \$2 million of the inspector general to combat waste, fraud, and abuse within the EPA.

As a proud member of the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability, I am a firm believer in increasing transparency of Federal programs and actions within the executive branch. Honest, hardworking Americans should be able to trust that their tax dollars are being spent responsibly and for their intended purposes.

The EPA Office of Inspector General is charged with providing critical oversight over tens of billions of dollars that are spent by the EPA, U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, as well as more than \$100 billion that is being doled out through the so-called Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the so-called Inflation Reduction Act that we all know did nothing to reduce inflation. Ask anyone you meet in the grocery store.

Unlike other inspector general offices, the EPA IG did not receive additional funding from the Inflation Reduction Act, expansion act, to carry out the additional oversight mandates associated with this law. Oversight by the IG is critical to ensure that the EPA, as well as its grantees and contractors, are responsible stewards of scarce American tax dollars. The IG also seeks to root out fraud, waste, and abuse, mismanagement, and misconduct within the agencies it provides oversight to.

Recently, the IG identified significant taxpayer risks and vulnerabilities that are associated with the administration's Clean School Bus Program. Sounds great, right? The inspector general pointed out: "There is a high potential for, among other things, falsely substituting or duplicating requests from multiple Federal agencies for the same or very similar materials and associated labor."

Ever since the passage of the Inspector General Act of 1978, inspectors general have uncovered billions of dollars of fraud and exposed numerous instances of criminal wrongdoing. The EPA IG is no exception. During the first half of the fiscal year of 2023, the EPA IG identified \$135 million in wasted spending, fraud avoidance, and other monetary benefits to American taxpayers.

However, vigilance by the EPA inspector general is needed now more than ever for the more than \$100 billion of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act that have been distributed and are still going out the door. Funding currently allocated in this bill for the EPA IG is significantly below the budget estimate, yet they are being asked to do significantly more.

My commonsense amendment will help ensure that the inspector general has the funding and resources they need to provide strict oversight of the EPA. I have found a pay-for, so this is

not deficit spending. We are not wasting taxpayer dollars. We are redirecting these \$2 million. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to redirect important resources to the inspector general.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, to be clear, I fully support the oversight efforts and believe in the mission of the inspectors general offices across this government. It is vital.

When I was former chair of this committee, I supported their work. I supported their work as the former chair of the Defense Subcommittee and as ranking member, but I have to strongly disagree with the offset and the treatment of the EPA in this bill in general.

In the base bill, the EPA is cut by nearly 20 percent. Almost every single account is cut except for the Office of the Inspector General; so, quite frankly, the inspector general's office does pretty well under this bill being protected.

Cutting every single program at the EPA and seeking to increase funding for only one office, which happens to be the oversight office, is clearly an attempt by the majority to politicize the inspector general. That, to me, is just unacceptable, Madam Chair, so I oppose the amendment.

Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time is remaining for both sides?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from Colorado has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I rise in support of this amendment to provide additional funding for the EPA Office of Inspector General to conduct the important and necessary oversight agencies.

I have spoken with several of the inspectors general who have said that with all of the funding that went out last year, funding that went out to the EPA and to other things, they don't have enough money to do the oversight to make sure that the money that was spent in the Inflation Reduction Act, the infrastructure bill, and other things is properly spent, and so they asked us actually and several of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, and Ms. BOEBERT and Mrs. BICE have also suggested that we need more money in the inspector general's accounts. I am supporting this amendment, and I hope my colleagues will also.

Ms. BOEBERT. Madam Chair, I yield back.

□ 1945

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I appreciate Chairman SIMPSON's remarks, but I would like to correct a point that was made earlier in the debate.

The bill already does include a provision to provide the IG with a percentage of funds from the IRA. It is on page 216, section 471.

The gentlewoman might want to double check before making such a broad statement, again, that it didn't include any funding that could be used from the IRA.

Mr. Chair, I still oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BERGMAN). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

FLUID MINERAL LEASES

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled "Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process" (89 Fed. Reg. 30916; published April 23, 2024).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, from day one of this regime, Joe Biden and KAMALA HARRIS declared an all-out war on American energy production and exploration. They have made very clear that they care more about appeasing radical climate change activists than protecting the millions of oil and gas workers and producers in America.

I was disappointed but not surprised when the Biden regime finalized the rule titled Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process, which mandates provisions from the partisan so-called Inflation Reduction Act, which increased the royalty rate for production on Federal lands while also increasing and creating new fees for domestic energy producers.

This new fluid mineral leasing rule is further proof that the Biden-Harris regime is using every tool in their administration to dismantle American energy production. It increases bonding levels for production on Federal lands, proposes ending nationwide bonding, and increasing the minimum bond amounts for individual lease bonds and statewide lease bonds from \$10,000 to \$150,000 and from \$25,000 to \$500,000, respectively.

This significant increase will tie up capital that would otherwise be put back into production and is unjustifiable as there are only 37 orphaned oil and gas wells on BLM-managed lands. These increases will impact smaller producers who can't afford to operate in the market. These additional fees will ultimately harm returns and reduce revenues to State and local governments by disincentivizing development on Federal lands.

The rule also introduces the idea of using preference criteria to inform the BLM selection of lands for lease sales. BLM's rationale for this change is to avoid conflict in areas "with sensitive cultural, wildlife, and recreation resources." This means that BLM field offices could avoid leasing in all areas with endangered or threatened species, critical habitat, or nearby recreation areas, a move that would greatly limit leasing on our Federal lands.

With the wars happening in the Middle East and Europe, and with OPEC significantly lowering oil production, we cannot rely on other foreign nations to control our energy supply. America makes the cleanest energy in the world. We do it the most responsibly.

American innovation, in particular fracking, has allowed America to be the global leader in reducing emissions since the year 2000. We need to stop buying oil and gas from Russia; stop begging OPEC, Venezuela, and Iran to produce energy for us; and start producing more energy responsibly here in America.

I am ready to bring back the American roughneck and to drill, baby, drill because no one does it better than we do here in the United States of America. We must restore American energy dominance and produce clean, reliable energy right here in America.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, first and foremost, I do not believe that the United States Government purchases oil from Russia. We have sanctions against them. We do not purchase oil from Iran.

Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill rider that sadly shows extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

The fluid mineral lease and leasing program rules haven't been updated for years, and it is our responsibility to make sure taxpayers get a good return on our natural resources when they are put out to lease.

What this tries to do is just update these outdated fiscal terms on the offshore oil and gas leasing program, including bonding requirements to protect taxpayers, royalty rates, and min-

imum bids to make sure that U.S. taxpayers receive a fair amount for their public lands when they are used as lease materials.

The rule aims to increase returns to the American taxpayers. I can't say this enough. It is to make sure that taxpayers are getting a fair shake, that they are assured of a fair return from the extraction of natural resources on public lands, and to discourage speculators and improve responsible stewardship as directed by Congress.

We are here to protect the cultural and natural resources of our public lands for future generations, and that means when they go out to bid, we make sure that the royalty rates and the minimum bids serve the taxpayers well and bonding requirements to protect taxpayers are put into place.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the amendment.

This administration continues to put out rulemaking that seeks to attack American energy producers with burdensome costs and regulations. These new costs will ultimately be passed along to consumers, driving up energy costs for American families and further shifting production to countries that are not our friends.

We must utilize an all-of-the-above approach to energy production and stop hampering domestic energy production.

It would be interesting to note, in the year 2020, we were actually energy independent in this country. We are no longer. Yet, we have the energy here in this country, but we refuse to use it. Therefore, I support the gentlewoman's amendment.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I want to state another fact for the record. When we extract oil and natural gas out of public lands, it is sold on a global market, so when it is sold, it is sold to other folks. If we are running into energy independence challenges as was pointed out, part of that is because it is sold on the global market.

I also want to point out for the record that it has been almost four decades since taxpayers have had bonding requirements, royalty rates, and minimum bids looked at to make sure they are protected.

Let me close with this: Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law and trying to circumvent the rigorous practices that are in place to update rules. Nullifying public comments also would happen with this amendment.

We can't close our eyes to the impacts of climate change that we are experiencing, as our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality

of life all depend upon a healthy ecosystem.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and being good stewards of our public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations. That means refreshing and updating almost 40-year-old oil, gas, and mineral leasing.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Council at the Department of the Interior.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that prohibits funds made available by this act to be used for the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Council at the Department of the Interior.

In February 2022, Secretary Haaland established the first-ever Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Council, through Secretary's Order 3406, to incorporate these practices into the Department's work across many bureaus.

Let's be honest here, the DEI agenda is a destructive ideology that breeds hatred and racial division. It has no place in our Federal Government or anywhere else in our society. DEI exists to be a jobs program for otherwise unemployable holders of gender studies degrees who ruin just about everything they touch.

Since taking office, the Biden-Harris regime has implemented DEI policies across virtually every agency in the Federal Government. DEI is focused on coddling unequipped and incompetent employees, and I think we have seen that by all the resignations from these DEI hires in this administration in just a few short years.

As we saw a mere 11 days ago, DEI hires and incompetency at the Secret Service were responsible for letting a deranged gunman come centimeters from killing President Trump. I am not talking about the folks who were there, the boots on the ground. I am talking

about the disgraced Director of the Secret Service who resigned today after scrutiny from both Republicans and Democrats and those all throughout our country.

Mr. Chair, we should no longer allow DEI in the Federal Government to continue to divide America and waste taxpayer money. It is absurd to fund these diverse policies, and it is time for Congress to put an end to them once and for all.

The Department of the Interior should be focused on restoring American energy dominance, not pandering to radical leftists. This is not about race, gender, or anything else included in the DEI agenda of the left. This is about having the best, most equipped, most qualified personnel in their positions, no matter their race or gender.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to abolish this demonizing DEI council, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2000

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise in the strongest opposition possible to this amendment.

One of our greatest strengths as a nation is we learn, we grow, and we change. That means diversity is a great strength in this country.

There was a time, Mr. Chair, when women couldn't vote. There was a time when juries were only men. There was a time when it was unthinkable for a woman to join a police department or a woman to be a doctor. Her place was to be a nurse. There was a time in our military in which women could be test pilots here at home during the war, but after the war, they were no longer allowed to be pilots in the sky flying commercially.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion is DEI. The American experience is not a singular experience, and diversity programs exist to recognize this.

I am going to give another example, Mr. Chair. When I was in the State legislature in Minnesota, we had a vibrant Hmong community that came here after the Lao war in Vietnam. It was a secret war in Laos. The Hmong people came here, and there were very outdoors people.

In understanding and making sure that they understood our natural resource laws, we decided we wanted to reach out and include that diversity. I was part of the legislation that was written. We asked our natural resources department to look for qualified people to hire—from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia—to work with our wonderful diverse community in the Twin Cities and have them feel included and wanted because we wanted them to experience the great outdoors of Minnesota.

We did that. They were well qualified and well respected. Just this year, I

was surprised that one of the fathers came up to me when I was doing my recruitment and acceptance for going into the military academies. He said: You don't remember me, but because of you, I felt like I could do this job, and I did it well.

He retired from the State of Minnesota working for the Department of Natural Resources, and I appointed his son to go to one of our military academies. That is the beauty of our country.

The fact is also that business leaders agree that having a diverse and inclusive workforce is critical to their overall performance. I was in sales for years. If you are selling to somebody, you better understand their culture, and you better understand their needs and their wants. The business community embraces this.

The attempt to defund or to block the implementation of these efforts only takes us back to a time in our Nation's diversity when women were not seen as an asset.

I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I am not going to speak on this any longer. This has been replayed over and over and over again. For me, it is hateful, it is hurtful, and it is harmful. We amended our Constitution numerous times to include diversity and inclusion.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Colorado has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, America is great, and we are going to make America even greater in the upcoming months and years.

America is diverse. America is the great melting pot of the world. We have some of the world's best and the world's finest.

It is amazing. All it took were people coming together to adopt the 19th Amendment to allow women to vote. It took people coming together and collaborating to hire women as police officers or firefighters or pilots. Heck, I have flown a plane, a little Husky 180. It was a great time enjoying the sights of Colorado and all of the mountainsides.

We have an economy right now that is failing because we have a party and an administration that is prioritizing DEI, something we didn't need to have women as police officers or firefighters or pilots or servicemembers, those who would offer up their own lives to serve in the honor of our great country, who would stand for our flag.

Because of DEI and this administration's woke agenda and their radical views, we have now been relegated into poverty. I remember a time also where women could, if they chose, stay home and raise their children. Now women are forced to work and have homes with two incomes because they cannot

afford their groceries or their gasoline to get their children to school. It is all because of the policies of this radical agenda.

I am fine with diversity. America is known for being a welcoming country.

This DEI program isn't what makes America great, and we never needed it to be great. I am calling for it to come to an end.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program of the Department of the Interior.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment to prohibit funding for the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program at the Department of the Interior.

The DOI Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program provides taxpayer dollars to DOI employees and paid student interns and/or unpaid student volunteers for the purchase, improvements, repair, storage, and/or maintenance of a non-motorized bicycle that is used as a primary means of commuting to and from work, as well as a monthly stipend. Welcome to the Federal Government.

American taxpayers' hard-earned money is being wasted on covering bicycle commuting expenses such as bicycles, bicycle locks, bicycle parking, storage, bicycle safety equipment, bicycle improvements, or accessories, including reflective lights, racks, bicycle repairs and general maintenance, personal safety and protective equipment, including high-visibility safety apparel, headwear, and bicycle gloves and bicycle share memberships as well as getting paid to bike to work. Praise the Lord.

Coloradans across my district are struggling right now. They are hurting. The economy is bad. Inflation is high. The policies are ruining their lives that are brought by the Biden-Harris administration. They are struggling right now as they deal with the disastrous effects of Joe Biden's and Kamala Harris' destructive economic policies. We

must redirect our attention and their money to much more important things than subsidizing employees for riding bicycles.

The Biden administration has unleashed record inflation on Americans that has decimated our bank and retirement accounts, increased gas prices to record levels, raised utility bills, drove up grocery costs, and made it harder to live for the American people.

The primary root cause of this record-breaking inflation was trillions of dollars of wasteful Federal spending. This excessive spending has real-life consequences that the people I represent are experiencing every single day.

American families will pay an \$8,581 inflation tax over the next year. They didn't vote for that, but unfortunately, too many elected officials did.

Currently, 20 million Americans cannot pay their electric bill. We have seen a 4.3 percent decline in real wages since Joe Biden and Kamala Harris entered the White House. Americans have lost more than \$2 trillion in retirement savings, savings they have worked their lives for.

America is \$35 trillion in debt, and Democrats want us to continue to print money and pay bureaucrats to bike to work when our Commander in Chief himself cannot even ride a bike.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to cut wasteful, silly, Federal spending by prohibiting funding for the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program at the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Chair, I sure do hope we can get this one through. I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, the amendment would block the Department of the Interior's Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program which encourages Federal employees to use bicycles to commute to the office.

We all know what the traffic is going to be like here tomorrow. Bikes would be handy.

The Department created this program in response to a 1993—this is not a new, President Biden-Vice President HARRIS program. It has been around since 1993. Congress authorized it, and Congress allowed each agency head to establish a program to encourage employees to use a means other than single-occupancy motor vehicles to commute to and from work. That could include taking the subway, taking the bus, or riding your bike.

This is a government-wide program, and the amendment unfairly targets the Department of the Interior employees. I urge my colleagues to treat all

employees with fairness, and let's reject this amendment.

Let's also make sure that when we are talking about it, we have our facts accurate. In 1993, Congress made a law which authorized each agency to establish this program.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MOORE of Utah). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft resource management plan and supplemental environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled "Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Colorado River Valley Field Office and Grand Junction Field Office Resource Management Plans, Colorado" (88 Fed. Reg. 51855 (August 4, 2023)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that prohibits the Bureau of Land Management from taking any action to finalize, implement, or enforce a draft resource management plan and draft supplemental environmental impact statement to end new oil leases on 1.6 million acres in Colorado.

Colorado's Western Slope used to have a booming energy production economy. I remember because the roughnecks used to come into my restaurant. They would patronize my business and the businesses all around us. I knew we were having a really good day by the amount of mud we had to clean up off the floor from their boots after working hard all day in the field to earn a living for their family and produce good, clean energy for us, not just in Colorado and America, but throughout the world.

□ 2015

There used to be 112 drilling rigs on the West Slope, but now we have four rigs. Now not-in-my-backyard extremists and job-killing Federal policies have driven away those good-paying jobs, those good-paying jobs that also supported local businesses.

The Bureau of Land Management draft resource management plan for the Colorado River Valley field office and Grand Junction field office is the latest fossil fuels attack.

This proposed land grab could remove over 1.6 million acres of public lands in Colorado from future oil and gas leasing and establish nine different areas of critical environmental concern on over 100,000 acres of BLM land. If this proposal is finalized, the United States will lose access to vital energy resources, many more than the 600 fewer wells projected by the agency to be lost by 2043.

The consequences will be felt far beyond the State of Colorado where residents will lose their livelihoods and see increased gas and energy prices, yes, even more than the increases we are seeing today. BLM is proposing to close all areas with no known, low, and moderate oil and gas development potential and is basing its analysis off the oil and gas potential on out-of-date information that does not take into consideration modern technology.

The Permian Basin was once thought to be low to medium, and now it is the highest producing oil field in the world. As a result, the Permian Basin would be closed if this proposal had been in place in New Mexico and Texas prior to the significant amount of production that is now occurring.

This proposed land grab is nothing short of partisan politics meant to further restrict access to the oil and natural gas development that could reinvigorate the economy of the West Slope of Colorado and help ensure energy security for all Americans.

There are already stringent standards and requirements in place for oil and gas producers that aim at reducing environmental and cultural impacts. This proposed rule is yet another blatant land grab disguised to dismantle the fossil fuel industry and force a green transition. Closing the door to over 1.6 million acres of vital public lands for energy development is not just an issue of economics. It is a threat to our Nation's energy independence and security.

This proposal goes beyond necessary environmental considerations and instead seeks to restrict access to promising resources, hindering the potential of economic growth and prosperity, particularly in the West Slope of Colorado where we have been regulated into poverty thanks to the Biden-Harris administration.

Rogue bureaucrats at the BLM shouldn't be unilaterally locking up more land in Colorado. It is urgent that we block this overreach and prioritize responsible energy production. That will help reduce gas prices during these challenging times.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy that sadly shows that extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM drafted a proposed draft resource management plan and draft supplemental environmental impact statement for the Colorado River Valley field office and Grand Junction field office. This plan is an updated, comprehensive, and environmentally advocate framework for managing uses of these public lands and resources. Sadly, this amendment seeks to block that plan.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public and preserve our public lands and resources for future generations. Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law and trying to circumvent the rigorous process that is in place to update resource management plans. The amendment also nullifies the public comments that have been collected by legislating the outcome.

We cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change we are experiencing as our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and to focus instead on addressing climate change and being good stewards of our public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, on behalf of Coloradans, I am here to say: End the land grabs, bring back the American roughnecks, and drill, baby, drill.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I just want to say one thing about my colleague's amendment. She is making the case for the fact that we have to continue to drill for oil or natural gas in Colorado, and I understand the concerns that people have when the economy changes. I can imagine how difficult it is when people have to look at new opportunities as opposed to continuing the careers that they have always done.

However, the reason we are here addressing this and the reason any changes would be made at a Federal level are because we are facing catastrophic climate change. The scientists have told us we have no time left to reduce our dependence on fossil fuel, and yet my colleague is talking about how we need to bring more fossil fuels back into our energy stream.

We have made incredible strides with solar power, wind power, and all of the renewable energy we are investing in today. She talks about her role to protect Colorado. Well, my role is to pro-

tect the State of Maine. I invite the gentlewoman to come and visit anytime. The ocean in Maine is warming at a rate 99 percent faster than the oceans around the world.

I talked to a fisherman this weekend when I was home, and I asked him how fishing was going this summer as the weather has warmed up and as the ocean has warmed up. We are seeing a serious depletion in the fishing stocks. They can't survive in warmer waters. They migrate to colder waters. They devastate the economy of our fishermen.

If the gentlewoman wants to preserve the economy in her State, then it is important to think about renewable energy and ways to make sure that we can support an energy future that works for all of us and not just for her own State's needs.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 17 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the establishment of a national monument in Montrose County, Colorado; Mesa County, Colorado; Monezuma County, Colorado; San Juan County, Colorado; or Dolores County, Colorado, under chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Antiquities Act of 1906").

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that prohibits funds made available by this act from being used to declare a national monument with the use of the Antiquities Act in Montrose, Mesa, Montezuma, San Juan, and Dolores Counties in western Colorado.

Green new scam extremists in Colorado have been petitioning Joe Biden and Kamala Harris to use the Antiquities Act to designate a roughly 400,000-acre Dolores River Canyon County national monument.

The proposed designation of the Dolores River as a national monument threatens to impose severe economic hardships on the communities in western Colorado. This unilateral land grab will cancel all mining in the uranium-rich area, end hunting and cattle grazing, and curtail motorized travel.

These are practices that have been part of the Western way of life for generations.

The Biden-Harris regime is no stranger to abusing the Antiquities Act. In little over 1 year ago, they locked up over 225,000 acres in Colorado with the stroke of a pen and prevented Colorado from using our public lands for activities that we want and need. This is a right of Coloradans and Americans just taken away.

Taking even more Federal lands off the table for multiple use is attacking American energy production, American jobs, American workers, and leaving American consumers to pay the tab.

This amendment ensures Joe Biden and Kamala Harris cannot lock up land by executive fiat and encourages the administration to look for stakeholder-supported solutions like my bipartisan, bicameral Dolores River National Conservation Area and Special Management Act.

This is something I worked on with my Colorado Senators. We found a way to compromise without compromising our principles. We came to a place of agreement.

The Dolores NCA seeks to designate the Dolores River Corridor for the best preservation, benefit, and access of the majority. It is the result of over a decade of community engagement between rafters, agriculture producers, outdoor enthusiasts, water rights stakeholders, conservationists, miners, loggers, businessowners, and all the impacted local governments and Tribes.

Disregarding the agreements achieved and the significant time vested in the Dolores NCA would be an absolute insult to citizens of southwest Colorado and would contradict DOI's own description of the Antiquities Act which states: "The administration consistently strives to take into account the interests of this wide range of stakeholders."

This proposed national monument designation has the potential to restrict access and land use in ways that threaten and subvert the will of the people in Colorado. I have constituents on the ground daily fighting this proposal, and I am here on their behalf to bring an end to it once and for all through the position they have elected me to, and I urge adoption of my amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. This amendment would prohibit the use of any Federal funds to create national monuments under the Antiquities Act of 1906 in Montrose, Mesa, Montezuma, San Juan, or Dolores Counties in Colorado.

The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect objects of historic or scientific interest.

This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare national monuments in specific parts of the country. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase the protection of special Federal lands. It goes against 100 years of American tradition to protect the Nation's cultural and natural resources.

The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Maine recently said that it is her priority to focus on Maine and that I should focus on Colorado.

Well, here we are with an amendment related to my home State of Colorado, and I am here to protect my constituents and our land from another land grab from the Biden-Harris administration.

The gentlewoman from Maine has complained of concerns that she has with so-called climate changes and warming of the water. If that is the Maine concern, then perhaps the gentlewoman from Maine would like to partner with me from ending energy production in China who has the worst regulations and emits the most emissions of anyplace in the world and stop buying solar panels from China where they are using child and slave labor in mines in the Congo and work to partner with me for better American energy production.

It is more reliable, it is more efficient, it is cleaner, and we are creating jobs. In the meantime, I will stick right here on Colorado with this amendment, and the gentlewoman from Maine can focus on Maine as she said she would prefer to do.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2030

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reiterate once again that climate change is a serious issue. It is something to be debated with facts and actual information, not just speculation or things heard on the internet.

One of the reasons we passed the Inflation Reduction Act is to bring some of the manufacturing for renewable energy back into the United States, and I strongly support that.

I support all countries making a serious effort to reduce their investment in fossil fuel and their dependence on fossil fuel. That is what we were debating in the last amendment.

This amendment is about national monuments. Again, I reiterate that national monuments and the designation of them has been an important tool for Presidents of both parties. We should

not be doing anything that diminishes that opportunity for an administration.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 18 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce section 134 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7434).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment to prohibit funds from being used for the EPA's greenhouse gas reduction fund.

The Inflation Reduction Act, which should have been more accurately named the Green New Deal in disguise, established a taxpayer-funded \$27 billion slush fund that sends taxpayer dollars to far-left political organizations and—their favorite—the Chinese Communist Party.

This green bank is nearly three times more than the EPA's entire fiscal year 2023 appropriated funds. Eliminating this slush fund will reduce the budget deficit, protect the government against corruption, and stop China from receiving our taxpayer dollars.

When asked during a committee hearing if the EPA could guarantee that none of the funds from this green bank slush fund would go to China, the EPA official in charge of overseeing how funds were spent literally stated that it is a little more complicated. He didn't say yes or no, but it is a little more complicated.

Over 20 million Americans are currently behind on their utility bills. The American people are not begging for more electric vehicles or solar panels. They are asking for lower energy costs.

In fact, the world is demanding it of us because we could literally export freedom to our allies across the globe if we were to export our liquefied natural gas rather than purchase energy from our enemies.

If Democrats wanted to do something about the current energy crisis rather than pandering to radical environmental extremists, the minority would unleash American energy instead of

forcing us to use inadequate and unreliable green energy. These policies will not only fail to meet our economy's energy needs, but they will also make America reliant on wind turbines and solar panels that are made in China.

America is an energy superpower. We should use our vast resources to restore our economy's vitality, ensure our national security, and put hard-working Americans back to work.

Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of my commonsense amendment to put an end to the Biden-Harris regime's pandering to the CCP, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, again, is purely an anti-climate messaging amendment. It prohibits funds for section 134 of the Clean Air Act, which is better known as the greenhouse gas reduction fund.

The greenhouse gas reduction fund is a \$27 billion investment to mobilize financing and private capital to address the climate crisis, ensure our country's economic competitiveness, and promote energy independence.

Mr. Chair, I note that all of that \$27 billion is mandatory spending. This bill does not contain any funding for the greenhouse gas reduction fund. The effect of this amendment is nothing more than anti-climate rhetoric.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impact of climate change. We need to make smart investments that will result in more resilient communities, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and protect our world for future generations.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . The salary of Deb Haaland, Secretary of the Interior, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT)

and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of Secretary Deb Haaland to \$1.

Under Haaland's leadership, the Department of the Interior has shut down pipelines, delayed federally mandated onshore and offshore leases, repealed commonsense streamlining regulations, shuttered mining projects, failed to comply with numerous laws, and so much more.

She also has quite a history of conflicts of interest. Under Haaland's leadership, the Department of the Interior has cultivated close and potentially improper relationships with extreme environmental activist groups, many of which are working overtime to drive the Biden-Harris administration's social and environmental justice agenda.

Her daughter is a member of the Pueblo Action Alliance, which opposes all oil and gas production on Federal lands, advocates for the dismantling of America's economic and political system, and believes America is irredeemable because there is no "opportunity to reform a system that isn't founded on good morals or values."

Haaland's daughter even engaged in a violent protest with 100 or more protesters, breaking through police barriers and trying to get into the Department of the Interior's building. Did she just want to hug her mom, or was this a real act of violence with intent?

Despite multiple attempts from this institution to do its constitutional duty and provide congressional oversight, the Department of the Interior has failed to respond to 80 percent of the requests from Congress.

I would be remiss not to mention Haaland's all-out war on American energy production, from canceling the Keystone XL pipeline on day one, imposing new rules to block pipeline projects, canceling oil and gas leases on millions of acres in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico, suspending oil drilling leases in a small sliver of ANWR even though Congress passed a law for this very purpose, imposing a moratorium on new Federal oil and gas leases throughout Federal lands, failing to meet the statutory deadlines for quarterly lease sales, and taking countless other anti-energy measures that have contributed to gas prices and inflation reaching record levels.

We need to make America energy dominant once and for all. It is time for us to have energy security, and it is clear that it won't happen with Haaland leading the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 20 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Tracy Stone-Manning, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of BLM Director Tracy Stone-Manning to \$1.

Mr. Chair, let's call a spade a spade. Tracy Stone-Manning is a terrorist, and her terrorist booby traps still threaten the lives of foresters and firefighters to this very day. Tree-spiking Tracy's abysmal record as BLM Director has included radical anti-energy activism, engagement in ecoterrorism, failure to carry out laws, and prioritization of climate initiatives and public land grabs over domestic energy production.

Tracy Stone-Manning is a radicalized environmental terrorist whose repugnant philosophy includes tenets such as "we must breed fewer consuming humans," children are "environmental hazards," ranchers are "destroying the West," and the solution to houses threatened by wildfires is "to let them burn."

Her hateful language spilled over into ecoterrorism when she became involved in a tree-spiking attack, threatening the lives of wildland firefighters, foresters, and mill workers in Idaho.

Stone-Manning's extremist antigovernment, pro-population control, anti-law enforcement, pro-wildlife, tree-worshipping, antifarmer, and anti-responsible energy views should have been more than enough to prevent her from getting to this position, but her involvement in an ecoterrorist, tree-spiking attack, threatening the lives of wildland firefighters, loggers, and mill workers, is beyond the pale.

She also perjured herself to Congress when she lied twice to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The first lie was that she de-

nied ever being investigated by U.S. special agents, and the second lie was that she denied participating in tree spiking. She belongs not in the Department of the Interior but in Federal prison.

Mr. Chair, Tracy Stone-Manning, tree-spiking Manning, has to go, and I urge the passage of this amendment, as lives are still at risk for her ecoterrorism today.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

□ 2045

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Indian Health Service to provide gender-transition services or gender-affirming care.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits the IHS, Indian Health Services, from providing sex change surgeries at their hospitals, clinics, or reimbursing providers who perform those sex change surgeries.

IHS is receiving \$5.2 billion in appropriations from the bill we are debating. We cannot allow that money to go toward mutilation of individuals, turning them forever into patients of the pharmaceutical industry. If you don't believe this is happening, look no further than the main website for IHS. It has a host of resources for individuals seeking surgery and guidance for so-called care providers.

Their website tells you how to acquire surgery, how to pay for it, and

where to go on the day of surgery. The IHS has the gall to refer to this as “gender-affirming care,” which according to them, “helps transgender and nonbinary people live as their true selves.”

Cutting off healthy body parts and furthering mental instability is not care.

In 2020, a Portland, Oregon, based affiliate of IHS developed a plan to provide sex change surgeries to its patients. It is publicly available online and you can read it. They stated unequivocally their right to provide sex change surgeries to Tribal citizens utilizing Indian Health Services.

As of fiscal year 2024, that group is on its second cohort of individuals being operated on. I am one of, I believe, two Republican Members that carry a CDIB card. I am a member of the Choctaw Nation. I find this practice abhorrent.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, as my colleague well knows, the Federal Government has a special trust responsibility and legal obligation to provide quality healthcare to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Unfortunately, we have fallen short of providing the funding that is required to overcome the staggering health disparities and address the health crisis in Indian Country.

Healthcare is provided to sovereign and independent nations, and we have no right to discriminate against or dictate the health services they choose to provide.

I am disappointed that my colleague would want to prohibit funding for any healthcare service to American Indians and Alaska Natives because of his own partisan agenda.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, just in closing, this is not a historical practice as it relates to Tribal peoples.

This is a recent cultural fad that defies the face of hundreds of years of established norms. A dark cloud of confusion is gripping this country. It is over our Federal Government. It has led to IHS inflicting this harm on Tribal citizens.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 153, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$48,895,000)”.

Page 226, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$48,895,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, this amendment reduces funding for the National Endowment for the Arts back to 2019 levels. It is a modest cut at \$49 million, an overall cut of less than 0.13 percent of the entire bill.

This leaves \$155 million for the program on which to operate. There is nothing inherently wrong with artistic programs, but there is something wrong about continuing to increase Washington’s deficit spending on unnecessary programs when our national debt is at \$35 trillion and climbing.

This commonsense amendment simply returns us back to pre-COVID spending levels. To help my colleagues understand how bad Washington’s spending problem is, the CBO projects a deficit of \$1.9 trillion for fiscal year 2025. That will grow to \$2.9 trillion in another 10 years by 2034.

This excessive spending is going to drive our national debt to record levels. It is going to exacerbate the inflation crisis that all Americans are feeling. We all know the average family of four is struggling to afford the same goods and services as compared to January 2021, spending \$1,300 per month more to afford those goods because of devaluation of their currency. That is \$16,000 over the course of a year.

According to Zillow, Americans are also now having to earn \$106,000 in order to comfortably afford a home. That is an 80 percent increase from the suggested income of \$59,000 just in 2020.

How can we, in good conscience, continue to contribute to the economic crisis being felt around the country because of deficit spending and currency devaluation driving inflation? I ask my colleagues, can we not go back to 2019 spending levels? Was that not enough government?

If Republicans are truly going to be fiscally responsible, each one of us has to check our conscience on what we say and support commonsense amendments that are truly in line with fiscal sanity.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, the National Endowment for the Arts is the Federal agency that funds, promotes, and strengthens the creative capacity of our communities by providing all

Americans with diverse opportunities for arts participation. This small but mighty agency supports arts organizations and artists in every congressional district in the country and these investments yield enormous economic benefits.

This amendment would cut the NEA by nearly one-third. That would result in a reduction of an estimated 900 awards. These funds are one-to-one cost-share matched, which means that funding from 56 State and jurisdictional art agencies and 6 regional arts organizations would also be cut by nearly one-third. That would be a reduction of roughly \$20 million. This means that there would be nearly one-third cuts across the board to each and every State art agency.

The arts have an incredible value as a positive tool for economic development, education, and community building, and deeply cutting this important agency would cause catastrophic harm.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), chairman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. When we reduce spending overall, we have to make decisions. We have to make priorities. One of the things that we have tried to protect to the extent possible, because it was such a small part of our overall bill, was the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities because I have seen what they do in communities all across Idaho and across this country. Through the NEA grants, Americans in communities that we represent have access to arts and art programs.

I am not worried about the arts in Washington or in New York or in Los Angeles, but I am worried about the arts in Shelley, Idaho, a small town, but they have an arts council, and they do a great job.

I continue to see the impact that funding has, and most of these grants go out, as the ranking member said, to small communities to help with their art councils and so forth.

While I appreciate my colleague’s effort to rein in spending, I cannot support this deep cut of the National Endowment for the Arts, so I oppose this amendment.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is incredibly destructive. It would result in a cut to services for active military and veterans by nearly one-third. The NEA has recently expanded its Creative Forces program outside of clinical settings into communities across the country. This would be a huge setback.

In addition to expanding Creative Forces since FY19, the NEA has increased its engagement in rural communities through additional investment in Citizens' Institute on Rural Design, as well as Tribal communities and Tribes, and these would all suffer.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

PAGE 154, LINE 1, AFTER THE DOLLAR AMOUNT, INSERT "(REDUCED BY \$48,895,000)".

PAGE 154, LINE 2, AFTER THE DOLLAR AMOUNT, INSERT "(REDUCED BY \$53,895,000)".

PAGE 226, LINE 4, AFTER THE DOLLAR AMOUNT, INSERT "(REDUCED BY \$48,895,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, this amendment reduces funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities back to 2019 levels. Just as with the previous amendment, this is a modest cut of \$49 million that represents 0.13 percent of the entire bill, leaving \$155 million for the program to operate.

Again, there is nothing inherently wrong with humanities programs, but Congress can't continue to steadily increase programs year after year as we watch our national debt continue to climb.

While this is a small cut, Congress must start cutting. If we are going to fight to make sure that the blessing of liberty is preserved for the next generation, we are going to have to get serious about the things that are absolutely necessary, compared to those things that we have a choice over. If we had taken the time to look at what is happening to us as a country, we have gone from a country that was ascribing to 18 enumerated powers when this grand experiment in self-governance was setup. Those 18 enumerated powers in Article I, Section 8 list out those things that Congress is supposed to be responsible for, and yet it leaves the States programs like this. So as much as I philosophically believe that we are in violation of the 10th Amendment that leaves all these authorities back to the States, I am not going that far.

My hope is to have a tug of war, to pull my colleagues along to my line of thinking to say, if we can't make a determination that our Founders ever in-

tended for the Federal Government to be doing this type of operation, can we at least agree that we can go back to the government that we had in 2019 which since then we have increased total discretionary spending by 30 percent?

We increased discretionary spending by 30 percent during COVID. We increased it with the thought we needed to spend more as a Band-Aid to get through it, but we never returned back to normal. We have a \$2 trillion deficit ahead of us.

I am asking, on programs that our Founders listed out and said these are the things you can do, 18 listed, everything else is left to the States—can we not go back to 2019 spending levels?

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. This misguided amendment would significantly hinder support for high-quality projects and programs that reach every State and territory and benefit millions of Americans.

The NEH is a unique source of funding for a wide range of local, nonprofit institutions and organizations across the country. These grants strengthen teaching and learning in schools and colleges; facilitate research and original scholarship; provide opportunities for lifelong learning; preserve and provide access to cultural and educational resources; and strengthen the institutional base of the humanities.

NEH grants are sound investments in our communities. These awards stimulate significant financial participation and commitment by local and private partners. We should be doing more for the NEH, not less.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), chairman of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment much like the one previous amendment with the arts.

I appreciate the gentleman's attempts to reduce Federal spending. When he says that this is a small portion of the overall budget, it is a third of the budget of this agency, so it is significant to them.

□ 2100

I have worked with the National Endowment for the Arts, I have worked with the National Endowment for the Humanities, and I have worked with the State Endowment for the Humanities.

The work that they have done has been incredible. They preserve history in the State of Idaho. They bring in speakers. They have book signings and authors that come in. They come into towns in Idaho that would have never

had these types of opportunities. It is amazing, the turnout that people exhibit when they go to these authors' speeches and so forth.

They help support our museums and other historical sites. I think this is one of the really good things the government does, so I am going to oppose this amendment.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–602 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 8 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 9 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 18 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 20 by Ms. BOEBERT of Colorado.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. BRECHEEN of Oklahoma.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 7, printed in part B of House Report 118–602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 146, noes 264, answered "present" 1, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 381]

AYES—146

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Aderholt | Barr | Bost |
| Alford | Bean (FL) | Brecheen |
| Allen | Bentz | Buchanan |
| Armstrong | Bergman | Burchett |
| Arrington | Biggs | Burgess |
| Babin | Bilirakis | Burlison |
| Balderson | Bishop (NC) | Cammack |
| Banks | Boebert | Carl |

Carter (TX) Houchin
 Cline Huizenga
 Cloud Hunt
 Clyde Issa
 Collins Johnson (SD)
 Comer Jordan
 Crane Joyce (PA)
 Davidson Kelly (MS)
 De La Cruz Kustoff
 DesJarlais LaHood
 Donalds LaMalfa
 Duarte Lamborn
 Duncan Langworthy
 Dunn (FL) Latta
 Emmer Lee (FL)
 Estes Lesko
 Fallon Letlow
 Feenstra Lopez
 Finstad Loudermilk
 Fischbach Luna
 Fitzgerald Luttrell
 Foxx Mace
 Franklin, Scott Malliotakis
 Fry Mann
 Fulcher Massie
 Gaetz Mast
 Gonzales, Tony McClain
 Good (VA) McCormick
 Gooden (TX) Meuser
 Gosar Miller (IL)
 Graves (MO) Miller (WV)
 Green (TN) Miller-Meeks
 Grohne (GA) Mills
 Grothman Moolenaar
 Guest Mooney
 Guthrie Moore (AL)
 Hageman Nehls
 Harris Newhouse
 Harshbarger Norman
 Hern Ogles
 Hill Owens

NOES—264

Adams Curtis
 Aguilar D'Esposito
 Allred Davids (KS)
 Amo Davis (IL)
 Amodei Davis (NC)
 Auchincloss Dean (PA)
 Bacon DeGette
 Baird DeLauro
 Balint DelBene
 Barragan Deluzio
 Beatty DeSaulnier
 Bera Dingell
 Beyer Doggett
 Bice Edwards
 Bishop (GA) Ellzey
 Blumenauer Escobar
 Blunt Rochester Eshoo
 Bonamici Espaillat
 Bowman Ferguson
 Boyle (PA) Fitzpatrick
 Brown Fleischmann
 Brownley Fletcher
 Bucshon Kuster
 Budzinski Fong
 Calvert Foster
 Caraveo Foushee
 Carbajal Frankel, Lois
 Cárdenas LaTurner
 Carey Gallego
 Carson Garbarino
 Carter (GA) Garcia (IL)
 Carter (LA) Garcia (TX)
 Cartwright Garcia, Mike
 Casar Garcia, Robert
 Case Golden (ME)
 Casten Goldman (NY)
 Castor (FL) Gomez
 Chavez-DeRemer Gonzalez,
 Cherfilus-Vicente
 McCormick González-Colón
 Chu Gottheimer
 Ciscomani Granger
 Clark (MA) Graves (LA)
 Clarke (NY) Green, Al (TX)
 Cleaver Harder (CA)
 Clyburn Hayes
 Cohen Himes
 Cole Hinson
 Connolly Horsford
 Correa Houlihan
 Costa Hoyer
 Courtney Hoyle (OR)
 Craig Hudson
 Crawford Huffman
 Crockett Ivey
 Cuellar Jackson (IL)

Palmer Moore (WI)
 Perry Moran
 Pfluger Morelle
 Posey Moskowitz
 Reschenthaler Moulton
 Rodgers (WA) Mrvan
 Rose Mullin
 Rosendale Murphy
 Roy Nadler
 Rulli Napolitano
 LaMalfa Neal
 Rutherford Neguse
 Scalise Nickel
 Self Norcross
 Lee (FL) Norton
 Smith (MO) Nunn (IA)
 Smith (NE) Obernolte
 Smucker Spartz
 Ocasio-Cortez Stauber
 Omar Steel
 Pallone Stefanik
 Panetta Steil
 Pappas Mace
 Pelosi Steube
 Pence Strong
 Tenney Tenney
 Tiffany Tiffany
 Timmons Timmons
 Pettersen Pettersen
 Phillips Phillips
 Pingree Pingree
 Plaskett Plaskett
 Pocan Pocan
 Porter Porter
 Pressley Pressley

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—26

Bush Grijalva
 Castro (TX) Higgins (LA)
 Crenshaw Jackson (TX)
 Crow Lynch
 Diaz-Balart McHenry
 Evans Moylan
 Ezell Pascrell
 Garamendi Peltola
 Gimenez Radewagen

□ 2126

Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mrs. BICE, Messrs. MORAN, and JAMES changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. SMUCKER and HILL changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. STEUBE). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 8, printed in part B of House Report 118-602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 134, noes 272, answered "present" 1, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 382]

AYES—134

Alford Arrington
 Allen Babin
 Armstrong Baird

Stevens Strickland
 Bentz Suozzi
 Bergman Swallowell
 Biggs Sykes
 Bilirakis Takano
 Bishop (NC) Ruiz
 Hagerman Thanedar
 Bost Thompson (CA)
 Brecheen Thompson (MS)
 Buchanan Thompson (PA)
 Burchett Titus
 Burgess Tlaib
 Cammack Tokuda
 Carl Tonko
 Carter (TX) Torres (CA)
 Cline Torres (NY)
 Cloud Trahan
 Clyde Trone
 Collins Scott (VA)
 Comer Valadao
 Crane Vargas
 Davidson Vasquez
 De La Cruz Veasey
 DesJarlais Velázquez
 Donalds Wasserman
 Duncan Schultz
 Dunn (FL) Waters
 Emmer Watson Coleman
 Estes Wexton
 Fallon Wild
 Feenstra Williams (GA)
 Ferguson Williams (NY)
 Finstad Womack

Bean (FL) Gosar
 Bentz Green (TN)
 Bergman Greene (GA)
 Biggs Grothman
 Bilirakis Guest
 Bishop (NC) Guthrie
 Hagerman Hageman
 Bost Harris
 Brecheen Harshbarger
 Buchanan Hern
 Burchett Hill
 Burgess Houchin
 Cammack Huizenga
 Carl Hunt
 Carter (TX) Jackson (TX)
 Cline Johnson (SD)
 Cloud Jordan
 Clyde Joyce (PA)
 Collins Kelly (MS)
 Comer Kustoff
 Crane LaHood
 Davidson LaMalfa
 De La Cruz Lamborn
 DesJarlais Langworthy
 Donalds Latta
 Duncan Lee (FL)
 Dunn (FL) Lesko
 Emmer Loudermilk
 Estes Luna
 Fallon Luttrell
 Feenstra Mace
 Ferguson Malliotakis
 Finstad Mann
 Fischbach Massie
 Fitzgerald Mast
 Foxx McClain
 Franklin, Scott Meuser
 Fry Miller (IL)
 Fulcher Miller (WV)
 Gaetz Mills
 Good (VA) Moolenaar
 Gooden (TX) Mooney

NOES—272

Adams Cuellar
 Aderholt Curtis
 Aguilar D'Esposito
 Allred Davids (KS)
 Amo Davis (IL)
 Amodei Davis (NC)
 Auchincloss Dean (PA)
 Bacon DeGette
 Balint DeLauro
 Barragan DelBene
 Beatty Deluzio
 Bera DeSaulnier
 Beyer Dingell
 Bice Kaptur
 Bishop (GA) Duarte
 Blumenauer Edwards
 Blunt Rochester Ellzey
 Bonamici Escobar
 Bowman Eshoo
 Boyle (PA) Espaillat
 Brown Fitzpatrick
 Brownley Fleischmann
 Bucshon Fletcher
 Budzinski Flood
 Calvert Fong
 Caraveo Foster
 Carbajal Foushee
 Cárdenas Frankel, Lois
 Carey Frost
 Carson Gallego
 Carter (GA) Garbarino
 Carter (LA) Garcia (IL)
 Cartwright Garcia (TX)
 Casar Garcia, Mike
 Case Garcia, Robert
 Casten Golden (ME)
 Castor (FL) Goldman (NY)
 Chavez-DeRemer Gomez
 Cherfilus-Vicente
 McCormick González-Colón
 Chu Gottheimer
 Ciscomani Granger
 Clark (MA) Graves (LA)
 Clarke (NY) Green, Al (TX)
 Cleaver Harder (CA)
 Clyburn Hayes
 Cohen Himes
 Cole Hinson
 Connolly Horsford
 Correa Houlihan
 Costa Hoyer
 Courtney Hoyle (OR)
 Craig Hudson
 Crawford Huffman
 Crockett Ivey
 Cuellar Jackson (IL)

Moore (AL) Nehls
 Newhouse Newhouse
 Norman Norman
 Guest Guest
 Palmer Palmer
 Perry Perry
 Posey Posey
 Reschenthaler Reschenthaler
 Rodgers (WA) Rodgers (WA)
 Rose Rose
 Rosendale Rosendale
 Rouzer Rouzer
 Roy Roy
 Rulli Rulli
 Rutherford Rutherford
 Self Self
 Smith (MO) Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE) Smith (NE)
 Smucker Smucker
 Stauber Stauber
 Stefanik Stefanik
 Steil Steil
 Langworthy Langworthy
 Steube Steube
 Strong Strong
 Tenney Tenney
 Tiffany Tiffany
 Timmons Timmons
 Van Drew Van Drew
 Van Dyne Van Dyne
 Van Orden Van Orden
 Waltz Waltz
 Weber (TX) Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL) Webster (FL)
 Westrup Westrup
 Westernman Westernman
 Williams (TX) Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC) Wilson (SC)
 Wittman Wittman
 Yakym Yakym
 Zinke Zinke

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| McGovern | Pingree | Stanton | Bertz | Graves (LA) | Moran | Matsui | Pelosi | Soto |
| Meeks | Plaskett | Steel | Bergman | Graves (MO) | Nehls | McBath | Pence | Spanberger |
| Menendez | Pocan | Stevens | Biggs | Green (TN) | Newhouse | McClellan | Perez | Stansbury |
| Meng | Porter | Strickland | Bilirakis | Greene (GA) | Norman | McClintock | Peters | Stanton |
| Mfume | Pressley | Suozi | Bishop (NC) | Grothman | McCollum | McCollum | Pettersen | Stevens |
| Miller (OH) | Quigley | Swalwell | Boebert | Guest | Palmer | McCormick | Phillips | Strickland |
| Miller-Meeks | Ramirez | Sykes | Bost | Guthrie | Perry | McGarvey | Pingree | Suozi |
| Molinaro | Raskin | Takano | Brecheen | Hageman | Pfluger | McGovern | Plaskett | Swalwell |
| Moore (UT) | Rogers (KY) | Thanedar | Burchett | Harris | Posey | Meeks | Pocan | Sykes |
| Moore (WI) | Ross | Thompson (CA) | Burgess | Harshbarger | Reschenthaler | Menendez | Porter | Takano |
| Moran | Ruiz | Thompson (MS) | Cammack | Hern | Rodgers (WA) | Meng | Pressley | Thanedar |
| Morelle | Ryan | Thompson (PA) | Carl | Hill | Rogers (AL) | Meuser | Quigley | Thompson (CA) |
| Moskowitz | Salazar | Titus | Carter (TX) | Houchin | Rose | Mfume | Ramirez | Thompson (MS) |
| Moulton | Salinas | Tlaib | Cline | Huizenga | Rosendale | Miller-Meeks | Raskin | Thompson (PA) |
| Mrvan | Sánchez | Tokuda | Cloud | Hunt | Roy | Molinaro | Rogers (KY) | Titus |
| Mullin | Scalise | Tonko | Clyde | Jackson (TX) | Rulli | Moore (UT) | Ross | Tlaib |
| Murphy | Scanlon | Torres (CA) | Collins | Johnson (SD) | Rutherford | Moore (WI) | Rouzer | Tokuda |
| Nadler | Schakowsky | Torres (NY) | Comer | Jordan | Scalise | Morelle | Ruiz | Tonko |
| Napolitano | Schiff | Trahan | Crane | Joyce (PA) | Self | Moskowitz | Ryan | Torres (CA) |
| Neal | Schneider | Trone | Crenshaw | Kelly (MS) | Smith (MO) | Moulton | Salazar | Torres (NY) |
| Neguse | Scholten | Underwood | Davidson | Kustoff | Smith (NE) | Mrvan | Salinas | Trahan |
| Nickel | Schrier | Valadao | De La Cruz | LaHood | Smucker | Mullin | Sánchez | Underwood |
| Norton | Schweikert | Vargas | DesJarlais | LaMalfa | Lamborn | Murphy | Schakowsky | Vargas |
| Nunn (IA) | Scott (VA) | Vasquez | Donalds | Langworthy | Latta | Nadler | Schneider | Vasquez |
| Obernolte | Scott, Austin | Veasey | Duarte | Duncan | Lee (FL) | Napolitano | Scholten | Veasey |
| Ocasio-Cortez | Scott, David | Velázquez | Dunn (FL) | Emmer | Lesko | Neal | Schrier | Velázquez |
| Omar | Sessions | Wagner | Estes | Wasserman | Letlow | Neguse | Schweikert | Wagner |
| Owens | Sewell | Wasserman | Fallon | Schultz | Lopez | Nickel | Scott, Austin | Wasserman |
| Pallone | Sherman | Schultz | Waters | Feenstra | Loudermilk | Norcross | Scott, David | Schultz |
| Panetta | Simpson | Watson Coleman | Ferguson | Luna | Tenney | Norton | Sessions | Waters |
| Pappas | Slotkin | Wild | Finstad | Luttrell | Tiffany | Nunn (IA) | Sewell | Watson Coleman |
| Pelosi | Smith (NJ) | Wild | Fischbach | Mace | Timmons | Obernolte | Sherman | Wenstrup |
| Pence | Smith (WA) | Williams (GA) | Fitzgerald | Malliotakis | Van Drew | Ocasio-Cortez | Simpson | Wexton |
| Perez | Sorensen | Williams (NY) | Fox | Mann | Van Duyn | Omar | Slotkin | Wild |
| Peters | Soto | Womack | Franklin, Scott | Massie | Van Orden | Owens | Smith (NJ) | Williams (GA) |
| Pettersen | Spanberger | | Fry | Mast | Waltz | Pallone | Smith (WA) | Williams (NY) |
| Pfluger | Stansbury | | Fulcher | McCaul | Weber (TX) | Panetta | Sorensen | Wilson (FL) |
| | | | Gaetz | McClain | Webster (FL) | Pappas | | Womack |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—30

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Burlison | Grijalva | Radewagen |
| Bush | Higgins (LA) | Rogers (AL) |
| Castro (TX) | Lynch | Ruppersberger |
| Crenshaw | McCormick | Sablan |
| Crow | McHenry | Sarbanes |
| Diaz-Balart | Moylan | Sherrill |
| Evans | Norcross | Spartz |
| Ezell | Pascrell | Turner |
| Garamendi | Peltola | Walberg |
| Gimenez | Phillips | Wilson (FL) |

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2130

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 9, printed in part B of House Report 118-602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 267, answered "present" 1, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 383]

AYES—145

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Alford | Arrington | Banks |
| Allen | Babin | Barr |
| Armstrong | Balderson | Bean (FL) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------------|---------|------|----------|----------|---------|---------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|----------|----------|------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------|-------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Bergman | Biggs | Bilirakis | Bishop (NC) | Boebert | Bost | Brecheen | Burchett | Burgess | Cammack | Carl | Carter (TX) | Cline | Cloud | Clyde | Collins | Comer | Crane | Crenshaw | Davidson | De La Cruz | DesJarlais | Donalds | Duarte | Duncan | Dunn (FL) | Emmer | Estes | Fallon | Feenstra | Ferguson | Finstad | Fischbach | Fitzgerald | Fox | Franklin, Scott | Fry | Fulcher | Gaetz | Garcia, Mike | Golden (ME) | Good (VA) | Gooden (TX) | Gosar | Granger |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------------|---------|------|----------|----------|---------|---------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|----------|----------|------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------|-------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------|

NOES—267

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|----------|--------|------|-------|------|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------|--------|------------|-------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|------|--------|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|------|----------|
| Adams | Correa | Costa | Courtney | Craig | Crawford | Crockett | Cuellar | Bacon | Baird | Balint | Barragán | Beatty | Bera | Beyer | Bice | Bishop (GA) | Blumenauer | Blunt Rochester | Bonamici | Bowman | Boyle (PA) | Brown | Brownley | Buchanan | Bucshon | Budzinski | Calvert | Caraveo | Carbajal | Cárdenas | Carey | Carson | Carter (GA) | Carter (LA) | Cartwright | Casar | Case | Casten | Castor (FL) | Chavez-DeRemer | Cherfilus- | McCormick | Chu | Ciscomani | Clark (MA) | Clarke (NY) | Cleaver | Clyburn | Cohen | Cole | Connolly |
|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|----------|--------|------|-------|------|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------|--------|------------|-------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|------|--------|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|------|----------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------|-----------|-----|-------|------------|---------|------|------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|
| Moran | Nehls | Newhouse | Norman | Ogles | Palmer | Perry | Pfluger | Posey | Reschenthaler | Rodgers (WA) | Rogers (AL) | Rose | Rosendale | Roy | Rulli | Rutherford | Scalise | Self | Smith (MO) | Smith (NE) | Smucker | Spartz | Stauber | Steel | Stefanik | Steil | Steube | Strong | Tenney | Tiffany | Timmons | Van Drew | Van Duyn | Van Orden | Waltz | Weber (TX) | Webster (FL) | Westerman | Williams (TX) | Wilson (SC) | Wittman | Yakym | Zinke |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------|-----------|-----|-------|------------|---------|------|------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|----------|-------|------------|--------|---------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|----------------|--------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-------|------|---------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| Himes | Hinson | Horsford | Houlahan | Hoyer | Hoyle (OR) | Hudson | Huffman | Issa | Ivey | Jackson (IL) | Jackson (NC) | Jacobs | James | Jayapal | Jeffries | Johnson (GA) | Joyce (OH) | Kamlager-Dove | Kaptur | Kean (NJ) | Keating | Kelly (IL) | Kelly (PA) | Kennedy | Khanna | Kiggans (VA) | Kildee | Kiley | Kilmer | Kim (CA) | Kim (NJ) | Krishnamoorthi | Kuster | LaLota | Landsman | Larsen (WA) | Larson (CT) | Lawler | Lee (CA) | Lee (NV) | Lee (PA) | Leger Fernandez | Levin | Lieu | Lofgren | Lucas | Luetkemeyer | Magaziner | Maloy | Manning |
|-------|--------|----------|----------|-------|------------|--------|---------|------|------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|----------|----------------|--------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-------|------|---------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------|---------|

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—24

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Burlison | Higgins (LA) | Ruppersberger |
| Bush | LaTurner | Sablan |
| Castro (TX) | Lynch | Sarbanes |
| Crow | McHenry | Scanlon |
| Evans | Moylan | Sherrill |
| Ezell | Pascrell | Turner |
| Garamendi | Peltola | Valadao |
| Grijalva | Radewagen | Walberg |

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2133

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 18, printed in part B of House Report 118-602, offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 208, noes 211, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 384]

AYES—208

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Aderholt | Armstrong | Balderson |
| Alford | Arrington | Banks |
| Allen | Babin | Barr |
| Amodel | Baird | Bean (FL) |

Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Fong
Foxy
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)

NOES—211

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)

Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fitzpatrick

Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (SD)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—211

Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal

Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin

NOT VOTING—19

Bush
Castro (TX)
Crow
Evans
Ezell
Garamendi
Grijalva
Higgins (LA)
Lynch
McHenry
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2138

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
Stated for:
Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Chair, on Roll Call No.
384, I mistakenly voted Noe when I intended
to vote Aye.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 20, printed in
part B of House Report 118-602, offered
by the gentlewoman from Colorado
(Ms. BOEBERT), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 145, noes 268,
answered “present” 1, not voting 23, as
follows:

Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Kelly (PA)
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell

NOT VOTING—19

Higgins (LA)
Lynch
McHenry
Moylan
Pascrell
Radewagen
Ruppersberger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2138

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
Stated for:
Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Chair, on Roll Call No.
384, I mistakenly voted Noe when I intended
to vote Aye.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on amendment No. 20, printed in
part B of House Report 118-602, offered
by the gentlewoman from Colorado
(Ms. BOEBERT), on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.
The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 145, noes 268,
answered “present” 1, not voting 23, as
follows:

[Roll No. 385]
AYES—145
Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fong
Foxy

NOES—268

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver

Franklin, Scott
Moolenaar
Fry
Mooney
Fulcher
Moore (AL)
Gaetz
Nehls
Gonzales, Tony
Newhouse
Good (VA)
Norman
Gooden (TX)
Ogles
Gosar
Owens
Granger
Palmer
Graves (LA)
Perry
Graves (MO)
Pfluger
Green (TN)
Posey
Greene (GA)
Reschenthaler
Grothman
Rodgers (WA)
Guest
Rogers (AL)
Guthrie
Rose
Harris
Rosendale
Harshbarger
Rouzer
Hern
Roy
Hill
Rulli
Houchin
Rutherford
Huizenga
Jackson (TX)
Scalise
Johnson (SD)
Self
Jordan
Smith (MO)
Joyce (PA)
Smith (NE)
Kelly (MS)
Smucker
Kustoff
Stauber
LaHood
Langworthy
Stefanik
Latta
Steil
Lee (FL)
Steube
Lesko
Strong
Letlow
Tenney
Lopez
Tiffany
Loudermilk
Timmons
Lucas
Van Drew
Luna
Van Orden
Luttrell
Wagner
Malliotakis
Waltz
Mann
Weber (TX)
Massie
Webster (FL)
Mast
Westerman
McClain
Williams (TX)
Meuser
Wilson (SC)
Miller (IL)
Wittman
Miller (WV)
Mills
Yakym
Molinaro
Zinke

NOES—268

Clyburn
Goldman (NY)
Cohen
Gomez
Cole
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Connolly
Correa
González-Colón
Costa
Gottheimer
Courtney
Green, Al (TX)
Craig
Harder (CA)
Crockett
Hayes
Cuellar
Himes
Curtis
Hinson
D'Esposito
Horsford
Davids (KS)
Houlahan
Davis (IL)
Hoyer
Davis (NC)
Hoyle (OR)
Dean (PA)
Hudson
DeGette
Huffman
DeLauro
Hunt
DelBene
Issa
Deluzio
Ivey
DeSaulnier
Jackson (IL)
Diaz-Balart
Jackson (NC)
Dingell
Jacobs
Doggett
James
Edwards
Jayapal
Ellzey
Jeffries
Escobar
Johnson (GA)
Eshoo
Joyce (OH)
Espaillat
Kamlager-Dove
Fitzpatrick
Kaptur
Carter (GA)
Kean (NJ)
Carter (LA)
Fletcher
Keating
Cartwright
Flood
Kelly (IL)
Casar
Foster
Kelly (PA)
Case
Foushee
Kennedy
Casten
Frankel, Lois
Khanna
Frost
Kigans (VA)
Galleo
Kildee
Garbarino
Kiley
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Kim (CA)
Garcia, Mike
Kim (NJ)
Garcia, Robert
Krishnamoorthi
Gimenez
Kuster
Golden (ME)
LaLota

LaMalfa Neguse Simpson
Lamborn Nickel Slotkin
Landsman Norcross Smith (NJ)
Larsen (WA) Norton Smith (WA)
Larson (CT) Nunn (IA) Sorensen
LaTurner Obernolte Soto
Lawler Ocasio-Cortez Spanberger
Lee (CA) Omar Stansbury
Lee (NV) Pallone Stanton
Lee (PA) Panetta Stevens
Leger Fernandez Pappas Strickland
Levin Pelosi Strickland
Lieu Peltola Suozzi
Lofgren Pence Swalwell
Luetkemeyer Perez Sykes
Mace Peters Takano
Magaziner Pettersen Thanedar
Maloy Phillips Thompson (CA)
Manning Pingree Thompson (MS)
Matsui Plaskett Thompson (PA)
McBath Pocan Titus
McCaul Porter Traib
McClellan Pressley Tokuda
McClintock Quigley Tonko
McCollum Ramirez Torres (CA)
McCormick Raskin Torres (NY)
McGarvey Rogers (KY) Trahan
McGovern Ross Trone
Meeks Ruiz Underwood
Menendez Ryan Valadao
Meng Salazar Vargas
Mfume Salinas Vasquez
Miller (OH) Sanchez Veasey
Miller-Meeks Scanlon Velázquez
Moore (UT) Schakowsky Wasserman
Moore (WI) Schiff Schultz
Moran Schneider Waters
Morelle Scholten Watson Coleman
Moskowitz Schrier Wenstrup
Moulton Schweikert Wexton
Mrvan Scott (VA) Wexton
Mullin Scott, Austin Wild
Murphy Scott, David Williams (GA)
Nadler Sessions Williams (NY)
Napolitano Sewell Wilson (FL)
Neal Sherman Womack

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—23

Arrington Hageman Sablan
Bush Higgins (LA) Sarbanes
Castro (TX) Lynch Sherrill
Crow McHenry Spartz
Evans Moylan Turner
Ezell Pascrell Van Duyne
Garamendi Radewagen Walberg
Grijalva Ruppersberger

□ 2142

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 23, printed in part B of House Report 118-602, offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 147, noes 269, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 386]
AYES—147
Franklin, Scott Miller-Meeks
Fry Mills
Fulcher Mooney
Gaetz Moore (AL)
Golden (ME) Moran
Good (VA) Murphy
Gooden (TX) Nehls
Gosar Norman
Graves (LA) Ogles
Graves (MO) Owens
Green (TN) Palmer
Greene (GA) Perez
Griffith Perry
Grothman Pfluger
Guest Posey
Guthrie Reschenthaler
Hageman Rodgers (WA)
Harris Rose
Harshbarger Rosendale
Hern Rouzer
Hudson Roy
Carl Huizenga Rulli
Hunt Rutherford
Jackson (TX) Scalise
Jordan Schweikert
Joyce (PA) Scott, Austin
Kelly (PA) Self
Kustoff Sessions
LaHood Smith (MO)
Comer Smith (NE)
Crane Lamborn Smucker
Crawford Lamborn Stauber
Crenshaw Langworthy
Curtis Latta
Davidson Lee (FL)
De La Cruz Lesko
DesJarlais Lopez
Donalds Loudermilk
Luna Tiffany
Duncan Luttrell
Dunn (FL) Mace
Emmer Maloy
Estes Massie
Fallon Mast
Feenstra McClain
Ferguson McClintock
Finstad McCormick
Fischbach Meuser
Fitzgerald Miller (IL)
Foxy Miller (WV)

NOES—269

Adams Cleaver Goldman (NY)
Aderholt Clyburn Gomez
Aguilar Cohen Gonzales, Tony
Allred Cole Gonzalez,
Amo Connolly Vicente
Amodei Correa González-Colón
Auchincloss Costa Gottheimer
Bacon Courtney Granger
Balint Craig Green, Al (TX)
Barragán Crockett Harder (CA)
Beatty Cuellar Hayes
Bentz D'Esposito Hill
Bera Davids (KS) Himes
Bergman Davis (IL) Hinson
Beyer Davis (NC) Horsford
Bice Dean (PA) Houchin
Bishop (GA) DeGette Houlahan
Blumenauer DeLauro Hoyer
Blunt Rochester DelBene Hoyle (OR)
Bonamici Deluzio Huffman
Bowman DeSaulnier Issa
Boyle (PA) Diaz-Balart Ivey
Brown Dingell Jackson (IL)
Brownley Doggett Jackson (NC)
Buchanan Edwards Jacobs
Bucshon Ellzey James
Budzinski Escobar Jayapal
Caraveo Eshoo Jeffries
Carbajal Espallat Johnson (GA)
Cárdenas Fitzpatrick Johnson (SD)
Carey Fleischmann Joyce (OH)
Carson Fletcher Kamlager-Dove
Carter (LA) Flood Kaptur
Cartwright Fong Kean (NJ)
Casar Poster Keating
Case Foushee Kelly (IL)
Casten Frankel, Lois Kelly (MS)
Castor (FL) Frost Kennedy
Chavez-DeRemer Gallego Khanna
Cherfilus Garbarino Kiggans (VA)
McCormick Garcia (IL) Kildee
Chu Garcia (TX) Kiley
Ciscomani Garcia, Mike Kilmer
Clark (MA) Garcia, Robert Kim (CA)
Clarke (NY) Gimenez Kim (NJ)

Krishnamoorthi Neguse Smith (NJ)
Kuster Newhouse Smith (WA)
LaLota Nickel Sorensen
Landsman Norcross Soto
Larsen (WA) Norton Spanberger
Larson (CT) Nunn (IA) Stansbury
LaTurner Obernolte Stanton
Lawler Ocasio-Cortez Steel
Lee (CA) Omar Stevens
Lee (NV) Pallone Strickland
Lee (PA) Panetta Suozzi
Leger Fernandez Pappas Swalwell
Letlow Pelosi Sykes
Levin Peltola Takano
Lieu Pence Thanedar
Lofgren Peters Thompson (CA)
Lucas Pettersen Thompson (MS)
Luetkemeyer Phillips Thompson (PA)
Magaziner Pingree Titus
Malliotakis Plaskett Traib
Mann Pocan Tokuda
Manning Porter Tonko
Matsui Pressley Torres (CA)
McBath Quigley Torres (NY)
McCaul Ramirez Trahan
McClellan Raskin Trone
McCollum Rogers (AL) Underwood
McGarvey Rogers (KY) Valadao
McGovern Ross
Meeks Ruiz Van Drew
Menendez Ryan Vargas
Meng Salazar Vasquez
Mfume Salinas Veasey
Miller (OH) Sanchez Velázquez
Miller-Meeks Scanlon Wagner
Molinoar Schakowsky Wasserman
Moolenaar Schiff Schultz
Moore (WI) Schneider Waters
Moore (UT) Scholten Watson Coleman
Morelle Schrier Wenstrup
Moskowitz Schrier Wexton
Moulton Scott (VA) Wexton
Mrvan Scott, David Wild
Mullin Sewell Williams (GA)
Nadler Sherman Williams (NY)
Napolitano Simpson Wilson (FL)
Neal Slotkin Womack

NOT VOTING—21

Bush Higgins (LA) Sablan
Castro (TX) Lynch Sarbanes
Crow McHenry Sherrill
Evans Moylan Spartz
Ezell Pascrell Turner
Garamendi Radewagen Walberg
Grijalva Ruppersberger Waltz

□ 2146

Ms. GRANGER changed her vote from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Chair, I was not present during today's first, second, or third vote series. Had I been present, I would have voted:

- NAY on Roll Call No. 359,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 360,
- YEA on Roll Call No. 361,
- YEA on Roll Call No. 362,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 363,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 364,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 365,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 366,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 367,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 368,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 369,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 370,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 371,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 372,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 373,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 374,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 375,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 376,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 377,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 378,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 379,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 380,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 381,
- NAY on Roll Call No. 382,

NAY on Roll Call No. 383,
 NAY on Roll Call No. 384,
 NAY on Roll Call No. 385, and
 NAY on Roll Call No. 386.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LOPEZ). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 153, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$12,000,000)”.

Page 226, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$12,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment defunds the self-reported nonpartisan Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. I purposely am using the air quotes for “nonpartisan” given what I am about to relay.

This think tank publishes articles and hosts events centered around foreign policy to advise policymakers on how to best tackle global issues. However, the Wilson Center is not nonpartisan. It is a far-left organization dedicated, much like President Wilson, to far-left values around the world.

What do I mean by that? In January 2019, the center hosted an event where they promoted “safe abortion” access around the world, claiming that denying abortion is violence.

In June 2021, at an event with White House Press Secretary Jean-Pierre, the center called for, again, “those in power . . . to understand and advocate for the queer liberation necessary to achieve equity for all genders and sexual orientations.”

□ 2200

They publish articles like this from June 2024 that suggest Europe should accept unfettered mass immigration, claiming that blocking illegal immigration is “far right.” They say it is “far right” and “perpetuating harmful stereotypes that are deeply ingrained in European consciousness, fostering fear and hostility.”

Apparently, the Wilson Center considers it to be, again, “far right,” their words, to believe in borders and not want your country filled with an infinite number of illegal aliens. The center advances radical ideas like its Maternal Health Initiative, which is dedicated to ensuring countries around the world have access to legal abortion.

This radical group receives \$12 million in appropriations from the bill we are debating. Congress must not give to those who are using their nonpartisan purposes for very blatant partisan ends.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for scholars is the official memorial to President Wilson and a nonpartisan forum for tackling global issues through independent research and open dialogue.

In a divisive world, we need more opportunities to listen to and have dialogue with others who may not share our point of view. The Wilson Center is a great resource for policymakers as they confront today’s challenges.

I am disappointed my colleague would want to eliminate funding for this important institution.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I will end by saying that this is a center that is utilizing taxpayer funds to push an agenda in a very partisan manner. It is very much in opposition to many of the things that many of us believe, and the power of the purse must speak.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. BRECHEEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 25 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any diversity, equity, and inclusion program or office.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, diversity, equity, and inclusion is antimerit. It is designed to exclude people from opportunities they might otherwise receive through merit, but it is replaced by, through DEI, melanin percentage or sexual preference.

America promises equality of opportunity and fair treatment, but we have to ask ourselves: Are we betraying our values by encouraging discrimination against people who have a fairer complexion at the same time?

This amendment adds a common-sense DEI prohibition like others that we have seen in appropriation bills that we have advanced. Each of the departments and agencies we are funding, we see the DEI initiative and the involvement.

For instance, the Department of the Interior has a DEI office and DEI officers who train their staff on how to be racist toward White people. The National Endowment for the Arts has an equity officer, Nicole Phillips, whose job is dedicated to advancing racism. This shouldn’t be.

Congress has the power of the purse under Article I, Section 9, Clause 7. We need to exercise it and stop blatant racism.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, one of our greatest strengths as a Nation is our diversity.

The American experience is not a singular experience, and diversity programs exist to recognize this. The fact is, and many business leaders agree, that having a diverse and inclusive culture in the workplace is critical to performance.

Attempting to defund or block the implementation of these efforts only takes us back in time where our Nation’s diversity was not seen as an asset.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRECHEEN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRECHEEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 30 printed in part B of House Report 118–602.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any major rule under subparagraph (A) of section 804(2) of title 5, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would restrict taxpayer funds from being used to finalize any rule or regulation that has resulted in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more at the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Under the Biden-Harris regime, the regulatory landscape has never been worse. Regulatory agencies within the Department of the Interior have exerted an extraordinary amount of power with very limited oversight.

My amendment seeks to change this dynamic by requiring that any major rule or regulation proposed by these agencies must be approved by Congress before it can take effect.

This means that the elected Representatives of the American people would have a direct say in the regulations that govern our natural resources and public lands. It means that the individuals who are closest to their constituents, who understand the needs and concerns of their communities, will be at the forefront of decision-making.

I, of course, believe that common-sense Americans would be incensed to know that in 2023 alone, the Biden-Harris regime ended the year by adding nearly 91,000 pages to the Federal Register of regulations.

Why should Americans care about that? Because those 91,000 pages of regulations just cost every American family over \$15,000 annually.

That is right. American families now pay \$15,000 more every single year for the exact same goods and services thanks to these onerous regulations, but it gets worse. Who do these hard-working families turn to to fight these new costs, these new rules, these new regulations that are dictating every aspect of our lives? Not their elected officials, no.

These expensive and expansive rules and regulations housed in those 91,000 pages, those are the doing of the nameless, faceless bureaucrats that dwell in basements all over Washington, D.C., who, by the way, are not elected. Quite frankly, Mr. Chair, that should piss off every single American.

□ 2210

It is a slap in the face that we the people have no recourse, which is why my amendment reining in these rules and regulations is so very important.

You can and should be able to fire your elected officials. In the case of

these all too powerful bureaucrats, you can't even find them, let alone stop them. This is where our amendment, the REINS Act, comes in and is so important.

Under the Biden-Harris regime, regulations cost more than the entire Federal discretionary budget. Let me repeat that. Under the Biden-Harris regime, they have added more in regulatory costs that add up to more than the entire Federal discretionary budget.

As a point of reference, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, which funded government, came in at a price tag of \$1.7 trillion. The Biden-Harris regime's price tag on their regulations was over \$2 trillion with a t.

It is not just the cost that is insane. It is the unachievable nature of these regulations. Take, for instance, the proposed greenhouse gas emission standards. There are no vehicles that exist today that can do the job and make the grade on the standard.

Your leaf blower and lawnmower at home, under the Biden-Harris regime, need to be zero emission. Good luck buying that in Biden's economy.

Permitting requirements for livestock emissions are unachievable because of, well, science. Shocking, I know. What sounded good on paper is quite literally unfeasible in real life.

Government is supposed to serve the people, not make their life harder, and quite frankly, that is all these regulations are doing, making life harder and more expensive.

Mr. Speaker, there has never been a better time to rein in spending. We need to rein in these frivolous rules and regulations and rein in the true swamp creatures called bureaucrats.

If you believe in the principle that significant regulatory decisions should not be made behind closed doors but rather in the open Halls of Congress where the voices of the American people can be heard, you will support this amendment.

If you believe that the American people should be at the center of the decision-making process, you will support this amendment.

If you believe in government transparency and accountability, you will support this amendment.

It is time that this body starts asserting its constitutional Article I authority and adopt this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, it is laid out pretty simply. If we are to really restore the people's voice in this Chamber, we have to adopt this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in putting the American people first, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 40 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act for payments to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities under the heading "Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement—Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund" may be used to implement, administer, or enforce section 200.311 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization Program was created by HAL ROGERS a few years ago. It has already borne promising fruit, delivering environmental cleanup and much-needed economic development to some of the poorest parts of our country, the Appalachian coalfields.

In one AMLER Program in my district, we used it to take down highwalls at an old mine, and the area was redeveloped into an industrial site.

Likewise, in another place, a public-private partnership—and keep in mind, that means there is a lot of private money. Sometimes counties put money in. It is not just AMLER money, but AMLER money is a big help.

In that case, the public-private partnership came in and cleaned up an old coal fines pond. It saved the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement one-third of the estimated cleanup costs, and it was done decades earlier than expected.

However, the specter of OSMRE imposing a perpetual Federal interest in every AMLER project is hurting what I believe is a great program.

A letter from the region sums it up best. "Dear Senator WARNER: The purpose of this correspondence is to solicit your support and assistance in challenges associated with the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement."

This is from the Lonesome Pine Regional Industrial Facilities Authority. It is a regional economic development authority established in 2019 whose membership is composed of the Counties of Dickenson, Lee, Scott, and Wise, and the city of Norton, which are in far southwest Virginia.

“The authority member localities work collaboratively as a region to create employment opportunities for its citizens, and its mission is straightforward: ‘to cooperatively develop and enhance regional economic opportunities for member localities.’ The relevant issue revolves around the terms required to be placed in deeds for real estate acquired and improved through program funds. Current required language mandates that portions of the Code of Federal Regulations . . . applies to all projects. In short, 2 CFR, part 200, provides for what is defined as a ‘Federal interest’ in any real estate, equipment, or personal property in which AMLER funds are expended. This Federal interest would be memorialized in any real estate by a recorded instrument in respective county circuit court offices.

“The existence of a ‘Federal interest’ results in OSMRE having to approve any conveyances or transfers of interest concerning real estate in which AMLER funds are expended. OSMRE could further seek recoupment of all AMLER funds invested in the property being considered for transfer. No time limit is given for this ‘Federal interest,’ and as of the date of this letter,” which was May of this year, “the Federal interest would be perpetual in nature. As you can imagine, these regulations will severely impact the region’s ability to use property as an incentive for economic development prospects. It is uncertain under these regulations if OSMRE would consider approving any conveyance for real estate to a private developer. In addition, localities would be prohibited to pledge any real estate with a ‘Federal interest’ as collateral” to try to make the development work.

“The review and consideration of these issues also contribute to a much-extended time period within the approval process. In the arena of economic development, time is one of the most important factors in making deals and attracting prospects to” this Appalachian region.

“The accumulative impacts of these regulations are causing localities to deter from pursuing AMLER program funds as a source for economic development” in the region.

Now, that was the whole point of the program, to take abandoned mine land areas, improve the mine area, and make it available for new economic development in one of the poorest regions of the country, Mr. Chairman.

This amendment is needed, at least for this year. I may have to put in a bill later to make it permanent or long term, but at least for this year, make it clear that if a county or a local government puts money into a project, they don’t have to worry about the Federal Government having what is, in essence, a revisionary clause that if it is ever used for some purposes they don’t agree to, somewhere down in the future, the property comes back to the Federal Government.

We can’t use this program the way it was intended if we don’t solve this

problem. My amendment solves this problem in the short term. We can work to get additional language to make it better in the future, but right now, we need to do this.

Mr. Chair, I urge everyone to vote in favor of it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 2220

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft programmatic environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled “Notice of Availability of the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Utility-Scale Solar Energy Development and Notice of Public Meetings” (89 Fed. Reg. 3687 (January 19, 2024)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment No. 41 to H.R. 8998, which prevents the Bureau of Land Management from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing its Western Solar Plan.

On January 19, 2024, the BLM published a notice of availability for the newly introduced Programmatic Environmental Impact Assessment and corresponding Research Management Plan Amendment. This plan amendment will have serious implications regarding current uses of public lands throughout the West and particularly in my home State of Wyoming.

The plan amendment would implement sweeping changes to resource management plans, or RMPs, in 11 States on 162 million acres and affecting hundreds of counties in the West. In Wyoming alone, it will impact 18 million acres of land.

I have heard from many county officials in Wyoming that this plan amendment simply glosses over the analysis that would otherwise be given in a planning document developed at a local level. This planning amendment is de-

tached from the priorities held by most Western communities when it comes to economic development on their public lands.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, we are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change, such as the drought, flooding, severe storm, and wildfire events we are experiencing.

Climate change has reached a crisis point, and we must take bold action to avoid a major irreversible catastrophe. We must invest in renewable energy if we are to tackle this problem.

This shortsighted amendment does not prepare this Nation to address climate change by prohibiting funds for updating a roadmap for solar energy development across the West that is designed to expand solar energy production and make renewable energy siting and permitting on America’s public lands more efficient.

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I want to push back against the false narrative that solar energy is actually clean energy or would protect our environment. This has actually become a political battle for government subsidies. Many power companies are being subsidized tens of millions of dollars for so-called clean energy, and the American people are paying the price for it.

Just across the State line in Nebraska in July of 2023, the panels of a solar farm in Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, were destroyed in a hailstorm, only to be taken to a landfill because they are not recyclable.

Even when solar panels aren’t destroyed by hailstorms or other extreme weather events, they gradually stop producing electricity and reach the end of their lives in less than 20 years.

According to the International Renewable Energy Agency, over 78 million tons of solar panels will come to the point and will be filling a landfill near you. Aren’t we all glad about that? Only about 10 percent of solar panels are recyclable, and those that are recyclable, only a small part of a single solar panel contains recoverable minerals.

There are many other examples of solar panel catastrophes related to extreme weather events, including filling rivers with shards of panels and other events that hurt wildlife and fisheries, but above all these concerns are the fact that they replace affordable and reliable energy sources with expensively subsidized, nonreliable power that results in power companies looking to the spot market to mitigate for what they cannot produce when the

Sun doesn't shine, or the wind doesn't blow.

This Western Solar Plan is forcing energy poverty on our communities. It is taking our productive economic activities away and replacing them with nonreliable and unaffordable energy. It is impacting jobs in Wyoming and starving our communities of the essential services that are funded by our more productive industries.

I don't believe in energy poverty, and for that reason I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, one of the things about this plan is that it includes an irrelevant socioeconomic analysis that neglects to consider the most important activities impacted by this proposal. It reviews without explanation the population, employment, income, State sales and income tax revenues, housing, and State and local government expenditures, but fails to address a very significant and important variable, which is the fact that the largest contributor to the funding of local governments in the State is through our energy producers.

The BLM socioeconomic analysis doesn't include anything related to the loss of revenue generated by our most important revenue-generating industries in the State, and that is very telling. This plan should not go forward, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine has the right to close.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Quite ironically, this plan amendment directly impacts mining of trona, which is developed into soda ash, which is a critical component in many industrial and consumer products, including flat glass and solar energy infrastructure.

The Known Sodium Leasing Area located within the Green River Basin encompasses 1,100 square miles within the BLM's Rock Springs and Kemmerer field offices. Searching where the U.S. produces most of its trona, it is ironically right where the Biden-Harris administration is trying to force these solar panels. The Biden-Harris administration has failed at every energy policy level since day one. The Western Solar Plan is just one more example of such failure.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this is my experience: Climate change deniers, the people who want to just support the fossil-fuel industry, continually use misinformation, disinformation, social media memes, all kinds of things to argue their point, but the ultimate

challenge here is we have an over-dependence on fossil fuels.

The use of fossil fuels is contributing to too much CO₂ in the atmosphere, which has created this extreme weather that we now have to live through and experience, whether it is the heat, flooding, extreme storms, whatever it is.

If we care about the future of our planet, if we truly believe that it is our job as elected officials to protect the American public, we can't close our eyes to these impacts of climate change, so arguing about where things are manufactured or how they are disposed is a way of avoiding the fact that we have to move into renewable energy, and that is our challenge today.

Of course, we don't want to use things that are strictly manufactured in China. That is why we passed the IRA, to put more domestic investment in things like solar panels and batteries and the things that we desperately need.

As to this question about end-of-life solar panels, I wholeheartedly agree, we should recycle as much as we possibly can of everything that we are using in this country. Let me just read this little fact about that: "Waste from end-of-life solar panels presents opportunities to recover valuable materials and create jobs through recycling. According to the International Renewable Energy Agency, by 2030 the cumulative value of recoverable raw materials from end-of-life panels globally will be about \$450 million, which is equivalent to the cost of raw materials currently needed to produce about 60 million new panels. Diverting solar panels from landfills to recycling saves space in landfills in addition to capturing the value of raw materials."

I am all in favor of recycling them. That is absolutely something that we can accomplish, and those are the facts, not a social media misinformation/disinformation meme, whatever it is.

Mr. Chair, I wholeheartedly urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 2230

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft re-

source management plan referred to in the notice of availability titled "Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Rock Springs RMP Revision, Wyoming" (88 Fed. Reg. 56654 (August 18, 2023)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, amendment No. 42 to H.R. 8998, which prohibits the finalization of the draft resource management plan, or RMP, revision for the Bureau of Land Management's Rock Springs Field Office. This RMP revision severely restricts grazing, mining, energy production, recreation, and other activities on 3.6 million acres of land in Wyoming.

The BLM field districts are required to update their RMPs in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and in 2011, the Rock Springs Field Office started that process.

The draft revision that was released for public comment in 2023 has gained national attention for its unprecedented policy shift to prohibit access, management, and use to literally millions of acres of land.

The RMP contains four alternatives for the planning area, including alternative A, which amounts to no action; BLM's preferred alternative B, which would have tremendous negative consequences for the State and the Nation; alternative C, which severely restricts recreational activities; and alternative D, which was not viewed favorably by the local community.

Unsurprisingly, the BLM chose the plan that Wyoming and the Nation are most opposed to in terms of its preference. In total, under the preferred alternative, about 2.5 million acres would not be available for new rights-of-way. This would be an increase of more than 480 percent in acreage off-limits to important things like power lines, pipelines, and maintaining roads.

The RMP severely restricts vehicle access, including 4,505 miles of routes to all use and then removing an additional 10,000 miles of routes from the transportation network. The plan even calls for limiting vehicles to designated roads across the landscape, but it doesn't clarify which roads will be designated for travel.

The draft RMP designates 1.8 million acres of the planning area as areas of critical and environmental concern, which undermines all opportunities for economic development, particularly as it relates to energy production and mineral extraction. This is an increase of 1.3 million acres when compared to current BLM policies.

The Rock Springs RMP is bad policy from beginning to end.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy rider that sadly shows that extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM drafted the proposed draft resource management plan and environmental impact statement for Rock Springs and provided a 90-day comment period.

This amendment prohibits the BLM from finalizing, implementing, administering, or enforcing an updated, comprehensive, and environmentally adequate framework for managing uses of public lands and resources.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public and preserve our public lands and resources for future generations. The land considered for protection has low prospects for oil and gas yields and includes natural treasures such as petroglyphs, North America's largest sand dunes, and migration corridors for bighorn sheep, mule deer, and elk.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law and trying to circumvent the rigorous process that is in place to update resource management plans. This amendment also nullifies the public comments that have been collected by legislating the outcome.

We cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change that we are experiencing as our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and being good stewards of our public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, this amendment is not just about mining or energy and mineral extraction. This RMP is one of the largest land grabs we have ever seen, and it impacts everything from grazing to recreation.

Grazing will be severely impacted by the preferred alternative of this RMP, including through a ban on livestock grazing and big game parturition habitat during the birthing season; prohibiting range improvement projects, such as troughs, reservoirs, and fences; and suspending AUMs currently authorized within the planning area. Perhaps what is most disheartening about this RMP is the fact that the BLM chose to move forward with the least studied plan out of all alternatives.

In fact, Sweetwater County's public lands director verified in a hearing a few months ago that the BLM spent

about 1 week out of 11 years on the preferred alternative. What is now its preferred alternative is clearly in violation of FLPMA and the obligation to take a hard look at the alternative chosen.

A former BLM employee who worked on this RMP testified in front of State legislators in Wyoming that the preferred alternative was created as a bookend alternative and mentioned that they spent 1 week on alternative B and then the next 6 years on alternative D. It was also said to a reporter that this plan takes the public off of the public lands.

The alternative laid out in this plan, particularly alternative B, will destroy Wyoming's local economy and dramatically decrease the development of energy resources needed to power this country, undermine our national security, and destroy our local livestock industry.

We cannot go on like this. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which would nullify the implementation of this monstrosity of a plan.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for establishing or operating an Office of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment No. 43 to H.R. 8998, which prohibits the establishment or operation of an Office of Agriculture and Rural Affairs within the EPA.

I am completely opposed to the creation of this office due to the fact that it is duplicative, lacks congressional authorization, and because of the EPA's poor track record in assisting rural and agricultural communities in America.

I appreciate that the bill report language also expresses concern over the creation of this office, stating that the impact of the agency's actions on agri-

cultural production and rural America can't be overstated.

The EPA suggested this office serve as the primary liaison between stakeholders and the agency. The reality is that this office does not fill any gap in the Federal Government's engagement with agricultural and rural communities and is, therefore, duplicative.

An entire Federal department, the USDA, along with numerous USDA subagencies exist to address ag issues along with countless offices and other departments and agencies. On top of the USDA, the EPA already has a Farm, Ranch, and Rural Communities Federal Advisory Committee to advise the EPA on environmental issues and policies that are of importance to agricultural and rural communities.

The fact is that there is little necessity for this office. I am concerned that the very creation of this new office is an attempt to use government solely for the benefits of a single Federal employee. As noted in the press release announcing the office, it will be headed by Rob Snyder, who served as Administrator Regan's Senior Advisor for Agriculture since October 2021.

It is incumbent on the EPA to provide further justification for this office and prove that this action isn't just a pet project or reward for a Federal employee.

This is a bad policy that the EPA is pursuing. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2240

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would block the EPA from operating its Office of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. The EPA established this office to be the primary liaison between rural and agricultural stakeholders and the agency. It works to find practical science-based solutions that protect the environment while ensuring a vibrant and productive agricultural system. Taking away this important resource would put our farmers at a disadvantage. We should be working to increase the coordination in the agriculture community, not stifling it.

Mr. Chair, I oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, the EPA has advertised the creation of this office as an opportunity to better hear and understand the concerns of rural communities. Its website, however, reveals its true purpose, which is to "advance the U.S. agriculture sector's climate mitigation and adaptation goals." The EPA even touts Mr. Snyder as a longtime champion of agricultural solutions to climate change.

Our Nation's food producers are increasingly targeted by the Federal agencies for climate disclosure and mitigation action, likely spurred by a

political agenda developed outside of government. Clearly, this office is being created to further a political agenda rather than to address the issues that are most important to our rural communities.

The Biden-Harris administration has directly said we have to reduce emissions from the food system. That has been their goal, and Director Snyder, whom they have appointed to head this new office, will dutifully carry out their efforts to decrease our food supply.

Again, this agency is not needed, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, an administration that cares about prosperity and abundance should be more concerned about the availability of food and what everyday Americans pay out of their pockets at the grocery store.

Instead, the Biden-Harris administration expresses concern over animal- and food-related emissions and proposes goals and regulations to address this.

I have already highlighted some of the ways that the EPA has gone after rural communities. This office will not be the eyes and ears for our rural communities. Instead, it will continue to support climate-related policies that hurt our farmers and ranchers.

The Biden-Harris administration has a history of adopting rules and policies suggested by international NGOs. The Federal Government, unfortunately, has a tendency to follow the poor examples of other countries by adopting terrible policies after they do, especially if it is related to this nonsense surrounding so-called climate change.

We don't need this office within the EPA. We already have to deal with the USDA.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I just want to wholeheartedly disagree with my colleague on the other side of the aisle and the premise of this amendment.

I serve on the Agriculture Committee. I have been a farmer much of my life. I represent a tremendous number of farmers, and I come from an agricultural State.

I don't see what benefit it would be to farmers to put them at this level of disadvantage to take away this office that was there to support communication between the EPA and farmers.

I will admit it is not always an easy relationship between farmers and the EPA. Sometimes there are challenges that go on there, certainly with waters of the U.S., which we have debated at length in the Agriculture Committee. I know it is really important for farmers to be heard so that when regulations are made, they serve both our environment and the farmers. You can actually do both.

When I hear people dismissing climate change or calling them ridiculous policies that are enacted by this administration, I think they don't really understand the challenges that farmers are facing today. Farmers are the first ones impacted by the adverse weather we have, whether it is extreme drought or extreme cold.

In my State of Maine, we have had unusual temperatures, cold weather late into the spring that has frozen the blossoms on our fruit trees or drought in the middle of the summer when it wasn't expected, rainy summers where we can't manage all of the water or flooding that impacts our farmers. These things are happening all over our country.

Climate change policies, those things that will mitigate climate change, where farmers can be our partners, which they often are in many of the policies that are implemented through this administration, things that help to sequester more carbon or help farmers to deal with many of the issues that they are challenged by, are critically important to them to make sure that we continue to have farmers during this difficult time.

Also, there are some issues that farmers in my State are dealing with, particularly related to PFAS, this forever chemical that has turned up in the soils of many farms in our States. That is regulated by the EPA. Many of the decisions that have to be made about what is allowable in a vegetable or in our milk or how to remove it from the water or the soil, those are things that go on at the EPA.

To not have this liaison with farmers, many of whom are losing their farms in States like mine and States all over the country because they are contaminated with PFAS from previous flood spreading, not having that liaison so farmers can engage on what the EPA is going to advise and how to work with it, is frankly just a ridiculous idea.

This is a ridiculous amendment. It doesn't speak to the needs of farmers. It is a messaging amendment, once again, to be anti-climate change, antigovernment, and anti-EPA. My colleagues should oppose it. It has no business being before us here today.

Mr. Chair, I recommend people oppose this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the following:

(1) The proposed resource management plan amendment and final supplemental environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled "Notice of Availability of the Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Buffalo Field Office, Wyoming" (89 Fed. Reg. 43431 (May 17, 2024)).

(2) The proposed resource management plan amendment and final supplemental environmental impact statement referred to in the notice of availability titled "Notice of Availability of the Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Miles City Field Office, Montana" (89 Fed. Reg. 43432 (May 17, 2024)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment No. 44 to H.R. 8998, which would block the Bureau of Land Management's proposed Resource Management Plans in the Buffalo, Wyoming, planning area and the Miles City, Montana, planning area.

I am grateful for the support of Congressman ROSENDALE as these RMPs impact his district as much as they impact mine.

The Buffalo field office is located in the Powder River Basin, which is the largest coal-producing region in the United States of America. More than 40 percent of the Nation's coal is produced in Wyoming in the Powder River Basin. Without our coal, we can't power this country.

Yet, the BLM has chosen to pursue the no-new-coal leasing alternative, seeking to end coal mining in the region by 2041. The State relies on the basin for revenues used for things like local education, but as importantly, the Nation relies on the basin for power.

While seemingly a local decision only affecting a local area, its going into effect would mean disaster for Wyoming and lights out for America.

Wyoming coal producers produced 244.3 million tons of coal in 2022, the vast majority from federally owned Powder River Basin coal. Even with this high volume of production, it wasn't enough to meet contracted demand, as producers lost an estimated 60 million tons of production because of the inability to move coal to customers due to poor rail service. This demonstrates the high demand for Wyoming coal.

Coal contributed \$562.7 million to State and local governments from taxes and royalties. Additionally, according to the Wyoming Mining Association, Wyoming's share of Federal mineral royalties—royalties paid on mining the leased Federal coal—was

over \$184 million, with \$229.7 million being paid to the Federal Government.

When I asked the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in committee a couple months ago if they had any plans to mitigate for this lost revenue and jobs because of the BLM's decision to move forward with this rule, they had no answer. Despite what Democrats have to say about helping coal communities, they have no plan to mitigate for their reckless damage to these communities and have no legitimate effective or feasible way to replace this valuable energy resource.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2250

Ms. PINGREE. I claim time in opposition, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. These proposed resource management plans are part of the Biden-Harris administration's national strategy to terminate domestic production of traditional energy resources, and it is just another example of their war on American energy.

Conveniently, shortly after the plan was announced, The Washington Post, a national paper covering this decision, stated that the U.S. taking this step is the biggest step yet to end coal mining. Supporting this amendment means supporting Wyoming jobs and ensuring that America meet its power requirements for years to come.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MRS. HARSHBARGER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Board on Geographic Names.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chairman, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have been hard at work removing

statues and renaming military bases because they believe they can and should erase history.

The Board on Geographic Names was initially designed to be a part of the United States Geological Survey to ensure uniform naming on maps.

However, when Secretary Haaland took over as Secretary of the Interior, she immediately repurposed the Board on Geographic Names to the Interior Department's woke renaming board. One of the Secretary's top priorities was to deem the word "squaw" derogatory and remove any word with "squaw" in it from any geographic landmark or unincorporated town. She pursued this policy using the Board on Geographic Names.

This affected my district because the board changed the name of unincorporated "Squawberry" to "Partridgeberry" despite the opposition of local leaders.

This is complete government overreach, and it is unacceptable to allow the Federal Government to force their ideals down the throats of east Tennesseans.

This is not what the Federal Government is supposed to be tasked with, and I question how long it will be until Secretary Haaland decides to turn her attention to every geographic landmark named for Columbus or Washington or Jefferson.

I do not trust this administration to discontinue using the Board on Geographic Names to push their agenda onto Americans, and for this reason, I believe that we need to prohibit funding for the Board on Geographic Names.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy rider that sadly shows extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names is a Federal body created in 1890 and established in its present form by Public Law in 1947 to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government.

The board is comprised of representatives of Federal agencies concerned with geographic information, population, ecology, and management of public lands.

In this age of geographic information systems, the internet, and homeland defense, geographic names data are even more important.

The board works in partnership with Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies and more than 50 nations have some type of national names authority.

My Republican colleagues should be more focused on creating bills that will

garner bipartisan support and become law, not prohibiting funding for a board that helps surveyor, mapmakers, and scientists, and serves the Federal Government and the public as a central authority to which name problems, name inquiries, name changes, and new name proposals can be directed.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chair, this is really, really a simple concept. If you don't think the Federal Government should be changing the names of localities, especially with the opposition of locales, then support my amendment. This is Federal overreach plain and simple.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled "Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Areas Classified as Marginal for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards" published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on October 7, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 60897) with respect to—

- (1) Allegan County, Michigan;
- (2) Berrien County, Michigan; or
- (3) Muskegon County, Michigan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my bipartisan amendment to prohibit implementation of the EPA rule that inappropriately reclassified three west Michigan counties, Berrien County, parts of Allegan County, and parts of Muskegon County, from "marginal" to "moderate" under the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

However, it is a long-established fact that transport pollution from upwind States is a primary driver of the reduced air quality in west Michigan.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, I was a young staffer in 1997 when I became the district director for my predecessor when I was first introduced to this concept. We will get into some of those same issues that we are seeing today.

Even the State of Michigan officially acknowledges this fact: Ozone transport is the major driver of why these counties in Michigan get penalized by the EPA's standards.

While the EPA's rule explicitly does not consider ozone transport, science will tell you that ozone pollutants are being carried to us on winds across Lake Michigan from cities like Gary, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The new "moderate" classification carries with it the so-called reasonably available control technology requirements as well as other burdensome regulatory requirements, offset ratios, and emissions reductions meant to bring the Michigan counties back into attainment of the air standards, not the counties that are actually doing the polluting.

This will cost businesses in my district millions and millions of dollars, despite their many efforts over the years to do the right thing for the environment. It will cost jobs for our residents who have nothing to do with this, they haven't produced it, but it is going to cost the tax base of our local governments who love and work to protect our Great Lakes.

My Michigan colleagues and I have worked oftentimes in a bipartisan way to rectify this issue, whether it be with the EPA or with the State of Michigan. In short, we are told that their hands are tied.

Well, that is what the legislative branch is for, and we are using our legislative authority, the power of the purse, to protect our constituents from the unfair government burden that does not account for the full reality and science of the situation.

Communities along the lakeshore of west Michigan should not be penalized for the pollution created by cities 90 miles away on the other side of Lake Michigan.

Here is how crazy this plan is, Mr. Chair. My hometown of Holland, Michigan, sits on a county border, Ottawa County to the north, Allegan County to the south. It is divided by 32nd Street. If you are a business on the south side of 32nd Street in Allegan County, then you are subject to the penalties. However, if you are a company directly across the street in Ottawa County, then you are exempt.

This makes no sense. Ultimately, my understanding is that the State of Michigan then could be responsible for the end implementation of these emission reductions.

Therefore, the practical effect of my amendment would be to make it so

that Michigan can decide whether to enforce the ozone standards of the new moderate levels or the previous marginal levels.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of the Republican co-chairs of the Great Lakes Task Force. I am a member of the Conservative Climate Caucus. My constituents and I want nothing more than clean air and water in our Michigan communities, but we demand common sense, as well.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2300

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would prevent the EPA from designating certain Michigan counties as being in nonattainment of the 2015 ozone standard.

Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA is required to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for contaminants, like ground-level ozone, that are adequate to protect public health, including the health of sensitive groups, such as children and the elderly. These health standards, or NAAQS, must reflect the recent scientific and medical data.

Once EPA sets or revises a NAAQS, EPA uses air-monitoring data recommendations from States to determine which areas meet the standard and those that do not, known as being in nonattainment. States then go to work to develop plans using the most cost-effective strategies to bring nonattainment areas in compliance with the standard.

Allowing a county that exceeds the standard to be considered in attainment doesn't do anything for the families and workers living in those counties who are breathing toxic air. It tells America that there is nothing to see here while they bear the brunt of the environmental hazards.

Contrary to what polluters will have Members believe, being designated as nonattainment does not shut down economies. Businesses have and do continue to operate and expand in nonattainment areas. However, the designation ensures that States and businesses are taking measures to control air pollution and help communities to achieve cleaner, healthier air.

This amendment is a sweetheart deal for just three counties in Michigan. It puts polluters over people, allowing industry to emit more toxic contaminants, and leaving Americans to pay with their own health.

Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and inflame airways, which can aggravate respiratory systems and trigger asthma attacks. Ozone exposure also increases the risk of premature death from heart or lung disease. More asthma attacks and more respiratory disease mean more medica-

tion, more doctors' visits, more trips to the ER, and more hospital admissions. It also means more absences from school and work. All of this is a drag on the economy.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, which fails to recognize the serious threat of air pollution and leaves families and children unprotected.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Maine has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, to my colleagues, here is the problem: It is not a sweetheart deal for three counties. It is common sense. We are penalizing the receivers of the pollution, not the producers of the pollution. This is the problem with the EPA. This is the problem with the Federal Government implementing it this way.

It is partial counties. Mr. Chairman, how in the heck is the air supposed to figure out which side of part of the county it is on, or, in the case of my hometown of Holland, which side of the county line it is on?

Mr. Chairman, in Allegan County, the ozone attainment measuring unit was in the playground of a school along the lakeshore. That school has now been closed. In between the measuring unit and the lakeshore, there was not a single industrial producer of any kind of ozone or pollution.

Mr. Chairman, we are measuring fantasy. We are not measuring reality. Once again, here we have the Federal Government going after the victims rather than the perpetrators, and that has been my point to my colleague across the aisle and everyone else who will listen. Let's go after the polluters, not those who are receiving the pollution.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate the concerns that my colleague on the other side of the aisle expresses. Representing Maine, we are actually one of those States that receives the bad air of much of the Midwestern States. I am well aware of the concerns that the gentleman is expressing.

It actually sounds like my colleague on the other side of the aisle is in favor of the Good Neighbor Authority, which the Supreme Court recently pushed back on, which would, in fact, do more to penalize the perpetrators.

I agree with the gentleman. We should penalize polluters, but I will say that much of the agenda on the other side of the aisle has been to do the opposite. I hope we can continue fighting to make sure we are pointing fingers at exactly the sources of that pollution and not allowing random counties to be penalized or whole States like mine, who often experience bad air from other States.

I urge opposition to this amendment. The fact is that these three counties are out of attainment. Those people who live in those counties need a remedy and need to have cleaner air.

Mr. Chair, I urge opposition, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 47 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,268,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment to rein in the overreach of the Fish and Wildlife Service under the Biden-Harris administration by restoring funding to the fiscal year 2021 level.

Under this administration, the Fish and Wildlife Service has caused significant harm to the industries that are most important to our rural communities. President Biden, Vice President HARRIS, and their entire administration have weaponized the Endangered Species Act to target America’s agricultural and oil and gas producers in an effort to advance radical Green New Deal initiatives.

In contrast, during the Trump administration, the Fish and Wildlife Service undertook efforts to add and remove species from the endangered and threatened species list based solely on the best available scientific and commercial information.

Unfortunately, the Biden and Harris administration has proven they are more focused on political motivations and appeasing the radical left than they are in undertaking efforts to responsibly conserve species. Make no mistake: The listing of the lesser prairie-chicken, the northern long-eared bat, and the Texas kangaroo rat are nothing more than an attempt to destroy the livelihoods of America’s farmers, ranchers, and oil and gas producers.

The conservation of our wildlife and natural habitats can only be done successfully when it is driven by local conservation efforts that balance responsible stewardship and economic development.

This cannot be done by bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., who are pushing a climate-change narrative. This body

must restore fiscal sanity and curb the Fish and Wildlife Service’s abusive power and out-of-control funding level.

Mr. Chair, I urge every Member of this body to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HUIZENGA). The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment seeks to reduce the Fish and Wildlife Service back to fiscal year 2021 levels. The House-based bill already reduces the Service’s funding by \$144 million, or 8 percent below the enacted level, which would make it impossible for that critically important agency to function.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. I encourage my colleagues to oppose it as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I once again encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this. This is just another example of out-of-control government regulation, and I think this is in the best interests of our country.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

The amendment was agreed to.
AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in part B of House Report 118-602.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TEXAS KANGAROO RAT

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Texas Kangaroo Rat and Designation of Critical Habitat” (88 Fed. Reg. 55962; published August 17, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1370, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

□ 2310

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment to stop the Federal land grab happening in my district by the Biden-Harris administration’s radical Fish and Wildlife Service.

My amendment will prohibit the implementation of the devastating proposed rule to list the Texas kangaroo rat as endangered which would subsequently designate 600,000 acres of pri-

vate property across five counties as critical habitat.

This decision is another example of the Biden-Harris administration’s weaponization of the Endangered Species Act against American farmers, ranchers, and oil and gas producers.

A designation of this land will significantly harm everyday Americans who provide food and fuel that our country relies upon by putting in place overburdensome, expensive, and overreaching regulations that are completely unnecessary.

While the State of Texas has already taken the initiative to voluntarily enroll thousands of acres of agricultural land to conserve the Texas kangaroo rat, the Biden-Harris Fish and Wildlife Service has decided to ignore these efforts by imposing aggressive regulations that carry significant civil and criminal penalties.

Farming and ranching industries are the cornerstone of Texas’ unique history, heritage, and economy, and this proposed rule is a direct attack on Texas agriculture.

Unfortunately, the Biden-Harris administration will stop at nothing to advance its radical, Green New Deal agenda and destroy our way of life.

Texas has a proud history of responsible land management, and for any effort to succeed, it must be driven by our local communities rather than bureaucrats in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chair, I urge every Member of this body to support my amendment to stop this radical overreach by the Federal Government, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history, and more than 1 million species are currently threatened with extinction, many within decades.

This amendment seeks to legislate species status, rather than providing species with a protection they are afforded under the Endangered Species Act, our principle conservation law, and would potentially increase litigation regarding the government’s responsibility to implement the statutory requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law. The best available scientific and commercial information, not politics, should determine whether a species is listed as threatened or endangered.

This amendment circumvents the rigorous process that is in place to make those determinations as well as the role of public input. The primary factor influencing the viability of the Texas kangaroo rat is habitat loss and conversion, largely related to historic land use changes.

Human activities that threaten and diminish animal habitats, pollute nature, and accelerate global warming

are driving species' extinction and creating unhealthy ecosystems.

When we lose a species, impacts reverberate throughout ecosystems, and we all suffer because our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Defunding the service's ability to list species would work against the clear intent of the Endangered Species Act and would further litigation by outside groups on both sides. It would also undercut the service's ability to work collaboratively with Tribes, other Federal agencies, States, local communities, and landowners to conserve the species.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and protect the vulnerable species so future generations can benefit from a world with healthy ecosystems and robust biodiversity.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I will say that as a marine biologist, I am totally in full support of making sure that we do not do things that drive a species into extinction. I will say, however, that there must be a balance with an economic impact, and the economic impact in the district that I represent in the panhandle of Texas would be devastating.

I think that these decisions on placing species on the endangered species list must be driven by scientific data, not by political ideology.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mr. HUIZENGA, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8998) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 24, 2024, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4966. A letter from the Program Analyst, Policy Office, Regulations Branch, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Planning (RIN: 0596-AD60) received May 8, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

EC-4967. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Trichoderma atroviride* Strain K5 NRRL B-50520; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0700; FRL-10420-01-OCSP] received July 15, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4968. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Gluconobacter cerinus* Strain BC18B and *Hanseniaspora uvarum* Strain BC18Y; Exemptions From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0008; FRL-10898-01-OCSP] received July 15, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4969. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR; Permitting Rule Revisions [EPA-R10-OAR-2023-0438, FRL-11366-02-R10] received July 15, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4970. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Ohio; OAC Chapter 3745-17 Particulate Matter [EPA-R05-OAR-2024-0034; FRL-11775-02-R5] received July 15, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4971. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Source Monitoring, Record Keeping and Reporting; Correction [EPA-R01-OAR-2023-0377; FRL-11783-03-R1] received July 15, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4972. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; FL; General Provisions Repeals and Amendments [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0211; FRL-11927-02-R4] received July 15, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4973. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; GA; Revisions to the State Implementation Plan Gasoline Transport Vehicles and Vapor Collection Systems Rule [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0518; FRL-11955-02-R4] received July 15, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4974. A letter from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Additions to the Entity List [Docket No.: 240614-0163] (RIN: 0694-AJ73) received July 11, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4975. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-008 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4976. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 24-006 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4977. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-069 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4978. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-074 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4979. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-103 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4980. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 23-104 Certification of Proposed Issuance of an Export License Pursuant to Sec 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4981. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Memorandum of Justification for the drawdown of defense articles and services and military education and training under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide immediate military assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4982. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-507, "Lafayette Elementary School Grass Field Temporary Amendment Act of 2024", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-4983. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-508, "Department of For-